

BBC

1959

Handbook

History and organization of the BBC

Broadcasting and Parliament

Television and sound radio programmes

Services for listeners overseas

Developments in v.h.f. and stereophonic broadcasting

Television and sound radio transmitting stations

Review of the year in BBC broadcasting

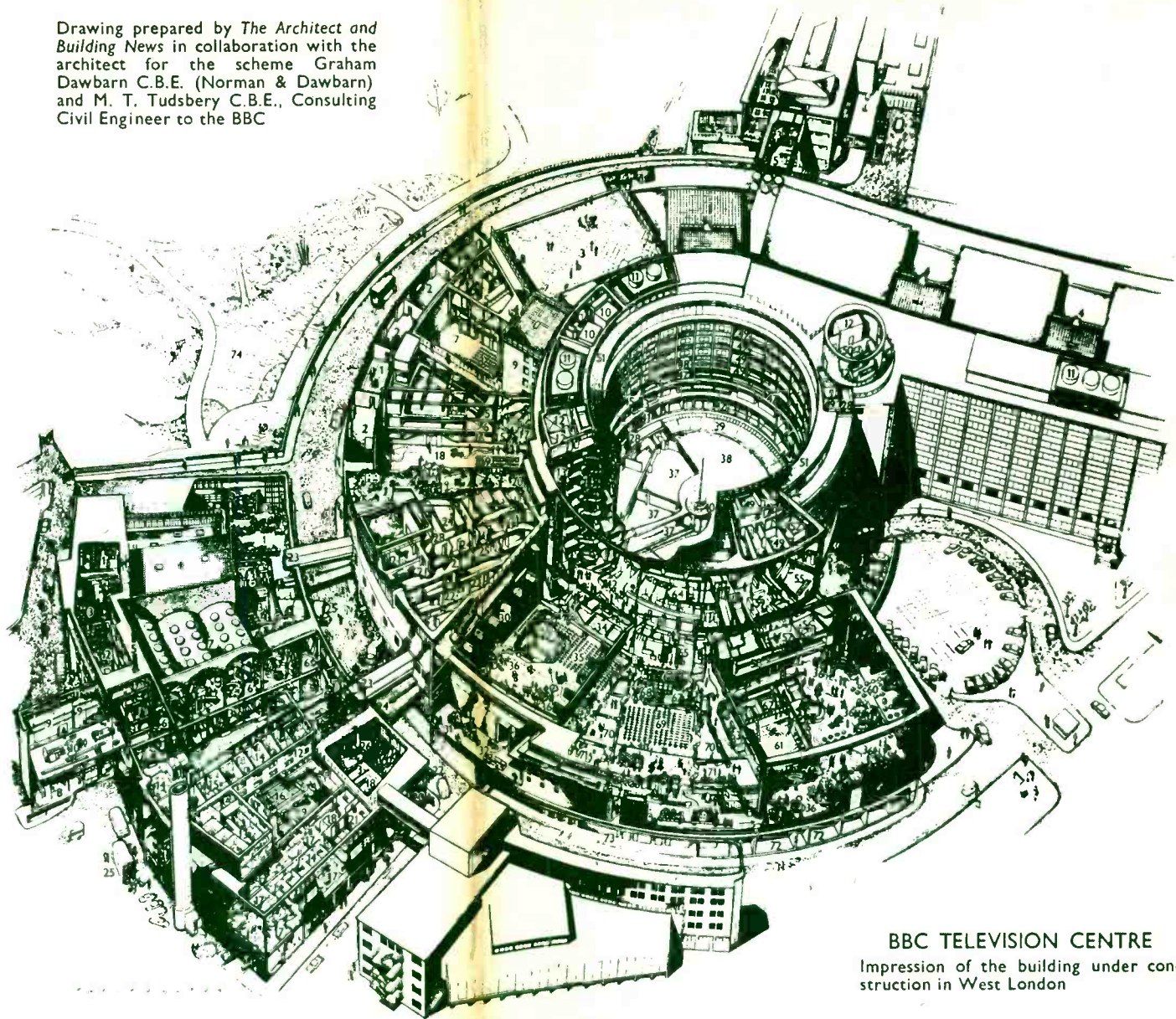
Balance Sheet and Accounts

How to apply for BBC auditions and posts

BBC Advisory Councils and Committees

Text of the BBC's Charter and Licence

Drawing prepared by *The Architect and Building News* in collaboration with the architect for the scheme Graham Dawbarn C.B.E. (Norman & Dawbarn) and M. T. Tudsbery C.B.E., Consulting Civil Engineer to the BBC



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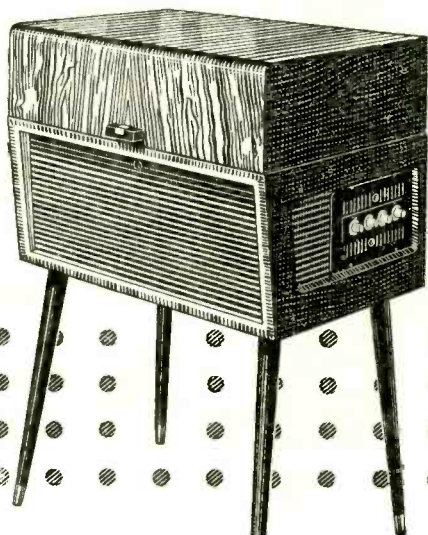
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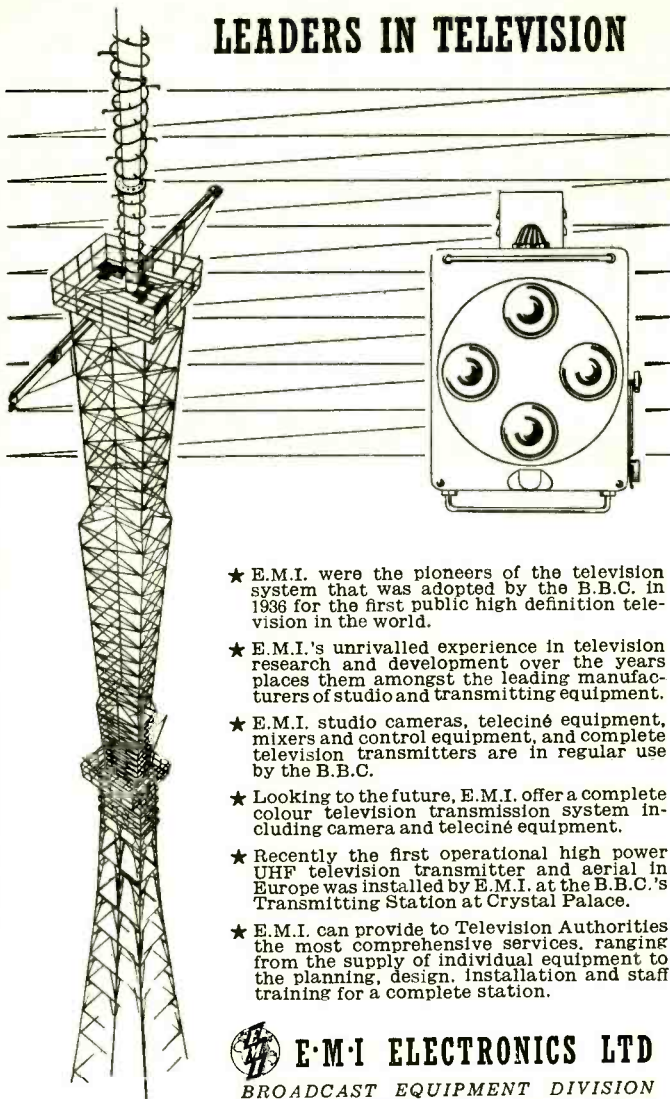


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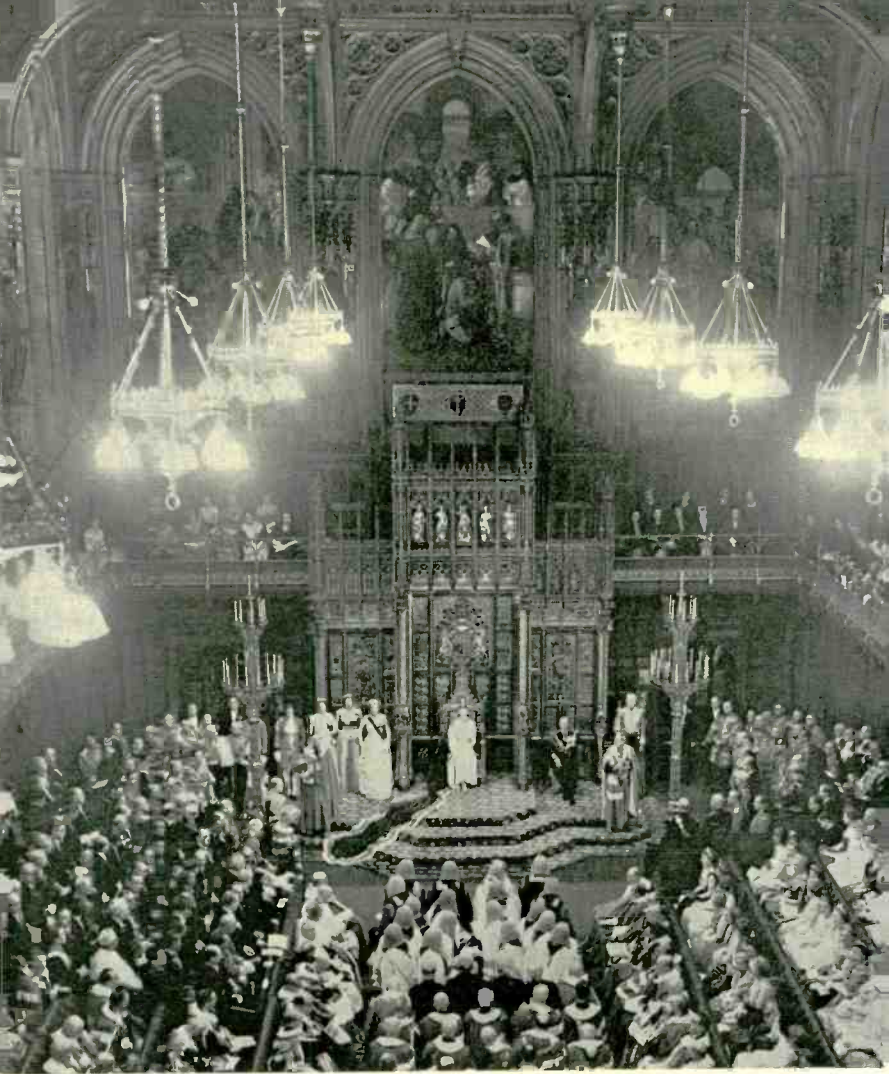


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CONTENTS

Preface	11
List of Governors	12
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC	13
National Broadcasting Councils	23
Broadcasting and Parliament	25
Advertising in Programmes	28
BBC FINANCE	30
THE DOMESTIC BROADCASTING SERVICES	32
Sound Broadcasting Services	32
Television Service	35
Regional Broadcasting	37
THE EXTERNAL SERVICES	39
Overseas Services	41
European Services	43
Sound and Television Transcriptions	44
English by Radio	46
Overseas and Foreign Relations	47
External Programme Operations	49
Rebroadcasting	50
External Broadcasting Audience Research	51
Monitoring Service	53
ENGINEERING	55
Operations and Maintenance Departments	55
External Services Engineering	63
Specialist Departments	66
PROGRAMMES—POLICY AND PRACTICE	70
News Broadcasts	70
Talks and Discussions	76
Religious Broadcasts	81
Music	84
Drama	89
Features and Documentaries	93
Light Entertainment	96
Gramophone Programmes	100
Outside Broadcasts	101
Children's Programmes	104
Broadcasts for Schools	107
Programmes for Women	109
SUPPORTING SERVICES	112
Central Programme Operations	112
Television Programme Servicing Departments	114
Reference Library and News Information Service	117

RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC	119
Audience Research and summing up of Audiences	119
Publications	123
Publicity	124
Writing to the BBC, Auditions, Submission of Scripts and Scores	126
Tickets for BBC Shows, Visits to BBC Premises	127
SOS Messages, Appeals, and Gramophone Record Requests	128
How to get the Best Reception	130
ADMINISTRATION	133
Staff Administration, Recruitment, Staff Training	133
Relations with Staff and Unions	137
Programme Contracts and Copyright	138
REVIEW OF THE YEAR	144
A SELECT LIST OF BROADCASTS	163
A Descriptive Survey of Programmes in the External Services	178
BBC BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS	183
MAPS, TABLES, CHARTS, AND ANALYSES	199
Map: Studios, Transmitters, Regional Boundaries	199
Tables: Transmitting Stations and Wavelengths (long and medium)	200
Graph: v.h.f. Population Coverage	202
Table: v.h.f. Transmitting Stations	203
Graph: Television Population Coverage	204
Table: Television Transmitting Stations	205
Broadcast Receiving Licences	206
Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences	207
Charts: Analyses of Sound and Television Programmes	209
Tables: Analyses of Programme Output	211
Tables: Summaries of External Services Transmissions	214
Comparison of Programme Services Costs	216
Weather Forecasts with Maps	218
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	220
European Broadcasting Union and Other International Bodies	220
European Television Programme Exchanges	222
ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES	225
ORGANIZATION, ADDRESSES, AND PUBLICATIONS	233
BBC Executive Organization and Senior Staff	233
BBC Postal Addresses and BBC Representatives Overseas	239
List of BBC Publications	242
SOME NOTABLE BBC DATES	244
THE ROYAL CHARTER, LICENCE AND AGREEMENT	250
BIBLIOGRAPHY	274
INDEX	276

P R E F A C E

by SIR ARTHUR FFORDE

*Chairman of the
British Broadcasting Corporation*

This handbook is intended to be a concise and reliable guide to the British Broadcasting Corporation. It seeks to provide as much useful information about the working of the BBC as can be contained within the compass of a small book. It gives details, not only of the Corporation's manifold activities in Sound and Television broadcasting at home, but also of the extensive range of programmes provided for listeners in the Commonwealth overseas and in many foreign countries.

There is no time of day when the voice of Britain, through the BBC, cannot be heard in one part of the world or another. In the handbook the reader will find this world-wide operation set against the background of the BBC's constitutional position as a public service. It will, I hope, prove a valuable work of reference for all who have an interest in broadcasting.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC

The Charter

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

The Governors have the responsibility. And this extends over the whole field of the broadcasting operation, including not only the programmes in sound and television but also the engineering operation, that is, the provision and working of the installations and equipment necessary for originating and transmitting signals for general reception in the form of sound or pictures or both. The BBC conducts the whole business of broadcasting, from the organization of performance in front of the microphone, or microphone and camera in the case of a television programme, to the radiation of signals from the transmitting aerial. In one essential part of the business—that is, in the provision of the necessary links between the BBC's studios and outside broadcasting points on the one hand and its transmitting stations on the other—the BBC relies on the co-operation of the Post Office, which provides suitable circuits for the purpose in hand and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

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

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

The Licence and Agreement

In order to carry on its business as broadly stated in the Charter, the BBC is required under the Charter to acquire a licence from the Postmaster General.* The need arises by virtue of the statutory powers of the Postmaster General under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, consolidated in the Act of 1949. The major part of the BBC's Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General is devoted to a statement of the terms and conditions under which the BBC is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. But this is not the whole of the Licence. There are also important clauses relating to finance and others relating to programmes.

Finance

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

(a) that the services for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom are financed out of the revenue from the issue of broadcast receiving licences, i.e. the cost is met by the consumer;

* *Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pp. 250-273.*

(b) that the services for listeners in the Commonwealth and in foreign countries and other places overseas (the External Services) are financed by a Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury, i.e. by the tax-payer.

(Details of the income from these sources are given on pages 30-1 and pages 183-198.)

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

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

The Powers of the Government

Over and above the technical and financial aspects noted above, the Licence reserves to the Postmaster General certain powers in relation to programmes. These have an important bearing on the constitutional position of the BBC. The debarring of commercial advertisements, already mentioned, is in line with the traditional policy of the BBC and involves no limitation of independence in practice. There are certain other requirements in relation to programmes, one of which calls for particular mention because of its bearing on the independence of the Corporation. Under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence, the Postmaster General:

may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matters of any class specified in such notice.

It will be seen that this clause gives the Government of the day an absolute formal power of veto over BBC programmes. How can the existence of such a power be

reconciled with an asseveration of the independence of the BBC in programme matters? For an answer to this question it is necessary to trace, even if only cursorily, the early constitutional history of broadcasting in this country.

Early Constitutional History

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

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

The BBC's policy during those years was based on a conviction, not universally shared, that broadcasting, then in its infancy, held great potentialities. It was seen as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. The motive was that of public service, and stress was laid on high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company established a policy of absolute impartiality in broadcasting talks and speeches. On the basis of its record and rapid progress, the Company was constantly seeking a greater measure of independence in dealing with news, events, and opinion, as to which broadcasting was at the beginning 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, who 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'. They suggested that the prestige and status of this proposed body should be freely acknowledged and its sense of responsibility emphasized, and that, although Parliament must retain the right of ultimate control and the Postmaster General must be the Parliamentary spokesman on broad questions of policy, the Governors should be invested with the maximum of freedom which Parliament was prepared to concede.

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

Parliamentary Control

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

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

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

This policy has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions. It was reaffirmed in a resolution of

the House of Commons in 1933 and has never been seriously called in question in Parliament or elsewhere.

Seen in the light of this established national policy, Clause 15 (4) of the Licence is a power in reserve. It is a means of enabling Parliament to secure the compliance of the Governors on matters to which Parliament attaches basic importance and to have the last word on any issue in which the views of the Governors may be in conflict with those of the Government or of Parliament.

The Treatment of Controversial Matters

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

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

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

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

Lord Reith added: 'I expect the day will come when, for those who wish it, in home or office, the news of the world may be received direct from the mouth of the radio reporter in any quarter of the globe.'

Possibly with the memory of recent industrial upheaval fresh in their minds, the Government evidently did not feel in 1927 that the time had come when the infant Corporation could be left with the discretion in this matter. Using his powers under the 'veto' clause of the Licence, the Postmaster General required the Corporation to refrain from broadcasting 'speeches or lectures containing statements on topics of political, religious or industrial controversy'. The veto was short lived. In March 1928 the Government decided that the ban on the broadcast of controversial matters should be entirely withdrawn. The BBC was informed:

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

Editorial Opinion

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

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

Anticipation of Parliamentary Debates

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

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

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

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

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

Party Political Broadcasts in Wales

A further matter on which the Postmaster General issued a formal notice to the Corporation arose from a proposal of the Welsh National Broadcasting Council in favour of a series of party political broadcasts in the Welsh Home Service. Under the Charter of 1952, the policy and content of programmes in the Welsh Home Service are within the control of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and the Council's proposal was therefore a matter in which the

Corporation itself had no jurisdiction. After consideration of the proposal by the Government and the official Opposition, the Postmaster General in July 1955 required the Corporation to refrain from sending any controversial party political broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of party political broadcasts arranged by the Corporation, in agreement with the leading political parties, for broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. The Council's desire to arrange such broadcasts exclusively for Wales was precluded under this notice, which has also the effect of precluding any similar broadcasts in Scotland.

Positive Obligations

The constitutional independence of the BBC in programme matters has been examined above from the point of view of what it may *not* do. In addition to the two standing restrictions now in force, two positive obligations devolve on the BBC.

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

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

Independence of the BBC

Subject to the requirements flowing from the Charter, as described above, the Governors of the BBC have undivided responsibility for the conduct of the programmes. They

have, to guide them, the words used in the preamble to the Royal Charter, where note is taken of the

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

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

The Charters of the BBC

1927-36 First Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, which followed an earlier Report by a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923).

1937-46 Second Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Ullswater's Committee of 1935. The new Charter authorized the BBC to carry on the service 'for the benefit of Our dominions beyond the seas and territories under Our protection'. The BBC was thus expressly charged with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service, which it had initiated on its own responsibility in 1932.

This Charter also entrusted the BBC with television broadcasting in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Selsdon's Television Committee of 1934, which was endorsed by the Ullswater Committee. The first high-definition Television Service started from the Alexandra Palace on 2 November 1936.

1947-51 Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy, Cmd. 6852 of 1946. The BBC was authorized to provide broadcasting services for reception 'in other countries and places' outside the British Commonwealth; this reflected the fact that the Empire Service in English had developed into a world service in many languages. The Corporation was required in this Charter to establish machinery for joint consultation with the staff of the Corporation. The Charter was later extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

July 1952–June 1962 Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers Cmd. 8291 of July 1951 (Mr. Attlee's Administration) and Cmd. 8550 of May 1952 (Mr. Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence. The Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, at a later stage to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954. In the White Paper on Television Policy Cmd. 9005 of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

The BBC's Charter of 1952 provided for the establishment of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.

The National Broadcasting Councils

The Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales are established by the BBC under its Charter.

By constitution, the two Councils are intimately associated with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that the Chairman of the Scottish Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Scotland and, similarly, the Chairman of the Welsh Council is the BBC's National Governor for Wales (*see page 14*).

Each Council consists of eight members who are selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the BBC's General Advisory Council nominated for the purpose by the General Advisory Council (*see page 225*). Five are selected after consultation with representative cultural, religious, and other bodies in Scotland and Wales, as the case may be, and three are selected as being representative of local authorities. The appointments are for periods not exceeding five years.

The functions of the Councils are :

(a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes in the Scottish and Welsh Home Services, respectively, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests, and tastes of the people of the countries concerned;

(b) such other functions in relation to the two Home Services as the Corporation may devolve upon them;

(c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation on matters relating to the other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of the people of the countries concerned.

The policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services are thus a matter for the Councils and are not within the normal jurisdiction of the Corporation. The Councils are required, however, to fall in with the arrangements of the Corporation so as to ensure that broadcasts by the Queen, Ministerial broadcasts, party political broadcasts, broadcasts of national importance or interest, and broadcasts for schools are transmitted throughout the United Kingdom. The Councils are also subject to:

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

Should the Government of Northern Ireland wish it, the BBC would be required to set up a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, but no such wish has been conveyed to the BBC. There is in Northern Ireland, and in each of the English Regions of the BBC, a Regional Advisory Council. The chairman of the BBC's Advisory Council in Northern Ireland is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Northern Ireland (*see page 225*).

THE BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, F.R.S.A. (*Chairman*)
Mr. James B. Anderson
Mr. Peter Boyd, F.R.I.C.S.
General Sir Philip Christison,
Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Mr. David Currie, O.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. Ian A. Johnson-Gilbert, C.B.E., D.L.
Miss Rodney M. Murray, O.B.E.
The Rev. Anderson Nicol
Mr. Ewan Ormiston, M.M.

THE BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR WALES

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*Chairman*)
Lady Olwen Carey-Evans
Alderman Gwynfor Evans, LL.B.
Major John F. Green, T.D.

Alderman Llewellyn Heycock
Mr. E. H. Hickery, O.B.E.
Mr. E. Kinsey Morgan
Mr. Huw Morris-Jones
Mr. Richard Thomas

BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENT

Broadcasting on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters. The importance of broadcasting as a medium for spreading political ideas and knowledge among a widening public was soon recognized by the parties. It proved difficult in the early years to secure agreement between them in the arrangement of balanced broadcasts on political issues—the General Election of 1931 was an example. In 1935, when the record of the Corporation over its first ten years came under review by the Ullswater Committee, political broadcasting was established as one of the important duties of the BBC. The Committee paid a tribute to the BBC for its policy of holding the scales even between the political parties, and its recommendations were largely an endorsement of the BBC's practice as it had been built up in the early years. The Committee recommended that there should be close co-operation and consultation between the BBC and the authorized spokesmen of the recognized political parties, but took care to point out that they were far from implying that all broadcast treatment of political questions should be controlled by the political party organizations. The conduct of political broadcasting since 1936 has been based on the Ullswater Committee's recommendations.

The main lines of post-war policy with regard to political broadcasting were established by an agreement reached in 1947 between the BBC, the Government, and the Opposition, and embodied in an *Aide-Mémoire*, which was subsequently published as an appendix to the Report of the Broadcasting Committee, 1949.

It is agreed that, in view of its national responsibilities, the Government of the day should be able to use, from time to time, the media of broadcasting to make pronouncements of a factual nature, to explain legislation approved by Parliament, or to appeal to the public to co-operate in national policies. These are known as **Ministerial broadcasts**. Ministers making them are under an obligation to be impartial, but provision is made for the

Opposition to seek permission to reply to a Ministerial broadcast if the Opposition consider it to have been controversial.

The agreement also provides for controversial broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of sound and television broadcasting periods is allocated for this purpose in consultation with the main parties. These are known as **Party Political broadcasts**. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are arranged in two series, one in sound radio only and one in television. The current series of Party Political broadcasts cover the period from 1 July 1958 to 30 June 1959, the individual broadcasts being allocated as follows:

Sound radio	Government	4	Television	Government	4
	Opposition	3		Opposition	4
	Liberal Party	1		Liberal Party	1

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

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

The arrangements for broadcasting during a **General Election** are agreed beforehand with the main parties. Since the war the following practice has been adopted:

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

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

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

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

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

The above procedure was followed for the General Election of May 1955, when the agreed allocation of Election broadcasts was:

	Sound radio	Television
Conservative Party	4 of 20 minutes	1 of 30 minutes 2 of 15 minutes
Labour Party	4 of 20 minutes	1 of 30 minutes 2 of 15 minutes
Liberal Party	1 of 20 minutes	1 of 15 minutes

No other party nominated the requisite number of candidates (50) to qualify for an Election broadcast.

The broadcasting of Parliamentary by-elections was begun experimentally in 1958, the first occasion being the by-election held at Kelvingrove, Glasgow, in March. That and subsequent by-elections were reported on news value in the appropriate regional news services and in some cases the BBC also mounted special programmes, taking various forms, in which all the candidates concerned took part.

The BBC has always looked to Parliament as a source of news, and all important debates are reported in the bulletins.

Since October 1945 the news reports have been supplemented with the fuller account given in **Today in Parliament**, which is broadcast every evening in the Home Service when Parliament is in session.

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

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

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

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

(See also pages 20-1.)

ADVERTISING IN PROGRAMMES

Commercial advertisements may not be broadcast in any of the BBC's services. Like much else that is basic in the BBC's constitution, the policy of excluding advertisements goes back to the first days of broadcasting by the British Broadcasting Company. The Licence granted to the Com-

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

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

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

THE DOMESTIC BROADCASTING SERVICES

SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICES

Well over half the population listens to one or more sound broadcasts on any typical day. Some may have listened to no more than a morning news bulletin; others may have made their choice from the whole range of seventeen and a half hours when programmes of every kind are on the air every day. Each year there are fewer people who have no television sets in their home and fewer therefore who are dependent on sound radio for the entertainment, in the broadest sense of the word, that they draw out of the air. Even so, those who depend on sound radio alone number many millions, and are still about two in every five people. The others, with television sets at home, listen much less, but they do not give up listening to radio.

Despite the rapid increase in television set ownership the importance of sound broadcasting in the life of the nation is indicated by the fact that the sale of radio receivers continues steadily. Sales are higher than they were ten years ago when television was in its infancy. Sales of radio receivers keep pace with those of television receivers.

The sound radio services provide a complete national service for those six and a half million sound licence holders who rely on sound broadcasting, as well as a complementary service to television set owners who hold over eight million combined sound and television licences.

The stated aim of BBC sound broadcasting is to serve minorities as well as majorities, making every effort to provide the best at all levels of taste and interest. To achieve these aims the sound broadcasting services have the advantage of being able to dispose of three networks and thus to

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The BBC also has income from its publications, mainly *Radio Times*, and interest on investments.

The Corporation's income and the way it is spent can be seen from the following summary:

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
	£	£
Income receivable from the Postmaster General (as above)	11,984,847	13,312,680
Other income, publications, interest, etc.	547,591	554,594
	12,532,438	13,867,274
Revenue Expenditure		
Programmes	6,240,777	5,562,395
Engineering	2,851,973	3,870,981
Other (including Town and Country Planning Act refund)	2,781,870	1,715,831
Operating Expenses	11,874,620	11,149,207
Depreciation	484,734	672,723
Income Tax	-13,343	574,093
Total Revenue Expenditure	12,346,011	12,396,023
Balance available for Capital Expenditure	186,427	1,471,251
Net Capital Expenditure	383,070	2,266,573
Amount withdrawn from Reserves	196,643	795,322

External Services

The External Services, which are intended primarily for overseas listeners, are financed by grants-in-aid from the Treasury. In 1957-8 the grants-in-aid were £5,827,000 for operating expenses and £227,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £6,054,000. The increase over the previous year reflected the general trend of rising costs and the changes in the services resulting from the White Paper on the Information Services.

Further information on the operating expenses of the three services is given in 'A Comparison of Programme Service Costs' on pages 216-7. The balance sheet and statements of accounts are on pages 183-198.

BBC FINANCE

Domestic Sound and Television Services

The greater part of the money for running the domestic services is related to the revenue from the sale of broadcast receiving licences. The BBC's share is governed by a three-year Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General. 1957-58 was the first of the three years covered by the agreement (1st February 1957) by which the Post Office deducts from the total amount collected a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands—the cost of collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, and administration costs (*see pages 272-3*) and the Treasury retains 12½ per cent of the balance. During the year the Post Office charges were £1,931,313, consisting of the estimated charge for the current year, £1,950,000; less an adjustment of £18,687 for the previous year, and the Treasury retained £3,610,375. Gross licence revenue was £30,839,215 and after the Post Office and Treasury deductions, the income receivable from the Postmaster General was £25,297,527.

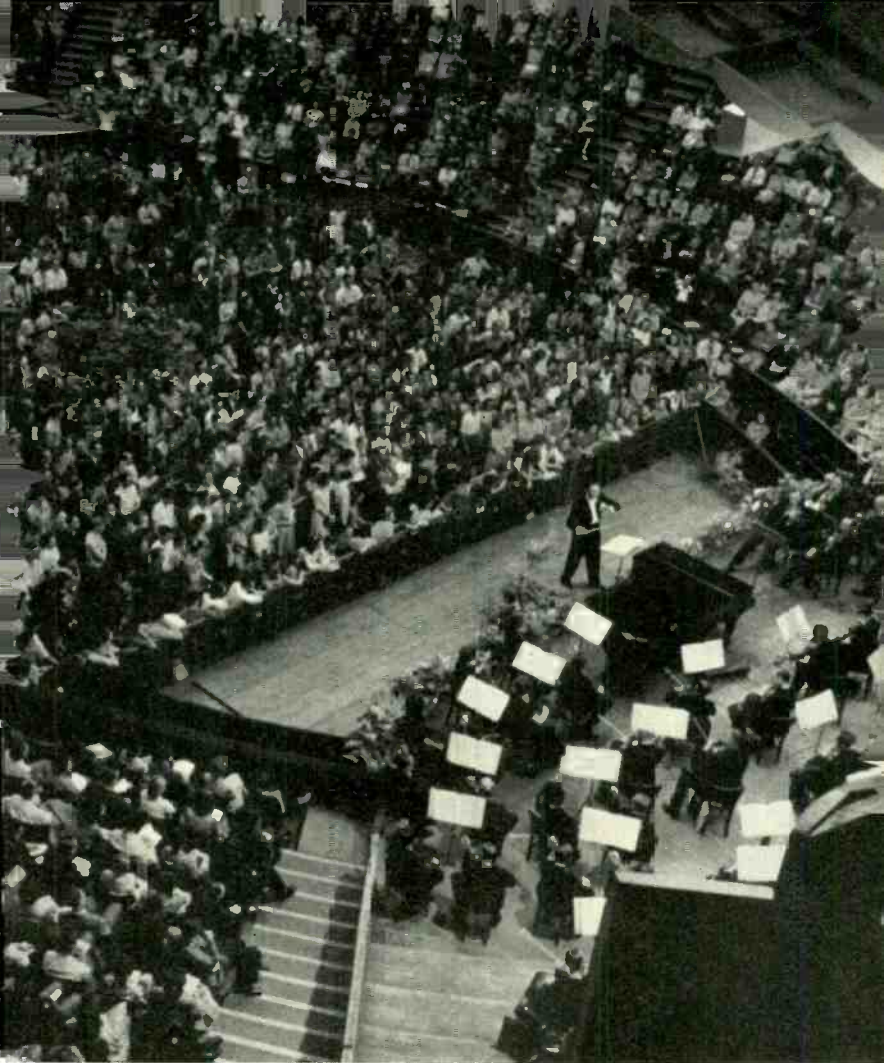
Crediting £2 from the combined sound and television licences to the Television Service and apportioning the Treasury and Post Office deductions pro rata, the income from licences can be summarized:

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Gross licence revenue	14,609,055	16,230,160	30,839,215
<i>Less:</i> Post Office Expenses	914,121	1,017,192	1,931,313
Treasury Retention	1,710,087	1,900,288	3,610,375
	2,624,208	2,917,480	5,541,688
Income from PMG	11,984,847	13,312,680	25,297,527

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

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Eric Auerbach

The Henry Wood Promenade Concerts have, since the end of the last century, been an important feature of London musical life, and have been organized by the BBC since 1927. The photograph shows the BBC Symphony Orchestra, which was formed in 1930, performing at a 'Prom' concert in the Royal Albert Hall, London.



On 21 February 1958 a British Prime Minister took part for the first time in a popular television programme. In the studio is the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Harold Macmillan, being questioned by journalists—Andrew Shonfield (Economic Editor of The Observer), John Freeman (Assistant Editor of the New Statesman) and Donald Tyerman (Editor of The Economist)—in the BBC programme Press Conference which appears weekly.

plan, for the convenience of listeners, programmes of distinct individual characters. By the transmissions on medium wavelengths, the Home Service and Light Programme networks practically cover the United Kingdom (the Light Programme is also broadcast on 1,500 metres, long wave), while the Network Three and Third Programme network reaches some seventy per cent of the population. In addition the parallel system of transmission on very high frequency is approaching complete coverage of the United Kingdom on all three networks. This v.h.f. system was introduced by the BBC to provide much higher quality reception and also to offer listeners reception giving freedom from all kinds of interference. It is estimated that in the summer of 1958 there were nearly two million v.h.f. sets in use in the country.

The total annual output of the four programme services reaches some 14,000 hours, (excluding regional Home Services), and within these programmes the BBC seeks to meet the needs and requirements of audiences throughout the United Kingdom. The following notes outline the character of each programme service.

Home Service

The Home Service serves the broad middle section of the community and carries out many of the functions of information and education enjoined by the Royal Charter. It is the main vehicle for the BBC's service of news, for daily reports on Parliamentary proceedings, and for Ministerial and Party Political broadcasts. The Home Service carries sound broadcasting's programmes for schools. In the field of current affairs, it exploits fully the potentialities of radio for rapid world-wide coverage by news, comment or discussion. It pays particular attention to the great standard works of music, and its many concerts include in their repertoire virtually everything which is neither too difficult nor too long. It broadcasts much light music. Its large output of dramatic productions includes stage plays, specially written works, and adaptations from novels. It continues to provide the basis on which regional broad-

casting imposes its variant patterns. It broadcasts a substantial number of entertainment programmes, though less than in the past. As a central programme it overlaps to a certain extent with the Light Programme on one side and the Third Programme on the other.

Light Programme

The purpose of the Light Programme is to provide entertainment and relaxation for all. Though intended for a majority audience it does not ignore minority interests, particularly in sport and various forms of entertainment music, including jazz. Comedy, light drama, and light music are its basic ingredients. While maintaining a service for listeners in the home, it now seeks also to serve the growing mobile audience. News summaries at half past the hour (except for Saturday afternoons and Sundays), early evening week-day programmes, and Saturday evening output are examples of this development, intended for those who can only give their undivided attention to radio listening for short periods. Nor does Light Programme neglect current affairs, daily reflected in 'Radio Newsreel' and occasional short talks.

Third Programme

The Third Programme is intended to be a programme for minority audiences; that is to say, for those comparatively few people whose tastes, education, and mental habits enable them to derive enjoyment from closely attentive listening to essentially serious programmes. The range, nature, and style of presentation of these programmes are intended to make demands upon listeners' intellectual maturity and on their cultural curiosity. They are addressed to the intelligent layman and not to the specialist seeking information from his specialist colleagues. It goes without saying that the programmes must seek to fulfil the highest standards of professional performance, and that the criterion of judgment of their success or failure is not the size of the audience they command. It is the policy of the Third Programme to be contemporary and forward looking

on the one hand, and on the other to represent the achievements of the past, the masterpieces of music and drama.

The Third Programme broadcasts normally between 8 and 11 p.m. every evening (from 6 to 11 p.m. on Saturdays and from 5 to 11 p.m. on Sundays). Its timing is flexible and it may be extended at the beginning or end, for example to relay full-length operas.

Network Three

Network Three, the service which uses Third Programme frequencies and transmitters when they are not being used by the Third Programme itself, is normally on the air between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on Saturdays. It serves minority interests of a kind different from those served by the Third Programme—interests, for example, such as the learning of languages, playing bridge or chess, collecting, gardening or motoring. It broadcasts regular series for listeners interested in the detailed treatment of subjects in the field of science, history or the arts. There are also regular series for parents, and a weekly magazine of news and comment on the affairs of the Churches. Many sporting interests are represented, from bowls and pigeon-fancying to mountaineering and sailing. The Network Three frequencies are also used to provide a ball-by-ball commentary on Test Matches.

TELEVISION SERVICE

The BBC Television Service is the oldest, and perhaps the most experienced, television organization in the world. It began in 1936 when the BBC put on the first regular programmes ever to be seen on a high definition system. Since then the BBC Television Service has developed into an important, and many would say integral, part of national life. It is certainly a service which is national in its physical range, covering as it does ninety-eight per cent of the United Kingdom, and in its character, as evidenced by the wide variety of programmes it transmits.

The viewer can see about fifty-five hours of BBC television programmes a week (the Postmaster General permits fifty

basic hours with extensions for specific purposes) or more than four thousand items a year. These programmes are predominantly 'live' and they form a pattern of viewing which seeks to provide a balance of information, education, and entertainment. Thus a day's viewing could (as on a Sunday) include a ninety-minute play, a light entertainment show, a film drama, 'The Brains Trust', outside broadcasts of sport or events, a gardening programme, an arts magazine and musical items. In addition to these general daily programmes, BBC Television provides special daily programmes for children, afternoon programmes for women, regular programmes on religion, a full range of Schools Television broadcasts, and a weekly programme for farmers.

The BBC is recognized as the main instrument of broadcasting in this country. So the Television Service, in planning its programmes, must be aware of the minority as well as the majority interest; and this accounts as much for the inclusion in its programmes of special items for deaf children as it does for the televising, of, say, the Cup Final, which is seen by twelve million adults. BBC Television does, moreover, offer an extensive choice of programmes of a popular nature. Apart from the light entertainment shows and sports events, with their audiences counted in many millions, the presentation of plays continues to be of great interest to an impressive portion of the television public. The encouragement given by the BBC to new writers has helped in expanding the drama field. Eurovision (*see pages 222-4*), pioneered by the BBC, is freely used in programme planning.

BBC Television has its home mainly in West London; but it is a dispersed home. Four of its studios are at Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, in converted film studios; two more are on the riverside at Hammersmith, also in converted film studios; and on Shepherds Bush Green stands the Television Theatre, formerly a music hall. Alexandra Palace, where the public service began in 1936, is still in use as the centre of the television news bulletins and, in another part of the building, as a centre for some of the BBC's colour television experiments. The service has one

or two ancillary studios in the London area ; and the regions in Britain have their own television studios, enabling them to contribute many programmes to the national network or mount their own programmes for regional viewers only.

In the last few years work has been proceeding on the erection of the BBC Television Centre on an old exhibition site in Shepherds Bush as the permanent home of the service. A restaurant block and a block for the making and storage of scenery have been completed. The main part of the Centre, with its offices and studios, is rapidly nearing completion and the BBC hopes to have four of the seven studios in operation in 1961. The Television Centre itself will be the largest television headquarters in Europe, and perhaps the most up to date in the world.

It will play an important part in the future developments of the BBC Television Service which will possibly include the introduction of both a Second Programme Service and colour television.

REGIONAL BROADCASTING

Over 2,000 people are employed by the BBC in the regions outside London—in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of England. That is about one-seventh of the total staff.

Their purpose has always been twofold. On the one hand they contribute programmes, both sound radio and television, to the national networks. These contributions amount to six or seven hours a day on the Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes, and on television. One has only to think of Al Read from the North, *The Archers* from the Midlands, 'Look' for television from the West, and 'Silver Chords' from Wales to be reminded of the impact that the flavour of local idiom brings to national programmes. But apart from adding their richness and individuality to the national programmes, the regions have always had the task of serving their own audience with broadcasts which reflect the special interests of their own areas. In sound radio, the Home Service is the main channel for these programmes, since each region is free to take as

much or as little of the Home Service radiated from London as it wishes. Local television programmes, in addition to those for the national network, are also produced, including a daily regional news bulletin.

Regions have been equipped to enable them to undertake television productions on a considerable scale. In addition to an outside broadcasts unit, most regional headquarters now have a large television studio and a smaller interview studio, as well as film facilities and telecine, and are staffed accordingly. Northern Ireland has no resident outside broadcasts unit, but a television studio in Broadcasting House, Belfast, was brought into service in October 1957.

The spread of v.h.f. broadcasting has given a new task and a new opportunity to the regions. Most v.h.f. transmitters cover an area smaller than a BBC region, and thus can be used for what is called area broadcasting. On two wavelengths the transmitter puts out the Light and Third Programmes or Network Three. On the other wavelength it puts out the Home Service of the region to which it belongs. In the West Midlands, and North, and to a limited extent in Wales, v.h.f. transmitters on the Home Service wavelengths are also being used to give news bulletins with news covering a smaller area than the regional news bulletins on the medium wavelengths. From North Hessary Tor, for instance, news bulletins of special interest to Devon and Cornwall are broadcast. The Norwich transmitter, which comes under Midland Region, is putting out, in addition to news, talks and discussions of purely East Anglian interest which will be heard only by listeners with v.h.f. sets in East Anglia. Each v.h.f. transmitter, however, will for most of its time be putting out the regional Home Service on one wavelength and the Light and Third Programmes or Network Three on the other two.

Scotland and Wales both have National Broadcasting Councils which are responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services (*see pages 23 and 24*). In Northern Ireland, as in each of the English regions of the BBC, there is an Advisory Council.

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

General Extent

IN English and forty-one other languages, the BBC's External Services are heard throughout the world for over eighty-one hours every day.* This is longer than the output of all the domestic sound and television services added together, and includes the transmission of some 48,000 news bulletins and 50,000 talks (including press reviews) in the course of a year. Thirty-nine BBC high-power short-wave transmitters are used, of which two, for relay purposes, are at Tebrau in Johore (*see page 64*). Recorded programmes are sent to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks.

Origin and History

The BBC began overseas broadcasts in 1932, when, on its own initiative, it founded the Empire Service in English. In 1938, to combat the growing propaganda of the Nazi-Fascist Axis, the BBC, at the request of the Government, inaugurated services in Arabic, German, Italian, and French. Transmissions in Spanish and Portuguese to Latin America began in the same year. In 1939 services began in Spanish and Portuguese for Europe, and in Afrikaans. Other language-broadcasts were added rapidly during the war, and their effect on the occupied countries particularly is now a matter of history.

Aims and Purposes

These have been defined by the Director-General as:

'To state the truth with as much exactitude and sincerity as it is given to human beings to achieve; to elucidate objectively the world situation and the thoughts and actions of this country; and to build a closer

**Details of transmissions appear on pages 214-5.*

understanding between peoples by providing interest, information, and entertainment, each in due measure according to the needs of the many audiences.'

The news is given without concealment or distortion, and British opinion is reflected in all its shades by the use of news commentaries, the quoted editorials of leading newspapers, and by the different points of view advanced by well-known and representative speakers. Additionally, the programmes present British culture, institutions, and the everyday life of the nation. Examples of these programmes are given on pages 176-180.

Political Independence and Finance

The languages and hours of broadcasting are prescribed by the Government. Programme content, however, is entirely a BBC responsibility. As a Government White Paper on Broadcasting Policy (Cmd. 6852) has said:

'The Government intend that the Corporation should remain independent in the preparation of programmes for overseas audiences, though it should obtain from the Government department concerned such information about conditions in these countries and the policies of H.M. Government(s) towards them as will permit it to plan the programmes in the national interest.'

The External Services are financed by a Grant-in-Aid voted annually by Parliament (*see page 31*).

Organization

Under the Director of External Broadcasting, who is a member of the Board of Management, are the two Controllers in charge of the Overseas Services and the European Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is the External Services News Department which prepares the news broadcasts (*see pages 75-6*).

Nationals of the country concerned work with British colleagues in each language section. Sub-editors and translators prepare news bulletins adapted for the respective audiences from material provided by the Central News Desk, and talks, features, and other programmes may be written centrally or by assistants in the language sections.

The *Monitoring Service*, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, constitutes an integral part of the external broadcasting organization. A description of its activities will be found on pages 53-4.

The OVERSEAS SERVICES, directed to the countries outside Europe, comprise the General Overseas Service with its world-wide audience of English-speaking listeners, and a number of regional services in English and twenty-four other languages. The **General Overseas Service** pays special attention to its audiences in the Commonwealth, to British Forces, and to British communities overseas. For over twenty-two hours every day it gives a complete programme service, including news bulletins, talks and discussions, music, light entertainment, religious services, and sport. For talks, discussions, and feature programmes it can turn also to an Overseas Talks and Features Department which originates programmes in these categories, mainly on current events, suited to its special needs. Much of its entertainment material is selected from the BBC's domestic services. Particular attention is paid to Commonwealth interests and to the links binding Britain to English-speaking peoples.

Most of the regional services, in varying degrees, also serve the Commonwealth. The **African, Caribbean, and Colonial Services**, which make significant use of local languages as well as English, supplement the General Overseas Service by providing certain territories with programmes more closely designed to appeal to special local interests. The main areas thus served are West Africa (also in Hausa), and the Caribbean. Regular programmes are broadcast to East and Central Africa (also in Somali and Swahili), the Falkland Islands, Malta (in Maltese), and Mauritius (in French).

Great importance is attached to the rebroadcasting of the Overseas Services by the broadcasting organizations of the countries to which they are addressed.* This is especially

* *List of rebroadcasts, pages 50-1.*

valuable where a highly-developed national broadcasting service leaves its listeners with comparatively little need to make the effort to tune direct to the BBC or any other extraneous service. Such broadly is the position in Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. Accordingly, the **North American Service** produces specially 'tailored' programmes to be rebroadcast by American and Canadian stations and networks. The **Pacific Service**, likewise, provides programmes for Australia and New Zealand. Programmes of this kind may be conveyed to the rebroadcaster either by short-wave transmission or as recordings by sea or airmail.

In addition, in the **South African Service** there are special programmes in English for listeners in South Africa.

Another daily programme in English, **London Calling Asia***, addressed to English-speaking Asians, seeks to give its audience a wide view of British thought with particular emphasis on matters affecting Asian countries.

The largest of the regional services in foreign languages is the **Eastern Service**, for Arab countries, Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, and Persia, using nine different languages of which the principal is Arabic. There is a wide and varied output of programmes, in which topical and political subjects are of special importance and literature and the arts are prominent. The **Far Eastern Service**, for South and South-East Asia and the Far East, broadcasts in eight languages, and in English. There is extensive rebroadcasting of these transmissions, which with some from the Eastern Service, gain signal strength throughout these areas by being relayed by the BBC's Far Eastern Station. News bulletins, topical talks on Asian and international affairs, and features about British life, form the basis of the programmes.

Finally, in the **Latin American Service**, programmes in Spanish and Portuguese, including news, commentaries, short features, music, and magazine programmes, are broadcast to the twenty-two republics of Latin America.

**At the beginning of 1959 this material is to be incorporated within the framework of the General Overseas Service.*

The EUROPEAN SERVICES consist of five regional services—the French Service, South European (Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey), Central European (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland), East European (Soviet Union, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania), German (Germany and Austria). In addition there is a Finnish Service and an English Service directed to the whole of Europe. Two central departments supply material for broadcasting to the regional services—the European Talks Department and the European Productions Department. The first circulates talks to all language sections, mainly on topical affairs, written either by staff writers or commissioned from outside experts. The second circulates documentary features, a large proportion of them about life and conditions in Britain, but also covering domestic and world politics. The combination of central supply departments, regional news desks, and the regional services with their commentators, ensures that the complicated operation of broadcasting in eighteen European languages remains unified in that ‘the voice’ in all the broadcasts is recognizably the same while ‘the local accents’ vary according to the interests, susceptibilities, and political conditions of the particular audience.

The broadcasts to Europe fall mainly into two groups: those to Western countries and those to the Soviet Union and its satellites. The latter are jammed and their audiences resemble in many ways the BBC’s wartime audience. They have the same urge to listen, since the Communist censorship, like that of Hitler and Mussolini in their time, suppresses or distorts the truth and thus creates a desire for uncensored news and comment which clarifies issues and puts them into perspective. This is what the BBC seeks to provide. Yugoslavia, although a Communist State, does not jam the BBC broadcasts, and maintains its independence from Soviet control. It therefore comes into a special category, as does Poland, which stopped jamming in November 1956 and permits considerable freedom of information. The German language service, formed by the integration of the German and Austrian Services, covers both east and west, being heard both in the Federal Republic

and Austria and in the Soviet Zone, and beyond that in countries in Central Europe where German is still widely understood (and is not jammed). Jamming by the Communist authorities is more efficient than the wartime efforts of the Germans and Italians, but except in certain centres of population where local jammers are used, it is not completely effective, and there is evidence that over wide areas the BBC can be clearly heard. Furthermore, as wartime experience showed, jamming increases the listener's curiosity and sharpens his endeavours to find out what his rulers are so determined he shall not hear. (*See also pages 155-6*).

Broadcasting to Western Europe presents different problems. One of the most important is the difficulty of reception owing to the overcrowding of the wavebands; and there is not the same incentive to listen to a foreign station when the local press and radio provide a more or less untainted source of information. The BBC European Service secures its very substantial audience in Western Europe, estimated at a total of roughly five million regular listeners, who tune in at least once a week to a service of world news that is both accurate and speedy, and stands comparison with that of any of the national radios on the Continent. (Press reviews and short comments putting the British point of view on current events complement the news service.) Programmes are, moreover, devised for specialized audiences, such as farmers and trades unionists; these are broadcast at the same time each week and build up a body of regular listeners. Every effort is also made to arrange exchange programmes with Continental networks, in particular international quizzes, and to secure relays of these and other programmes by the domestic services of the countries concerned. The continued and growing success of English by Radio means that there is a steady recruiting of listeners to the European Service programmes in English.

SOUND TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

Over seven hundred different programmes a year, amounting to some sixty thousand records, are supplied to broadcasting organizations throughout the world. These

programmes, which are recorded on high quality disk or tape, reflect the whole range of BBC output, but are specially selected to meet the needs of overseas broadcasting organizations.

Over one hundred commercial and educational stations in the U.S.A. now subscribe to the service, and the cost of distribution in the U.S.A. is fully defrayed by receipts. The transcriptions are distributed direct to U.S. radio stations from London, instead of through the New York office. This system has the added advantage that while all expenditure is incurred in sterling, receipts are in dollars.

In addition to the transcriptions taken by European countries, mainly music, a certain number of programmes are provided in German, Greek, Italian, and Portuguese. Programmes in Arabic have been sent to some Middle East countries. (For examples of the type of programmes issued by the Transcription Service, *see pages 181-2*).

**BBC Transcription Programmes are broadcast
in the following countries**

Aden	France	New Zealand	Switzerland
Antigua	Germany	Nigeria	Tanganyika
Australia	Ghana	North Borneo	Trinidad
Austria	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Northern Rhodesia	Turkey
Bahamas	Hong Kong	Norway	Uganda
Bahrain	India	Pakistan	Union of South Africa
Barbados	Iraq	Portugal	U.S.A.
Belgium	Italy	Portuguese East Africa	Windward Isles
Bermuda	Jamaica	Sarawak	Zanzibar
British Guiana	Japan	Seychelles	<i>British Forces Stations</i>
British Honduras	Jordan	Sierra Leone	Aden
British Somaliland	Kenya	Solomon Isles	Benghazi
Burma	Lebanon	Somaliland	Cyprus
Canada	Leeward Isles	South Vietnam	East Africa
Ceylon	Libya	Southern Rhodesia	Germany
Cyprus	Malaya	Spain	Gibraltar
Denmark	Malta	Sudan	Malta
Ethiopia	Mauritius	Sweden	
Falkland Islands	Morocco (includ- ing Tangier)		
Fiji			

TELEVISION TRANSCRIPTION UNIT

This unit, which is responsible for distributing abroad films made by the BBC Television Service and telerecordings of BBC television programmes, supplied, during the year ended 31 March 1958, over two hundred films and more than five hundred telerecordings. The first television broadcast of the Queen's Christmas Day message was telerecorded and dispatched the same evening to Australia, Canada, and the United States. Drama productions dispatched included *The Life of King Henry V*, and the serials *Jane Eyre* and *David Copperfield*. A further eighty films were supplied for non-theatric showing overseas through the British Council, the International Labour Office, and other similar organizations.

While these operations are a useful means of distributing British material abroad, the External Services receive no financial grant in support of this unit, which has therefore restricted output so far to programmes in English, taken from BBC Television Service material, and to users who are willing to pay the cost involved. There is no fixed charge for the programmes, the terms on which they are supplied being in each case subject to negotiation, on the basis that the Television Transcription Unit has to be self-supporting.

ENGLISH BY RADIO

The English by Radio service continues to distribute English lessons with explanations in over thirty languages. A world audience numbering several millions is reached by direct broadcasts from London and by recorded broadcasts from local stations. In addition to the courses for beginners, explained in the language of the learner, there are advanced lessons entirely in English broadcast from London to Europe and the nearer countries of Africa and Asia eleven times a day. There are similar broadcasts twice a day from the BBC's Far Eastern Station in Singapore. Reports show that throughout the East there is an urgent need for more knowledge of English and that only with the help of broadcasting can the demand effectively be met.

The principal BBC courses are also available on gramophone records, accompanied by bilingual textbooks. These are on sale in most parts of the world and are being widely used in schools.

Lessons for broadcasting are now available in:

Arabic	Italian	Malay	Sinhalese
Cantonese	Latin American	Maltese	Spanish
Finnish	Spanish	Persian	Thai
French	Latin American	Polish	Turkish
German	Portuguese	Russian	Urdu
Indonesian-Malay	Kuoyu	Serbo-Croat	Vietnamese

Additionally, transcription recordings of the English texts are used by stations overseas with explanations added locally in the following languages:

Amharic	Greenlandic	Luganda	Portuguese
Cypriot-Greek	Hausa	Lwo	Tcheow

During the year several more textbooks were published, including a Chinese and a Portuguese version of the elementary course 'Calling all Beginners' (already published in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and Swedish), and French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish editions of a new course for commercial students 'Business in English'. A series of 'Readings from English Literature', ranging from Shakespeare to Dickens, was recorded, to be issued in transcription and in gramophone record form.

In the spring a competition was held for the best slogans about English by Radio sent in by listeners. The first prize, a free place at the annual English by Radio Summer School, was won by a clerk in a Swedish steelworks. His entry was: 'Let the world's first language be your second!'

OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

The wide scope of the BBC's activities involves a considerable amount of business with other broadcasting organizations all over the world, and it is through the **Overseas and Foreign Relations Department** that this business is coordinated and centralized. The department acts on behalf of the whole Corporation in this respect, and deals with both sound broadcasting and television matters.

There is an extensive two-way traffic of assistance and information between the BBC and its overseas contacts. In sound radio a great many programme contributions from abroad are used by the BBC in both its domestic and its External Services, and the Overseas and Foreign Relations Department obtains help from all its contacts in making arrangements for as many as one thousand eight hundred recordings and three thousand nine hundred incoming relays a year. In return the department handles an equally large number of requests from abroad, involving facilities in the United Kingdom for over three thousand two hundred studio sessions and recordings or line transmissions of outgoing programme material. A full-scale programme information service by air letter and cable goes to overseas organizations which regularly relay the BBC.

In television, which is expanding in many countries, there is a growing volume of inquiries and exchanges in programme material, information, and staff and the Eurovision link has created an important extension of liaison work.

Co-operation with the Colonies

With most of the broadcasting organizations in the Colonies the BBC has especially close ties. It has contributed to their development in a number of ways: for example, by allowing its staff to visit Colonies and advise their Governments, by seconding members of its staff to Colonial broadcasting organizations—some forty-five were serving overseas in this way in 1958—and by training the staff of those organizations who come to England in a steady stream to gain experience. (*See also pages 136-7, 160 and 221*).

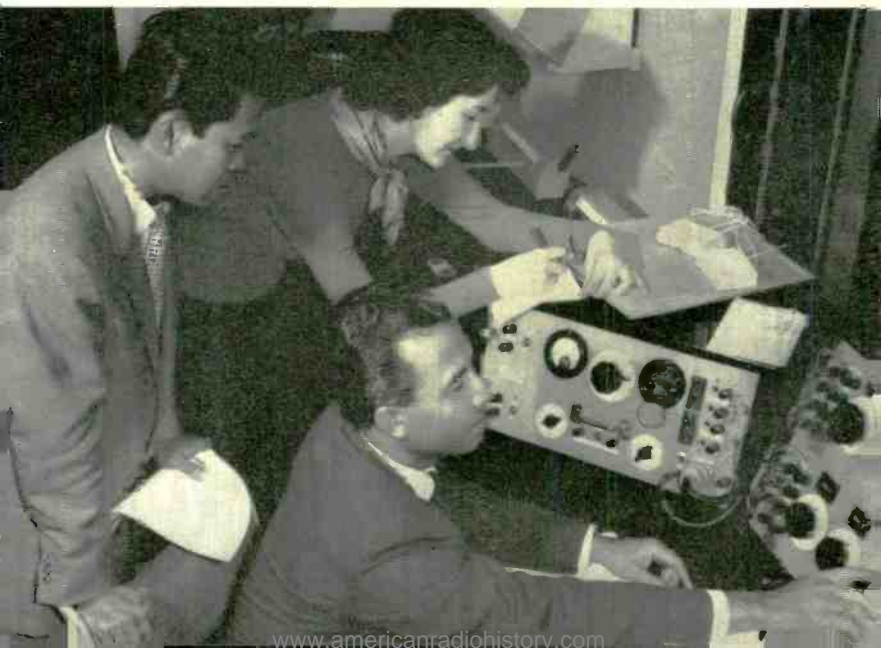
Offices Overseas

Offices for BBC representatives are in Beirut, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, Paris, Sydney, and Toronto (*see page 241*). The main function of these offices is to encourage local interest in the BBC and in particular in the broadcasts directed to those parts of the world; and to provide the BBC with advice and help concerning programmes whether for home listeners about that area or for overseas listeners



The External Services are now centred at Bush House. Here is a small section of the Control Room from where transmissions are broadcast to the world in English and forty-one languages.

BBC Staff Training Department arranges special courses for members of overseas and colonial broadcasting services. Students from North Borneo and Malaya are seen in the photograph below with a member of the BBC staff during a drama rehearsal.



The drama departments in both sound radio and television broadcast several hundred plays in a year. Television 'World Theatre' presented a series of thirteen plays of international repute early in 1958. Albert Lieven as Wilhem Voight, is seen, right, in 'The Captain of Koepenick' by Carl Zuckmayer.



Peter Wyngarde, Dame Edith Evans, and Daphne Slater are seen below in 'The Dark is Light Enough' by Christopher Fry.



in that area. They are also responsible for promoting good relations with the local broadcasting organizations and for keeping the BBC informed about local broadcasting and other developments of interest, working closely with BBC's Overseas and Foreign Relations Department in these matters. They are concerned with the whole field of sound radio and, where appropriate, television.

EXTERNAL PROGRAMME OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

Studio operations for all external broadcasting were brought together in one building—for the first time since 1940—on 1 November 1957 when the Overseas Services joined the European Services at Bush House. The work formerly carried out by separate departments at 200 Oxford Street and Bush House was taken over by an integrated External Programme Operations Department.

This department deals with the world's largest daily output from any one station. It conducts the studio operations of broadcasting some eighty-one hours a day in up to eight simultaneous networks in forty-one languages which make up the External Services of the BBC, and maintains liaison with the engineering departments within the BBC. Three hundred studio hours a day of rehearsals, recording sessions, and transmissions are handled by ninety-two **studio managers**. The operations branch also maintains a **library of recorded programmes** containing 33,000 disks and 9,000 tapes with a turnover of 1,000 recordings a week. The department also organizes a section for booking studio and recording facilities.

On the presentation side, the department provides **announcers** and **newsreaders** for external broadcasts in English, and deals with microphone publicity for programmes and technical arrangements. It also has the unique task of co-ordinating the elaborate system of cues and signals for stations which relay the BBC's External Services; many of the regular daily broadcasts are carried simultaneously by radio networks, individual stations, and rediffusion systems in the Commonwealth and other countries.

Rebroadcasting

The rebroadcasting of BBC programmes by local radio stations all over the world increases many times the BBC audience in those areas. Every day the 18.00 GMT General Overseas Service news bulletin is rebroadcast in some twenty countries. In Latin America, for example, the BBC Spanish-American programme on ZETA was rebroadcast in Colombia alone by fifteen local stations. In Germany six stations rebroadcast the Reith Lectures—*Russia, the Atom, and the West*, by George F. Kennan.

The following countries, and in some cases local radio stations, rebroadcast BBC programmes. The supplying services of the BBC are indicated after the name of the country, and an asterisk denotes rebroadcasts on a daily basis.

- * ADEN Arabic
- * AUSTRALIA *Australian Broadcasting Commission*: General Overseas; Pacific
Radio Australia: General Overseas; Pacific
Australian Commercial Stations: General Overseas; Pacific
- AUSTRIA German
- * BAHAMAS General Overseas
- * BARBADOS General Overseas; Caribbean
- BERMUDA General Overseas
- * BOLIVIA Latin American in Spanish
- BRAZIL Latin American in Portuguese
- * BRITISH GUIANA General Overseas
- BRITISH HONDURAS General Overseas
- * BRUNEI General Overseas; Malay
- * CANADA North American in English and French
- * CEYLON General Overseas; Sinhalese; Tamil
- COLOMBIA Latin American in Spanish
- * FALKLAND ISLANDS: General Overseas; Colonial
- * FIJI: General Overseas
- GERMANY (WEST) German
- * GHANA General Overseas; African
- * GIBRALTAR General Overseas; Spanish
- GUATEMALA Latin American in Spanish
- * HONDURAS Latin American in Spanish
- * HONG KONG *Radio Hong Kong*: General Overseas; Cantonese; Kuoyu; London Calling Asia
Rediffusion Hong Kong: General Overseas
- * ITALY Italian
- * JAMAICA General Overseas
- JAPAN *Nippon Hoso Kyokai*: General Overseas; Japanese
Radio Tokyo: General Overseas; Japanese
- * KENYA *Cable and Wireless*: General Overseas; African
African Broadcasting Service: General Overseas; Swahili; Arabic
- * LIBERIA *Station E.L.W.A.*: General Overseas
- MALAYA *Radio Malaya*: General Overseas; Malay; Kuoyu; London Calling Asia
Rediffusion Kuala Lumpur: General Overseas
Rediffusion Penang: General Overseas

- * MALTA General Overseas; Maltese
- MAURITIUS Colonial
- * MEXICO Latin American in Spanish
- NEW GUINEA General Overseas
- * NEW ZEALAND General Overseas; Pacific
- * NIGERIA General Overseas; African in English and Hausa
- * NORTH BORNEO General Overseas
- * RHODESIA AND NYASALAND *Federal Broadcasting Corporation*:
General Overseas; African
- Central African Broadcasting Station*: General Overseas
- * SARAWAK General Overseas; Malay; Kuoyu
- * SEYCHELLES General Overseas
- * SIERRA LEONE General Overseas; African
- * SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE General Overseas; Somali
- SOUTH AFRICA General Overseas
- * SWITZERLAND General Overseas; French
- * TANGANYIKA General Overseas; Swahili
- * TRINIDAD *Radio Trinidad*: General Overseas; Caribbean
- Radio Guardian*: General Overseas
- * UGANDA General Overseas; African
- * URUGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- U.S.A. North American in English
- * VENEZUELA Latin American in Spanish
- * VIETNAM Vietnamese
- * WINDWARD ISLANDS General Overseas; Caribbean
- ZANZIBAR Swahili

BRITISH FORCES STATIONS

- * *Germany* General Overseas (October-April only)
- * *Cyprus, East Africa, Gibraltar, Tripoli, Aden, Malta* } General Overseas

EXTERNAL BROADCASTING AUDIENCE RESEARCH

The External Services of the BBC use a number of the research methods in current use to assess the size, nature, and tastes of their audiences.

Sampling surveys—carried out in five or six different countries each year—are used to measure the size of the audience and to provide information about the listening conditions and habits of the population. Listener panels—fifteen are in operation, covering many parts of the world—provide programme reaction and information about reception conditions. From time to time questionnaires are used to get reactions where panels are not available, or for a wider range of opinion on general programme questions.

Listener groups, listener competitions inviting criticism of output, and analysis of letters all help to complete a picture of the audience and its tastes. Visitors to Britain

frequently add their comments, and refugees and repatriates from East and Central European countries are interviewed.

Results of Research

During 1957, information about programmes heard in the U.S.S.R. was given by two hundred Spaniards who returned home after twenty years' exile in different parts of the Soviet Union. About half had heard foreign broadcasts, and of these some four-fifths said they had listened to the BBC or the Voice of America, mainly in Russian. Other encouraging evidence, especially about BBC programmes during the Hungarian Revolution, was given by about fifty Soviet listeners from Moscow, Leningrad, and Riga interviewed at the Moscow Youth Festival. Of nearly three thousand HUNGARIAN refugees four-fifths claimed to have heard BBC or other Western broadcasts. POLISH listeners interviewed at the Poznan Fair supplemented the information in over eight hundred letters to the Polish Section.

In GERMANY, the Federal Republic audience remained extensive and that in the Soviet Zone was strikingly increased. Fifteen hundred letters were received, and of two thousand Soviet Zone visitors to Berlin, one-third, according to an American-sponsored inquiry, were BBC listeners. Other BBC-sponsored interviews confirm this figure. It is known that the German programmes are listened to in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The first listener competition to be held for listeners to the BBC's fifteen-minute daily Slovene programme produced over a thousand letters. As Slovene is used by only a minority of the Yugoslav population—numbering one million, out of a total population of eighteen million—this figure is exceptional.

A statistical survey credited the BBC with a daily audience of about 250,000 adults in metropolitan FRANCE. The popularity of the English programmes for Europe was emphasized in replies to a questionnaire about the publications *London Calling Europe* and *Hier Spricht London*. In English-listening areas as well as among German, Greek, Italian, and French audiences, answers from panel members showed considerable interest in the Reith Lectures.

Correspondence in ARABIC amounted to nearly six thousand letters in the first quarter of 1958. The general impression was that music request and listener-participation programmes are highly successful, and that news bulletins and such programmes as 'Political Question and Answer' are heard extensively.

The panels of the less specialized GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE audience were active in returning questionnaire forms. From these fifteen hundred listeners in the Western Hemisphere, Africa, South and South-East Asia, and the Middle East, the BBC received valuable programme comments, and opinions on the placing of items and balance of output.

A HONG-KONG survey proved the effectiveness of rebroadcasting and of BBC transcriptions, though the short-wave audience did not compare with that in INDIA or PAKISTAN. In AUSTRALIA the rebroadcasting of items from the General Overseas and Pacific Services was undertaken by a major commercial network, covering fifteen stations; in LATIN AMERICA a United States survey showed that six per cent of the samples taken in Mexico and Chile, and three per cent in Brazil, hear the BBC in Spanish and Portuguese respectively.

MONITORING SERVICE

The BBC Monitoring Service at Caversham Park near Reading is responsible for intercepting and reporting foreign broadcasts. It is continually faced with the problem of adjusting its listening operations economically and efficiently to meet the constantly expanding volume of foreign broadcasting which it has been able to do as a result of long experience in this field. The service works in close co-operation with its American counterpart, which under a reciprocal agreement provides monitored material from the Far East and other areas inaudible in this country.

There are three main departments—the **Reception Unit**, which is responsible for the basic operation of monitoring and transcription, and the **News Bureau and Reports Department**, which select and edit the material for numerous official and other recipients. The technical facilities, including the operation of a separate receiving station where broadcasts are intercepted and fed to the monitors by land line, are provided by the BBC Engineering Division.

The monitors, who cover broadcasts from more than thirty-five countries in nearly as many languages, work according to schedules which are regularly reviewed and adjusted to meet international developments and the frequent changes in foreign broadcasting programmes. In particular, the schedules are based upon the requirements of the BBC news and programme services and government departments. A high degree of linguistic and translating ability is naturally required from the individual monitor, who, subject to general directives, is expected to exercise judgment in the primary selection of material.

To ensure the highest degree of accuracy, both in translation and transcription, voice broadcasts are recorded so that the monitor can play back the recording. All transcripts and published documents, as well as certain recordings of important broadcasts, are kept in the permanent archives.

From the considerable total intake, the **News Bureau**, which like the **Reception Unit** maintains a twenty-four-hour service, selects and processes news and other urgent information for transmission by teleprinter to the BBC's

news departments and to the Foreign Office. Part of this service is also supplied to subscribing news agencies.

The **Reports Department** produces a number of publications, daily or at less frequent intervals. They give in concise form the main trends and new points of interest of each day's broadcasting and, at greater length, the texts of important broadcasts and other detailed information of interest to Government departments and those concerned with specialized aspects of foreign, political, and economic developments. Prepared chiefly for Government departments, the reports are available to subscribers from **HEAD OF BBC MONITORING SERVICE, CAVERSHAM PARK, READING, BERKS.**

The main commitment of the Monitoring Service is the reporting of major events, official statements, and comment from the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries. In this, broadcasting has proved to be the first and often the only source of information. Broadcasts from other parts of the world provide a continuous picture of reactions to the shifting international scene and often give the first news of international political crises, or contain material directly affecting British interests.

During the year ended 31 March 1958 the call on the resources of the service was particularly heavy in the case of the Soviet Union, where developments included the economic reorganization, the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution, the launching of the artificial satellites, and the voluminous correspondence of the Soviet leaders with foreign statesmen. The Middle East and Africa were also areas in which pressure was heavy. This was partly owing to the increasing volume of broadcasting in and to these areas (including a substantial increase in Arabic broadcasts from Communist countries and the appearance of the strongly anti-European 'Voice of Free Africa' in Swahili). Other reasons were the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Cairo, the deterioration, reflected in broadcasts, in relations between certain Arab countries following the formation of the United Arab Republic and the Arab Federation, and the Franco-Tunisian crisis, which demanded a greater monitoring effort in French and Arabic.

ENGINEERING

The responsibilities of the Engineering Division, which employs a staff of over 5,000 (over 3,000 are technical engineering staff), fall broadly into two categories. The **Operations and Maintenance Departments** are responsible for the day-to-day running of all the sound and television services and for the receiving installations at the Caversham Monitoring Station, while the **Specialist Departments** provide the necessary buildings and equipment, recruit and train staff, and carry out research and development.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENTS

The scale and importance of the work carried out by the various branches of the Operations and Maintenance Departments can be gauged from the facts given on later pages (*transmitting stations*, pp. 57-8, 64, 200-1, 203, 205; *studios*, pp. 59, 61, 62, 199). A summary of the work of the individual departments follows.

The Lines Department. External lines used by the BBC for sound broadcasting, television, and for intercommunication are supplied by the Post Office. The Lines Department edits the technical requirements of all other BBC departments for line services, plans supply so that minimum cost is incurred, and services these lines so that the Corporation obtains the maximum return for its outlay. After technical requirements have been agreed, the Finance Section of the department negotiates contracts with the Post Office, and with the technical sections agrees completion dates which fix the rental periods. This section maintains a continual review of contracts, a review which effects considerable savings as well as improving utilization efficiency.

While the Post Office engineers are responsible for all external maintenance, BBC engineers co-operate with them in setting up the vision and sound programme circuits to the high standard demanded by the Corporation, the standards aimed at being at least equal to those laid down by the CCITT (International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee).

An important part of the department's work involves making arrangements for using high-grade music channels for communication between BBC premises (when these channels are not in use for programmes). Three and sometimes four telephone and three telegraph circuits can be derived from two music lines.

Temporary circuits used for outside broadcasts, both television and sound, are provided by the Post Office as and when required, for periods usually of only a few days. Sound circuits have to be equalized in frequency characteristic, checked for noise, and, if repeated by the Post Office, for overload. A simple specification for their use is then issued.

Where necessary, it is possible to use narrow-band speech lines for fairly high-quality sound transmissions by using the split band technique in which the low frequencies of programmes are transmitted over one line, and the high frequencies, translated to a low frequency, are passed over a second line, the whole being reassembled at the terminal point. By such means, outside broadcasts can be taken from the Shetland and Channel Islands, for instance. The equipments are installed and operated by the Lines Department.

Circuits for television broadcasting are similar in basic treatment to sound circuits, but, owing to the much greater complexity of the transmitted information and variety of types of circuits used, this work is much more involved; it is carried out with the aid of special test signals which, when displayed on a cathode-ray oscilloscope, provide the required information about the transmission characteristics of the circuit under test. Permanent vision, music, and communications circuits are checked at regular intervals.

Lines Department operate and maintain television switching centres located in various parts of the country. The main permanent BBC vision network is channelled through these switching centres, which act as collecting points for all television outside broadcasts and also for all regional television studios, feeding the programmes at the appropriate times to the proper destinations. Since there is only one contribution circuit at any point in the network, and one programme may include contributions from several outside broadcast points, it is often necessary to carry out network switching operations during the programmes. These operations are carried out either to a prepared schedule or on a sound cue; in such cases the sound components of the various contributions are routed and switched simultaneously with the vision components.

The **Transmitter Department** is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all BBC transmitting stations. For listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom, transmitters are operated in the long and medium wavebands and in Bands I and II of the v.h.f. waveband. There are forty-four medium- and long-wave transmitting stations at which there are fifty-eight transmitters in normal programme service, and of these fifteen transmitters are of the multi-unit type. There are twenty-eight reserve transmitters. The number of v.h.f. sound transmitting stations has now increased to seventeen and at each of thirteen of these there are three transmitters of the multi-unit type; at one station there are four multi-unit transmitters and at another one multi-unit transmitter. The remaining two stations each have a single-unit transmitter. The medium- and long-wave and v.h.f. transmitting stations together are responsible for radiating the domestic sound programmes throughout the United Kingdom.

There are twenty television transmitting stations; and nineteen of these each have one vision and one sound transmitter for normal service and one vision and one sound reserve transmitter. At one station there is one vision and one sound multi-unit transmitter.

For external broadcasting there are thirty-nine high-power high-frequency transmitters in the United Kingdom and at Tebrau in Johore, for the operation and maintenance of which the Transmitter Department is also responsible.

The department is responsible for maintaining the carrier frequencies of all BBC transmitters within the international tolerance applicable to the service concerned, and where necessary to the more stringent tolerances needed for medium frequency transmitter synchronization, and for standard frequency transmission on 200 kc/s provided by the BBC for scientific and industrial purposes.

Another aspect of the department's work is the finding of suitable sites in areas where new transmitting stations are to be built, and the carrying-out of preliminary negotiations with Ministerial and local officials and other parties interested in proposed and acquired sites.

The Valve Section of the department is responsible for the supply to all BBC transmitting stations and studio centres, both at home and overseas, of all consumable electronic devices such as valves, cathode-ray tubes, camera tubes, and scanning tubes, and the section maintains adequate stocks of these to meet the continuing demands of transmitting stations, studio centres, and outside broadcast units of both sound and television. The range of items is large, ranging from transmitting valves costing nearly £1,000 each to devices costing only a few shillings and often smaller than a match. The quality of the items supplied is constantly checked in fully-equipped laboratories and by analysis of reports from user stations and departments. Many items, such as large valves and small thermometers, require special packing and transport and handling arrangements by air, sea, rail, and road. These arrangements are all undertaken by Valve Section.

The **Sound Broadcasting Engineering Department** is concerned with the technical facilities for the domestic sound programmes and is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all sound studios, control rooms, and recording areas in BBC premises throughout the country,

and for all outside broadcasting whether for direct 'live' transmission or pre-recording for future use.

SOUND RADIO STUDIOS: There are one hundred and fifty-seven studios for the domestic sound programmes, of which sixty-one are in London and ninety-six at various centres in the Regions. They include small studios for talks and discussions, with relatively 'dead' acoustics; drama studios with complicated arrangements for varying the acoustics to suit production requirements and with comprehensive 'effects' facilities; light entertainment studios designed to create a theatre atmosphere and accommodate audiences; and music studios to suit many types of music and numbers of instrumentalists, including full symphony orchestras.

The equipment used in studio control cubicles for selecting and mixing the outputs of the various microphones, for controlling 'effects', and for adding artificial reverberation is designed to provide the facilities required by programme producers while at the same time achieving the maximum efficiency in the minimum space. In case of breakdowns, a limited number of spare amplifiers and other vital items are provided, with facilities for switching them into circuit immediately. Because of the increasing demand from production departments it has been necessary to increase the technical facilities, especially in the case of the numbers and variety of types of microphone. The problem of producing variable reverberation or 'echo' for all types of programme is being solved by the introduction of reverberation 'plates'. In this new equipment the 'echo' effect is obtained by making the sound waves travel across a metal plate in various directions. The delayed sound is then re-collected and re-converted to its electrical equivalent and mixed in controlled amounts with the original undelayed programme. The reverberation time or duration of the 'echo' effect is varied by changing the distance between the plate and a damping mat.

In addition there are unattended studios in fourteen other centres throughout the country. These are semi-automatic and can be operated by the programme official concerned without the attendance of an engineer.

CONTROL ROOMS are installed in Broadcasting House and in each of the main studio centres in the Regions. The Control Room in London is also the collecting point for contributions to programmes from Continental and other overseas countries. Regional studio centre control rooms continue to be extensively re-equipped in turn.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING: The Mobile Engineering Units throughout the country cover a wide range of activities which vary from single microphone eye-witness accounts to complicated broadcasts involving many microphones and commentators' positions.

A second new mobile studio and control room, designed by the BBC Engineering Division, was added to the fleet of special vehicles in April 1958. Tape recording and disk and tape play-back equipment are included, and there are full communication facilities between the control room, studio, remote contribution points, and permanent BBC premises. The entire equipment can be operated either from batteries or from public electricity supplies.

SOUND RECORDING: Approximately fifty per cent of all programmes transmitted now make use of sound recording. Both disk and magnetic tape systems are in current use, but the emphasis is now on tape. A tape reclamation unit recovers approximately 1,000 spools of tape each week, which before being returned for further use must be thoroughly tested. Each spool of tape has a length of 2,400 ft and the total stock carried is of the order of 3,500 spools.

The recently introduced fine-groove, long-playing disk recording equipment combines a high technical performance with small storage space for the disks; for these reasons the fine-groove system is used mainly for 'archive' recordings stored in the permanent library and for the Transcription Service, which annually distributes 60,000 recordings of BBC programmes to overseas broadcasting organizations.

In Broadcasting House in addition to a central tape replay room, containing eight remotely controlled machines,

a central magnetic tape recording room has now been brought into use, containing sixteen tape recording machines, mounted on vertical racks to economize space. With the increased use of tape recordings, it has been necessary to provide greatly increased facilities for tape editing. Greater flexibility in the use of sound recording equipment has been achieved by the introduction of trolley-mounted tape recording equipment, which can be readily moved to wherever it may be required.

Mobile recording plays an important part in programme planning and a fleet of cars, to which a new type has recently been added, carrying recording equipment capable of a high standard of performance, is maintained in London and the main regional centres for this purpose. Small self-contained battery-powered tape recorders, carried and operated by programme staff, are often used to cover actuality material. These midget recorders are now being modified to use transistors in place of valves, with a resultant reduction in weight and longer running time from smaller batteries.

The Television Service Engineering Department is responsible for the operation and maintenance of television studios, control rooms, telerecording and telecine areas in BBC premises throughout the country and for television outside broadcasting.

LONDON TELEVISION STUDIOS. The BBC Television Service now has seven studios and a television theatre in West London. There are five studios at Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, and two at the Riverside studio centre in Hammer-smith. The Riverside Studios incorporate the latest types of equipment and operational techniques, of which the remote control of the positioning, switching, and dimming of the lighting is worthy of note. There is also a television news studio at Alexandra Palace.

Four of the seven studios planned at the new BBC Television Centre in Wood Lane, Shepherds Bush, are being built initially and it is hoped that all four of them will be in operation in 1961.

In October 1957 the BBC introduced a new development in the form of an unattended television studio in St. Stephen's House near the House of Commons. The television camera and its associated equipment and the television lighting are permanently fixed in position ready for use, and are switched on when required by remote control from the television news centre at Alexandra Palace. There are also two small television interview studios at All Souls, Langham Place, and London Airport.

REGIONAL TELEVISION STUDIOS. The establishment of a fully-equipped production studio in each of the main regions has proceeded and such studios are now in use in Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester. In Cardiff the Broadway studio was brought into use on a 'drive in' basis in conjunction with the Welsh Outside Broadcast Unit. In Glasgow a studio has been equipped on an extended temporary basis, pending further discussions on a possible television extension to the Glasgow Broadcasting House. In Northern Ireland a temporary interview studio has been brought into operation in Broadcasting House, Belfast, and a radio link to Divis enables regional items to be transmitted from the Northern Ireland stations at Divis and Londonderry. Small interview studios are also in operation in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Manchester.

On 30 July 1958 a small television studio was brought into operation at South Western House, Southampton. This facility enables television broadcasts of local events to be transmitted either from the South of England transmitter at Rowridge, in the Isle of Wight, or, using the permanent Post Office link from the Isle of Wight to London, by the national network. The Southampton studio can be used without engineering staff in attendance.

TELEVISION OUTSIDE BROADCAST EQUIPMENT. To provide adequate coverage of interesting and important events throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, the BBC maintains mobile television broadcast equipment. For the London area there are at present three complete mobile

television control rooms, each with three cameras, and also a two-camera Roving Eye vehicle. In addition there are four complete sets of radio link equipment for transmitting the pictures to the nearest point at which the outside broadcast programmes can be injected into the national network. The West of England, Midland, and Northern Region, Wales, and Scotland each have one mobile television control room, supported by three complete sets of radio link equipment. Separate radio link equipment is available for the television programme sound and for control communication purposes. Nine specially designed vehicles with telescopic towers, which can be raised to a height of sixty feet, are available for supporting the radio link aerial dishes, when no suitable high ground or buildings are available for this purpose.

During the year a portable radio television camera has been brought into use. This can be conveniently carried by a commentator who, when also wearing a BBC radio microphone, can provide both pictures and sound commentary from positions and under circumstances which would preclude the use of the normal types of camera and microphone equipment.

External Services Engineering

STUDIOS. The Overseas studio centre in Oxford Street was closed down in November 1957 and all External Services are concentrated in Bush House: eleven new studios and three continuity suites have been built, making thirty-five studios in all.

In a new CONTROL ROOM in Bush House—equipped with apparatus of BBC design—the selection by remote control of programmes from a total of one hundred and fifty sources, such as studios, tape recordings, and outside broadcasts can be effected. Those programmes selected by continuity control positions are automatically switched to the transmitting stations by equipment designed to connect twenty-four lines to appropriate networks at quarter-hour intervals as required by a pre-arranged schedule. Provision is also made for switching any of the one hundred and fifty sources to any

of one hundred and thirty-two circuits connected to recording rooms, studio mixing panels, lines, and listening rooms.

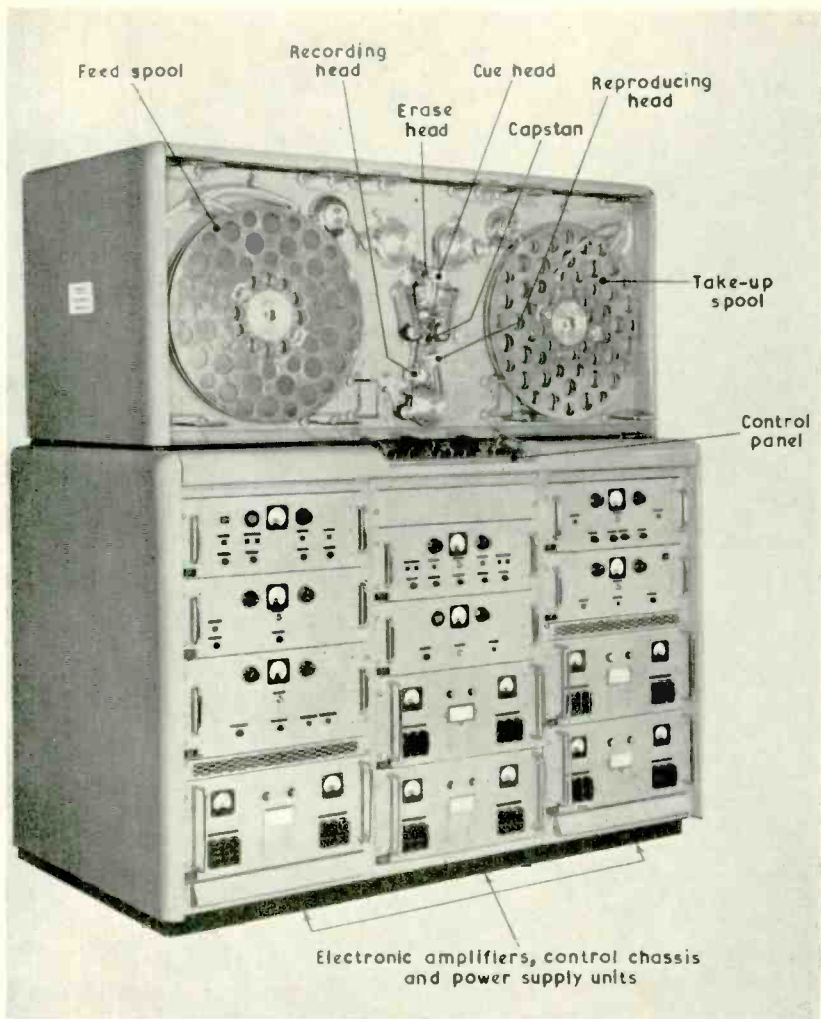
Comprehensive information about circuit conditions at any time is displayed on a large indicator panel mounted over the main operating position in the control room.

TRANSMITTERS. The BBC has thirty-seven high-power short-wave transmitters (50 to 100 kW) in the United Kingdom for broadcasting the External Services programmes and two at its Far Eastern Station at Tebrau in Johore, which rebroadcast the Eastern, Far Eastern, and General Overseas Services.

In addition, some use is made of medium-wave transmissions. Programmes for Western Europe are broadcast on 224 metres from the United Kingdom, and other long and medium wavelengths are used when they are not required for the domestic services. Some of the European Service programmes are broadcast by medium-wave transmitters in Berlin and Norden (in north-west Germany) and also by a v.h.f. transmitter in Berlin.

Highly directional short-wave transmitting aerials are used to provide an effective signal in the areas served by each programme; about one hundred and eighty aerials of this kind are available. The main factors in choosing the aerial most appropriate to each transmission are the direction of the service area, the time of day, season, and stage of the 11-year solar cycle. Even with this large number of aerials it is impossible to cater for all propagation conditions; a continuous programme of aerial conversion is necessary to keep pace with the solar cycle to ensure that the programmes can be transmitted in the wavebands giving the best reception.

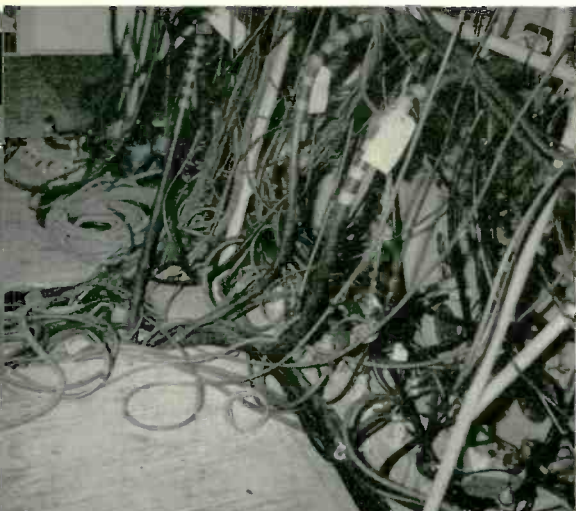
Despite earlier expectations that the maximum of the current sunspot cycle would occur early in 1957, solar activity increased steadily throughout that year and has, in fact, reached the highest levels ever observed since the continuous records began in 1749. In the first half of 1958, solar activity still continued at a very high level. Even if we have passed the peak—and this cannot be confirmed for



VERA—Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus—for recording television pictures and sound on magnetic tape, designed and built by the BBC Engineering Research Department, was first used in BBC television on 14 April 1958. Pictures telerecorded by this apparatus can be edited for reproduction in a programme very shortly after the first event or programme has been televised.



Behind the BBC scenes at the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships. The Television Outside Broadcasts control room installed by BBC engineers with the producer's panel on the right. The smaller picture shows some of the thousands of cables for television coverage at their termination points in the control hut.



some time yet—the BBC expects to make regular use of the higher frequency bands (shorter wavelengths) for a further year or two. It is important that listeners buying new receivers should ensure that they can tune to the 13-metre band and, if possible, to the highest frequency band available for short-wave broadcasting—the 11-metre band. Wavelengths in these bands serve large areas of South and South-East Asia and Africa, and are likely to provide clearer reception than longer wavelengths.

The use of the 11-metre band in particular enables transmissions to escape the severe interference which affects many External Services programmes on longer wavelengths. Some of this interference is due to congestion and unplanned operation in the bands allotted to short-wave broadcasting, but much is caused by the jamming of certain language transmissions of the BBC and other Western broadcasters (*see also page 156*). This jamming affects not only the transmissions against which it is aimed but also transmissions on adjacent wavelengths.

The BBC is ready to advise listeners on its short-wave services and welcomes reception reports. Letters should be addressed: THE SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER, EXTERNAL BROADCASTING, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS

Research Department carries out fundamental investigations into the problems of sound and television broadcasting and provides information and guidance on technical matters within the Corporation.

The work of the department covers a wide field. It is concerned with the future development of broadcasting, such as, for example, the improvement of studio acoustics and of the recording on magnetic tape of both sound and television programmes. Future developments in television, whether in terms of the possible introduction of transmissions in colour or of the development of the monochrome service, are the subject of various major items of work. The department also undertakes the design of microphones of improved performance, whilst, at the other end of the

broadcasting chain, it provides technical information on which the construction of transmitting aerials for both television and v.h.f. sound broadcasting is based. The siting of new transmitting stations and the planning of the distribution systems of which they form part is very largely determined as a result of measurements and calculations undertaken by the Research Department.

The **Designs Department** is engaged on development work which has a specific application to broadcasting. When the Operations and Maintenance Department, working in close touch with the programme side, finds a need for a new type of equipment, Designs Department undertakes the design work or guides a manufacturer in the production of the required apparatus to ensure that the performance specification is met in the most economical manner. The department constantly puts forward ideas and designs equipment in anticipation of future needs of the sound and television services. It makes proposals to the Operations and Maintenance Department for the provision of new equipment, which may either save staff or improve facilities. Much of the apparatus used by the BBC is designed in this department.

The **Planning and Installation Department** is responsible for the technical planning, equipping, and commissioning of sound and television studios, outside broadcast bases, television transmitters, and sound broadcasting transmitters. It also handles general electrical engineering work, such as lighting and electrical heating, stand-by generating plant, etc. An important part of the department's work is the preparation of specifications and cost estimates with the subsequent handling of contract procedure and technical liaison with manufacturers. The department consists mainly of professional specialist engineers.

The **Building Department** has to interpret accommodation requirements for new stations and premises, to provide an economical architectural solution to the problem of relating technical and other needs to aesthetic considerations and site conditions.

The department prepares designs and specifications for new buildings and for alterations, and it is responsible for all building works from start to finish. In some cases, however, where works are of a size and importance likely to attract wide public interest, the department may engage outside professional advice and assistance. Administrative and executive staff include civil and mechanical engineers and architects. The department has the assistance of the Corporation's Consulting Civil Engineer on technical matters, including the drawing-up of specifications of structural requirements for high masts and towers. The design and erection of these by specialist firms are arranged and supervised by the department. The specifying and installation of new ventilation and heating systems and the maintenance of all BBC buildings and masts are also among the responsibilities of the department.

The **Equipment Department** is responsible for the supply of much of the Engineering Division's equipment, exceptions being heavy transmitting plant and television camera and control equipment. The greater part of the equipment is manufactured by outside firms, but, where urgency is the keynote or only a small number of items is required, the construction is undertaken in Equipment Department, whose workshops are also used for routine maintenance and repair work. The department maintains a test room through which new or repaired equipment passes before it is issued. This department is also responsible for the operation of the transport fleet, numbering more than 550 vehicles, many specially equipped for the sound and television services.

The **Engineering Establishment Department** administers the staff of the Engineering Division. It is responsible for recruiting engineers, technical assistants, technical operators, and manual staff, initiating internal transfers and deciding, in conjunction with the Engineering Department concerned, who shall fill vacant posts. It is also concerned with co-ordinating the training of staff and the general welfare, progress, and working conditions of all staff in the Division.

Two departments—Engineering Information Department and Engineering Training Department—form the **Engineering Services Group**.

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

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

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

The **Engineering Training Department** has facilities for accommodating up to two hundred resident students at any time. During 1957 six hundred and twenty students were trained. The training in broadcasting engineering covers all types and grades of technical staff, preparing them for operational and technical work in the sound and television services. The standard and content of its work vary widely from the elementary course for newly recruited technical operators and technical assistants to the more advanced courses for technicians and graduate engineers. The duration of the training varies from one to twelve weeks; shorter periods are devoted to refresher courses or to introducing new developments to senior staff. Administrative training courses have now been introduced.

Emphasis is on techniques and practice, and much effort has been spent on conveying, by means of demonstrations, ideas normally requiring a high standard of mathematics. These methods have aroused considerable interest outside the BBC and have resulted in many visits from representatives of other broadcasting organizations and of the technical teaching profession.

Developments in broadcasting engineering techniques in both sound and television are accompanied by the introduction of training courses to meet the needs of the staff.

Written presentation is as important as oral presentation, so that the department is also responsible for the Technical Instructions issued with equipment designed by the Specialist Departments and the instructions on, for example, station layout, or power supplies, which are no direct concern of the manufacturers of broadcasting equipment. To keep staff up to date, training supplements on slot aerials, television lighting, frequency modulation, and other developments are issued; they have proved popular with other broadcasting authorities and with teachers of radio engineering. Training manuals on microphones, television engineering, and so on are prepared and issued by the department, and sold through normal technical publishing channels.

The **Engineering Secretariat** keeps a watch on the Engineering Division's finances; it prepares the estimates for all new schemes, such as the construction of sound and television transmitting stations and studios, and the provision of film cameras and equipment; and is responsible for seeing that the amount allotted to them and to the running of existing technical services is not exceeded.

This department is also responsible for the handling of engineering patent matters, in conjunction with patent agents, and the investigation of engineering suggestions submitted by members of staff and the public. During 1957/8 seventy-six staff suggestions were received, a decision was reached on seventy-one, and forty-one resulted in financial reward. Eighteen patent applications were filed and Letters of Patent were received for six inventions.

PROGRAMMES—POLICY AND PRACTICE

NEWS BROADCASTS

Throughout the years, the BBC's news services have become accepted in Britain and in many other parts of the world as setting a standard of reliability and impartiality. The BBC broadcasts 204 sound and television news bulletins every week for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom: and for listeners all over the world there are nearly a thousand bulletins a week in English and thirty-five other languages. Whether a bulletin is for the home audience or for the listener abroad, the principle is the same—'a fair selection of items impartially presented'. That was the phrase used by the Ullswater Committee in 1935; it remains the guiding principle today. The BBC does not feel itself called upon to cajole, flatter or persuade; its only interest is in truth and fact and the fair statement of fact.

With the formation of a Directorate of News and Current Affairs in August 1958 close editorial and organizational links were created between news and all programmes in sound and television dealing with current affairs.

How News Bulletins are prepared

There are three London news centres—Egton House, the headquarters of the News Division, Alexandra Palace for television, and Bush House for the External Services.

News for the United Kingdom is provided by News Division which is responsible for all the sound and television bulletins, 'Radio Newsreel', and Home reporters and foreign correspondents. News for European and Overseas listeners is the responsibility of the External Services News Department.

Apart from the dispatches from the reporters and foreign correspondents, the main sources are the great news agencies—five of them—and the BBC's own monitoring station, which reports foreign radio stations. News from all these sources comes in constantly by teleprinter—three or four hundred thousand words every twenty-four hours.

The length of a radio bulletin is at most about two thousand words—say a little over two columns of the larger size of newspaper. All this raw material has, therefore, to go through the editorial processes of evaluation, selection, research, and checking, before a story can be written or a bulletin compiled. From a mass of raw material—often complicated, sometimes obscure—the editorial staff must create a news story which fulfils the Corporation's standards of objectivity and accuracy, and which presents the facts in a way easily understood by the listener—at the same time keeping within the allotted space limit. Print can be read again if not immediately intelligible; but the listener must be given facts he can grasp at the first—and only—hearing. The one- or two-minute summaries broadcast nearly every hour on the Light Programme call for skill in achieving the tightest compression of facts without introducing distortion or unbalance.

One of the News Division's responsibilities is the programme 'Today in Parliament', a fifteen-minute report of the proceedings of Lords and Commons. This is an exacting task of condensation combined with the most careful balance of opinion, with care taken to see that something is reported of the speeches from the back benches as well as those of the Government and Opposition leaders. Then there is the Sports Unit, which puts on anything from seven to fourteen features during the week-end, besides dealing with all the rest of the sports news constantly flowing in.

Television News

Television News, the youngest of the BBC's News Departments, which began in July 1954, continued to thrive and prosper. It derives from the parent organization of News Division the prestige, authority, and integrity acknowledged throughout the world; it has access to the vast modern resources which the BBC has established for getting news in and putting it out. Sound broadcasting many years ago took journalism into the world where news can be heard as it happens, instead of simply being described

by the written word; now Television News has added sight to the sound of radio reporting.

News happens and viewers can *see* it—sometimes when it happens, more often soon afterwards. The big question is always: How soon? It used to be days before urgent film could be gathered in from the four corners. Days have, in many cases, become hours and, in more and more instances, minutes. For two separate weeks in October 1958, Television News Department allied with their opposite numbers in Italy, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, in a Eurovision experiment which points one of the ways to the future. Each day during the two weeks, television news men in each country put on to the Eurovision link their latest news film so that it could be telerecorded by all the others simultaneously. By this means, it takes no longer to get film from one country to another than the time it takes to project the film itself. The first of these two weeks coincided with the illness and death of Pope Pius XII. The result was, for instance, that film of the scenes at Castel Gandolfo was being transmitted by Television News Department only two hours later. Four years ago it was considered commendable to have in the one news programme of the evening film of an event which had happened in London the same afternoon.

Another pointer to the future was a Television News experiment which involved the use of the Transatlantic cable. In November 1957, film shot during the morning of the Queen's arrival in New York was in the news that same night. Three hundred tiny film pictures transmitted to London by the cable in the form of strips making up one large photograph were reassembled at Alexandra Palace in sequence as film. The time will assuredly come when few countries are further apart from each other than the two or three minutes taken to telerecord urgent news film incoming over great distances.

Television News works in a competitive world. Speed (never at the expense of accuracy), and skill in presentation are all important. Speed depends upon the enthusiasm of the staff and the pioneering development of facilities par-

ticularly suited to their needs. Four years ago, it took two hours to get urgent film processed for Television News. Now, a few minutes are enough. A recent example was film reaching Alexandra Palace at 9.50 p.m. and being processed, edited, scripted, and transmitted before 10.15 p.m.

Another pioneering development was the installation, at the suggestion of Television News Department, of the first remotely controlled studio near the Palace of Westminster. Parliamentary correspondents can be 'on the air' in vision five minutes after leaving the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. The studio—a small room in a basement—is operated from the control gallery of the main news studio at Alexandra Palace, some nine miles away.

Another important development was the establishment of a full-scale news network between the Alexandra Palace newsroom and BBC regional television news staff in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the North, the Midlands, the West, and Wales. Any one of these regions, except, for the time being, Belfast, can inject film into the national news output from London; and London can inject film into any one of their television news programmes. The system eliminates the use of all orthodox methods of transport, saves a vast amount of time and, consequently, means that the BBC viewer gets a more up-to-the-minute service of news in pictures than would otherwise be possible.

Television News Department's sound camera crews operate at home and abroad—for four or five news editions most nights and for news features such as the weekly News Review. The department also takes the full service of two big news film agencies—the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (Visnews), (which the BBC helped to found), and the United Press Movietone Television. 'Visnews' distributes BBC news film abroad—especially to countries of the Commonwealth.

Regional News

The six regional news rooms—in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Cardiff, and Belfast—report the events in their own regions and also contribute to the national news

output in sound and television. With the extension of the BBC's network of v.h.f. transmitters, bulletins of more localized news, serving particular areas, have been added to the medium-wave regional bulletins in sound; and each region also transmits a television bulletin of local news.

Reporting Unit and Radio Newsreel

Another part of the News Division is the News Talks Department, which includes the Reporting Unit and the staff of the 'Radio Newsreel' programmes. The BBC reporter must know the ins and outs of sound and vision, from the midget tape recorder to the live television studio. And he must know, not only how to get the story but how to boil down the telling of it to a couple of minutes or less.

As well as covering the spot news as it breaks, day or night, the Reporting Unit has much complicated planning to do. For example, the arrangements for reporting the big political conferences have to be made months ahead to ensure that there will be proper facilities for cameras, microphones, and reporters and, where necessary, special lines.

The Reporting Unit works not only for the news bulletins in sound and vision but for the Television News Review, for the Home Service morning programme 'Today', and for the 'Eyewitness' and for all editions of 'Radio Newsreel', domestic and overseas. For every daily edition of 'Radio Newsreel' in the Light Programme, there are five others which go out to English-speaking audiences all over the world. And there is the weekly edition—the tight-packed review of the week broadcast on Sundays in the Home Service. The aim of 'Radio Newsreel' is to bring to the listener a service of voiced despatches and actuality which makes the news of the day immediate and vivid.

Foreign Correspondents

Among the most regular contributors to the newsreels are the foreign correspondents posted at strategic points throughout the world. These correspondents are in the Foreign News Department of News Division and they contribute, of course, not only to the newsreels but to the News Division bulletins, as well as to the bulletins prepared

by the External Services and to programmes like 'From Our Own Correspondent', 'Today', and 'At Home and Abroad'.

When a correspondent reports in his own voice he usually does it over a radio circuit which has to be booked, rather like an international telephone call. This part of the business is done in the Foreign News Traffic room—like a small telephone exchange. The staff here will arrange for a dispatch to be delivered by a correspondent 'live' into a news bulletin, and for the correspondent to record—if he has time—his message about ten minutes before the bulletin, so that an editorial judgment can be made and so that the dispatch can still be given in the bulletin if at the last moment the circuit breaks down.

Television has added greatly to the work of the BBC foreign correspondent. On a big news story he must send a short message for the sound news bulletins, broadcast in voice a longer dispatch for 'Radio Newsreel'; and deliver yet another dispatch, perhaps in front of a film camera, perhaps 'live' into the Television News by means of the direct Eurovision link.

News for Overseas

The news broadcasts by the BBC for listeners abroad are prepared by the External Services News Department in Bush House, London, from the same sources and raw material as the home bulletins. Every twenty-four hours about a hundred and forty bulletins are broadcast in English and thirty-five other languages, to be heard in East and West Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, and on the High Seas.

The Bush House news staff have precisely the same aim as the staff of News Division—to prepare a day-to-day picture of events that is as factual, accurate, and impartial as they can make it. A Government White Paper endorsed this BBC policy and said that an item broadcast abroad 'must not differ in any material respect' from an item broadcast at home. This does not mean that the news bulletins prepared by the External Services are simply carbon copies of those heard by the home public. On the

contrary, each bulletin that goes out from Bush House, besides including all the main items of world news in a form fully consistent with the versions broadcast in this country, is designed to meet the special interests of its particular audience. For example, the bulletins broadcast in Greek and Turkish give more space than other transmissions to news about Cyprus. Those broadcasts in Arabic try to satisfy the appetite of the audience for reliable and detailed news of developments in the Middle East. During the French constitutional crisis, extra time was given to External Service news bulletins in French. Hour-by-hour developments were reported from the dispatches of the BBC's special correspondents in France and Algeria and from the reports of the news agency correspondents. Many appreciative messages were received from listeners in all parts of France.

Broadcasting news to audiences behind the Iron Curtain presents special problems. The well-established fact that they listen to the BBC, despite jamming, is evidence of their hunger for unbiased news. BBC news to Russia and the satellite countries must not only be accurate and unbiased, but must present facts with great clarity and explain many points of view taken for granted by listeners in the west.

The English language bulletins broadcast in the General Overseas Service are designed for a variety of listeners—British forces overseas, British communities in remote parts, Commonwealth citizens, and foreigners of many nationalities. Many bulletins are relayed by local radio stations in Commonwealth and other countries. For millions of people abroad the BBC bulletin is a window on the world.

TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

Sound Radio

Talks and discussions between people are as varied and diverse as people themselves; and the Talks Department reflects this diversity and helps to put the results of thought and experience into a communicable form for broadcasting. Some of the 'spoken word' so broadcast is the result of weeks or months of preparation, some is the immediate response to a sudden event, elicited sometimes from minds

trained to make acute and rapid judgment, sometimes from minds that without any special training are yet apt and ready with shrewd observation. Subjects may be imposed by events or decided upon after a study of current trends and ideas; others are offered because men and women come forward with some knowledge or experience which they would like to talk about. A talk is worth broadcasting only if some one wants to talk, and has something worth while to say. For this reason the many unsolicited manuscripts and suggestions which reach the department are pursued whenever there is a chance of a good broadcast talk.

Talks broadcasting is not therefore the result of some departmental automation which, under one stimulus, produces a list of subjects and, under another, a list of speakers. Talks broadcasting springs from many sources. It depends on public men who are prepared to talk about the affairs in which they are engaged, on scientists who argue amongst themselves about aspects of their research, on scholars who wish to publish through broadcasting results of their learning, on business men and professional men, and on men and women from all walks of life who want to talk about the things that have interested them and to share the benefits of their experience. Talk, too, is not only an intellectual 'communication', a conveyance of information—it is also a social act. It springs not so much from the lecture room or the learned journal as from the dinner table, the drawing-room, and the railway compartment on the morning train to the city.

It is the task of the talks producer to help speakers to 'talk' in the best way for broadcasting. The talks producer also decides on the form the broadcast will take—whether a 'straight' talk, a discussion, a symposium or an investigation in which a number of statements of fact or opinion are collected, recorded, and examined.

A tendency over the last two or three years has been to assemble regularly in one programme talks, interviews, and discussions which are linked together by their subject or by the interests of the listeners to whom they are intended to appeal. Those who like to keep abreast of opinion on the

affairs of the day may look primarily to 'At Home and Abroad' and 'Matters of Moment' each week in the Home Service, and to the monthly international 'hook-up'—'Radio Link'; those whose interest is in science may look to the weekly 'Science Survey' in Network Three, the monthly 'Science Magazine' in the Home Service, and 'Research' in the Third Programme; while industrialists have 'Workshop' each month in the Home Service and 'The World of Industry' in the Third. Broadcasts of use to parents are grouped in 'Parents and Children' weekly in Network Three. With a far wider field of interest programmes for women appear daily in 'Woman's Hour' in the Light Programme.

Similarly, those whose concern is with the well-being of the arts have not only 'The Critics' in the Home Service, and 'Comment' in the Third Programme, but also the 'World of Books' in Network Three.

Good conversation, easy chat, are rare commodities and, when found, valued in broadcasting. They are a welcome ingredient of such programmes as 'Today' in the early morning and 'Indian Summer' on a Wednesday afternoon.

The Reith Lectures*, an annual event in broadcasting,

*A list of Reith Lecturers and their subjects: details of publication of those lectures which have appeared in book form are given in parentheses.

- 1948 Bertrand Russell, *Authority and the Individual*. (Allen & Unwin. 1949. 6s.)
- 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. 7s. 6d.)
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe of Werneth, *The Problem of Power*. (Secker & Warburg. 1952. 8s. 6d.)
- 1952 A. J. Toynbee, *The World and the West*. (O.U.P. 1953. 7s. 6d.)
- 1953 J. R. Oppenheimer, *Science and the Common Understanding*. (O.U.P. 1954. 8s. 6d.)
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks, *Britain and the Tide of World Affairs*. (O.U.P. 1955. 5s.)
- 1955 Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Englishness of English Art*. (Architectural Press. 1956. 16s.)
- 1956 Sir Edward Appleton, *Science and the Nation*. (Edinburgh Univ. Press. 10s. 6d.)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the Atom, and the West*. (O.U.P. 1958. 10s. 6d.)

were inaugurated in 1947 and named after the BBC's first Director-General. Each year the BBC decides the broad area of the subject to be treated and invites a person of acknowledged authority in the chosen field to undertake a study or some original research and to give listeners the results of his work in a series of broadcasts. In 1957 the subject of the Reith Lectures was 'Russia, the Atom, and the West'. They were broadcast by Mr. George F. Kennan who had come to this country from the Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton, to take up his appointment as Eastman Professor at Oxford University.

Throughout the year, a service of language programmes is provided on Network Three, and there is also a succession of talks and discussions, planned in series to meet and stimulate the known interests of listeners in such fields as science, history, current affairs, and the arts.

Certain other groups of talks are known within Talks Department as 'service' talks. They are addressed to some one particular section of listeners, such as farmers or gardeners, or they give specialized information on one particular subject, such as the effect of some new piece of legislation, or advice on running a home.

Apart from information, however, the staple of talks broadcasting is opinion—and opinions differ. Talks and discussions which present opposing points of view are therefore designed to enable those who listen to them to come to sensible conclusions for themselves, having heard the best informed opinion on both sides or all sides of any question. Some matters of controversial broadcasting are of passing interest, others are on problems national or international. Others deal with more fundamental questions around the meaning of life and the meaning of religion. In this field come those broadcasts in which anti-Christian views have been expressed, and Christians and non-Christians have debated together, endeavouring to sort out and define the really crucial issues. There have also been expositions by 'humanists', not in the form of an attack on religion, but as a positive statement of their attitude to life.

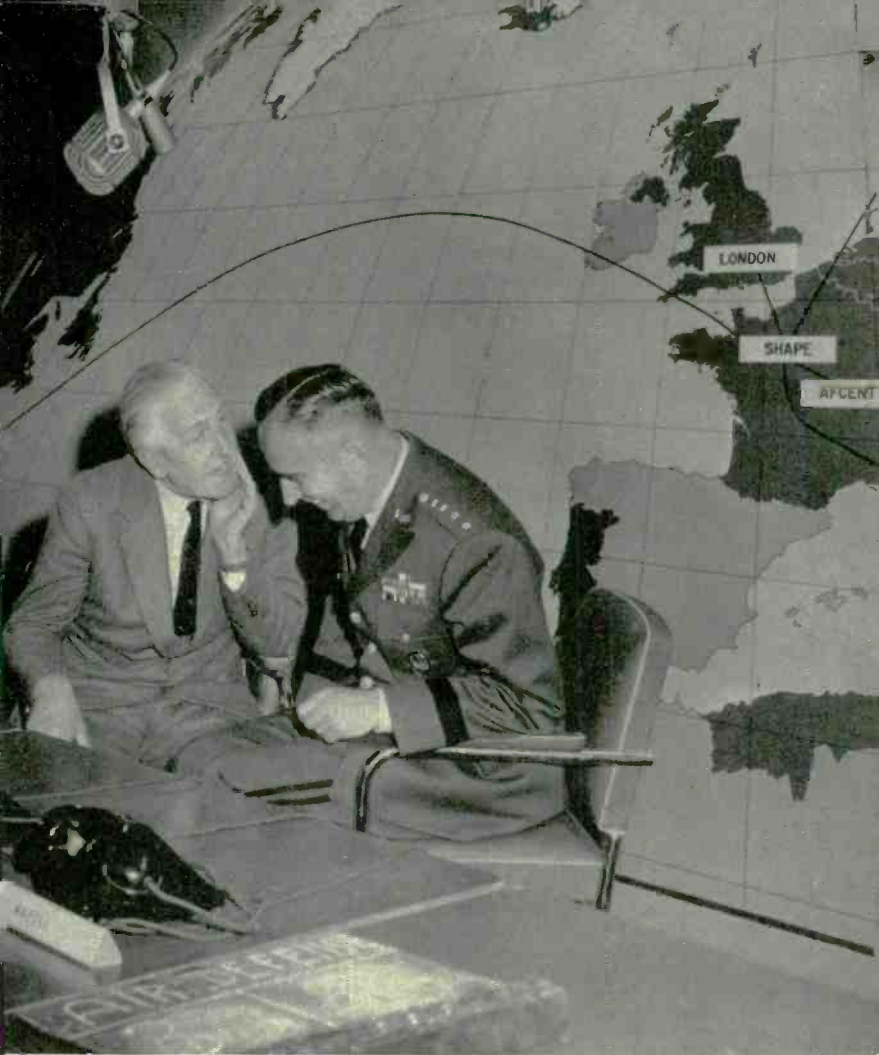
Television

The Television Service has still to find an adequate name for a range of programmes which are called Talks. Apart from a few programmes in the series 'Speaking Personally', there are virtually no straight talks in television at all, but what is called the Television Talks Department is responsible for arranging features, discussions, actuality documentaries (*see also dramatized documentaries, page 93*) in addition to magazine programmes such as 'Panorama' and 'Tonight'.

These very diverse programmes have in common a determination to combine seriousness of purpose with imaginative presentation. One of Britain's largest television audiences is for the current affairs programme 'Panorama', presided over by Richard Dimbleby. Last year one adult out of every four in the whole of the United Kingdom watched 'Panorama' regularly, and it usually attracted more than half of the viewers able to see commercial television. Similarly 'Tonight', which started as a television equivalent of an evening newspaper to fill part of the gap between 6.00 and 7.00 p.m. in February 1957, was moved to a later placing at 6.45 p.m. at the beginning of 1958, has a growing and devoted audience of about eight million. These programmes continued to include coverage of international as well as domestic affairs. 'Panorama' cameras and commentators visited Poland, Jordan, the Gold Coast, the Sudan: 'Tonight', partly because of its frequency, was also able to draw notably on the richness of the British scene—the opinions, activities, and character of men and women of all kinds from Wales and Scotland, the Midlands, the West and the North, gave it warmth and reality.

A third magazine programme on alternate Sunday nights—'Monitor'—concerns itself with various aspects of the arts.

Some of the feature programmes known as talks involve sending BBC cameras to far distant places. David Attenborough organized a 'Zoo Quest' expedition to Indonesia to collect and film animals. Sir Mortimer Wheeler and Dr. Glyn Daniel demonstrated archaeological discoveries in the Himalayas and in Jericho. The panel game 'Animal,



An interview in the Operations Centre of the international military headquarters (SHAPE) near Paris for the television programme 'Battle in Space' prepared by the BBC in co-operation with NATO. The photograph shows Lt.-General Sir Brian Horrocks, whose talks 'Epic Battles' and 'Men in Battle' in BBC television attracted average audiences of over six million, with General C. V. R. Schuyler, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.



In addition to the broadcasting of acts of worship in both sound and television programmes, there are many religious programmes directed at people outside or on the fringe of the Church.

Programmes of religious, and at the same time topical, interest were broadcast about the Lambeth Conference which opened on 3 July, 1958, in London. Before the conference opened His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was interviewed for the BBC by Richard Dimbleby in Lambeth Palace at the end of June 1958.

Vegetable, Mineral?' (which also ranks as a talk) took a rest in 1958 after six successful years which stimulated among the public a great interest in archaeology.

Other series included programmes on 'Evolution' to mark the Darwin Centenary, programmes by Aidan Crawley on 'Adventure in Industry', by Christopher Mayhew, M.P., on 'The Future of Communism', and by General Sir Brian Horrocks on 'Epic Battles'. The nature of political power was examined in a series of programmes on Khrushchev, Truman, Tito, Lloyd George, and Mao Tse-Tung, following an earlier series on Hitler, Roosevelt, Gandhi, and Stalin. Other series dealt with social problems in 'Lifeline', with economics in 'Facts and Figures', and with practical do-it-yourself advice in 'Short Cuts'.

The **documentary** side of the department's activities included further art films on L. S. Lowry, Henry Moore, and Reg Butler, as well as the 'Eye to Eye' series. These focused on a number of aspects of current life ranging from hire purchase to the work of the police in a big city. Among those produced in co-operation with the regions were a study of climbing in the Lake District and the impact of a new atomic station on a remote Scottish community.

The regular discussion programme 'Press Conference' brought to the screen many notable public figures, and early in 1958 this programme included for the first time the Prime Minister. 'The Brains Trust', which is repeated in sound only in the Home Service later in the week, is regularly televised on Sunday afternoons.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

Over the years there have been many different types of religious programmes in sound radio, and, while it is true that in some respects the pattern of programmes has become fixed, new experiments are also being made. In television, the pattern of religious broadcasts is much less shaped and experiments in different forms are being made continuously.

The aims of religious broadcasting may be briefly summarized under three heads. The first is that it should

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

Programmes directed to fulfil the first of these aims have in mind listeners and viewers who would be active members of their local church if they could, but are prevented from joining in its worship by sickness, old age, or home responsibilities. Such programmes also enable active church members to participate in a variety of forms within their own tradition, and to learn from traditions different from their own. It may be claimed that as a result religious broadcasting has helped to create a better understanding between Christians of different denominations.

The second aim—to call attention to what is of special significance in the relationship between the Christian faith and the modern world—involves careful selection in the use of speakers and in the choice of subjects and themes. The same principle is applied in planning sermons in a series over several weeks, and in the selection of subjects for talks and discussions in both sound radio and television.

There is some evidence to show that a number of those who have no connexion with the life and worship of the churches listen more or less regularly to some religious programme. This has been established in the case of sound radio, and it is probable that the same thing is true in the case of television. This lays a particular responsibility on religious broadcasting in relation to those who are on the fringe of the churches or outside them. Many of its programmes are planned with this audience in mind.

The primacy of this last aim has made it an agreed policy of religious broadcasting that a strict denominational representation is subordinate to the use of the most effective speakers. At the same time it is true that over a period of months a broad denominational balance between the main

church traditions is achieved. In particular, care is taken at Christmas and Easter to place programmes which represent these main traditions. Provision is also made for occasional broadcasts by certain minority Christian groups, and there are several Jewish broadcasts in the year.

On matters of policy in religious broadcasting the Corporation is advised by a representative Central Religious Advisory Committee and by similar committees in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English regions.

Sound Radio

About thirty religious programmes of different kinds are broadcast every week in the Home Service and Light Programme. These programmes include services of worship from churches and from the studio. Religious talks, discussion and feature programmes, including dramatic and musical elements, are placed from time to time.

The Home Service programme 'The Way of Life', on Sunday evenings, has been welcomed by many listeners as an attempt to present the Christian faith in relation to the different aspects and problems of the world today, but there is some evidence that a number of listeners miss the broadcast of a church service which was previously transmitted at this time. In Network Three 'Christian Outlook' has established a specialist audience among clergy, ministers, and church people, for whom it is primarily intended.

Television

Religious broadcasting in the Television Service has continued to reflect the life of the churches in the regular televising of acts of worship. The Sunday evening programme 'Meeting Point', directed to those on the fringe, or outside the churches, has attracted a growing audience.

At the request of the Central Religious Advisory Committee, which also advises the Independent Television Authority, the BBC Religious Department has been in touch with the ITA to examine ways in which the policy of co-operation in religious broadcasting could be implemented.

Sound Radio

To give listeners music of every kind from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to the present continues to be the policy in the presentation of 'serious' music programmes.

When the sound radio programmes were reorganized in October 1957 there was a reduction in the amount—but not in the proportion—of time available for music in the Third Programme. There was a slight increase in the Home Service from the Light Programme. The reduction affected recitals, medieval music, oriental music, and the placing of new orchestral works but did not much affect opera. The Home Service took over some orchestral concerts from the Light Programme, and for lovers of chamber-music and solo recitals the Home Service still provides the classics and romantics that they have been accustomed to expect.

Public concerts by BBC orchestras (*for list of BBC orchestras see page 89*) in London and the provinces are part of the policy to encourage concert-going. These concerts also enable listeners to see the orchestras and conductors 'at work', which would not be possible in the studios or converted studios where most of the music broadcasts are staged.

In 1957 the BBC Symphony Orchestra visited Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh, Worcester, Brighton, and Huddersfield. Other public appearances of the orchestra were the usual season of ten symphony concerts in the Royal Festival Hall and twenty-five of the Promenade Concerts in the Royal Albert Hall—the whole series of which have been sponsored by the BBC since 1927.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra also took part in the Elgar centenary commemorations with two Elgar commemorative concerts broadcast from London's Royal Festival Hall, and one broadcast from Worcester Cathedral. The Corporation's regional orchestras contributed regularly to programmes.

The great national festivals were also reflected in the Home Service and the Third Programme with relays of concerts and operas from the Cheltenham, Edinburgh, Three Choirs, and York Festivals.

Opera was relayed from Glyndebourne, Salzburg, and Bayreuth. During last year the number of opera performances transmitted by BBC sound radio amounted to ninety-five. Among these, relays from opera houses numbered thirty-six, performances from foreign radio recordings twenty-five, BBC studio performances twenty-two, and gramophone recordings twelve.

The number of contracts issued in Music Division for sound radio—including light as well as serious music—amounted to an average rate of 798 a month.

The encouragement of composers by commission and the provision of facilities for the performance of new works continue to be a regular policy of the BBC, and new performers are constantly sought.

In the year 1957-8 the number of first performances was one hundred and seventy. Among the notable performances in this group were Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 11, performed for the first time outside Russia at a concert promoted by the BBC at the Royal Festival Hall on 22 January 1958 and relayed in the BBC Third Programme, and the world première of Vaughan Williams's Symphony No. 9 on 2 April 1958 at the Royal Festival Hall, relayed on the BBC Home Service.

Works commissioned during the year included a chamber music work by Grace Williams, broadcast from the Cheltenham Festival in July 1958, an overture by Malcolm Arnold for the Christmas Day Commonwealth programme 1957, a symphony by Daniel Jones for public performance in 1959, and an orchestral work by Roberto Gerhard for public performance in 1959.

Landmarks in English music which were celebrated by the BBC were the eighty-fifth birthday of Vaughan Williams when a relay of the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert was broadcast in the Home Service, and the centenary of the Hallé Orchestra.

During the year, except in the summer holidays, studio auditions are regularly held for applicants who have the necessary professional qualifications. Members of the music profession who helped at auditions and reported on broad-

cast performances during the past year were : Norman Allin, George Baker, Lennox Berkeley, Ronald Biggs, York Bowen, H. A. Bennett, Mosco Carner, Ivan Clayton, Harold Craxton, Edric Cundell, Astra Desmond, Howard Ferguson, Hans Gal, Julius Harrison, Lady Harty, Maurice Jacobson, Sinclair Logan, Isolde Menges, Michael Mudie, Jeremy Noble, Reginald Redman, Philip Sainton, Bernard Shore, and Maurice Vinden.

The new pattern of sound broadcasting increased the light music output and every effort was made to give each programme a distinctive quality to avoid the provision of mere background sounds.

In light music, too, the policy of commissioning new works is followed, and works by William Alwyn, Malcolm Arnold, Robert Farnon, Charles Spinks, Ernest Tomlinson, Sidney Torch, and Dennis Wright were commissioned for the annual Light Music Festival which was given by the BBC Concert Orchestra in the Royal Festival Hall, in association with the London County Council. The BBC Concert Orchestra's 'Friday Night is Music Night' attracted regular audiences of some four million, and similar support was shown for a series of 'Friday Night' concerts broadcast from different resorts round the coast. 'Let the People Sing', a choral competition with preliminary heats throughout the country, reached its final stage at a concert in the Royal Albert Hall where a work specially commissioned from Gordon Jacob—'Sea Song Suite'—was performed.

The Music Division, headed by the Controller, is divided into two parts—Music and Light Music. There is a Head of Music Programmes and a Head of Light Music Programmes, each supported by programme planners and builders who work closely with specializing units such as the choral section, orchestral management, public concert management, brass and military bands, music publicity and the copying and hiring section—offshoot of the music library.

Members of the Music Division in London keep in close touch with their colleagues in the regions in all matters concerning programmes for national networks. They are also closely in touch with their colleagues in television and

with all organizations for promoting music, as well as with agents and publishers and the heads of music departments of European radio organizations.

Television

Television Music Productions Department is not only a creative organization, but also serves other departments in the Television Service, providing their music requirements and acting as a reference point for specialist advice.

On the creative side, the presentation of music in television has brought to millions of viewers all types of music from full-scale opera and serious orchestral concerts to light music productions.

Full-scale opera performances reaching average audiences of some four-and-a-half millions, and ballet programmes reaching an average audience of about five-and-a-half millions, are part of the work of the Music Productions Department of the Television Service. Studio presentations form the mainstay of this type of output, and specialist producers are on the staff to put opera and ballet on the screen.

During the year the first performance was given of a specially commissioned ballad opera by Joan Trimble, *Blind Raftery*, and the first staged presentation of Caryl Brahms's *The Little Beggars*, a present-day work deriving in spirit from the eighteenth-century *The Beggar's Opera*. A major production was that of *Salome*, viewed by an audience vastly exceeding the total number of all people who have seen the opera on the stage during the half-century of its existence. Other opera broadcasts included an experimental production of *Madam Butterfly* using a mimed technique similar to that used in Italy and Germany, with the advantage of employing a mainly Japanese cast (wearing authentic Japanese costumes) and of securing subtler acoustic perspective: *Rigoletto* was presented in the same way, and in February Martinu's short comic opera *Comedy on a Bridge* was performed.

Operatic relays included the second act of Rossini's *Le Comte Ory* from Glyndebourne and an extract from

Mozart's *Don Giovanni* by Eurovision from Munich. The experiment of potted operas for audiences not normally operatic-minded was continued with *Faust* and *Il Trovatore*.

In the ballet field, besides performances by visiting companies such as the Royal Swedish Ballet, the Urals Ensemble, and the Ukrainian State Cossack Company, a studio performance was mounted of *Coppélia*, produced *ab initio* specially for television with an individually-selected cast.

The television screen made viewers familiar with many international celebrities such as Milstein, Campoli, Dame Myra Hess, Zabaleta, and Pierre Fournier, who gave instrumental recitals; viewers were taken by outside broadcast cameras to public concert performances at the Edinburgh Festival and elsewhere, thus providing an extension of programme resources away from the studios.

An experiment broadcast near Christmas was an extract from *Messiah* in which the performers were unseen, and Handel's masterpiece interpreted through Baroque church architecture and classical paintings. 'Music for You' aimed at presenting good music to a wide audience.

Through the co-operation of BBC sound radio services, Television Music Productions Department presented programmes of concert music contributed by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and by several of the regional orchestras.

Lighter music was represented on the screen in programmes ranging from such combinations as the Max Jaffa Trio to larger scale productions, such as 'Journey into Melody' with the Robert Farnon Orchestra. In addition to programmes by the BBC Concert Orchestra and by the Royal Philharmonic under Kostelanetz, a very successful series of extracts from 'musicals' was presented under the title 'Those Wonderful Shows'. A fresh departure was some late-night programmes devoted to 'musicians' jazz'.

Films on musical subjects have also been made by or for the BBC, including during 1957 one of the Dubrovnik Festival, and one on the Liszt Piano Competition in Budapest, made just before the Hungarian uprising.

To provide all the music requirements of the other departments of the Television Service, Music Productions

Department maintains extensive music and gramophone libraries, which also draw upon the main BBC libraries and the hiring departments of the various music publishers. In addition, the department provides facilities for commissioning certain music; for arranging and copying; and for the hire, as required, of musical instruments.

BBC ORCHESTRAS

<i>Orchestra</i>	<i>Conductor</i>	<i>No. of Players</i>
BBC SYMPHONY	Rudolf Schwarz	89
BBC CONCERT	Vilem Tausky	54
BBC VARIETY	Paul Fenoulhet	28
BBC REVUE	Harry Rabinowitz	28
BBC SCOTTISH	Ian Whyte	57
BBC NORTHERN	George Hurst	57
BBC MIDLAND LIGHT	<i>Vacancy</i>	39
BBC WELSH	Rae Jenkins	37
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND LIGHT	Frank Cantell	30
BBC NORTHERN IRELAND LIGHT	David Curry	21
BBC NORTHERN DANCE	Alyn Ainsworth	19
BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY	Jack Leon	27
LONDON STUDIO PLAYERS (a group of twenty-nine musicians who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes and under different titles)		

DRAMA

Sound Radio

The Drama Department continues to provide dramatic entertainment for as wide a range of tastes as possible, drawing upon all sources that can be adequately represented in terms of sound alone.

One of the primary aims is to obtain and produce scripts specially designed for radio, and taking advantage of all the qualities which this medium offers—fluidity, immediacy, and the power to appeal in a way that is unique to the audience's own imagination. To this end, scripts are invited and commissioned from many lively and distinguished contemporary writers ranging from, on the one hand, established popular authors such as R. C. Sherriff, N. C. Hunter, Henry Cecil, Francis Durbridge, and promising newcomers of wide appeal like Philip Levene (the 'Ambrose' series), to,

at the other extreme, a smaller but considerable body of authors who write for more sophisticated tastes—James Hanley, Eugene Ionesco, Giles Cooper, Robert Bolt, John Mortimer, to name only a few. This attempt to foster new writing has the two-fold aim of providing listeners with radio drama proper of the highest quality obtainable, and of providing contemporary authors with a channel of communication which is freer of irrelevant restriction than any other dramatic medium.

The number of worth-while new original radio plays is naturally small, although scripts are considered from every country that is interested in radio, from Japan to Mexico, if not from China to Peru. That part of the available air space which is devoted to radio scripts proper therefore accommodates also a considerable number of adaptations from novels and short stories which lend themselves to recreation in terms of sound. Successful recent examples include *Pincher Martin*, *There is no Conversation*, *The Egoist*.

Another aim of the sound Drama Department is to bring the best of the theatre, past, present, and (sometimes) to come, into the listener's inner theatre of the mind, where this can successfully be done. By no means all stage plays lend themselves to sound adaptation. But within reasonable limits, now narrowed to the benefit of all concerned by the greater accessibility of television, the Drama Department tries to bring listeners a representative repertory of the world's great theatrical classics, a balanced selection of plays both English and foreign that all but the most affluent and metropolitan would otherwise have little chance of judging in performance, and as many of those popular successes as can adequately be conveyed in sound alone. Recent examples are Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*, Crommelynck's *Chaud et Froid*, Adamov's *Paolo Paoli*, Delderfield's *Mayerling*.

Special interest has been awakened in both listeners and writers by two recent developments. First is the very carefully selected 'reading'—usually with specially composed music, from works which seem almost to have been intended for such a purpose; for example, Gogol's *Diary of*

a *Madman*, Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, and Beckett's *Molloy*. This highly developed and concentrated exploitation of the human voice in conjunction with special effects, musical or surrealistic or created especially for the occasion by 'radiophonic' devices, leads imperceptibly to the other innovation—the writing of 'radiophonic' scripts in which the human voice and all the other sound elements are 'treated' and distorted, where necessary, to produce sounds never before experienced by the human ear. Successful examples of this kind of writing and production have been *The Disagreeable Oyster* by Giles Cooper, *A Winter Journey* by James Hanley.

In addition to a weekly output of five or six single plays ranging in length from twenty minutes to two hours or more, Drama Department is also responsible for four or five dramatic serials each week. The number of these has been somewhat increased since the Light Programme ceased to broadcast full-length ninety-minute plays, but an attempt is still made to hold a balance between new serial writing specially for radio and the revival or adaptation of works which have already proved their popular appeal. In serial adaptation there are occasional sorties into untried country, such as the Sunday night version of L. P. Hartley's *Eustace and Hilda*, and the Light Programme excursion into science fiction, *The Day of the Triffids*.

There are fifteen full-time producers in the department; the two to three hundred scripts and texts which are submitted every month are channelled through a Script Unit which acts in an advisory capacity to the head of the department. At each stage of a script's progress, producers and the Script Unit work in close collaboration with the author and with each other, to foster talents and ideas and bring them to the best attainable expression. Casts are drawn from the acting profession, from the best known to the beginners of promise, and from the BBC Drama Repertory Company, which now consists of some forty-five players. The Repertory Company forms a training ground and a nucleus of a specialized school of radio acting, which draws strength from and sometimes lends it in return to the theatre.

Television

The output of television drama during the year 1957-8 was one hundred and forty-one plays, nine dramatized documentaries, and fifteen serial plays or series amounting to ninety half-hour episodes. All the scripts in the second two categories were specially written for television as well as forty-one of the plays.

Although it has been a tradition of the BBC service to produce known works of outstanding reputation, Television 'World Theatre', at the beginning of 1958, was designed to mark a milestone in drama by performing in a planned series thirteen plays of the theatre that had achieved success in their own countries and, in some cases, internationally. In this sense the series was unique on television, ranging in time from Shakespeare's *Henry V* to Christopher Fry's *The Dark is Light Enough*, in space from Eugene O'Neill's *America (Strange Interlude)* to post-war Scandinavia (H. C. Branmer's *The Judge*). The audience for this adventurous world tour was never less than four and a half million and reached nine and a half million for *The Government Inspector* by Gogol.

The success achieved by adapting classic novels in serial form continued with *Precious Bane*, *Villette*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *Angel Pavement*, and *Pride and Prejudice*. The notable original serials were *A Time of Day* by Francis Durbridge, and *The Royalty* by Donald Wilson and Michael Vosey. Once again there was presented a cycle of four new plays on a common theme by Iain MacCormick, *The English Family Robinson*. Other new works were contributed by Michael Vosey, Nigel Kneale, Elaine Morgan, Michael Gilbert, Raymond Bowers, Berkely Mather, Vincent Tilsley, Constant Cox, Denis Constanduros, Willis Hall, and John Mortimer. In addition, plays by twenty-three writers new to the BBC screen were produced. The number of authors commissioned to write plays increases and is now headed by a substantial group experienced in television who are able to lead the way for others coming freshly to the medium.

Thirty-eight of the total number of plays were produced in regional studios, many of them benefiting from the new

facilities installed there. To increase the flow of scripts suitable for production from the Bristol studios, a Play Competition was organized for authors resident in the seven counties served by West Region. Two hundred and thirty-five entries were received. Winning plays will be produced during the coming year.

The **dramatized documentary group**, retaining its autonomy of purpose within Drama Department, has presented programmes on a variety of subjects including the United Nations Organization, the N.S.P.C.C., the development of new towns, alcoholism, deep-sea fishing, the take-over bid in commerce, the Outward Bound Trust, open-cast mining, and loneliness. These scripts continued to present in dramatic form a survey of the subjects concerned which, although controversial, embodied a statement of the facts as they exist.

FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

Sound Radio

As broadcasting develops along the parallel lines of sound radio and television, the qualities needed for satisfying 'sound only' creation become clearer. The key to the difference between the two media is perhaps most happily given by the small boy who said he liked plays on the radio better because 'the scenery was so much nicer'. Although the quality of imagination is always needed in television writing, it is absolutely essential for writing for radio.

Plays happen also on the stage, concerts happen in concert halls, and talks of course happen everywhere, but the feature programme belongs essentially to radio and exists only on the air. An enormously elastic form, it ranges from the most 'actuality' documentary to the extremes of imaginative stylization or symbolism. In between there are innumerable gradations but, broadly speaking, feature programmes fall into two main categories, documentary and literary.

The range of subjects suitable for radio documentary presentation is wide, embracing contemporary and historical themes, biographical studies, scientific and medical dis-

covery, exploration and adventure, the reconstruction of famous trials, and many other subjects.

In the past year the feature programme demonstrated its adaptability to the needs of the three diverse output services. In the Light Programme the regular series 'Our Day and Age' continued to reflect the varied dramas of our own time. A Third Programme feature success, repeated on the Home Service and Television and also on the West End stage, was John Mortimer's 'The Dock Brief', which was awarded the *Radio Italiana Prize* for outstanding radio quality. Another Third Programme landmark was Henry Reed's 'The Primal Scene . . . as it were', the finale of a series of satirical inventions which created a comic world in the same lunatic stratosphere as ITMA and the Goons.

The outstanding actuality feature of the year for many was 'The Winter of the Bombs', in which Constantine FitzGibbon and Robert Pocock mounted a sharply-etched collective recollection of Londoners' 'blitz' memories that achieved a Goyaesque quality of horror and pathos.

Various quite different radio techniques have been developed by feature producers and writers. One is the radio-dramatic technique, by which the factual subject matter of the programme is presented with the force, variety of sound colour, and dramatic emphasis of the radio play. This marriage of factual information with dramatic presentation can produce programmes of considerable power, in which the pill of information is sweetened by the sheer entertainment inherent in the telling of the story in dramatic form. Objection to this method usually has its roots in a belief, stemming from academic tradition, that a theme or thesis, to be taken seriously as fact, must be stated baldly and without any concessions to the attention-holding devices of the dramatist. The good documentary needs both elements to be successful. It must be soundly based on scholarship and research, but without the dynamism and technique of the dramatist, it remains simply another piece of scholarship or research. The business of radio is to communicate to the widest possible audience. Obviously the largest possible audience is not composed primarily of

dons or research workers. The constant aim of the documentary producer, in radio as in television or film, is to provide a soundly based statement of his theme in a way that will hold the attention of a mass audience. Provided the method of presentation enhances the appeal of the subject, and never detracts from its authenticity, the radio documentary is a fruitful and rewarding source both of information and entertainment.

Another technique, developed in recent years as a result of the technical advances made by magnetic tape recording, presents contemporary themes in terms of the actual participants. Here, the actual elements of the programme subject, be it the sounds of a foreign country or the actual participants in a contemporary event, form the basic material of the programme. The art of the feature producer is to draw from these 'real' ingredients a pattern that is at once truthful and satisfying to the ear, the intelligence, and the imagination.

The literary feature also may use a variety of techniques. Usually, as the effectiveness of this type of programme depends on the quality of imagination, taste, and skill of its writer, the radio-dramatic method is adopted. An increasing number of the leading writers in Britain have been encouraged to experiment with the literary feature, with the result that a continuous flow of fresh creative writing has been created and encouraged by the Features Department. The results have been mainly apparent in the Third Programme, but original writing for the Home Services, both in London and the regions is steadily encouraged.

In the work of the Features Department there is a continual emphasis on experiment. This is not confined to the Third Programme, important as the essays in creative writing and production have been in that sphere. Many successful experiments have been made by commissioning poets and composers to work out new forms of radio art, owing something to radio drama and something to radio opera. A recent example in the Home Service (July 1958) was 'The Ballad of John Axon', which demonstrated the

possibilities of linking recorded actuality with a narration sung in modern ballad style.

The future of original creation in sound radio is in the hands of writers of inventive and imaginative quality, working closely with musicians and sound technicians, under the direction of producers who have developed the difficult but fascinating art of blending these different approaches to the imaginative ear of the listener.

For Television Features and Documentaries see Television Talks, page 81 and Television Drama, page 93.

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Sound Radio

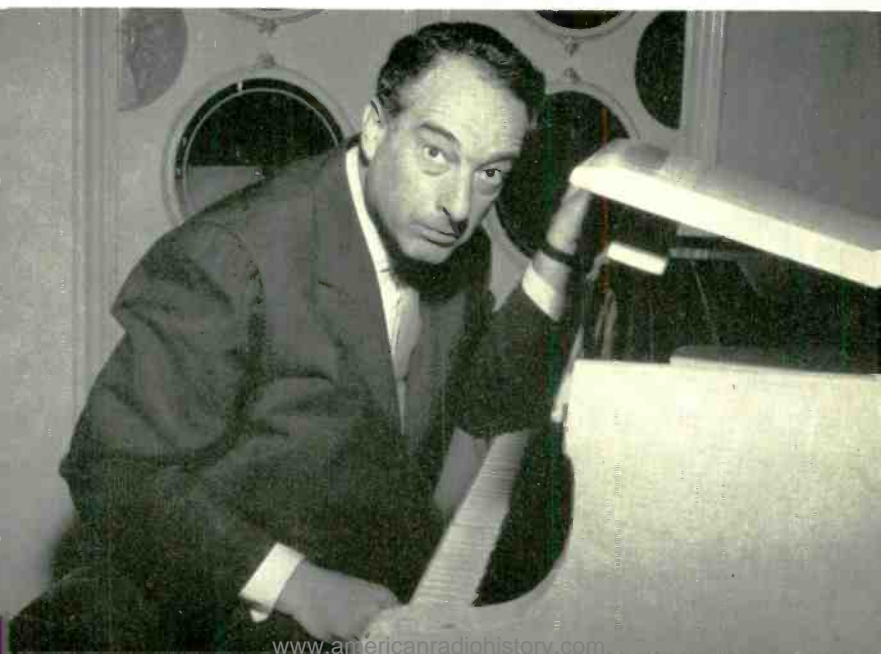
The creation of a kaleidoscope of vivid impressions to enable the listener to build up imaginative mental pictures is the first aim of every good sound radio show. In light entertainment the more visual type of show—the act or music-hall-type variety—has almost disappeared. Many music-hall acts must be seen to be enjoyed, and the appeal of sound radio is to the ear alone; that is why Light Entertainment Department concentrates on what is called pure radio. ‘The Goon Show’ still remains the outstanding example today in this particular field, closely followed by the extremely popular ‘Hancock’s Half-Hour’.

To satisfy the entertainment needs of a widely varied listening public numbering several millions the department must provide a considerable output of programmes, greatly differing in style and format—a mixture of the new with a fair proportion of the familiar and well tried. Sound radio’s light entertainment programmes can be classified under the following headings:

The comedy team show: (a) Fairly sophisticated in humour: Eric Barker’s ‘Just Fancy’, ‘Take It From Here’, ‘The Goon Show’, Michael Bentine’s ‘Round the Bend’, ‘Mr. Bentley and Mr. Braden’.

(b) Less sophisticated in humour: ‘Educating Archie’, ‘The Charlie Chester Show’, ‘Hancock’s Half-Hour’ and ‘Does the Team Think?’ with Jimmy Edwards

In arranging light entertainment programmes BBC planners and producers cast their net wide, and the BBC is able to present famous artists who have won high repute all over the world. Among the international artists who appeared in BBC television during the year were (right) Sid Caesar, America's television comedian, with his partner Imogene Coca, who came to Britain to give thirteen weekly programmes for BBC television. Danish-born pianist-comedian Victor Borge is seen below.





The BBC presents over 4,000 light entertainment programmes in sound and television in a year. Tony Hancock is one of the number of comedians who is familiar both to the sound and the television audiences of the BBC. 'Hancock's Half-Hour' in the Light Programme is illustrated here with Hattie Jacques and Sidney James performing a duet, accompanied by Tony Hancock.

The domestic situation comedy: 'Ray's a Laugh', 'Meet the Huggetts', 'Life with the Lyons', 'Floggits' with Elsie and Doris Waters, 'A Life of Bliss', and 'The Trouble with Toby' with Claude Hulbert and Richard Lyon

The act type show: 'Variety Playhouse', 'Mid-day Music Hall', 'Follow the Stars' with Tony Fayne and David Evans, and 'Toast of the Town' with Eamonn Andrews

The light dramatic type show: 'The Barlowes of Beddington', 'It's a Crime' with Brian Reece, 'Hotel Majestic' with Barbara Kelly, 'Henry Morgan—Buccaneer', and 'Inspector Scott Investigates'

Quiz programmes: 'Twenty Questions', 'What do you know?', 'Top of the Form'

Interest programmes: 'In Town Tonight', 'Scrapbook', 'These Foolish Things', 'The Laughtermakers'

Musical programmes: Dance bands, vocal and instrumental feature programmes, and Sandy Macpherson on the theatre organ

In a year Light Entertainment Department is responsible for approximately 3,500 programmes (exclusive of repeat performances) in the domestic services and in the General Overseas Service: this means that approximately 8,000 contracts are issued to artists appearing in these programmes: weekly listening audiences of up to ten million are counted for some of the most popular programmes, this figure including repeats. Amongst these shows are 'Hancock's Half-Hour', 'Take It From Here' which celebrated its tenth anniversary in March 1958, 'Life with the Lyons', 'Ray's a Laugh', 'Educating Archie', 'Billy Cotton Band Show', 'What do you know?', and 'The Goon Show'.

Apart from the well-proved shows, several new ventures in the modern idiom met with great success, notably 'Mr. Bentley and Mr. Braden', and 'Round the Bend' with Michael Bentine.

Many of Light Entertainment Department's most popular series are heard by listeners all over the world, and even in the most isolated areas. 'Take It From Here' has for some years been one of the biggest radio favourites in Australia, and 'The Goon Show' has made thousands of friends in the United States and Canada. So radio humour joins British

exports, and British entertainment as presented by the BBC is enjoyed in many countries.

In the field of light entertainment music the range from straight dance music, jazz, and skiffle, to old-time dancing and guitar music is covered, while series featuring such artists as Vera Lynn and Semprini had successful runs. The trend in this new pattern was the presentation of bands in greater concentration than in the past, at regular times every day. The three BBC Dance Music Festival concerts and two BBC 'Jazz Saturday' presentations in the spring of 1958 packed the Royal Albert Hall.

One of light entertainment's main tasks is to develop and exploit talent wherever it may be found, and many of Britain's foremost light entertainment stars of the theatre, of films, and of television owe their first big chance to sound radio light entertainment.

The building of light entertainment is faced with many problems. There is no prototype for a radio variety show in other entertainment media. In most cases it is necessary to start from scratch in process of trial and error. It is essentially a creative business and absorbs material at an enormous rate.

Light entertainment deals to a great extent in personalities, and it is most important that script-writers should possess the ability of being able to write in the particular idiom of the comedian concerned, high-lighting his known and established characteristics.

Comparatively few top-line artists make radio their career: their main source of livelihood continues to be the theatre or music-hall. This means that programme building must often be governed by the availability of artists, necessitating considerable pre-recording on Sundays, a not inconsiderable strain on production resources.

To maintain its very high output of approximately seventy original programmes a week, the department has to stimulate creative imagination and maintain a constant drive to exploit its resources of writing and performing talent which provide entertainment for the millions who form the listening public.

Television

Television Light Entertainment, with a diversity of output catering for as many sections of the public as possible, transmits more than six hundred and fifty programmes in the year. There are of course many more programmes that come under the general heading of entertainment which are not the specific concern of this department; other specialist departments and Light Entertainment sometimes overlap. The diversity of the Light Entertainment Department's output can be shown by a list of programmes such as 'What's my Line?', 'This is Your Life', The George Mitchell Glee Club, '6.5 Special', 'Dixon of Dock Green', and the variety shows televised on Saturday evenings. Then there are the types of programmes in which leading British artists, such as Tony Hancock, Vera Lynn, Billy Cotton, Benny Hill, Ted Ray, David Nixon, Bob Monkhouse, Jimmy Edwards, Charlie Chester, Alan Melville, and Charlie Drake appear in their own series. In fact, it is difficult to think of any well-known light entertainment artist in Britain who has not been featured on BBC Television.

Perhaps the most remarkable innovation of the last year was the introduction of '6.5 Special'. This programme was planned at short notice to cover the period from 6 to 7 p.m. on Saturdays. It was immediately a great success: recording companies have taken up many of the young singers who make their début in this programme. It also provides an opportunity for small bands and ensembles to be presented to regular audiences of some seven million adults. Primarily designed for a teen-aged audience, this programme has become a national institution equally enjoyed by the parents.

Another great favourite in the past year was 'The Benny Hill Show' which delighted audiences of more than twelve million.

Every opportunity has been seized by the Light Entertainment Department to book outstanding artists from other countries. This policy is underlined by the title of the regular series 'The World our Stage' introduced at the

beginning of 1958. This programme drew on the Eurovision link, and introduced European artists to the British public.

The 1957-8 New Year's Eve programme 'Pictures in the Sky' was a joint effort of ten European countries. It was the first time that ten television networks had joined together to entertain viewers throughout Europe. Each country provided a Speakerine to introduce the programme in English and in her own language. The producer from the BBC controlled the programme in Brussels.

GRAMOPHONE PROGRAMMES

It is the function of the Gramophone Programmes Department to present, in sound radio, programmes in which the gramophone record plays a leading and often indispensable part. It maintains too the BBC Gramophone Library of commercial records (as distinct from records made by the BBC itself).

There are four types of record programmes: the first is a straightforward presentation of records in the form of a concert programme or variety bill. The second uses the gramophone record as an illustrator or to present musical arguments which can be pointed and explained only by using examples on records, as in 'Music Magazine', 'Scrapbook', or topical programmes like 'Today'. Thirdly there is the request programme and lastly the programme in which the broadcaster is a 'personality' perhaps of the world of music, the theatre, or of sport, whose choice of record and the reasons for it will be of special interest. This last category also includes programmes like 'Pick of the Pops' presented by professional disk-jockeys, some of whom specialize in jazz and other forms of popular music.

The wide scope of record programmes in broadcasting was clearly displayed in Radio Record Week of 1958 when records were featured in all four domestic sound radio services. These programmes included a number of celebrity recitals, orchestral concerts, the first broadcasts in this country of two contemporary works, a programme for

collectors of vintage records, 'Bands across the Sea'—an exchange between well-known band leaders in London and New York, and special editions of regular record programmes such as 'Housewives' Choice' and 'Family Favourites'. An experiment in stereophonic sound, in recognition of the great technical developments that have recently been made in the gramophone industry, was broadcast twice during the week.

In addition to its organization of programmes for the domestic broadcasting services, the department provides records for programmes in the External Services.

None of these record programmes would be possible without the **Gramophone Programmes Department Library**, containing more than half a million disks, with its archive collection of rare and historical records and all the commercial issues from this country added automatically month by month, as well as a selection of important records from abroad. During 1957, for example, in addition to the many disks received from abroad, some 7,000 new issues from Great Britain were added, and 90,000 records were issued on loan to all departments of the Corporation. The special archive collection is a treasure-house of some 1,500 rare and historical records dating from 1898 onwards. The library also has a complete collection of catalogues from 1901.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

Sound Radio

Outside Broadcasts span the world in their range and bring to listeners to sound radio reports and commentaries from sporting events to great national and international occasions. There has been some change in the type of output produced by the Outside Broadcasts Department. The feature type of programme made up entirely from outside broadcast material, for example, is gradually disappearing, chiefly because this kind of broadcast is better suited to the medium of television. Such programmes as 'Today' and 'Saturday Night on the Light' have provided new opportunities for

the department. Outside Broadcasts contributions to these magazine type programmes provide a necessary element of immediacy and topicality.

In the field of sport the present policy is not only to give the listener commentaries, but as much information and background to the event as possible. In this sphere sound radio has an advantage over television, which either for technical or for financial reasons is limited as to the number of events it can cover on any one day.

During the second half of 1957 the department covered a wide range of events including the Test Matches against the West Indies, when use was made by day of the Third Programme transmitters to give ball-by-ball commentaries, the fiftieth anniversary of the International Horse Show, the Farnborough Air Show, and the World Scout Jamboree held at Sutton Coldfield in August 1957. A commentator and two engineers went out to Tunis in November for the unveiling of the Imperial War Graves Memorial at Medjez-El-Bab. This event had to be postponed owing to torrential rain and flooding, and the BBC team who were cut off were unable to contact London for thirty-six hours.

Among the royal occasions Her Majesty the Queen's visit to Canada and the United States at the end of 1957 and Her Majesty's State Visit to Holland at the beginning of 1958 were fully covered. The R.A.F. Fortieth Anniversary Dinner at Fighter Command and the opening of Gatwick Airport are examples of the type of public occasion at which Outside Broadcasts Department is present to give sound radio audiences the opportunity of participating.

In recent months a valuable new technical facility has been developed which enables certain types of outside broadcasts to be handled by a commentator on his own with no engineers present. This piece of equipment, a complete outside broadcasting unit ready to be connected by Post Office lines to the nearest BBC centre, is contained in a case no bigger than a small suitcase. This development will lead to considerable savings in costs and it can be used with the minimum of delay from any venue where there are lines installed.

Television

Television Outside Broadcasts Department, which is responsible for some eighteen per cent of the television output in a year, ranges from sport to state occasions to series of programmes of sociological, scientific or pure entertainment purpose.

Sport, as usual, played a large part in the past year's output, and during the summer the five Test Matches, Royal Ascot, and Wimbledon Fortnight were televised. Other major sporting events televised during the year were: the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley, for which the BBC's coverage received four times as many viewers as the ITV's, the A.A.A. Championships (White City), the International Athletics Match, Great Britain versus Russia, London versus East Berlin Amateur Boxing, and also the Australian Rugby team in a match against Wales as well as many race meetings from all parts of the country.

The State Visits of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to France, Denmark, and Holland were presented with the help and co-operation of the television organizations in the various countries concerned and sent to Britain over the Eurovision network.

For the first time Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas message was televised direct from Sandringham. This was a most complex technical operation, as at each microwave relay point equipment had to be duplicated. Other royal events included the Queen's visit to the Boy Scouts' Jubilee Jamboree held at Sutton Coldfield, the Cenotaph Service, and the Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.

The outside broadcasts vehicles are invaluable for on-the-spot reporting, despite the fact that some fifty tons of equipment is involved. On the occasion of a tragic national disaster—the Lewisham train crash early in 1958—a London outside broadcast unit was diverted to the scene of the accident and pictures of the disaster were being transmitted shortly afterwards.

'Eye on Research', a weekly series showing various aspects of scientific research, included programmes from the Atomic Research Establishment at Harwell, the Burden

Neurological Institute at Bristol, and the Applied Psychological Research Unit at Cambridge.

It was the Outside Broadcasts Department that undertook the series 'Your Life in their Hands' which sought to demonstrate factually and without emotion the great advances of medical science. This series had audiences that never fell below seven and a half million and on occasion rose to ten and a half million.

In the field of light entertainment Outside Broadcasts Department presented a series of summer programmes from pleasure steamers which had been specially chartered for the occasion, and programmes were transmitted while under weigh from the Solent, the Broads, the Clyde, and the Thames.

The main technical development in the outside broadcasts field during the past year has been the acquisition of the miniature radio camera. This, of French manufacture, weighs only forty pounds. It is a completely self-contained unit with its own aerial and transmitter and can be operated by one man. Like all miniature cameras, its tube is insensitive by comparison with the image orthicon camera in common use throughout the world, but the possibilities of this light-weight equipment in the future are considerable. The camera itself has been in operational use on several occasions and was first seen at the Northern Ireland versus Italy soccer match televised direct from Belfast in January 1958, and successfully added to the BBC's coverage of the Cup Final.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

Sound Radio

Nearly the oldest established of the Corporation's programmes—it began soon after broadcasting in Britain was introduced in 1922—Children's Hour continues to provide a focal point for family listening and to contribute a valuable addition to the child's educational and social background. The audience is made up of children from four or five to young people up to seventeen or eighteen years old in all sections of the community. The main part of the audience

is in the nine to twelve age-group. Children below the age of five have the Light Programme's 'Listen with Mother' but many of them listen to Children's Hour as well.

Once a year Children's Hour organizes a Request Week which includes the most popular series and items asked for by listeners. There were nearly thirty-one thousand requests in 1958—an increase over the previous year. The referendum showed that with all age-groups drama is still the most popular part of the programme. But at the same time there is appreciation of the items that go to making Children's Hour a complete broadcasting service.

In this service sport, music, the cinema, the theatre, and books are all reflected regularly. Current affairs and events, too, are regularly reported and explained. For example, Children's Newsreel, a monthly magazine programme, includes a commentary giving the background to an outstanding topical event.

To aid children and guide them in the choice of a career there are dramatized programmes under the title 'I Want To Be . . .'. Visits are paid to the great cathedrals, which are shown not only as achievements of the past, but as places of living worship. Children themselves take part in programmes, mainly performing as musicians or as competitors in the popular all-region quiz 'Regional Round'.

The daily output of Children's Hour depends on a united contribution from all parts of the British Isles. The programme is now broadcast during the summer months by the British Forces Network in Germany, and there are regular weekly repeats in the General Overseas Service. Selected programmes are also recorded and distributed to broadcasting organizations throughout the world by the Transcription Service (*see page 44-5*).

Television

Children's television programmes, occupying nine hours a week, range from drama and serial plays to talks, documentaries, light entertainment, magazine programmes, outside broadcasts, and films. These programmes provide a service for age-groups from the very young to the older

teen-agers. Those for five-year-olds upwards average eight hours weekly. The fifteen-minute 'Watch with Mother' films for the under-five-year-olds appear five times a week, earlier in the day.

It is the aim of BBC Children's Television to entertain children of all ages, and a part of the BBC's long tradition in providing programmes for the young is to observe the utmost care in excluding scenes and subjects which may be unsettling to children's minds. It offers a mixed programme in which minority as well as majority enthusiasms are catered for and which contains regular series deliberately calculated to encourage young viewers to do other things than watch television in their spare time.

Participation is a constant feature of the programmes. 'Thrash It Out', a series of debates from Welsh schools, and 'All Your Own', in which children from all parts of the country come to the studio to display their talents and their hobbies, make regular appearances. While drama is the most popular ingredient (three weekly serials are in permanent production as well as longer single plays), there are regular programmes such as 'Sketch Club' (painting) and 'On the Map' (model making) in which children are helped to take the initiative in showing what they can do.

Information excitingly presented is a staple ingredient, and programmes which increase knowledge of current affairs have their place in the output. Broadcasts about travel and wild life in strange lands are very popular among young viewers. Outstanding among these was the Duke of Edinburgh's broadcast on his world tour in 1957.

Children's Newsreel, which is prepared exclusively for children, is broadcast weekly and contains in each edition a selection of stories from abroad. Twelve countries contribute children's news films and receive each month a selection of specially edited British stories for inclusion in their own International Children's Newsreels.

BBC Children's Television has its own Puppet Theatre and team of puppeteers, and specially written plays with puppets designed for the medium are a regular feature of the programme. The travelling television theatre, the

Children's Caravan, carries light entertainment and child-participation programmes to towns and villages all over the country, whence they are televised to the audience at home.

BROADCASTS FOR SCHOOLS

Sound Radio

The first experimental broadcasts for schools began in 1924. In 1929 the Corporation felt the need of an official link with the schools, and took the view that no broadcasting organization with a monopoly position in the community should have power to broadcast to the schools without a body representative of the educational world to guide it. Accordingly it established an advisory body which later became the School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales respectively. The Councils determine the general aim and scope of the broadcasts which they ask the BBC to provide. The School Broadcasting Department of the BBC is then charged with the planning and execution of the broadcasts.

As a result of a quarter of a century's co-operation between the Councils and the BBC, nearly 29,000 schools are now registered as listening to one or more series: this represents over seventy-three per cent of the number of schools. Each week, in term time, there is an output (including some repeats) of fifty-five broadcasts, most of them lasting for twenty minutes: all are arranged in weekly series. Most of them are for the United Kingdom audience, but they include eight broadcasts (five in Welsh) for schools in Wales, and seven for schools in Scotland. The Scottish and Welsh programmes are provided by specialist units in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

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

Each year the School Broadcasting Councils undertake a systematic review of the teaching of one or more subjects in the schools, and of the opportunities for broadcast series.

In addition, through weekly reports from listening teachers and from their Education Officers working throughout the United Kingdom, they are kept in touch with the progress of all the broadcast series.

Illustrated pupils' pamphlets, which were first published in 1927, now cover twenty-seven series and some 8,000,000 copies are printed each year. Four of the pamphlets are in colour. These pamphlets are prepared and planned in close conjunction with the broadcasts. Some are essential to the full use of the broadcast series, and are referred to at the microphone; others are not so essential, but are nevertheless desirable aids to the use of the series.

In addition the experiment is being made of providing a pamphlet containing some coloured pictures to accompany the Television Nature Study series.

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

A selection of the programmes for schools is made annually by the Transcription Service and included in its output, and a large number of scripts is sent to overseas broadcasting organizations (*see pages 44 and 181*).

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

NUMBER OF LISTENING SCHOOLS

<i>School Year</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1956-7	23,327	2,713	2,058	780	93	28,971

PUPILS PAMPHLETS

1956-7	60 different pamphlets	sales: 6,851,425
1957-8	69 different pamphlets	sales: 7,965,193

Television

The BBC's experimental Television Service for Schools began in the autumn of 1957 in response to a request from the School Broadcasting Council. Programmes for children of eleven to fifteen years in secondary schools are broadcast on five days a week between 2 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. They are concentrating upon subjects in which visual treatment promises to be of value. During the school year 1958-9, science, natural history, English literature, and 'The World Today' will be covered in programmes built on the experience gained in the first year. In addition there will be 'Looking at Britain', a series designed to help the teacher of geography or general studies, in which it is hoped to make use of outside broadcasts from selected sites, and two new ventures—a series on aspects of the visual arts and a series on mathematics.

The aim of these programmes, as in sound broadcasting, is to supplement the work of the teacher by using all the resources of television, such as specially shot film, studio presentations, dramatic productions, and outside broadcasts, including the use of the Eurovision link. Some, like 'Looking at Britain', will serve to widen their horizons, and others, like programmes in mathematics, will give a more direct lead to the children's own creative activity.

At the end of 1957 over eleven hundred schools were registered to receive the programmes.

PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

Sound Radio

The principal sound radio programme for women is 'Woman's Hour' broadcast from 2—3 p.m. on weekdays for eleven months of the year in the Light Programme. One constant feature is a brief letter session in which listeners can hear their own views expressed; and the hour ends each day with a fifteen-minute episode of a continuing serial story read by a professional actor or actress.

'Woman's Hour' consists basically of personal experiences described by the people to whom they happen; and advice

from doctors, lawyers, and others able to give an expert point of view. Tape recorded letters are flown in at regular intervals from women working and housekeeping in foreign and Commonwealth countries.

Each Wednesday a Guest of the Week is invited to bring listeners closer to some sphere of activities in which he or she is distinguished. Viscount Stansgate, the Abbot of Downside, Mr. Frank Cousins, and Miss Christine Truman were among Guests of the 1957-8 season. Issues discussed during that time in 'Woman's Hour' (and followed up in its letter sessions) ranged from prostitution to the price and quality of coal; from the standard of present-day ice-cream to the pros and cons of the H-bomb tests.

'Home for the Day', a thirty-five-minute supplement broadcast on Sunday mornings in the Home Service, repeats extracts from 'Woman's Hour' and also originates new items for a family audience, which included recently a contest for talking budgerigars and a study of married women in industry.

Television

'Mainly for Women', programmes designed for women at home, are televised four afternoons a week, Monday to Thursday, from 2.45-3.30 p.m. These programmes cover subjects of special interest to women in the home which are not otherwise dealt with in BBC television programmes. They do not attempt to add to the number of plays and light entertainment shows transmitted during peak viewing hours. Occasionally fashion programmes are given in the evenings, especially for women viewers who are not free to watch in the afternoons.

On Wednesdays the entire forty-five minutes of 'Mainly for Women' programme time is devoted to a magazine of general interest intended to stimulate and entertain. Home and family interests are dealt with in the weekly 'Family Affairs' programme, in programmes such as 'Family Problem Panel', 'Domestic Forum', and 'Cookery Club', and practical advice programmes range from the 'Keep Fit' series to 'Holidays for the Family'.

Programmes from regional television studios are contributed regularly so that Women's Television is able to bring to the national screen local women viewers from different parts of the country.

Another monthly programme presents Fashion and Beauty, and can be said to offer glamour from a practical angle. In the autumn of 1957 a competition was held to find the woman viewer with the best dress sense. Weekly heats were televised from each of the six BBC regions and the result of these heats—the national final—was televised from London. Twenty-three thousand viewers sent in stamped addressed envelopes for entry forms, and eleven thousand actually entered and took part in the Competition.

SUPPORTING SERVICES

CENTRAL PROGRAMME OPERATIONS

Studio and recording facilities are essential to the smooth running of a broadcasting organization. One of the main responsibilities of the Central Programme Operations Department in sound radio is to satisfy the day-to-day studio and recording needs of programme producing departments; in doing so, it maintains a close liaison with the engineers who maintain and operate the equipment. The department is organized in three sections:

(1) Traffic and Information, (2) Studio Operations, (3) Recorded Programmes Permanent Library.

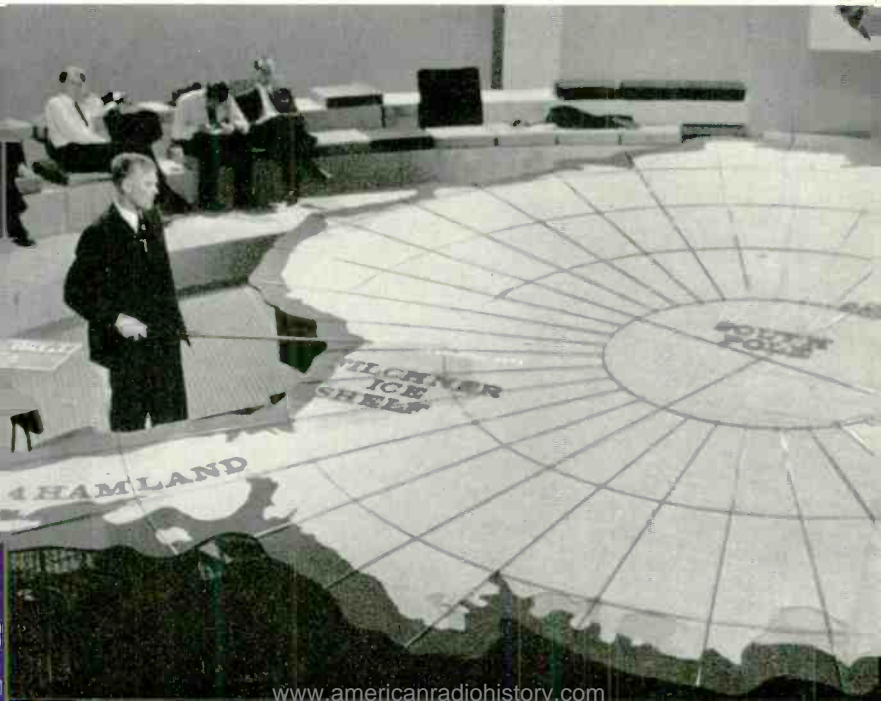
All requests for studio and static recording facilities are received by the **Central Bookings Unit** of the **TRAFFIC AND INFORMATION** section which decides how each can best be handled and makes the appropriate arrangements. An average of about two thousand commitments are accepted each week. The section is also responsible for the **Recorded Programmes (on tape and disk) Current Library.**

The work of the **Studio Operations** section centres around the studios and certain outside broadcasts. Studio managers attached to this section are responsible for the proper placing of artists in relation to the microphone and for the operation of studio equipment to achieve an artistic balance and blend of sounds. They are also responsible for the reproduction of tape and disk recordings (sound effects, incidental music) from the studio cubicle, and for the creation of special effects for a particular production. A new development is 'radiophonic effects' which are created from basic sounds electronically treated in a specially equipped 'workshop', and are used to reinforce programmes of a highly imaginative character.

A BBC correspondent was the only newsman to accompany the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition to Shackleton Base; programmes were broadcast in sound and television covering the progress of the Expedition. Live interviews between England and the Antarctic were also broadcast. Here is the BBC correspondent at base, 850 miles from the South Pole with the Magga Dan in the background.



Sir Vivian Fuchs and members of his team of explorers described their experiences on television.





BBC outside broadcast cameras at London Airport televising 'Airport Story' in Children's Television. (above) The cameraman

on a high vantage-point at London Airport with his sound assistant using a 'gun' directional microphone, which can be aimed at a particular source of sound to pick it out from the other sounds in the vicinity. This directional microphone is in experimental use in BBC studios and on BBC outside broadcasts.



(left) A cameraman on a hoist overlooks the cockpit check before the flight departure.

The section handles all domestic sound programmes. It is broken down into specialist units concerned with serious music, light music, light entertainment, drama, and features, and there is also a Central Unit which handles talks, discussions, broadcasts to schools, Woman's Hour, Children's Hour, and gramophone record programmes.

Programmes handled by the Studio Operations Section range in complexity from a simple talk employing a single microphone to an elaborate light and dance music presentation in which as many as thirty microphones may be used. The section covers the recording or transmission of some seven to eight hundred programme items a week.

The primary function of the **Recorded Programmes Permanent Library** is to build up a storehouse of recordings for use throughout the BBC. At the same time it is forming a collection of recordings of historical value. Items for retention are selected from current recordings of BBC broadcasts or from recordings received from foreign broadcasting organizations and other outside sources. Some types of material are recorded specially for the library as, for example, folk music, dialect, natural history, and sound effects. Some staff in this section are engaged on the production of programmes consisting mainly of material drawn from this source. The main library is at Broadcasting House; subsidiary libraries are at other London centres and at each region.

Since 1956 more use has been made of LP disks for the preservation of recordings, and consequently the amount of material taken into the library has almost doubled without any appreciable increase in expenditure. During 1957, for example, the intake was twenty-one thousand minutes against the twelve thousand minutes of 1956. Among the many items added to the library were recordings of the Sputniks, recordings of rare musical boxes from a private collection, Lotte Lehmann's 'Master Classes' in lieder singing at Wigmore Hall, and recordings made during the Ghana and Malayan independence celebrations.

Issues of recordings from the library for programme-building in the Corporation average approximately five

hundred a week, and some seven hundred to eight hundred effects recordings are issued a week.

For External Services Programme Operations see page 49.

TELEVISION PROGRAMME SERVICING DEPARTMENTS

Five Programme Servicing Departments combine to assist the television producer in the mounting of his programme. These departments are **Design and Supply, Production Management, Make-up and Wardrobe, Films, and Bookings**. Of the five, Bookings alone has a direct counterpart in sound radio.

Design and Supply is the biggest of the servicing departments, and has to invent and create the scenery and properties for some sixty programme items a week. This necessitates a steadily moving production line which starts with producer/designer conferences on what is likely to be needed, and ends with the final assembly of what, for a single show, can amount to two or three pantehnicons full of scenery and several hundred different properties. The scenery may be anything from a realistic portrayal of state rooms at Hampton Court to a stylized setting for a comedy sketch on a desert island, and amongst the properties might be a donkey, thirty feet of old books, or a cooked and edible meal.

Not only must scenery be good to look at, but it must be easy to handle since it has to be set and broken down at speed. Recent research by the department has shown that scenery made from fibre glass is light and durable, and a considerable amount of stock scenery is now being made up in this material.

All this means a diversified staff of artists, craftsmen, stock-keepers, and handlers, who each in their turn must make their exact and timely contribution to the main production line.

A second department, **Production Management**, handles the scenery and properties to and from the studio and assembles them there in accordance with the appropriate ground plans and elevations. They have to work the

scenery and properties during the show, care for live-stock, and protect valuables of all sorts. Scene staff very often have to work at high speed in order to get scenery and properties in and out of the studio for successive shows, and they must also know about safety regulations and fire risks.

This department sees to the booking of studios and various studio requirements together with rehearsal rooms and dressing-rooms. It also provides the training that turns a call boy into an assistant floor manager whose duty is to keep an eye on properties and the prompt book, and thence into a floor manager who must control the studio floor at the direction of the producer.

Make-up and Wardrobe is a single unit which has its kinship with Design and Supply in that it has to work from the inception of the plans for a programme through to the final assembly of that programme ready for the cameras. This unit works partly from old stock, and partly by making new stock or by hiring.

To the problems of acquiring the right costumes for a period play, say, are added those of fitting the costumes to the players and, just as **Design and Supply** must not allow the watchful viewer to spot the same patterned cushion in two different plays, so **Wardrobe** must ring the changes on its stock, and by adding a frill here and a flounce there disguise the reappearance of last week's costume.

The problems of make-up are by no means confined, as many suppose, to getting complexions and facial contours just right for the television camera. There are character parts to be made up and there must be a thorough knowledge of hair styles, past and present, and of wig-making.

Wardrobe and make-up supervisors, dressers, and make-up assistants can play an important part, too, in keeping an artist happy and confident in the anxious moments before transmission time.

Film Department is responsible for the supply of film coverage for all television programmes and production departments with the exception of News. The department contributes some four hours of screen time each week quite apart from telerecordings and hired films which is an

'original' output equivalent in length to approximately one hundred and forty feature films a year. This output is an essential ingredient in one out of every five programmes transmitted. Most of this output consists of 'sequences' for programmes which originate in a 'live' studio, and they vary in scope and purpose from 'Tonight' to 'Having your Baby', from 'Rock Bottom' to 'The World our Stage', and from *Salome* to 'Portraits of Power'. During the year under review, nearly fifty programmes were made entirely on film, including 'Zoo Quest', 'Eye to Eye', 'The Thirties', 'Adventure in Industry', 'Living with Danger', and 'This was the Future'. To supply material for this output, camera and recording teams have travelled as far as Stockholm and Capetown, Australia and New Guinea and the Caribbean.

In addition to the immediate servicing of adult programmes, the Children's Section of the Film Department contributes film to about one hundred and eighty productions a year, makes some half-dozen films of its own, and produces a weekly newsreel; the Telerecording Section handles about one hundred and seventy telerecordings every week; the Film Library, using nearly eighty vaults, supplies programmes with some one hundred and fifty thousand feet of film per year; the Film Booking Section is responsible for the acquisition of all hired films and filmed programmes—now totalling nearly eight hours of screen time each week.

The Film Department is much concerned with developing new techniques which will improve the efficiency of the television film operation. It has co-operated with the Engineering Division in the development of a transistorized tape recorder which, in conjunction with a 16mm camera, has made much easier the coverage of topical items, particularly overseas. It has helped with experiments in the use of colour film. It has sponsored the construction of a new Film Transfer Suite, and six new Review Theatres. It has co-operated closely with Light Entertainment Department in developing the technique of 'filming' by telerecording methods, an experiment which proved extremely successful in the 'My Pal Bob' series last winter.

The use of film in television is still a developing craft. Increasing attention is being paid to the technical 'matching' of the filmed and 'live' ingredients of each production, and improved results are being achieved.

The **Television Booking Department** is responsible for assessing and negotiating the fees of all artists, speakers, and musicians who appear on the screen. This work involves contact with a very wide variety of artists and agents throughout the world. Television engagements are longer and more varied than those on sound radio, and the visual requirements of the medium involve considerable casting problems which require a thorough knowledge and experience of every facet of the entertainment business. Particular care is necessary in carrying out the provisions of the agreements with the various artists' and musicians' unions as these are constantly under review. Television Booking Department is now handling about 30,000 contracts a year, twice as many as four years ago. The Television Auditions Unit is attached to the Booking Department; this unit undertakes auditions for all artists of professional status. (*See also Programme Contracts page 138*).

REFERENCE LIBRARY

The Library, maintained for staff in connexion with their official duties, serves as a research department, information bureau, and lending library. Its stock of 70,000 books and pamphlets is divided between the central library at Broadcasting House and three branch libraries, and is augmented by loans from public libraries, subscription libraries, and many specialized collections. A wide selection of newspapers and periodicals in all languages is taken and circulated; all the BBC's own publications find a permanent home on the library's shelves. At the Television Centre the branch library's illustrations collection amounts to 350,000. This branch is one of the most highly specialized, its aim being to provide accurate documentation in combined pictorial and printed form of any place, person, or event in the history of the world. The External Services branch library has, in addition to its general collection of reference

books, specialized stock relating to the countries served by the European and Overseas broadcasts. At the Monitoring Service centre the bookstock's accent is on politics and biography as a background to the news received there from other countries. All branches are in close touch with the central library and with one another, so that material and information can be co-ordinated.

NEWS INFORMATION SERVICE

The primary function of News Information is to check facts and to provide background information for BBC News. Home News, Television News, and the External Services, which work from different centres in the London area, are each served by separate News Information Units at these three centres. Each unit has its own newspaper cuttings collection. A central cuttings unit serves the Corporation as a whole, and a small research unit is mainly engaged in providing background data papers for producers and script-writers.

RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

AUDIENCE RESEARCH

If the BBC were to wait to be told of the things it needs to know about listeners and viewers there would be many serious gaps in its information. These have to be filled by systematic investigation and this is the business of the Audience Research department.

Much of its work is geared to current broadcast output. This must be followed up and measured in two ways: both the size of audiences and their opinions must be ascertained as accurately as possible. Different methods are used to achieve these two objectives.

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

Every day BBC interviewers question between 3,000 and 4,000 people scattered all over the United Kingdom. The object is always to discover which programmes, if any, the sample listened to or viewed the previous day. The interview is concerned with all the sound services and with television—ITV as well as BBC—for it is of obvious interest to the Corporation to know how those who have a choice divide their viewing time.

Different people form the sample every day so that in the course of a year well over a million members of the public are contacted in this work. Over 1,000 people are employed as interviewers on an intermittent part-time basis.

The end-product of the survey is called the DAILY AUDIENCE BAROMETER and is the BBC's equivalent of the box office. It lists every programme and against each are figures indicating nationally and region by region the proportions found to have listened or viewed as the case may be. 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.

The **opinions of audiences** are gathered through panels of ordinary listeners and viewers. There is a LISTENING PANEL for each region, a special THIRD PROGRAMME LISTENING PANEL, and a VIEWING PANEL; altogether their membership totals about 6,000. Panel members are recruited through public invitation or by personal approach; the aim is to ensure that they are respectively representative.

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 of the exercise is always to find out what people think of the programmes they choose in the ordinary way. The questionnaires, which vary in form, seek frank expressions of opinion. One important feature of them is that the panel member is always asked to 'sum up his reactions' on a five-point scale ranging from A+, which indicates the highest degree of enjoyment, to C-, which indicates strong dislike.

Analysis of the completed questionnaires leads to the production of PROGRAMME REPORTS which try to give a fair and balanced picture of the opinions expressed, bringing out the majority view and pointing out what the various minorities felt. As a broad guide to the programmes' reception, APPRECIATION OR REACTION INDICES are calculated from the panel members' markings of the five-point scale.

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 of policy to an exhaustive study of one type of output. A variety of methods have therefore to be used. Sometimes there must be extensive interviews with particular kinds of people such as, for example, farmers or parents of young children. Sometimes a sample of people will be handed questionnaires and asked to complete them at their leisure. Sometimes people will be asked to come to Broadcasting House to take part in research and discussion around the table—a particularly useful method for what are called pre-broadcast studies. These are attempts to provide a producer with knowledge of what his potential audience knows or thinks about the subject with which the programme is to deal. And this same method is also valuable when a study is required of the 'effects' produced by a broadcast—such as when the series avowedly sets out to inform. Finally, since Audience Research has to devise its own methods or at least adapt other methods to its purpose, a good deal of time and effort has to be spent upon 'research into research'.

AUDIENCES FOR SOUND RADIO AND TELEVISION, 1957-8

Throughout 1957-8 the number of people with television sets in their homes continued to grow. In January–March 1957 there were 19,300,000 over the age of 16 (fifty-one per cent of the adult population); by January–March 1958 there were 22,500,000 (fifty-nine per cent). The proportion of those who could receive ITV as well as BBC Television expanded over the same period from just over two-fifths to three-fifths.

SOUND RADIO AUDIENCES

Inevitably as the number of television sets grows the evening audiences for sound broadcasts diminish, for viewing is nearly always preferred to listening where a choice is possible. Thus the number of listeners between 6 and 11 p.m. was about ten per cent less in January–March 1958 than in the same quarter of the previous year.

Nevertheless people without television sets tended to listen more in the evening. The number of hours they spent in evening listening rose from 7.4 per head per week in January–March 1957 to 7.8 in January–March 1958.

Few viewers discard their sound receivers, hence listening audiences at times when television programmes are not being broadcast are comparatively little affected. This means, for example, that early morning audiences for sound often exceed those in the evening, and the biggest sound news bulletin audience (about 5,000,000 excluding children) is now at 8 a.m., considerably exceeding that of the 6 p.m. news. This enhances the importance of the ‘breakfast-time magazine’ ‘Today’, introduced at the end of October 1957 and commanding by the end of March a daily audience of well over 2,000,000. The outstanding example of a broadcast which benefits by being on the air at a time when there is no television competition is ‘Family Favourites’ at noon on Sunday to which 12,000,000 listen each week.

It is still possible to gather very large listening audiences in the evening. *The Archers*, for example, is heard each evening by about 6,500,000 adults, ‘Any Questions’ is usually listened to by nearly 6,000,000, ‘Have a Go’ by 4,500,000, while an important boxing contest in 1957 attracted up to 9,000,000 adult listeners.

The fact that some 22,000,000 adults heard one or more sound broadcasts each day in January–March 1958 shows that, in one way or another, sound broadcasting continues to serve virtually the whole community—including viewers.

TELEVISION AUDIENCES

In January–March 1958 it was estimated that each day 14,500,000 adults watched BBC Television and 9,000,000 watched ITV (a great many, of course, viewed both services on the same day).

The biggest television audience of the year was that for Her Majesty the Queen’s Christmas Day message. Carried on both channels, it is estimated that it was seen by over 16,000,000 adults—more than 2,000,000 were viewing in the homes of their friends.

In general the audiences of BBC Television programmes in 1957-8 tended to be of about the same size as in the previous year, for the losses consequent upon the growing availability of an alternative programme were just about off-set by increases due to the rise in the number of television sets. Among familiar series 'Panorama's' average audience in January-March 1958 was nearly 10,000,000, 'Press Conference' 4,000,000, 'What's my Line?' 9,000,000, 'Sportsview' over 8,000,000, the Friday serial play 6,000,000, and Saturday evening's light entertainment 9,500,000. The 'World Theatre' series had audiences ranging from over 9,000,000 for *The Government Inspector*, to 4,500,000 for *Henry V*, and *Amphitryon* 38. Two series introduced when the '6-7 p.m. gap' was filled—'Tonight' and the '6.5 Special' on Saturday—built up audiences which by the end of the year were between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 for each performance. Much public interest was aroused in the medical series 'Your Life in their Hands'. Each was seen by at least 7,500,000 adults, and their reception was overwhelmingly favourable.

PUBLICATIONS

Through its periodicals, books, booklets, and leaflets the BBC Publications Department provides the printed word to precede, to accompany, and to follow the broadcasts.

There are journals with advance details of the week's programmes for the BBC's audiences at home and overseas; booklets and leaflets about particular programmes for those with specialized interests; a record of the broadcast talks in *The Listener*; and information about the Corporation's activities for those who like to know something of the general background.

Every Friday, the week's BBC Television, Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes are set out in 8,000,000 copies of *Radio Times*. Published in seven editions, it provides readers in every region with details of their individual variations of the Home and Television Service, and at the same time acquaints them with what the other regions are broadcasting. The spoken word is given

permanence in *The Listener* every Thursday. Here is a record of what the experts said about many subjects, supplemented by book reviews, new verse, and independent criticism of BBC television and sound programmes.

News of forthcoming broadcasts to short-wave listeners in many lands goes out every week in thousands of copies of the air mail edition of *London Calling*. To listeners on the continent—where the BBC's English by Radio lessons have many followers—go the weekly programme bulletins *London Calling Europe* and *Hier Spricht London*.

There are numerous other publications, but one section that deserves particular mention is the School Broadcasts pamphlets; during the year some 8,000,000 copies of these are sold, which are used by pupils who listen to the schools programmes.

The unique collection of photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, and maps originally formed by *Picture Post* was acquired on 1 August 1958 and is now known as the RADIO TIMES HULTON PICTURE LIBRARY.

The library contains more than six million pieces and is thought to be the largest collection of its kind in the world. It covers a wide range of historical subjects: personalities and peoples, arts, science, every aspect of life at home and abroad and the topography of the world. Research is carried out by the trained staff of the library. All pictures may be borrowed for reproduction in publications, films, or for general trade use. An illustrated brochure and list of fees may be obtained from the librarian. Temporarily in Hulton House, Fleet Street, E.C.2, the library will move to 35 Marylebone High Street at the beginning of 1959.

PUBLICITY

The work of the Publicity Department arises directly from public interest in the BBC. Programmes and personalities have come to occupy an important part in people's lives, through their direct impact in the homes. Television personalities in particular are recognized like friends of the family wherever they go. The press reflects this intense

interest, and it is the object of the Publicity Department to help the press to meet the public demand for full information about the affairs of the BBC. The field to be covered ranges from such matters as the constitution of the BBC to details of the career of a television star and the latest technical achievements of the BBC engineers; from policy about the shaping and timing of programmes to the techniques of radio and television drama, the use of film, and payments to performers—for the BBC is the biggest patron of actors, writers, musicians, and performers of all sorts.

Inquiries from journalists come to the Press Offices, where radio and television correspondents call regularly in person or on the telephone.

Main Press Office: 12 Cavendish Place, W.1 (near Broadcasting House), Langham 4468, 9 a.m. to midnight.

Television Press Office: Television Centre, Wood Lane, W.12, Shepherds Bush 8030, 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and at the Television Studios, Lime Grove, W.12, 5.30 p.m. to end of transmissions.

Press and Publicity Officers of the External Services maintain personal contact with resident correspondents of the overseas press and help visiting journalists. They also distribute abroad, in more than twenty languages, information on all aspects of the BBC and its programmes.

External Services Press Offices: 2 Surrey Street, W.C.2 (near Bush House), Covent Garden 3456.

News means photographs as well as words, and here again the object of the Publicity Department is to give service to newspapers, journals, and publications generally. It makes available to the press, at home and overseas, over 60,000 photographs a year.

The Publicity Department is also responsible for organizing BBC displays at exhibitions at home and overseas; for arranging lectures, and for the preparation of the annual handbook. The department exercises editorial responsibility for many of the booklets and brochures produced by the Corporation.

In the BBC regions Publicity Officers, as part of the regional staff, are in touch with the local press and with the local correspondents of the national newspapers.

Writing to the BBC

The BBC's postbag of correspondence from viewers and listeners is a heavy one, amounting to some two hundred thousand letters a year. The Programme Correspondence Section of the BBC is responsible for seeing that each one is acknowledged, and that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward are carefully considered. As far as possible answers are supplied to inquiries relating to specific items in the programmes; requests entailing research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot be met. Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

The large mail in English from listeners overseas which reaches the BBC from all parts of the world is answered by an Overseas Correspondence department, which also ensures that the contents of the letters are forwarded to the appropriate officials and programme departments. Letters in foreign languages are sent to the language sections or programmes concerned, and answered in the same language.

The Engineering Information Department deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC programmes (*see page 68*).

Auditions

Music, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by the appropriate sound radio broadcasting departments; similar arrangements are in force for television, and in each of the regions. The procedure varies, but normally several producers and other experts are present, and considerable use is made of outside assessors. Artists who have succeeded in an audition are placed on a waiting list to be offered a broadcasting engagement when opportunity arises.

Applications addressed to the BBC, LONDON, W.1, are brought to the attention of the department concerned. For regional auditions, applications should be made to the Controller of the appropriate region.

Submission of Scripts and Scores

All original contributions in the form of scripts or scores are considered by competent readers and by the appropriate programme authorities.

Typescripts of talks or short stories for broadcasting in sound radio should be addressed to the HEAD OF TALKS DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

In the case of radio plays complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to the SCRIPT EDITOR, DRAMA (SOUND), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

Outlines of suggestions for light entertainment programmes together with indication of treatment and dialogue should be sent to the **SCRIPT EDITOR**, BBC, AEOLIAN HALL, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Typescripts for Children's Hour (brief synopsis and specimen dialogue in the case of plays) should be submitted to **CHILDREN'S HOUR**, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

All television scripts should be submitted to the **SCRIPT SUPERVISOR**, BBC, TELEVISION CENTRE, WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12, who will ensure that they are seen by the relevant department.

Typescripts which have a specific local interest may be submitted to the appropriate BBC regional office.

Music scores for sound radio should be addressed to the **MUSIC PROGRAMME ORGANIZER**, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, W.1.

Recruitment to BBC Staff—see pages 134-6.

Tickets for BBC Shows

Members of the public who wish to see a sound radio or television performance enacted before an audience can obtain tickets by writing to the **BBC TICKET UNIT**, BROADCASTING HOUSE, W.1.

Applicants should indicate the type of performance they wish to see, giving perhaps 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 categorized as follows:

- (a) Sound radio: Light Entertainment programmes, Panel or Quiz-type, Light Music, Modern Dance Music, Chamber Music, Symphony Orchestra, Modern or Old-time Dancing.
- (b) Television: Panel or Quiz-type and Light Entertainment programmes.

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

Visits to BBC Premises

Arrangements for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres can be made only exceptionally. No facilities are available for the general public. People with a special or professional interest are advised to write to the BBC, LONDON, W.1., or to the Controller in their own region; visitors from overseas should address themselves to the **OVERSEAS CORRESPONDENCE DEPT.**, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Rules for SOS Messages

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

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

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

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

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

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone. The service is confined to requests originating in and concerning people or events within the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. If the person sought is known to be on board a ship at sea, a message can be broadcast only if the ship is not equipped for the reception of wireless telegraphy. Further, there must exist the possibility that the return of the person sought can be hastened by broadcasting an SOS.

Messages are broadcast once only, and cannot be repeated.

SOS and Police Messages Broadcast 1 Jan.—31 Dec. 1957

	<i>Success- ful</i>	<i>Unsuc- cessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London	116	77	45
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	45	52	33
Total number broadcast: 368	161	129	78
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	122	157	
Regions	79	128	
Total number broadcast: 486	201	285	
Police messages for lost drugs and special messages:			
London	7	3	
Regions	4	7	
Total number broadcast: 21	11	10	

Libraries all over the country report a stimulation of interest in those books which are serialized on television and which are the basis of television programmes. Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' was adapted and serialized for BBC Children's Television. Here are members of the Film Unit on location in Surrey. A preview is enjoyed by the two spectators.



The Royal children visited BBC Television Studios for the first time on 28 April 1958 to watch the children's magazine programme in Studio E. After the programme they met David Attenborough and the animals he had presented on the screen. The Prince of Wales is holding Cocky, David Attenborough's pet cockatoo.





'The Brains Trust', which began as a radio programme in January 1941, has been broadcast weekly in the BBC Television Service since September 1955, with a sound only repeat in the Home Service since August 1957. Taking part are (left to right) Dr. W. Grey Walter, Head of the Department of Neuro-Physiology at the Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol; Professor A. J. Ayer, F.B.A., Professor of Philosophy at University College; Norman Fisher, Question Master; Aldous Huxley, the author, and his brother, the biologist Sir Julian Huxley, F.R.S.

Broadcast Appeals

Broadcast appeals for charitable organizations are made in the Week's Good Cause period at 8.25 p.m. on Sunday evening each week in the Home Service, and also on one Sunday each quarter in the Television Service. In selecting the charitable organizations for which appeals are broadcast the BBC has the expert guidance and advice of the United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee and its subsidiary committees which meet periodically at the BBC's offices in London, Glasgow, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, and Bristol. Application forms for the use of charitable organizations wishing to apply for an appeal will be sent on request by the Secretary of the appropriate Appeals Committee.

The total response to the Week's Good Cause appeals in the Home Service in 1957 was £160,032, while a further £13,210 was contributed to the quarterly television appeals.

There is an annual Christmas Day appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. In 1957 this appeal was made by Lord Hailsham, and in addition to being broadcast in the Home Service and Light Programme was also given in the Television Service—the combined response amounted to £30,052.

Special appeals of national interest are also broadcast from time to time in either the sound or television services. In 1957 three such appeals were made—one in the Television Service, covering the whole country, on behalf of the Anglo-Egyptian Aid Society by Lord Colwyn, and two in the Scottish Television and Scottish Home Service on behalf of the Muirkirk Colliery Disaster Relief Fund, and the Kelty Colliery Disaster Relief Fund.

Gramophone Record Requests

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

The General Overseas Service broadcasts 'Forces Favourites' to the Far Eastern Command; the programme is a popular link with home for service men and women in Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Ceylon, and Pakistan. Listeners in the United Kingdom who would like to send a message and choose a record for a member of their family serving in the Far East should write to FORCES FAVOURITES FOR THE FAR EAST, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2 and should give the serviceman's full name, rank, where stationed, and the relationship of the writer.

Another General Overseas Service request programme is for Forces in the Middle East (including Cyprus), the Mediterranean areas, East and West Africa. In addition to requests *from* the Forces themselves, this programme also includes requests from families in the United Kingdom for Forces in these areas. Listeners should write giving the same service details as for the Far Eastern programme to FORCES FAVOURITES FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

HOW TO GET THE BEST RECEPTION

Very High Frequency Coverage

Many listeners in the United Kingdom cannot rely on satisfactory reception of BBC programmes on medium waves because of interference from European stations or for other reasons. To overcome this problem and to enable listeners to receive the sound radio programmes free from most forms of interference, the BBC is continuing to build v.h.f. transmitting stations. Seventeen of these stations, including two temporary stations, have been completed; others are planned or are under construction. At the end of 1958 over ninety-six per cent of the population of the United Kingdom is within range of the Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes on v.h.f.

The v.h.f. service does not replace the existing services on long and medium waves which the BBC will continue to do all in its power to maintain and improve.

To obtain the best reception of the v.h.f. sound broadcasts it is often necessary to use a more efficient aerial than the one provided inside the cabinet of the set for 'local' reception. Without a good aerial, ignition interference can be a nuisance (as with television which also uses the very high frequency band), and reflections of the signal which cause 'ghosts' on television can produce severe distortion on one or all of the sound programmes.

Television Reception

The main problems of television reception, apart from local interference, occur in the 'fringe' areas at a considerable distance from the transmitting station. In such areas reception may vary within very wide limits both in strength of signal and quality of the picture because of changes in atmospheric conditions. There may also be interference from foreign stations, particularly during the summer months. These difficulties, together with that of multiple images or ghosts on the screen which may be caused by reflection of the signal by hills, large buildings, steel towers, gas-holders, and so on, can best be minimized by using an

efficient type of directional aerial and mounting it as high above the ground as is practicable. A local television dealer who has had experience of these problems will be able to give expert advice. The same problems may also be encountered by viewers living in a deep valley or on the wrong side of a range of hills within a few miles of a transmitting station.

Local Interference

A number of listeners and viewers complain that programmes are spoilt by interference caused by electrical equipment nearby. Such interference is usually heard as a crackling or buzzing noise with a loud 'click' every time the interfering apparatus is switched on or off; it may be visible on the television screen as patterns of lines, white flashes or bands of light. Many electrical appliances used in the home or for industry cause such interference. Interference with reception of sound broadcasting is sometimes caused by neighbouring television sets, usually heard as a high-pitched whistle. Its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1,500 metres.

By law all new cars, motor-cycles, other vehicles, and stationary installations using internal-combustion engines with spark ignition have now to be fitted with ignition interference suppressors. Further regulations deal with the suppression of interference from refrigerators and small electric motors.

The listener, and the viewer too, can do much to lessen the effect of interference by using a suitable and properly installed outdoor aerial*, and he can make sure that interference is not being caused by equipment in his own house. Faulty electric switches and ill-fitting plugs on portable appliances are frequent sources of interference.

When the listener or viewer has taken all reasonable steps, and interference is still spoiling his reception, he can enlist the aid of the Post Office Radio Interference Service by completing the form attached to a pamphlet (*Good*

* Three leaflets, *The Listener's Aerial*, *V.h.f. Aerials*, and *The Viewer's Aerial* are available free on request from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, London, W.1.

Wireless and Television Reception) obtainable from most main Post Offices.

Wavelength Allocations

The expansion of television and the still-growing requirements of sound broadcasting throughout the world have made it essential to find additional wavelengths on which to operate the large number of transmitting stations involved. Extra wavelength space is also needed for the many other services which use radio as a means of communication. If mutual interference is to be avoided, the allocation of wavelengths must be done on a world-wide basis because some services use radio for long-distance communication, and some users, such as ships and aircraft, may travel to any part of the world. The allocations of blocks of wavelengths are agreed at periodic conventions convened by the International Telecommunication Union, a body formed by the governments of some eighty countries; the most recent was the Atlantic City Convention in 1947. Subsequent regional conferences are held to allocate individual wavelengths to broadcasting stations. The Conference at Copenhagen in 1948 produced the current wavelength Plan for the medium and long wavebands, which came into force in 1950; there are now about twice as many broadcasting stations working in Europe in these wavebands as were provided for in this Plan.

At Atlantic City additional wavebands were allocated for television and sound broadcasting. These wavebands differ slightly in different regions of the world, and in some instances are shared with other services. In general, as they affect the United Kingdom, they are:

	<i>Bandwidth Mc/s*</i>	<i>Use</i>
Band I	41-68	Television. Twenty BBC transmitting stations in service; additional stations planned.
Band II	87.5-100	v.h.f. sound broadcasting. BBC transmitting stations in service and planned.
Band III	174-216	Television. Other services are operating in this band but the 8 channels in it are being cleared for television broadcasting; 4 channels are used by ITA.
Band IV	470-585	Television. For future developments.
Band V	610-960	Television. For future developments.

Band III is already widely used for television in Europe, the U.S.A., and elsewhere; Bands IV and V are being developed in the U.S.A. but the engineering problems involved are not yet fully solved; they are continuing to be investigated by the BBC.

* The corresponding wavelengths in metres can be readily found if required from the relationship

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

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

ADMINISTRATION

Number of Staff

The total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1958 was 15,472, comprising 9,199 men and 6,273 women—14,641 whole-time and 831 part-time staff.

An analysis of the total Corporation staff on a functional basis shows that there are some 3,300 technical engineering staff, 2,200 staff engaged on production and editorial duties, 1,600 staff employed in supporting and administrative services, 4,300 staff on secretarial and clerical grades, and 4,150 staff in the manual and catering groups. The total number of staff engaged exclusively on work for the Television Service is about 4,600 and on work for the External Services is about 3,700.

STAFF ADMINISTRATION

In the main the administration of staff devolves upon the various departments throughout the Corporation. There is, however, a directorate of Staff Administration, under the Director of Staff Administration, which embraces the Staff Administration Department, the Central Establishment Office, the Staff Training Department, Appointments Department, Central Welfare Department, and Allowances Department. Its main responsibility is to formulate and advise on all matters of policy affecting the Corporation's relations as an employer with its staff, and to issue such rules and regulations as may be needed to assist staff, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, to give their maximum effort to broadcasting. Staff regulations cover such diverse matters as discipline, incentives, rates of pay, rights of appeal, physical working conditions, annual leave, and pensions.

The **Central Establishment Office**, in close conjunction with the various departments, analyses and grades on a common basis of 'job evaluation' all posts throughout the Corporation. It keeps abreast of the rates of pay and conditions of service in comparable outside organizations, and advises on staff requirements and on new forms of organization to meet changing conditions. Special attention is paid to the economic use of man-power and to improved methods.

Staff vacancies are filled through **Appointments Department**. The Corporation's policy is to promote existing staff, usually after internal advertisement but sometimes by direct promotion. When, however, it is desired to draw on a wider field, or when there is reason to doubt the existence within the BBC of a candidate with the requisite qualifications for some specialized post, vacancies are advertised in the press as well as internally. The infusion of new blood into the broadcasting services, particularly among creative output staff, is also achieved by engaging a number of such staff on a short-term basis.

While welfare is regarded by the Corporation as an integral part of the administration of staff, a **Central Welfare Department** is maintained to advise on its specialized aspects and to co-ordinate medical services. A full-time medical adviser and a welfare officer are available to serve departments from their professional and specialized knowledge.

The **Allowances Department** frames, and to some extent organizes, a system of allowances which takes into account a great many varying and different circumstances of individual members of staff.

RECRUITMENT

Although vacancies on the programme, editorial, administrative, and engineering staffs concerned with all services in sound and television broadcasting are frequently filled by promotion, many are advertised in the press and filled in public competition. Fields of candidates derived from public advertisements are supplemented from a register of

outstanding general candidates and by those nominated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the University Appointments Boards or Committees, to whom copies of advertisements are sent. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications.

It is impossible to see every applicant, and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview.

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

General applications for employment should be addressed as follows:

(a) **Programme, editorial, and administrative staffs** concerned with all services in sound and television broadcasting in London or regional centres to APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

(b) **Engineering staff**, including graduate engineer apprentices and skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled staff concerned with engineering operations, sound and television broadcasting, in London or regional studios or transmitters to HEAD OF ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

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

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

In regional centres to: The Midland, North or West Regional Executives or the Northern Ireland, Scottish or Welsh Executives at the addresses given on page 240.

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

Booklets, *Careers in the BBC*, *Engineers in the BBC*, and *Secretaries and Clerks in the BBC* outline the Corporation's practice and overall requirements in the recruitment of its staff.

There are also leaflets which describe:

(a) Opportunities for Technical Assistants and Technical Operators in Sound Radio and Television.

(b) The main training schemes for young men and women who have considerable educational qualifications

(c) The Corporation's requirements for telephonists

(d) The Corporation's clerical and secretarial requirements for school-leavers and the amenities which it can offer them

(e) The Corporation's requirements for News Typists and Telediphone Operators

The booklet *Engineers in the BBC* and the leaflet (a) on the previous page may be obtained from the HEAD OF ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

All the other booklets and leaflets mentioned above and on the previous page may be obtained from the APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

STAFF TRAINING

There are two main training organizations within the BBC: the Staff Training Department, which conducts courses in the techniques and practice of broadcasting in sound radio and television for general staff, and an Engineering Training Department which trains technical staff in the Engineering Division. The Staff Training Department, founded in 1936 and reconstituted in 1941, carries on its main activities in London. The Engineering School, founded in 1941, is at Wood Norton near Evesham, Worcestershire (*see page 68*).

The General Courses in broadcasting, which are a permanent feature of the Staff Training Department, provide practical help to broadcasting staff not only in their own field of activity, but also in relation to the work of the BBC as a whole. Normally four General Courses, lasting for six weeks each, are held during the year, and they are attended by staff from all parts of the Corporation and by guest students from abroad, the majority of whom come from other Commonwealth countries. General Courses devoted to television are also provided and there are a number of special courses in sound radio and television. Courses have been introduced for the training of foremen and supervisory staff.

The training of a number of specialized categories of television staff has been intensified to meet the expanding requirements of the Television Service; this training includes special courses for television make-up work and for television production secretaries. In pursuance of its

policy of aiding Colonial governments in the development of broadcasting, the Corporation arranges special courses for members of the Colonial broadcasting services. References to these courses are made on pages 48 and 160.

Attached to the Staff Training Department is a School for Secretarial Training where more than a hundred and fifty girls a year attend the two-, three-, and four-week secretarial courses. Evening classes, proficiency testing, and special instruction are other activities of the School, which also administers grants to enable BBC staff to attend external courses for specialized training.

Some fifty courses are held and over a thousand students pass through Staff Training Department each year.

RELATIONS WITH STAFF AND TRADES UNIONS

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

The comprehensive system of negotiation and consultation built up over the years when staff representation was originally covered by a single 'internal' union has been developed to meet the changing pattern now that other unions have been recognized. Amongst other things, agreements signed with the five unions in the United Kingdom provide that they will work together for categories jointly represented.

The right of all members of staff to join or not to join a trade union has always been freely acknowledged and made known to all concerned.

Artists and others engaged on *ad hoc* contracts for a single performance or series of programmes, or on continuing contracts as members of the BBC's various standing orchestras, the BBC Singers, the BBC Chorus, and the BBC Drama and Schools Repertory Companies, are represented by such unions as, for example, the Musicians' Union, British Actors' Equity Association, the Variety Artistes' Federation. Negotiations with these unions, which are recognized by the BBC as the appropriate negotiating bodies in their respective spheres, are handled by Programme Contracts Department.

PROGRAMME CONTRACTS

The Programme Contracts Department is responsible for the engagement of artists and speakers for the sound broadcasting services in London, and for a wide range of functions relating to the general terms and conditions on which artists and speakers are engaged for sound radio or television, in all BBC services, including the regions.

The Head of Programme Contracts is responsible for conducting negotiations with artists' unions, associations of theatrical and other managers, for ensuring the observance throughout the BBC of agreements made with these bodies, and for the regulations relating to the employment of alien performers, of children, and for other administrative subjects concerned with speakers and artists.

Contractual matters relating to the engagement, terms and conditions of service of artists engaged by the BBC on a regular salaried basis, such as the BBC's numerous standing orchestras, the BBC Singers, the BBC Chorus, and the BBC Drama and Schools Repertory Companies, whose conditions of service are related to corresponding professional conditions for employment outside the BBC, are also handled by the Head of Programme Contracts and the staff in the direction section of the department.

Agreements with Official Bodies

There are numerous agreements between the BBC and bodies such as British Actors' Equity Association, the

Musicians' Union, the Variety Artistes' Federation, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, and The Society of Authors, relating to the terms and conditions on which artists and speakers are engaged by the BBC for occasional broadcasts, or as members of the various BBC standing orchestras, the BBC Chorus, or other bodies of artists maintained on a continuing basis for broadcasting purposes. These agreements deal with such points as minimum fees for rehearsals, performances, or both; with the recording and reproduction of performances in the BBC's own services; with the use of such records by the BBC Transcription Service and the Television Transcription Unit, and with other contractual conditions relating to BBC sound and television engagements.

In addition to those matters dealt with by normal discussion and correspondence, there are arrangements for formal meetings between the BBC and the body concerned when matters of particular importance or difficulty call for discussion.

There are separate agreements with the Theatres' National Committee relating to broadcasts taken from theatres and other non-BBC places of entertainment and consisting of excerpts from the current production in the theatre. There are also agreements with The National Association of Symphony Orchestras, to ensure that the interests of that body are not affected by BBC public concerts, regarding relay broadcasts from concerts promoted by such orchestras, and analogous matters.

The Head of Programme Contracts also acts in conjunction with the Head of Music Programmes (Sound) in representing the BBC in the Orchestral Employers' Association and the Visiting Orchestras' Consultative Association.

Engagement of Broadcasters

The Department includes four **Booking Sections** (Talks, Music, Drama, and Variety), each under the control of a manager who negotiates fees and issues contracts to speakers and artists whose services are desired by producers

and other programme officials. They maintain close contact with performers, agents, and managements in the professional spheres with which they are concerned to be able to advise BBC producers on the availability of speakers and artists for future programmes, and are also responsible for the arrangement of auditions of new artists.

Artists and speakers required for television are engaged by a **Television Booking Department**, formerly part of the Programme Contracts Department but now attached to the Television Service (*see also page 117*).

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

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

Fees for *ad hoc* sound or television engagements are arranged by negotiation between the BBC and the performer or agent or (in certain cases where an orchestra or other combination of substantial size is concerned) a theatrical management, orchestral society or other appropriate sub-contractor.

The BBC is keenly conscious of its position as a leading employer of artists and speakers, many of whom rely largely or wholly upon broadcasting for their livelihood, and the Corporation, therefore, takes all possible steps to ensure that performers receive fair remuneration. The Corporation takes into account the professional status of each individual; the nature of the engagement, e.g. the length and prominence of the role in a play, or the degree of research or other preparatory work involved in preparing a talk; the value and importance of the individual to broadcasting (which may differ from his value in other fields of work); the time involved by the engagement, and any other relevant factors. In television there are the additional demands represented by the visual aspect of the medium and the period of time involved by the engagement. Plays and studio opera productions may require several

weeks' intensive rehearsal and, in many cases, the 'shooting' of filmed scenes as well for insertion into a normal production. For certain types of performers in television, rehearsals prior to the day of performance are covered by a standard rate negotiated with the appropriate union. There is therefore no arbitrary BBC assessment of the fees to be paid for the wide range of work offered to performers in sound broadcasting and television. The BBC attaches appropriate weight to the factors indicated above and recognizes the right of performers similarly to take them into account in discussing the fees acceptable to them. The various booking managers and their senior staffs and the corresponding regional officials require to be expert in the professional fields with which they deal. They must keep abreast of developments in the branches of the entertainment world with which they are concerned, with the achievements and progress of the principal professional artists, and also be thoroughly acquainted with the agreements which the BBC has made with artists' unions and similar representative bodies. The BBC takes all care to ensure that its agreements are scrupulously carried out and to rectify without delay any legitimate complaint arising out of an oversight or accident. Only by this means can the BBC maintain the good relations which it believes to exist between itself and performers in general.

Some 140,000 contracts are issued a year, each contract covering anything from a single broadcast to a group of ten or twelve performances in a programme series. The contract may be for the services of a single speaker or artists, while in other cases it covers a group of performers, such as a symphony orchestra or the entire company in a large-scale theatre production, circus or ice show, which is to be televised.

COPYRIGHT

The primary function of the Copyright Department is to ensure that copyright material required for broadcasting in sound radio and television, and for the BBC's Transcription

Service, is available, and that the necessary permission has been obtained from copyright owners and the appropriate fees arranged before performances are given. This sometimes presents difficulties when the author has assigned his rights to a third party. The department deals with copyright matters concerning music, stage plays, opera, musical plays, books, short stories, poems, or anything written specially for broadcasting.

Broadcasting rights in the vast majority of music are controlled by the Performing Right Society, from whom the BBC has a licence to broadcast all works in the Society's repertoire in return for a yearly payment. (This licence does not, however, cover the performance in public of copyright music contained in BBC programmes.) Apart from such music all copyright material is dealt with by separate negotiation with individual authors or composers or their agents.

The assessment of fees for specially written material, which is one of the chief tasks of the department, has to take into account the length of the work, the status of the author, the amount of research (if any) involved, the time spent on attending rehearsals, and so forth. Normally fees paid for broadcasting published literary material and stage plays are the subject of an agreement between the BBC and the Publishers' Association, the Society of Authors, and the League of Dramatists.

International copyright problems are discussed within the European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is a member (*see page 220*).

Copyright Act 1956

The Copyright Act, 1956, which came into force on 1 June 1957, is a comprehensive measure bringing the whole law of copyright up to date and replacing the Act of 1911, which was out of date in many respects (e.g. it contained no reference to broadcasting). The new Act has enabled the United Kingdom to ratify the International Copyright Conventions made in Brussels, 1948, and Geneva, 1952.

The following are the main provisions in the new Act which affect broadcasting:

The Act creates a performing right in television broadcasts which will enable the BBC and the ITA to control the public showing of their broadcasts to paying audiences.

The broadcasting organizations are given:

The right to control the making of films from their television broadcasts, otherwise than for private purposes. This right only applies to any sequence of images sufficient to be seen as a moving picture.

The right to control the making of recordings from their sound broadcasts or from the sound part of their television broadcasts, otherwise than for private purposes.

The right to control the rebroadcasting of their sound and television programmes.

A Performing Right Tribunal has been established which has jurisdiction to deal with (i) disputes between the broadcasting organizations and collecting bodies representing the owners of the performing rights in literary, dramatic or musical works, and (ii) disputes between the broadcasting organizations and persons who have been refused a licence to show television programmes to a paying audience or who claim that the terms of a proposed licence are unreasonable. The Tribunal does not have jurisdiction where the performing rights are held by an individual copyright owner, and it does not have jurisdiction in respect of mechanical rights.

Where a broadcasting organization has permission to broadcast a literary, dramatic or musical work, the making of a record of that work for broadcasting does not constitute an infringement of copyright if the record is destroyed within twenty-eight days from the date of first broadcast of the record.

The Act contains a new provision that fair dealing with a literary, dramatic or musical work does not constitute an infringement of copyright if it is for the purpose of conveying news of current events to the public by means of broadcasting.

The inclusion of an artistic work in a television broadcast without the consent of the copyright owner constitutes an infringement of copyright, but copyright is not infringed by the television of (i) works of architecture (ii) sculptures or works of artistic craftsmanship permanently situated in a public place or in premises open to the public, or (iii) artistic works included in a television broadcast by way of background or otherwise only incidental to the principal matters represented in the broadcast.

STAFF MAGAZINE

For a number of years the BBC has published its own staff magazine, *Ariel*, which is distributed free throughout the Corporation every month. Articles published deal with policy matters affecting the BBC and record the interests and activities of the staff.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The Corporation was responsible during the year 1957-8 for over 20,000 programme hours in its sound broadcasting services and nearly 3,000 hours in its television service for United Kingdom audiences, and for external broadcasting on a world scale amounting to over 29,500 hours.

Finance

To finance the operation of broadcasting, both in sound and television, to the United Kingdom the net income available to the BBC in the year 1957-8 was £25,297,527. The year 1957-8 was the first of the three years to be covered by the financial agreement with the Postmaster General of February 1957, under which the BBC receives during the period of the agreement an income equivalent to eighty-seven and a half per cent of the licence revenue after deduction of Post Office expenses (*see page 30*).

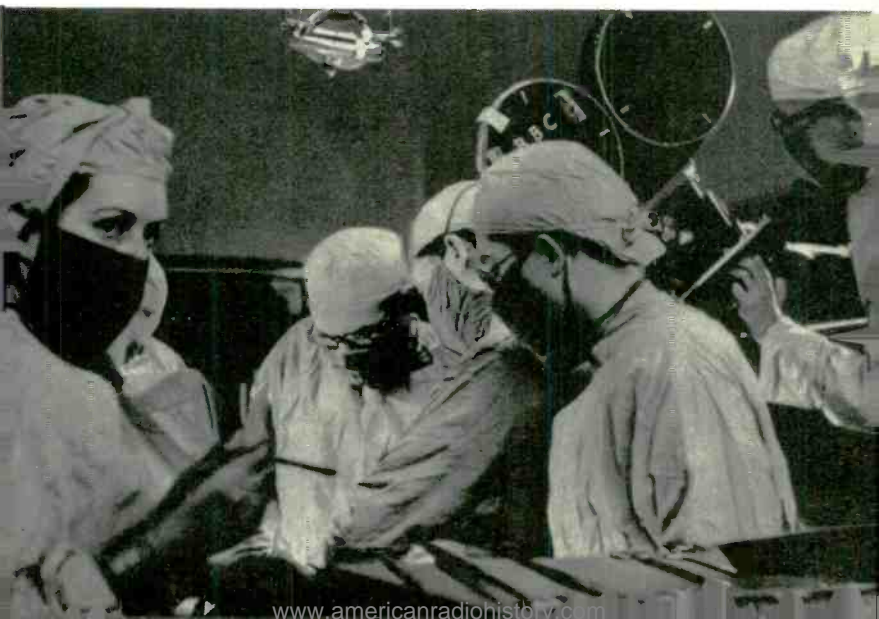
The Balance Sheet at 31 March 1958 shows revenue carried forward of £1,270,906 and also a capital reserve of £2,217,550, a total of £3,488,456. (This is a reduction of £991,965 as compared with the previous year.) These reserves are required not only to meet capital commitments but also to provide money for current expenditure during the six summer months to September, during which time income is disproportionately low when compared with the income for the following six winter months.*

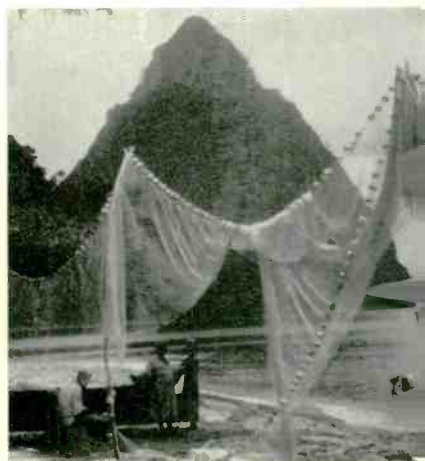
**Of the total number of licences paid for over the Post Office counter during the year, only about one-third are taken out in the summer as compared with about two-thirds in the winter period.*



'The Archers' is heard each night by between six and seven million listeners to the Light Programme—the two-thousandth episode was broadcast on 26 September 1958. Here are Ned Larkin (Bill Payne), Paul Johnson (Leslie Dann), and Jimmy Grange (Alan Rothwell) discussing a piece of agricultural machinery.

'Your Life in Their Hands'—a series of television programmes showing the work of hospitals in Great Britain—sought to demonstrate, factually and without emotion, the great advances of medical science. Audiences never fell below seven and a half million and on occasion rose to ten and a half million.





The BBC sent Aidan Crawley, producer Anthony de Lotbinière, and camera teams on a 70,000 mile journey early in 1958 to prepare a television series of programmes examining Britain's contribution to Commonwealth development in certain countries. They visited East, West, and Central Africa, Australia, Malaya, India, and the West Indies. Seven programmes, 'The Inheritors', prepared from some 100,000 feet of 16 mm. film and from interviews with nearly 2,000 people, assessed the heritage left in those countries by the British, and were shown late in 1958.

During the year the Corporation was asked by the Government to reduce its planned capital expenditure for the two following years, 1958-9 and 1959-60, by some twenty per cent. It will be recalled that a reduction of the same order was made two years ago when the capital budget for 1956-7 was cut at the Government's request from £6.3 million to £5 million. The effect of this new cut, amounting to about £2 million over the two years, will be to delay progress on a number of projects forming part of the existing development plan.

Sound Broadcasting

The issue that aroused most reaction and interest during the year was perhaps the changes in sound broadcasting that were effected in the early autumn of 1957. The broad intention was to give a fully varied sound radio service of three programmes of the traditional high standard during the main evening hours, and a daytime service suited to the needs of the listening public. Each of the programmes was planned to be as consistent in character as possible, so that listeners could turn to whichever they preferred with a reliable expectation of what to find.

The Third Programme was shortened on weekdays, and Network Three, catering for specialized minority interests, was introduced on the Third Programme wavelengths. The Light Programme was extended with some re-arrangement of programmes between it and the Home Service. Certain programmes such as Further Education and Science Survey were moved from other services to Network Three.

The Light Programme—in general somewhat lighter—continues to carry a number of items, amounting to perhaps a fifth of its total output, which are informative and mentally stimulating and have some educative value over and above their main quality of being simple and entertaining.

An objective study of the Third Programme's content from week to week will show that its character and aims and its standards of quality have not been altered, although there have been quantitative changes. As a consequence of the reduction in hours of broadcasting the output of talks

is less, not because fewer original talks are being broadcast but because repeats have become fewer and more selective. Fewer music programmes are broadcast in the Third Programme but the ratio of music to other material has been somewhat increased.

The Corporation believes that taken as a whole, the new sound broadcasting arrangements represent a sensible and realistic adjustment to the needs of the times and the changing requirements of the public without loss of standards. Within the broad framework now established there is flexibility enough to allow for further adjustments and readjustments in the light of experience.*

The programmes—newcomers during the year and old favourites—that make up the pattern of broadcasting are described elsewhere in the articles outlining the work of the various output departments.

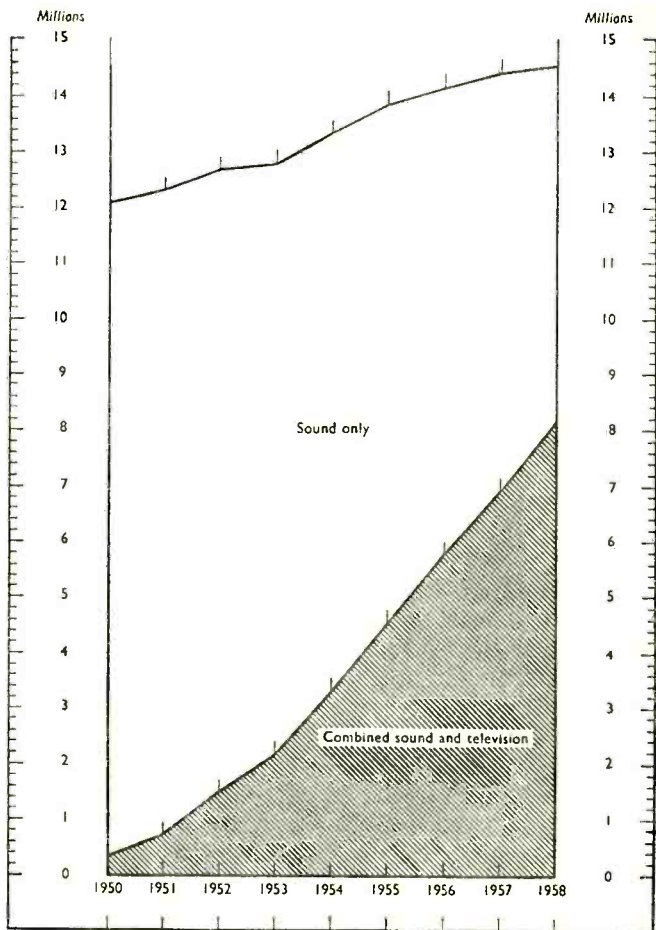
AUDIENCES FOR SOUND RADIO

No dramatic change in the size or behaviour of audiences appears in the results of audience research. The audience for sound broadcasting remains substantial—it was estimated that on an average twenty-two million people used their radio sets each day during the past year. Nevertheless, the size of audiences for individual sound radio programmes continued to decline steadily as the number of people with access to television increased. On the other hand, the amount of listening by those who possess sound radio receivers only is somewhat higher than a year ago; this is a reversal of the previous trend in which the amount of listening to sound radio was decreasing even more than could be accounted for by the growth of television. The immense audiences that continue to be attracted by sound

* *Some changes made since the new pattern was introduced included (in September 1958):*

- (a) *the extension of the Home Service by half-an-hour to include a programme of good music after 11 p.m. every night of the week.*
- (b) *the broadcasting of the Third Programme from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday evenings and the moving of Network Three from 6 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays.*
- (c) *opening the Light Programme half-an-hour earlier at 6.30 a.m. to provide music from 6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. continuously.*

PAID LICENCES IN FORCE 1950-8 (as at 31 March each year)



radio programmes (as well as the audiences for television) can be seen from the figures given in the audience notes on pp. 121-3 and in the articles on the individual programme output departments.

AREA BROADCASTING

The development of the network of v.h.f. transmitting stations made it possible for regional centres to broadcast programmes of specific interest to the smaller areas that these transmitters cover. Area services consisting mainly of local news and sport, but also including other types of programme, are now being operated from v.h.f. stations in many parts of the country, for example, in north-east England, in east Anglia, in west Wales, and in three areas of the BBC's West Region.

Television Broadcasting

Better equipped and with greater resources of all kinds the BBC Television Service made substantial advances in its aim to enrich the quality and content of its programmes.

The broad balance between the various kinds of programme material and between serious and light was maintained and majority and minority interests were catered for to the fullest extent possible within the limits of a single service. The regions provided programme material of almost every type, amounting to some sixteen per cent of the total output. The Eurovision link brought ten countries on the continent within the BBC's reach. An extended provision of news, the start of regular television programmes for schools, and the introduction of a weekly programme for farmers were among developments which widened the scope of the service.

Some seven thousand television programmes—many of these are described in the articles on the different output departments—were broadcast during the year. Among them must be counted first the Christmas broadcast by Her Majesty the Queen—the message to the Commonwealth that has become one of the traditional events of sound radio. In 1957 Her Majesty gave her consent to appear on television at the same time. Her broadcast was seen by sixteen million viewers (of both BBC and ITA networks) and BBC telerecordings were shown in Australia, Canada, and the U.S.A. The Queen's message was also heard by

some nine million listeners in Britain and was rebroadcast in thirty-eight countries and by seven British Forces stations overseas. The Duke of Edinburgh contributed two highly accomplished television broadcasts during the year.

Television has inherited and enhanced the unifying influence wielded by sound broadcasting. Its power to command regularly audiences of nine to twelve million for programmes of widely differing character indicates that the community has great common interests and affections. The nine million adults who watch 'Panorama', the ten million who follow the 'Look' nature programmes, the twelve million who view 'This is your Life', these are people of all kinds, conditions, and ways of life, united by an almost universal interest.

The chief task of any television service established to serve the whole community must clearly be to provide programmes capable of attracting a majority of the viewing public. But equally clearly this cannot be its only task. It must also provide for the interests of significant minorities, as well as for those shared by all. And now that well over a half of the total population has access to television even the relatively smaller audiences of minorities may be substantial.

It has become the tendency today to judge the success of a television service by the arithmetical yardstick of the average size of audience over a week, with no account taken of the distinction between majority and minority programmes. In the BBC's view, a television service should not be judged by this criterion but rather by the extent to which it attracts appreciative audiences, large and small, for individual programmes covering the widest possible field.

A SECOND BBC SERVICE

The BBC's consistent aim has been to extend the scope of its television programmes as far as its single service will allow. It believes, however, that television viewers are entitled to expect that sooner or later they will be offered a range and choice of programmes comparable to that

which has been developed in sound broadcasting. The BBC has long maintained that this could only be achieved by the provision of two centrally-planned services giving a choice of alternative programmes. It is for this reason that the Corporation has sought the allocation of the necessary frequencies and the other resources required to start a second BBC television service at the appropriate time.*

FILMS ON TELEVISION

During the year the BBC became able to offer viewers regular cinema feature films. It had tried unsuccessfully for many years to include this type of material—particularly of British make—in its Television Service. All attempts to buy British films failed because there were none available at a reasonable price. By its purchase of a library of first-class American feature films, made for the international market, the Corporation secured for viewers regular cinema feature films for some years to come.

The difficulty of maintaining the right proportion of films of British origin in the television programme output was not only experienced in the case of feature films, but also in the case of filmed programme series made specially for television. The shortage of this type of British film is particularly acute, and the economics of television programming demand such material as a source for a proportion of output. Here, too, the BBC has had to go to the American market which has a vast reservoir of American-made thirty-minute films made for American television and on sale internationally.

During the year under review some ten per cent of the BBC's television programme output consisted of material of American origin.

* *No decision has yet been made by the Government to allocate Band III frequencies for a second television programme to the BBC or to any other organization.*

The Corporation has, however, pursued its policy of doing its utmost to stimulate production of British films for television at home and for export overseas.*

The film department of the BBC produced during the year, in terms of footage, the equivalent of some one hundred and forty full-length feature films, with items ranging from brief drama sequences to complete filmed programmes.

Regional Broadcasting

Programme contributions made by regions to the national sound and television network increased in number and, on the television side particularly, in range of subject matter. At the same time regional developments included the introduction of daily local news programmes in television and a further extension of area broadcasting, mentioned earlier in this review in connexion with the growth of v.h.f. broadcasting.

SCOTLAND

In sound broadcasting ninety-three per cent of the Scottish public are now ensured first-class reception of the BBC's domestic services since the opening of further v.h.f. stations at Rosemarkie and Sandale. Such v.h.f. stations give opportunities for news and programmes of interest to the areas served by the transmitters. The Scottish Home Service, despite the growth of television, retained a greater proportion of listeners than in most other parts of the United Kingdom.

** In June 1958 the BBC concluded an agreement with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Crawley McConnell Ltd., of Ottawa to make a series of thirty-nine half-hour television films about the Canadian Mounted Police. The BBC announced in August that an agreement had been concluded between the BBC, the National Telefilm Associates Inc. of New York, and British Lion Films Ltd., London, to make a series of thirty-nine half-hour television films inspired by the British film The Third Man. Twenty films will be made in the USA, and nineteen in the United Kingdom and on location in Europe. The series will cost more than £500,000 and will be shown on the BBC and in the United States.*

Television output increased by the opening of studios in Glasgow and amounts to some four hours a week, including news and sports programmes, current affairs, plays, religion, light entertainment, national occasions, and some children's television.

In August 1957 the Scottish news service for viewers was begun—the first of its kind in BBC television. Further, a new transmitter was opened at Rosemarkie, north of Inverness.

The Kelvingrove by-election gave Scottish staff the opportunity of taking part in the first occasion on which the BBC reported a by-election in its news bulletins, and the first occasion on which by-election candidates were presented in BBC sound and television programmes.

WALES

There was a steady increase in the number of listeners who enjoy clear reception on the Welsh Home Service on v.h.f.—the transmitters cover some eighty per cent of the population of Wales and further stations are being built. A pilot experiment began of localized broadcasting in the Cardigan Bay area. There were fewer talks and more discussion, particularly of current topics. The Saturday family serial *Teulu'r Mans* was well established and *Aelwyd y Gan* had a firm place in the affections of listeners.

The television coverage is at present ninety-two per cent of the population. The regional news service in television was successfully developed with a nightly news bulletin in English from Monday to Friday and a daily lunchtime programme of fifteen minutes in Welsh. Dramatic productions at the Cardiff studios included fourteen plays contributed to the national network.

Sunday programmes in Welsh are now transmitted by the Crystal Palace—for Welsh viewers in the London area—as well as by those transmitters which specifically serve Wales.

WEST REGION

The region was responsible for two of the most successful series on television—'Look', a programme on natural history and wild life introduced by Peter Scott, and 'Sea and Ships', in which the West Country's long maritime tradition was exploited. In terms of studio facilities the region is now self-contained and was able to maintain a steady flow of contributions of all kinds, from plays to interviews, to the television network.

In sound radio 'Any Questions' and its complementary programme 'Any Answers', with their lively exchanges of opinion on a variety of topics, continued to draw large audiences from all parts of the country.

MIDLAND REGION

In addition to numerous programmes of all kinds contributed to the television network, the region was responsible for two regular service series, 'Farming' and 'Gardening Club', which followed the establishment of the Agricultural Unit at Birmingham. Despite the loss for a large part of the year of the Gosta Green studio, during its conversion to permanent use, studio productions in temporary accommodation covered a wide range of programme output. The region took part in the coverage in television of the World Scout Jubilee Jamboree at Sutton Park, the largest outside broadcast operation since the Coronation.

Following the inception of Network Three in the autumn of 1957, Midland Region assumed responsibility for the regular motoring magazine programme.

NORTH REGION

The region played its traditional role as a source of light entertainment programmes during the summer of 1957. Several broadcasts were made from Blackpool in which artists appearing in theatres there during the season took part. The Dickenson Road television studios in Manchester

were used for a variety of programmes, including Sunday evening religious discussions and plays. The North Regional Film Unit was responsible for a number of productions, among them a film of life in Strangeways Gaol which attracted a great deal of attention.

In sound radio greater emphasis was placed on the regional programme with an appeal to local interests. 'The North-countryman', a weekly magazine programme, typified this kind of output. 'The Fifty-one Society', established as one of the most successful discussion formulae, broadcast regularly, alternating between national and regional hearings.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The holders of sound-only licences again outnumbered the joint television-and-sound licence holders. Large audiences continued to be attracted to regional programmes in sound radio, many of which dealt with regional aspects of sport, agriculture, and religion. The Northern Ireland Light Orchestra was regularly heard on the national network as well as performing in regional programmes. A number of Northern Ireland drama productions were also broadcast nationally and overseas, while there were regular broadcasts of plays of more local interest. By the end of 1957 work had been completed in the rebuilding and re-equipping of the two sound transmitters at Londonderry destroyed by an I.R.A. attack in 1956.

In television there was a steady augmentation of the Northern Ireland Film Unit, which will be fully operational by the time that the permanent television studio now under construction is completed.

The External Services

All the cuts and most of the extensions recommended in the White Paper (Cmnd. 225), published 15 July 1957 following the Government's review of Overseas Information Services, were put into effect during the year. The net result was to increase the External Services' revenue expenditure by some

£58,000, since the cuts, mainly in the European Services, amounted to £200,000, while the increases totalled £258,000. The White Paper also approved in principle a programme of replacement and modernization of BBC capital equipment, and a plan covering the expenditure for the next three to four years was agreed to include replacement of transmitters in the United Kingdom, and to improve wave-changing facilities, aerial switching arrangements, and other items. Discussions were begun with the departments concerned on the possible improvement of the BBC relay facilities overseas.

Reactions from abroad to the cuts in the European Services, especially in the Scandinavian countries, Holland, and Portugal, were a heartening tribute to the work of international goodwill that had been carried on over the years by these small teams of experienced broadcasters. One hundred and thirty-nine posts were affected by the cuts. Many of the staff were found employment elsewhere in the BBC, but others have had to leave its service.

In November 1957 the transfer was completed of all the External Services to Bush House, which became the largest single broadcasting centre in the world, with an output of some eighty-one hours a day. An outline of the main themes of the broadcasts and of the effect of world political developments on the output of the External Services, as well as a survey of the programmes broadcast in the various languages, is given on pages 178-80. Some of the results of research into BBC audiences throughout the world are given on page 52.

JAMMING OF BBC BROADCASTS

The deliberate jamming of BBC programmes was mentioned several times in the correspondence between the British and Soviet Governments, but although at the end of the year the atmosphere appeared to be more favourable for other forms of Anglo-Soviet cultural exchanges, there was no change whatever in the Soviet Government's intransigent attitude on the jamming of BBC broadcasts.

BBC transmissions in the following languages continued to be deliberately and systematically jammed: Russian, Czech and Slovak, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Persian, Polish, Finnish, Greek, Turkish, Hebrew, Albanian, and German. These are stated in the approximate order of the severity of the jamming. BBC broadcasts in other languages are not subject to deliberate jamming, but they are frequently affected by the spread of jamming from adjacent channels, by the premature switching-on and over-running of the jammers, and occasionally by error, the jammer having got on to the wrong broadcast.

Jamming is of two kinds, local and long distance. The jamming from transmitters situated in the heavily populated areas in the U.S.S.R. and satellite countries is severe, but outside these areas interference is not so effective. Long-distance jamming, such as that directed to the service areas of transmissions in Finnish, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew, and Greek, is less efficient.

Although jamming of BBC Polish broadcasts by the Polish Government has stopped, the transmissions are still being deliberately attacked by jamming from sources in the U.S.S.R. and elsewhere. Reception in Poland of BBC transmissions is thus somewhat similar to that of the broadcasts to Finland, Turkey, Persia, Israel, and Greece.

Some Engineering Developments

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY COVERAGE

Interference from foreign stations continues to spoil medium-wave reception of BBC programmes in many parts of the country. The only satisfactory solution to this problem of reception is the establishment of v.h.f. transmitters, and the BBC continued to expand its v.h.f. network during the past year. By the autumn of 1958 there were seventeen v.h.f. stations bringing some ninety-six per cent of the population of the United Kingdom within range of the Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes.

TELEVISION

The main network of television stations is now complete. By the end of the year it was estimated some ninety-eight per cent of the population of the United Kingdom was within range of BBC transmitters. In no other large country in the world—not even the U.S.A.—has such a high population coverage of television been achieved. The problem of bringing television to those people, now numbering less than a million, who live in areas which are still without a satisfactory service is being closely studied. The possibility of accommodating still more low-power television transmitters in the five frequency channels in Band I, which are the only channels at present available to the BBC, has been probed yet again. A transmitter of very low power, intended for serving relatively small communities and suitable for unattended operation, has been designed, and already given a field trial in the Folkestone area.

COLOUR TELEVISION

The BBC's experimental transmissions of colour television continued. Test programmes and films from the experimental colour studio at Alexandra Palace were transmitted, outside normal programme hours, from the Crystal Palace television station. Close co-operation was maintained with the radio industry during the tests, the results of which were communicated to the Postmaster General's Television Advisory Committee.

OTHER EXPERIMENTS

November 1957 saw the beginning of experimental high-power television transmissions in Band V, which has been allocated internationally for television broadcasting but not yet exploited for this purpose in Europe. The object of these transmissions, undertaken at the request of the Television Advisory Committee, was to follow up propagation studies previously carried out with low-power transmitters to determine the suitability of Bands IV and V for television

broadcasting. A high-power Band V transmitter, installed for the purpose at the Crystal Palace station, radiated 405-line television signals and enabled a direct comparison to be made with the same programme radiated in Band I. This series of tests ended in March 1958; (a further series began in May in which the Band V transmitter radiated, for the purpose of comparison, television signals using 625 lines).

In the field of design and research an outstanding achievement of the year was the completion of the equipment designed and built by BBC engineers for recording television programmes on magnetic tape. This equipment, known as VERA (Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus) has important advantages over methods of telerecording using cinematograph film.

Experimental stereophonic transmissions in the London area were carried out in January 1958 and two experimental broadcast transmissions were included in 'Radio Record Week' programmes in the following May.*

Relations with Commonwealth and Foreign Broadcasting Organizations

The BBC maintained its close association with the broadcasting organizations of the Commonwealth and in British Colonies, with members of the European Broadcasting Union, and with other broadcasters in the world, particularly in the U.S.A. Exchanges of programmes and of news material (both in sound radio and in television) and of advice and information continued, and in the year the BBC welcomed to London an unprecedented number of important visitors seeking professional information and an exchange of views, particularly in the field of television.

The BBC is grateful for all the help in the form of programme, technical, and other facilities, which it has continued to receive. When BBC teams go abroad to cover an event they are given generous assistance in the collection of

** Further regular series of experimental transmissions in stereophonic sound started in October 1958.*

their material, in the use of studios and recording channels and in other ways. In a similar fashion the BBC continued to assist broadcasters seeking programme material in Britain. This exchange of help and skill between broadcasters all over the world becomes an increasingly important and established factor in broadcasting.

It is not practicable to list the instances in which the BBC is gratefully indebted to sister broadcasting organizations, but outstanding cases were the coverage of the visits abroad of Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Ottawa, the Prime Minister's Commonwealth Tour, the Canadian Elections, the S.E.A.T.O. Conference in Manila, and the N.A.T.O. Conference in Paris. One particular event which specially caught the public interest was the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, and many progress reports and other programmes were broadcast by the BBC, thanks to the splendid co-operation of the New Zealand Broadcasting Service. The most elaborate undertaking of the year from the United Kingdom was the World Scout Jubilee Jamboree at Birmingham, for which the BBC provided facilities of all kinds for broadcasting organizations all over the world. Day-to-day facilities for news dispatches and talks on current affairs are provided for forty-five broadcasting representatives and correspondents who are in London from overseas.

A limited number of sporting broadcasts by 'live' relay were exchanged with East European countries, both in sound radio and television, and for the first time since the war the BBC offered BBC music recordings (transcriptions) to countries in the Soviet orbit in return for the music recordings and live concerts which had been offered to the Corporation.

The BBC continued to give assistance to broadcasting organizations in the Colonies by providing training facilities for members of their staffs and by making experienced BBC engineering, programme, and administrative staff available for secondment on request from the Colonial Office. Forty-

nine BBC staff were on secondment to Commonwealth and Colonial broadcasting organizations at the end of the year. Twenty-four students from the Commonwealth and Colonies attended special courses arranged by the Staff Training Department and thirty-nine were accepted for engineering training. The newly-formed Engineering Training Departments of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation and the Ghana Broadcasting System were also able to benefit from the BBC's experienced help and advice when the Assistant Head of Engineering Training visited West Africa.

Contact with Public Opinion

The Corporation kept closely in touch with public opinion, not only through its Audience Research and analysis of correspondence from the public but through its established machinery for obtaining advice and consultation through the Advisory Councils and Committees.

Publications

Radio Times, with the largest circulation of any weekly journal in the world—average weekly net sales for 1957 were 8,259,371 copies—published supplements from time to time giving viewers and listeners information that they could detach and keep for reference about series of programmes such as dressmaking, cookery, and gardening. *The Listener*, with an average weekly sale of 120,928 copies, continued to give permanence to the best of the broadcast talks. Among these were Mr. George F. Kennan's Reith Lectures on 'Russia, the Atom, and the West'. Some six thousand copies of *The Listener* were sold in North America each week.

Programme journals of the BBC External Services were widely distributed overseas. During the year *Ici Londres* ceased publication, but the texts of broadcast English lessons are now printed in a special edition of *London Calling Europe* for French-speaking listeners.



The most ambitious musical production in the history of British television was 'A Tale of Two Cities', Arthur Benjamin's opera based on the novel by Charles Dickens. The production by Rudolph Cartier in the autumn of 1958 involved three studios and a cast of over one-hundred and twenty with the Royal Philharmonia Orchestra conducted by Leon Lovett.

In the photograph are John Cameron (Sydney Carton) with Gaynor Lewis (young Countess) and Enid Lindsey (old Marquise).



The BBC gave the first performance outside Russia of Shostakovich's Eleventh Symphony at a Royal Festival Hall concert in January 1958 and in a broadcast in the Third Programme. The BBC Symphony Orchestra was conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent. A score was sent from Moscow as a present to Sir Malcolm from the composer. Here Sir Malcolm Sargent is seen studying the score and discussing bowing with Paul Beard, Leader of the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

QUOTATIONS OF THE YEAR

Sir Arthur fforde, Chairman of the BBC

'I believe that the kind of broadcasting service that the British public wants in the end isn't one that gives them their proved favourite programmes over and over again. Yes, of course they want that. But they want more—they want, in the end, a broadcasting service which in some respect is like the British climate—something worth grumbling about; something which one is able to disagree with; something that one can get indignant about, and write to one's newspaper about—even from time to time ask their M.P. to do something about.'

Sir Ian Jacob, Director-General of the BBC

'We must do a national job, and the world itself must be the limit of our range. . . .

'We must be serious without being stuffy, we must be enterprising and imaginative without being heartless or insensitive to reason and honesty. Throughout we must act responsibly and with integrity and truth. We must faithfully reflect the greatness of our nation.

'We shall do our best to make the next twenty-one years in television adventurous and exciting, and to make our service something of real value to the nation.'

'The world position of radio should not be misunderstood. Domestically the radio is still the only source of broadcasting in nearly half our homes. Abroad the figures are even more striking. In the free world outside the United Kingdom and North America there are some eighty million receivers, of which only five million are for television. Our External Services have thus a very important and vast field of activity about which people here know far too little, but about which people all over the rest of the world know a good deal and warmly appreciate what they know.'

R. E. L. Wellington, Director of Sound Broadcasting

'It is worth stressing that it will rest with each individual listener to choose the kind of programme he wishes to hear. He is well used to deciding for himself whether he wishes to go to a music-hall or to a theatre, a concert or a lecture, to read a novel, a newspaper, or a magazine. The BBC asks him to decide for himself what sort of programme he wishes to hear. It broadcasts every kind of programme, and expects the listener to choose between them.'

G. C. Beadle, Director of Television Broadcasting

'If we regard television as the main instrument of communication of the future—and I do so regard it—we must see to it that at least one of our national channels is modern, up to date, and devoted to satisfying the requirements of an educated democracy in the making. That is the course which the BBC Television Service will follow.'

'... the most pernicious of modern heresies postulates that really good things can never hope to be popular. ... Our job on BBC television is to make good things popular.'

'BBC television is consciously operating in a community with a broadening standard of appreciation. ...

'We are here to reflect the people, their lives, their perplexities, their humour, and their spiritual needs. The current situation of the nation is something we shall fully involve ourselves in. Television, especially non-commercial television, will be very much alive and up to date, not living in an escapist world of old-fashioned thought. It will try to avoid the false and trashy values which have in all ages tended to attach themselves to some kinds of popular entertainment. We are not a drug for the masses, and never intend to become so.'

H. Carleton Greene, Director of Administration (later Director of News and Current Affairs)

'... the position of the Television Service as a part of the BBC is both a strength and an economy. The Television Service grew up from the beginning as part of a great national (and international) institution. This means that its policy has always been that of the BBC as a whole—that is to say, to provide the best possible service to the public without having to take account of party political or commercial interests.'

'... public service broadcasting can dare to be experimental and adventurous. It can resist pressure groups and ill-informed criticism. It is not tied to a rigid pattern.'

'I see no reason for bodies like the BBC to be in the least ashamed of saying that they aim at doing good with their children's programmes and at encouraging interests which would take the children away from the television screen.'

SELECT LISTS OF BROADCASTS

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

The programmes marked * have been, or will be, broadcast in whole or in part in the GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE.

(a) BASIC SOUND SERVICES

Broadcasts of FOUNDATION and other PUBLIC LECTURES

HUMAN PROBLEMS IN ARCHITECTURE by Alvar Aalto (No. 1 of the Annual Discourses newly established by the R.I.B.A.)

CLAUDEL AND THE TOTAL THEATRE by Jean-Louis Barrault (shortened version of a lecture in French at the Institute of Contemporary Arts)

*UNCERTAIN SOUNDS by the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey (Josiah Wood lecture at M. Allison University, New Brunswick in February, 1958)

THE DYING HOTSPUR'S PHILOSOPHY RE-EXAMINED by Dr. H. G. Wood (10th Eddington Memorial Lecture at Cambridge)

*TECHNOLOGY AND WORLD ADVANCEMENT by Professor P. M. S. Blackett (Presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science)

THE FUTURE OF NUCLEAR POWER by Sir John Cockcroft (Boyle Lecture at Oxford)

Some of the Subjects covered in DISCUSSION Programmes in the HOME SERVICE

Broadcast in RADIO LINK, a regular discussion programme between speakers in different countries: NUCLEAR WEAPONS RACE AND POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES WHAT'S WRONG WITH N.A.T.O.? An interview with the Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P. An interview with the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister on the Rapacki Plan for Disengagement in Europe

Broadcast in AT HOME AND ABROAD, a twice-weekly survey of current affairs: THE DEFENCE WHITE PAPER AND THE NEW DEFENCE POLICY (The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P.) CANADA'S NEW GOVERNMENT (The Prime Minister of Canada) THE WOLFENDEN REPORT (Sir John Wolfenden) THE STATUE 'CHRIST IN MAJESTY' IN LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL (Sir Jacob Epstein) THE PARTY CONFERENCES (The Rt. Hon. Lord Hailsham, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P.) ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS IN WASHINGTON (The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, M.P.) AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY (Mr. John Foster Dulles) THE N.A.T.O. PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN PARIS (M. Paul-Henri Spaak) BRITISH RESEARCH INTO CONTROLLED THERMONUCLEAR REACTIONS (Sir George Thomson)

Also PSYCHICAL RESEARCH THE DIVIDED INHERITANCE (the difficulties of educating children in a society without a common religious faith)

Some TALKS series broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

THE FRONTIERS OF PSYCHIATRY THE INDO-EUROPEANS THE STATE AND THE FINE ARTS THE ILIAD (twelve readings of newly commissioned translations) THE LAW IN ACTION (a monthly series on current issues raised in the Law Courts)

PROSPECT (a monthly series on current aspects of town planning and architecture)
COMMENT (a fortnightly critical programme on current exhibitions, theatre, cinema,
and new books)

AN ASIAN ON ASIA (three talks by H.E. The Philippine Ambassador, The Hon. Leon
Maria Guerrero)

RESEARCH (a monthly discussion about the latest developments in science)

THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY (a monthly programme)

Some of the TALKS AND FURTHER EDUCATION series broadcast in NETWORK THREE

Regular magazine programmes: SCIENCE SURVEY THE WORLD OF BOOKS

TALKING OF FILMS FOR COLLECTORS AMATEUR THEATRE THE ARCHAEOLOGIST

CHRISTIAN OUTLOOK

Language series: STARTING SPANISH THE FRENCH ON THE FRENCH

STARTING GERMAN LE MOT JUSTE

MUSIC

Some regular MUSIC BROADCASTS and series in the HOME SERVICE

*MUSIC TO REMEMBER *SYMPHONY CONCERTS THE TUESDAY CONCERT THE FRIDAY
RECITAL MORNING RECITALS

First Performances of BRITISH MUSIC broadcast in the HOME SERVICE

*COMMONWEALTH CHRISTMAS OVERTURE (*Malcolm Arnold*) (Commissioned by the BBC)
SONATA FOR TWO FLUTES (*York Bowen*) THE BERMUDAS (*Iain Hamilton*) (Com-
missioned by the BBC) REQUIEM MASS (*Julius Harrison*) CONCERTO FOR CLARINET
AND STRINGS (*Gordon Jacob*)

Some of the MUSIC SERIES broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

TIPPETT: chamber music and songs BACH: organ music CHOPIN: nocturnes,
ballads, and waltzes SHOSTAKOVITCH: twenty-four preludes and fugues for piano
String Sextets by CHERUBINI and MENDELSSOHN Present-day
German chamber music Present-day Choral music Music by BOCCHERINI and
SCARLATTI French Song from BERLIOZ to the present day Music inspired by
Don Quixote Quartets by MOZART and present-day British composers String
Quintets from MOZART to the present day Twentieth-century Choral music

First WORLD PERFORMANCES broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

SEXTET FOR WIND AND HARP (*John Addison*) (Commissioned by the BBC for the Chel-
tenham Festival) SUITE NO. 2 FOR CELLO (*Bloch*) SYMPHONY NO. 9 (*Havergal
Brian*) SYMPHONY (*Arthur Butterworth*) (Cheltenham Festival) PIANO CONCERTO
(*John Gardner*) (Cheltenham Festival) NONET (*Roberto Gerhard*) SERENATA
FOR VIOLIN AND CLARINET (*Iain Hamilton*) DIE HARMONIE DER WELT (*Hindemith*)
(relay from Munich) HUMORESQUE FOR BRASS (*Joseph Horowitz*) CLARINET
CONCERTO (*Joseph Horowitz*) SONGS WITH ORCHESTRA (*Villa Lobos*) STRING
TRIO (*Elizabeth Maconchy*) STRING QUARTET NO. 7 (*Elizabeth Maconchy*) ST.
FRANCIS (*Anthony Milner*) INVENZIONE CONCERTATA (*Petrassi*) (Commissioned by
the BBC) ELEGY for horn and piano (*Poulenc*) FANTASIA CONCERTANTE for violin
and piano (*Franz Reizenstein*) SYMPHONY NO. 2 (*Robert Simpson*) (Cheltenham
Festival) AIR AND VARIATIONS for violin, clarinet, and piano (*Phyllis Tate*)
SYMPHONY NO. 2 (*Michael Tippett*) (Commissioned by the BBC) FIVE SOLILOQUIES
for chamber orchestra (*R. W. Wood*)

First PERFORMANCES in the UNITED KINGDOM broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

SIX POÈMES DE PAUL ELUARD (*Georges Auric*) OVERTURE for orchestra (*Grazyna
Bacewicz*) STUDY IN PIANISSIMO for orchestra (*Boris Blacher*) MEGALITHIC
RITUAL DANCES (*Brian Boydell*) SYMPHONY (1942) (*Elliot Carter*) CHAMBER
SYMPHONY (*Hanns Eisler*) L'ADOLESCENCE CLÉMENTINE (*Jean Françaix*) SYMPHONY
(*Roberto Gerhard*) CONCERTO for violin and strings (*Karl Amadeus Hartmann*)
MARIGNY, for piano and seven instruments, and ODE TO THE WEST WIND, for cello
and orchestra, (*Hans Werner Henze*) SUITE IDYLA (*Janacek*) CONCERTANTE
for clarinet and orchestra (*Dello Joio*) THE HYMN OF ZRINYI (*Kodaly*) SINFONIA
CONCERTANTE (*Hans Kox*) (relay from Edinburgh Festival) PROPRIUM MISSAE
(*Ernst Krenek*) SYMPHONY (*Rolf Liebermann*) PIANO CONCERTO NO. 4 (*Martini*)
LYRIC MOVEMENT for string orchestra (*Frederick May*) QUARTET NO. 18 and
SYMPHONY NO. 6 (*Darius Milhaud*) CANTIGAS, for choir and wind instruments
(*Maurice Ohana*) SIRMIO: TRIA CATULLI (*Carl Orff*) GLORIA and SONATA DA
CAMERA (*Petrassi*) FANTASY for cor anglais, harp, and string orchestra (*Walter
Piston*) SONATA for flute and piano (*Francis Poulenc*) SYMPHONY NO. 11
(*Shostakovich*) EPITAPH FOR ALBAN BERG (*Reginald Smith Brindle*) CONCERTINO
(*Stravinsky*) PIANO CONCERTO and SONATA for orchestra (*Sandor Veress*)

Some OPERAS broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

ABU HASSAN (two performances) (Weber) PARSIFAL (Wagner) (*Bayreuth Festival recording*) ELIZABETTA, REGINA D'INGHILTERRA (Rossini) (*Italian Radio recording*)
 LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (Donizetti) (*Stoll Theatre*) THE MOON AND SIXPENCE
 (John Gardner) (*Sadler's Wells*) *L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI (Rossini) (*Glyndebourne*)
 THE TROJANS (Berlioz) (*Covent Garden*) IL TROVATORE (Verdi) (*Covent Garden*)
 FALSTAFF (Verdi) (*Glynd bourne*) TOSCA (Puccini) (*Covent Garden*) THE IM-
 PRESSARIO (Mozart) (*Glyndebourne*) TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (Wagner) (*Bayreuth*
Festival) *LE COMTE ORY (Rossini) (*Glyndebourne*) FIDELIO (Beethoven) (*Salzburg*
Festival) ELEKTRA (Strauss) (*Salzburg Festival*) IL MITRIDATE EUPATORE (Scar-
 latt) THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES (Liebermann) (*Salzburg Festival*) LA SONNAMBULA
 (Bellini) (*Edinburgh Festival*) THE SECRET MARRIAGE (Cimarosa) (*Edinburgh*
Festival) IL TURCO IN ITALIA (Rossini) (*Edinburgh Festival*) THE RING CYCLE
 (Wagner) (*Covent Garden*) ARLECCHINO (two performances) (Busoni) LA SPOSA
 SORTEGGIATA (Busoni) (*Italian Radio recording*) DJAMILEH (two performances)
 (Bizet) DIE GLUECKLICHE HAND (Schoenberg) (*Austrian recording*) *RUTH
 (two performances) (Lennox Berkeley) OTELLO (Verdi) (*Covent Garden*) THE
 CARMELITES (Poulenc) (*Covent Garden*) KOANGA (two performances) (Delius)
 PETER GRIMES (Britten) (*Covent Garden*) THEODORA (Handel) L'AMICO FRITZ
 (Mascagni) (*Drury Lane*) ANDREA CHENIER (Giordana) (*Drury Lane*) WILLIAM
 TELL (Rossini) (*Drury Lane*)

DRAMA

Some plays broadcast in the HOME SERVICE series

WORLD THEATRE

VOLPONE (*Jonson*) THE FATHER (*Strindberg*) HEDDA GABLER (*Ibsen*) SALOME
 (*Wilde*) ANNA CHRISTIE (*O'Neill*)

PLAYS FOR RADIO

THE CLERK'S STORY (*N. C. Hunter*) WITHOUT THE GRAIL (*Giles Cooper*) CLOSE
 RELATIONS (*Roger Macdougall*) THE DONKEY'S CRUSADE (*Jean Morris*) CARDS
 WITH UNCLE TOM (*R. C. Sherriff*) INDEPENDENT WITNESS (*Henry Cecil*) A MATTER
 OF PRINCIPLE (*C. E. Webber*) CHRISTOPHE (*James Forsythe*) THE DRUNKEN
 SAILOR (*Robert Bolt*) SCANDAL AT COVENTRY (*Clemence Dane*)

TERENCE RATTIGAN FESTIVAL

*THE BROWNING VERSION FRENCH WITHOUT TEARS THE DEEP BLUE SEA
 THE WINSLOW BOY ADVENTURE STORY WHILE THE SUN SHINES

REPERTORY IN BRITAIN

THE MISANTHROPE (*Molière*) (the Bristol Old Vic) WEIR OF HERMISTON (*Stevenson*)
 (the Edinburgh Gateway Theatre) DR. ANGELUS (*Bridie*) (the Glasgow Citizens
 Theatre Company) FROST AT MIDNIGHT (*Obey*) (the Oxford Playhouse)

Some plays broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

LES CAVES DU VATICAN (*André Gide*) MAN, BEAST, AND VIRTUE (*Pirandello*)
 LYSISTRATA THE PEACE (*Aristophanes*) CYMBELINE (*Shakespeare*)
 THE PRINCE OF HOMBURG (*Kleist*) ALARICA (*Audiberti*) YEGOR BULICHOV (*Gorki*)

Feature and documentary programmes

*THE ALANBROOKE DIARIES
 *OUR DAY AND AGE (A series of true stories from the world of today, for the Light
 Programme)
 *THE WINTER OF THE BOMBS (Eye-witness accounts of the London Blitz)
 THE PRIMAL SCENE, AS IT WERE . . . (A new programme by Henry Reed to complete
 a repeat performance of the 'Hilda Tablet' series)
 THE REVENGE FOR LOVE (D. B. Wyndham Lewis)
 BEOWULF (A three-part adaptation in modern English)
 *THE DOCK BRIEF (John Mortimer, winner of the Radiotelevisione Italiana Prize for
 Literary and Dramatic Works)

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS*

A list to illustrate the range of EVENTS covered in the year

- 1957
- Apr.* Pilgrims' Dinner to the new American Ambassador (*Home*) State Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Paris (*All services*) Association Football—European Cup: Real Madrid v. Manchester United (*Light*)
- May* Royal Academy Dinner (*Home*) The F.A. Cup Final (*Light*) State Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Denmark (*All services*)
- Jun.* Cricket—First Test Match: England v. West Indies (*All services*) Racing—The Derby (*Home*) Trooping the Colour (*Light*) Cricket—Second Test Match (*All services*) Lawn Tennis—Wimbledon (*Home and Light*)
- Jul.* Rowing—Henley Royal Regatta (*Home*) Cricket—Third and Fourth Test Matches (*All services*) Motor Racing—Grand Prix d'Europe (*Light*) The American Bar Association Convention, held in London (*Home*) World Scout Jubilee Jamboree (*Home and Light*)
- Aug.* Cricket—Fifth Test Match (*All services*)
- Sep.* Farnborough Air Display (*Home*) Racing—The St. Leger (*Light*) H.M. the Queen opens Inter-Parliamentary Conference (*Home*) Boxing—Erskine v. Cooper (*Light*) Athletics at White City—England v. Poland (*Light*)
- Oct.* Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Canada and U.S.A. (*All services*)
- Nov.* The Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall (*Light*) The Lord Mayor's Banquet (*Home*) The Service of Dedication at The Cenotaph (*Home and Light*)
- Dec.* Rugby Football—Oxford v. Cambridge (*Home*) Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge (*Home*)
- 1958
- Jan.* The Monte Carlo Rally (*Light*)
- Feb.* Rugby Football—England v. Australia (*Home*)
- Mar.* State Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Holland (*Home*) Racing—The Grand National (*Light*)

*Some of the weekly series of LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT programmes**

TAKE IT FROM HERE THE GOON SHOW RAY'S A LAUGH HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR THE BILLY COTTON BAND SHOW A LIFE OF BLISS TOP OF THE FORM WHAT DO YOU KNOW? IN TOWN TONIGHT VARIETY PLAYHOUSE TWENTY QUESTIONS JUST FANCY THE BARLOWES OF BEDDINGTON LIFE WITH THE LYONS EDUCATING ARCHIE

New series included:

MR. BENTLEY AND MR. BRADEN ROUND THE BEND—with Michael Bentine SPOKEN IN JEST—with (the late) Yvonne Arnaud and Vic Oliver HOTEL MAJESTIC—with Barbara Kelly INSPECTOR SCOTT INVESTIGATES—with Deryck Guyler DR. MORELLE—with Cecil Parker FOLLOW THE STARS—with Tony Fayne and David Evans A PROPER CHARLIE—with Charlie Chester HENRY MORGAN, BUCCANEER—with Anthony Newlands THE TROUBLE WITH TOBY—with Claude Hulbert and Richard Lyon CONFIDENTIALLY, THEY'RE OFF—with Reg Dixon

Music programmes in the Light Entertainment output included a wide range from jazz, skiffle, and dance music to guitar music and programmes of old-time dancing

* Many of these were also broadcast by the General Overseas Service.

(b) TELEVISION

Some of the principal series of TALKS, DISCUSSIONS, and DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

ROYAL PROLOGUE H.M. the Queen's television broadcast on Christmas Day was introduced by this film programme illustrating twenty-five years of Royal Christmas Day Broadcasts

TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF TELEVISION Productions to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the BBC Television Service included a talk by the Director-General, a sixty-minute compilation film on 'The Thirties', and a discussion on 'Television Tomorrow'

TONIGHT A daily topical magazine

PANORAMA A weekly magazine of current events at home and abroad

PRESS CONFERENCE People in the news answering questions put by leading journalists. Among those who appeared were: The Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., The Rt. Hon. Joost de Blank, Archbishop-elect of Capetown, Dr. H. V. Evatt, Leader of the Opposition in the Australian Federal Parliament, The Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, The Rt. Hon. John Hare, M.P., the then Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P., Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Kurt Hahn, Founder of Salem Schools and Gordonstoun, Sir John Wolfenden, Chairman of the Commission on Prostitution and Homosexuality, Professor Arthur Lewis, Economic Adviser-elect to the Ghana Government, The Rt. Hon. Derek Walker-Smith, M.P., Minister of Health, Professor A. C. B. Lovell, Director of Jodrell Bank Research Station, Mr. Frank Cousins, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, Mr. Graham Sutherland, Sir John Cockcroft, Director of Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lord Rea, Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

BRAINS TRUST A panel of guest speakers discussing viewers' questions

MONITOR A fortnightly magazine of the arts

EYE TO EYE A documentary team presenting a miscellany of films on such subjects as crime, a night in a big city, and impressions of a newcomer to the shores of Britain

ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, MINERAL? A panel of experts challenged to identify objects from museums, art galleries, etc

PORTRAITS OF POWER A series illustrating the nature of the power wielded in varying ways by Hitler, Gandhi, Roosevelt, and Stalin,

FACTS AND FIGURES A monthly survey using animated diagrams to illustrate statistical data on a topical subject

THE SKY AT NIGHT An illustrated monthly talk by a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society

ZOO QUEST FOR THE PARADISE BIRDS David Attenborough told the story of an expedition to New Guinea via the Great Barrier Reef

THE BORNEO STORY The peoples, their customs, and the land they live in

EUROPE—FRIEND OR FOE? Aidan Crawley investigated what the Common Market Treaty will mean to Western Europe and how it will affect the United Kingdom

FIRST HAND Reconstructions (from eye-witness accounts, original film, and photographs) of events in recent history

MEN IN BATTLE Epic battles of the Second World War described by Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks (who also gave a short series on his experiences in Siberia after the First World War)

ADVENTURE IN INDUSTRY Aidan Crawley examined British industrial enterprise in the fields of prospecting for oil, new production methods, test-tube textiles, and the financial problems of large-scale constructional engineering

PARTY CONFERENCES Labour Party Conference: four fifteen-minute programmes, including interviews, on the day's proceedings Conservative Party Conference: three fifteen-minute programmes, including interviews, on the day's proceedings

FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE Programmes on the circulation of the blood (to mark the tercentenary of William Harvey), on cancer, and on vivisection

BURIED TREASURE Archaeological discoveries in many lands described by experts with filmed illustrations

HALF THE WORLD AWAY Three filmed programmes in which Christopher Chataway talked to young men and women of his own generation in Asia

THE FUTURE OF COMMUNISM Christopher Mayhew, M.P., examined current trends in international Communism

LIFELINE An examination of contemporary psychological and moral problems

SHORTCUTS A 'do it yourself' programme

A select list of TELEVISION PLAYS and DRAMATIZED DOCUMENTARIES

Plays Written for Television

WOMAN OF PROPERTY and THE AMOROUS GOLDFISH (*Michael Voysey*) MRS. WICKENS IN THE FALL (*Nigel Kneale*) THE ENGLISH FAMILY ROBINSON (a cycle of four plays) (*Jain MacCormick*) ESME DIVIDED (*Philip Guard*) THE FLIGHT OF THE DOVE (*Donald Wilson*)

Plays from the Theatre

UNDER MILK WOOD (*Dylan Thomas*) (originally written for sound radio) EDWARD MY SON (*Robert Morley and Noel Langley*) THE APPLE CART (*Bernard Shaw*) SOUNDING BRASS (*Leslie Burgess*) THE POWER AND THE GLORY (*Graham Greene*) THE COCKTAIL PARTY (*T. S. Eliot*) HOME AT SEVEN (*R. C. Sherriff*) ORDEAL BY FIRE (*Herman Closson*)

Plays included in the 'World Theatre' series

THE LIFE OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH (*Shakespeare*) THE CHERRY ORCHARD (*Anton Chekov*) WOMEN OF TROY (*Euripides*) THE CAPTAIN OF KÖPENICK (*Carl Zuckmayer*) THE DARK IS LIGHT ENOUGH (*Christopher Fry*) HEARTBREAK HOUSE (*Bernard Shaw*) THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR (*Nicolai Gogol*) THE JUDGE (*H. C. Branner*) THE MASTER BUILDER (*Henrik Ibsen*) AMPHITRYON 38 (*S. N. Behrman*) THE CIRCLE OF CHALK (*Klabund*) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE (*George Colman and David Garrick*) STRANGE INTERLUDE (*Eugene O'Neill*)

Dramatized Documentaries

THE BLOODLESS ARENA (the East/West clash in the United Nations) ROCK BOTTOM (alcoholism) TAKE OVER (take-over bids) BLACK FURROW (open-cast mining and its effect on a village community)

Serials and Series

PRECIOUS BANE (*Mary Webb*) VILLETTE (*Charlotte Brontë*) MR. CHARLESWORTH (*Berkley Mather*) NICHOLAS NICKLEBY (*Dickens*) THE ROYALTY (*Donald Wilson and Michael Voysey*) A TIME OF DAY (*Francis Durbridge*) ANGEL PAVEMENT (*J. B. Priestley*)

Some MUSIC PROGRAMMES and SERIES

CONCERT HOUR Sunday afternoon concerts of serious and popular classical music
RECITALS Artists included: Louis Kentner, Myra Hess, Bela Siki, Campoli, Gimpel, Navarra, and Fournier
RELAYS OF PUBLIC CONCERTS From the Proms, the Edinburgh Festival, the Hallé Centenary Concert and the Light Programme Music Festival
BALLET A wide variety of styles from the classical to folk dance troupes and modern music and dance techniques
MUSIC FOR YOU

Opera broadcasts included: BLIND RAFFERTY (*Trinble*) Commissioned by the BBC and given its first performance from the studio LE COMTE ORV (*Rossini*) Act 2 relayed from Glyndebourne SALOME (*Strauss*) THE LITTLE BEGGARS (*Caryl Brahms and Max Saunders*)

MADAME BUTTERFLY (*Puccini*) } Studio productions, with unseen singers and mimed
RIGOLETTO (*Verdi*) } actions

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

A list to illustrate the range of EVENTS covered

1957

Apr. State Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Paris
Horse Trials at Badminton St. George's Day Scout Parade, Windsor Table Tennis: England v. Japan, Wembley 'At Home': the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey

May State Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Denmark
Star Ballroom Championships, Earls Court Theatre Excerpt: *Summer of the Seventeenth Doll*, from the New Theatre A visit to the Caldy Island Monastery Association Football: F.A. Cup Final, Wembley

- Jun.* 'The Restless Sphere': a programme to introduce the International Geophysical Year Cricket: the First Test Match, England v. West Indies Trooping the Colour Golf: The Daks Tournament, Wentworth Lawn Tennis: Wimbledon Racing: Royal Ascot
- Jul.* France's National Day: a Eurovision programme from Marseilles First Night of the Proms from the Royal Albert Hall Athletics: London v. New York, White City International Horse Show, White City
- Aug.* Boy Scouts Jubilee Jamboree, Sutton Park Excerpts from *Silver Wedding*, at the Cambridge Theatre Athletics: Great Britain v. U.S.S.R., White City 'At Home': Lord Tedder
- Sep.* Farnborough Air Display Swimming: National Amateur Championships, Blackpool Opening of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference by H.M. the Queen Lawn Tennis: World Professional Championships, Wembley (indoor)
- Oct.* Association Football: West Bromwich v. the Soviet Army XI Programmes from the Dover Lifeboat Station Golf: The Ryder Cup Visit to Buckfast Abbey, Devon Return of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh from their North American Tour
- Nov.* H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at W.R.N.S. Reunion, Royal Festival Hall Association Football: Sheffield Wednesday v. Juventus Festival of Remembrance Royal Albert Hall Boxing: Scotland v. Czechoslovakia Ice Skating: the Richmond Ice Trophy, Richmond Ice Rink 'Eye on Research', from the R.A.F. Establishment of Aeronautics, Bedford
- Dec.* Christmas Day Mass from Birmingham Oratory H.M. the Queen's Christmas Message from Sandringham Brighton Ice Pantomime
1958
- Jan.* The Boat Show, Olympia 'Eye on Research' from the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell Rugby Football: England v. Wales Hallé Centenary Concert, Manchester
- Feb.* Excerpt from 'Touch of the Sun' at the Saville Theatre Crufts Dog Show, Olympia Rugby Football: England v. Ireland, Twickenham The Royal Academy Winter Exhibition
- Mar.* Badminton: the All-England Championships Racing: Cheltenham Women's International Hockey: England v. Scotland, Wembley University Athletics, White City State Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Holland
- 'Now' included 'This is your Air Force' and 'This is your Navy' with broadcasts from service aircraft, a submarine, and an aircraft carrier.

Some LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES and SERIES

HANCOCK'S HALF HOUR (with Tony Hancock) WHACKO (with Jimmy Edwards) IT'S MAGIC (with David Nixon) THE BILLY COTTON BAND SHOW THE BENNY HILL SHOW DIXON OF DOCK GREEN (with Jack Warner) EDUCATED EVANS (with Charlie Chester) EARLY TO BRADEN (with Bernard Braden) MERELY MELVILLE (with Alan Melville) THE WORLD OUR STAGE (a monthly entertainment with contributions from Eurovision countries and from BBC Regions) SIX-FIVE SPECIAL (a weekly programme of popular music, skiffle)

(c) REGIONAL BROADCASTING

SCOTLAND

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussion Programmes

INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY A monthly series, discussion with leading figures on issues of long-term importance in Scottish industry

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR Sir Edward Appleton

SCOTLAND IN PARLIAMENT

ARTS REVIEW A regular programme of news and comments on the arts

SCOTTISH LIFE AND LETTERS A literary magazine

FARM FORUM and NEWS FOR FARMERS Weekly series

Features and Documentaries

TO COMFORT ALWAYS A series of six programmes on mental health contributed to the Home Service

PROSPECT FOR LEWIS The future of the largest of the Outer Hebrides

MEN OF MARK A series of radio portraits of notable Scots, past and present

THE VANISHING HERRING

***ST. ANDREW ROUND THE WORLD** A compilation, for 30 November, from recordings of the 1956 celebrations of St. Andrew's Day by Scottish societies all over the globe

Drama

DR. ANGELUS (James Bridie) **AS OTHERS SEE US** (Robert McLellan) **THE TINKERS OF THE WORLD** (Ian R. Hamilton) **THE FREAK** (Jean Ross) **MARMION** (Sir Walter Scott. A full-length broadcast on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of its publication)

Music

***Edinburgh International Festival** Twenty-four relays of concert performances
Opera by La Piccola Scala of Milan from the King's Theatre

A full range of music native to Scotland, vocal and instrumental, including the songs and melodies of Gaeldom and the music of the bagpipe

Modern Scottish Composers

Light Entertainment

A SCOT IN DRURY LANE A series in which Ian Wallace entertained some well-known Scottish artists and talked of his career

ALMOST BRAND NEW A miniature variety show with young artists

LET'S MEET FOR MUSIC A weekly series, with the BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra and solo artists

THE GLENS OF GLENDALE A Saturday family serial by Angus MacVicar, which reached its 100th episode

PERSONAL APPEARANCE A travelling show, starring Robert Wilson, which visited towns from Wick to Kilmarnock

TELEVISION

VIEWPOINT Eminent Scots answering questions from Scottish journalists. Amongst those who appeared were: The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H., LL.D., Eric Linklater, C.B.E., T.D., LL.D., Sir Robert A. Maclean, George Middleton, C.B.E., The Rev. Tom Allan, M.A.

THE PIPER OF ORDE

A NEST OF SINGING BIRDS

RORY AFORESAID

THE BOY DAVID

ACT OF LIVING

} Drama productions

BEFORE BEDTIME A series of four programmes featuring Kenneth McKellar

THE MCFLANNELS Adapted from the sound series by Helen Pryde

MEETING POINT 13 programmes, including 3 for Advent by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Rt. Rev. George MacLeod, M.C., D.D., B.A.

INVITATION TO EXPLORE From Culzean Castle

PRIVATE VIEW From the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts

NOW Visits to the Forth Bridge and the Glen Shira Hydro Electric Scheme

AT HOME With Sir Compton Mackenzie

EYE ON RESEARCH From the Institute of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh
PLEASURE BOAT Two programmes from T.S. 'The Marchioness of Graham' on the Clyde

Programmes from the Royal Highland Show, Dundee, the Edinburgh Festival, The National Mod of An Comunn Gaidhealach at Inverness, and Sports broadcasts

WALES

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

TRAFOD and WELSH FORUM A monthly topical series alternately in Welsh and English

FALL OUT AND STRONTIUM 90 Viewpoints on the effect of nuclear fall-out

THE ENQUIRING LAYMAN A series of discussions regarding the grounds and implications of Christian belief

CWESTIWN } A twice-weekly discussion, alternately in Welsh and English, of
NEWSPPOINT } subjects in the news

FROM THE FARM

FFERMWR Y FRO

PRIDD, PRAIDD A PHOBL

FARM FORUM

RURAL ROUNDABOUT

} Regular series of special interest to farmers and country-dwellers

HEN AC IFANC Discussion between speakers of similar callings at the beginning and end of their careers

RHWNG Y SILFFOEDD A monthly series on the work of public libraries

STRANGERS IN THEIR MIDST Three programmes featuring Welsh people in Coventry, Paris, and Edinburgh

Features

JOHN COWPER POWYS A programme on the life and work of the distinguished novelist

GWELD YR ANWELEDIG On the discovery of X-rays and their uses

SIROEDD EIN GWLAD An evocative survey of each of the countries of Wales in turn

UNEXPECTED PENINSULA A portrait of Gower

Drama

OIDIPOS (The first broadcast in Welsh of Sophocles' play **Y CEFFYLAU BACH** (A translation of Jean Paul Sartre's *Huis Clos*) **GWAED YR UCHELWYR** (An early play by Saunders Lewis) **EPHRAIM HARRIS** (Well-known play by the doyen of Welsh dramatists, D. T. Davies) **A WINTER JOURNEY** **ANGELS AND OLD BONES** (A light-hearted story telling of the effect on village life of an archaeological discovery)

Music

SERCH YW'R DOCTOR A new opera by Arwel Hughes with libretto by Saunders Lewis

STUDENTS' MUSIC HOUR Occasional programmes giving music students an opportunity for a professional appearance

AELWYD Y GÂN A music miscellany presenting artists and choirs from all over Wales

VERDI'S REQUIEM Performed by massed choirs from West Wales

DIODEFAINT CRIST A Welsh adaptation of *St. Matthew Passion* by Heinrich Schutz

MOUNT OF OLIVES The first performance in Wales of the Beethoven oratorio

CONCERT RELAYS From the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, the International Eisteddfod of Llangollen, Swansea Festival of Music, Corwen Music Festival and the Welsh National Opera Company's season at Sadler's Wells

Light Entertainment

- TOP OF THE LEAGUE A quiz competition between football supporters' clubs
ASBRI A music and talks miscellany of the lighter kind of interest to young people
YMRYSON AREITHIO A debating tournament between all the Colleges of Wales
SEASIDE NIGHTS A series featuring artists appearing at North Wales holiday resorts

TELEVISION

- UNDER MILK WOOD (Dylan Thomas)
ISLAND MONASTERY A live outside broadcast from the Cistercian Monastery on Caldy Island
TALYLLYN RAILWAY A journey on the small gauge railway in Merioneth
MISSION FROM THE SKIES Showing a mock attack by airborne troops on an airfield

In Welsh

- BASTIEN A BASTIENNE The first television broadcast of an opera in Welsh
SALVADOR A play of race-relations in South Africa
SEIAT HOLI A Welsh Brains Trust
BEUNYDD News in Welsh six days a week

MIDLAND REGION

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

- FISHERMEN'S FORUM A discussion programme for anglers and fishermen
JUST THE JOB A magazine for industry
SUNDAY OUT Weekly summertime reports on places of beauty and interest
TOWN FORUM A public 'Brains Trust' series, which included sessions with West Indian and Austrian audiences

Features and Documentaries

- *THE NEW SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE A programme on its Silver Jubilee
*15TH VARIATION A centenary tribute to Sir Edward Elgar
THE BIRMINGHAM POST A programme on the centenary of this famous Midland newspaper

Drama

- CYMBELINE (The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company's production) FROST AT MIDNIGHT (By Andre Obey) FIVE MIDLAND PLAYS (A commissioned series)

Music

- ELGAR CENTENARY *BBC Symphony Orchestra at Worcester Element Quartet at Worcester
MASS, LAUDATE DOMINUM AMNES GENTES (Palestrina) (Third Programme)
THE BEGGARS' OPERA (John Gay)
DJAMILEH (Bizet) (Third Programme)
ST. FRANCIS A new work by Anthony Milner, broadcast in the Third Programme with the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra

Light Entertainment

- *MY WORD! YES, IT'S GREAT YARMOUTH GUILTY PARTY (a crime quiz series)
RECORD RECOVERY A regular record request programme for hospital patients within the Region

TELEVISION

GARDENING CLUB } Weekly series THE ROYAL SHOW from Norwich
FARMING }

WORLD SCOUT JUBILEE JAMBOREE (10 programmes)

MIDNIGHT MASS from the Oratory, Birmingham

Seven plays and six light entertainment programmes were originated in the Region and there were Regional contributions to several network series including 'Meeting Point', 'Now', 'Eye on Research', and 'Your Life in their Hands'.

NORTH REGION

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

THE FIFTY-ONE SOCIETY A continuing series in which guest speakers included :
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., The Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P.,
Sir Stephen King-Hall, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Sir Norman Birkett

GARDENERS' QUESTION TIME A continuing series

THE NORTHCOUNTRYMAN }
THE NORTHERN FARMER } Continuing series
THE NORTH IN PARLIAMENT }

IN THE SHADOW OF THE WALL } Symposia on archaeology in the North of
PEAT, POLLEN, AND PRE-HISTORY } England

Features and Documentaries

ONLY BELIEVE } Further programmes in the 'People Talking' series
IN PRISON }

A PATTERN OF LONELINESS Presenting evidence of a growing social problem

THE ANGRY MOUNTAIN An episode from Cumbrian history

EGGS IN MANY BASKETS Commemorating the 21st anniversary of the North-east
Trading Estates

Drama

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS (A serial adaptation of Mrs. Gaskell's novel) THE YORK
CYCLE OF MYSTERY PLAYS (Specially adapted for radio) GABRIEL'S MOUSE THE
PRISONER (Plays entered for the North Regional Drama Competition)
ALL THE WAY (An experimental play by Michael Jay)

Music

*HALLÉ SOCIETY CENTENARY Joint concert by the Hallé Orchestra and the BBC
Northern Orchestra

LIVERPOOL CHARTER CELEBRATIONS Joint concert by the Royal Liverpool Phil-
harmonic Orchestra and the BBC Northern Orchestra

*YORK FESTIVAL Opening concert by the BBC Northern Orchestra

RUSALKA }
EMILIA DI LIVERPOOL } Studio opera productions
EL BARBERILLO DE LAVAPIES }

THE FLOWERS IN THE VALLEY Folk music series

BRASS BAND PARADE Regular concerts by Northern bands

NORTHERN CONCERT HALL A series presenting the BBC Northern Orchestra and
Regional soloists

Light Entertainment

MERSEYSIDE MERRY-GO-ROUND Gala variety from Liverpool Charter celebrations

GRACIE SINGS A Gracie Fields show

*THE AL READ SHOW

*BLACKPOOL NIGHT

*WHAT MAKES A STAR?

REGINALD DIXON HALF-HOUR

} Continuing series

CUE MUSIC

TOP TEN

ON TOUR

MAKE WAY FOR MUSIC

} Featuring the BBC Northern Dance Orchestra

TELEVISION

IN PRISON A filmed documentary of life in Strangeways Prison

NIGHT IN THE CITY A reflection of the seamy side of urban life

ON TOUR A candid picture of the back stage life of a touring revue company

CLIMBING Rock climbing in the Fell District

JOB FOR THE BOY

THE TWO MRS. CARROLLS

CRITICAL POINT

} Drama productions

CONCERTO

CONCERT HOUR

} The BBC Northern Orchestra with soloists

HALLÉ CENTENARY CONCERT The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir John Barbirolli

CLUB NIGHT A comedy series with Dave Morris in a Working Man's Club setting

WHAT'S NEW A light presentation of topical novelties and new ideas ranging from industry to fashion

RESCUE SQUAD A programme on the work of the Liverpool Branch of the R.S.P.C.A.

NORTHERN IRELAND

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

THE ARTS IN ULSTER Local criticism of drama, art and literature

THE ULSTER WRITER AND SOCIETY A P.E.N. Club discussion

TOO OLD AT SIXTEEN A discussion on 'blind alley' employment

IN SEARCH OF FOLK LORE Three talks

THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF NORTHERN IRELAND Discussion on the Isles Report

LOOKING ABOUT A series of talks by Tyrone Guthrie

THE CREAM OF LYNN DOYLE Short stories

Features and Documentaries

MOTORING IN NORTHERN IRELAND Reminiscences by veteran motorists

SIX DAYS SHALT THOU LABOUR On Sunday Observance

GATEWAYS Four programmes on unemployment

Drama

SEARCH PARTY (Janet McNeill) A SORT OF FREEDOM (A radio play by a new writer, Brian Friel) AUTUMN FIRE (T. C. Murray) JOHN FERGUSON (St. John Ervine) DANGER, MEN WORKING (A play about industry in Ulster, by John D. Stewart) YOU TOUCHED ME (By Tennessee Williams) (*Belfast Arts Theatre production*)

Music

- CITY OF BELFAST ORCHESTRA Concerts from Ulster Hall
IRISH RHYTHMS Irish dance music
COUNTRY CEILIDHE Irish dance music and dancers in country halls
ULSTER SERENADE Half-hours of Irish music and song

WEST REGION

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

- THE FARMER A weekly magazine programme
ROUND-UP A nightly topical programme
JUST PUBLISHED A monthly review of new books of Regional interest
ANY QUESTIONS? } The well-known series in the Light Programme
ANY ANSWERS? }
THE NATURALIST }
COUNTRY QUESTIONS } Regular series
*BIRDS IN BRITAIN }
NATURALISTS' NOTEBOOK }
THE ARCHAEOLOGIST }

Features and Documentaries

- *ERNEST BEVIN A biography in the words of some who knew him
*ERNEST SHACKLETON A radio portrait
CYCLIST WITH ONIONS A documentary about the Breton onion-sellers

Drama

- THE OUTWARD SHOW (Eden Phillpotts) *THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES (Conan Doyle)
THE SLAVE OF TRUTH (Miles Malleson's adaptation of Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, performed by the *Bristol Old Vic Company*)

Music

- BOURNEMOUTH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Special concerts for broadcasting
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND SINGERS Recitals
MUSIC NOTEBOOK A fortnightly magazine covering musical activities in the West

Light Entertainment

- JOHNNY'S JAUNT A weekly series of humorous talks by Johnny Morris
AS PRESCRIBED A weekly request programme of cinema organ music for hospital patients

TELEVISION

- LOOK A fortnightly wild-life programme
FARAWAY LOOK A weekly series by Peter Scott, covering his travels to Australia and the Pacific
TUFTY An English version of a Swedish film on the tufted duck
SEA AND SHIPS A fortnightly series with Alan Villiers
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER (St. John Ervine) BUSMAN'S HONEYMOON (Dorothy Sayers)
THE EYE WITNESS (John Whiting) ROBERT'S WIFE (St. John Ervine)
THE AGE OF INNOCENCE (Denis Constanduros)
PETER AND THE WOLF A performance for children by the Western Ballet Company
AT HOME Visits to Sir Alan Cobham, Peter Scott, Uffa Fox, Prince Chula Chakrabongse, Cecil Beaton
SHOW PLACES Visits to Osborne House, St. Michael's Mount, Buckfast Abbey, Exeter Cathedral, Berkeley Castle

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PROGRAMMES ORIGINATED IN THE GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

REGULAR TALKS AND DISCUSSION SERIES

- COMMENTARY A daily topical talk
THIS DAY AND AGE Current affairs programmes
ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, WELSH, AND ULSTER MAGAZINES
THE MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME A programme for seafarers
FIVE MINUTES FOR FARMERS
LONDON FORUM A weekly series of discussions by prominent personalities
SERIOUS ARGUMENT Representative politicians answer questions from a public audience
THE DEBATE CONTINUES Discussion and expert analysis of important topics of the day

OCCASIONAL TALKS SERIES

- COME TO SCOTLAND A conducted tour by radio
THE CHURCHES IN BRITAIN On the relationship between Church and people
EDITOR'S CONFERENCE Editors of national newspapers questioned by fellow journalists
THE STORY OF THE ATOM Sir John Cockcroft on a largely British achievement
POWER TO YOUR ELBOW An examination by experts of sources of energy and their use in a developing world
THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR A survey of work in the various fields
FOREIGN POLICY AND PRACTICE Lord Strang on his experience at the Foreign Office and over the conference table
IS DISENGAGEMENT PRACTICABLE? Two discussions following the Reith Lectures, with Government and Opposition speakers, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick and other authorities
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY An examination of the Free Trade Area and Common Market proposals in relation to countries overseas
THE EUROPEAN COMPLEX An analysis by distinguished speakers of the character of Europe and the essential elements of European thought
OUR COMMON HERITAGE Talks on the occasion of the Anglo-American celebrations at Jamestown and Runnymede, given by Lord Hailsham, Dr. A. L. Rowse and Professor Arthur Goodhart
AFTER TEN YEARS Philip Woodruff on his return visits to places in India and Pakistan which he knew well before the transfer of power in 1947
INDEPENDENT CEYLON Sir Ivor Jennings recounts the background to the events of ten years ago

FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

- THE ENGLISH TONGUE A survey of English, as it has come to be spoken in different parts of the world, introduced by Bernard Miles
SCOTLAND A series of documentary programmes on Shipbuilding, the Whisky Industry, Deep Sea Fishing, Golf, and the Development of the Highlands
MEN OF STEEL About the South Wales steel industry

In the series 'Speaking Personally' leading figures talked in BBC television about their attitude to life and their experiences. The scientist-philosopher Dr. Bronowski—a participant in many domestic sound radio programmes as well as in programmes in the External Services—is seen here at his home which was the setting for his programme in the television series.



In their task of presenting Britain to the world in forty-one languages, BBC External Services project the thought and culture of the country as well as its practical achievements. Here the eighty-six-year-old philosopher Bertrand Russell is being interviewed for a broadcast in the Hindi programme of the BBC.





Television Design Department invents and creates scenery for some sixty programme items a week.

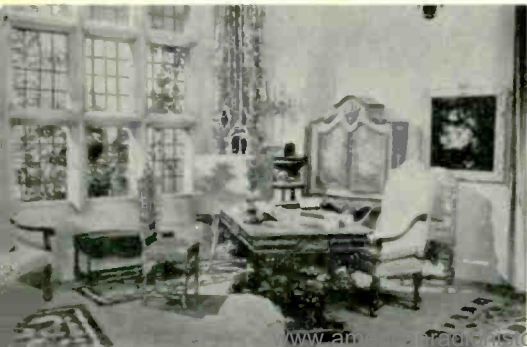
World Theatre—Amphitryon 38—Designer Stephen Taylor.



The Voice of the Turtle (drama)—Designer Eileen Diss.



The World's Our Stage (light entertainment) Designer Audley Southcott.



The Diary of Samuel Pepys (serial)—Designer Fanny Taylor.

- THE ELECTRONIC AGE** About the skill and achievement of the newest British industry
- THE THEATRE HAS ROOTS** A tour of Britain's provincial theatres
- THE HORROR OF HUNGARY** A dissection of the regime which retained its power after crushing the revolution in 1956
- COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAMMES** Malaya's achievement of independence, narrated by Vernon Bartlett ; and the tenth anniversary of Burma's independence, with a contribution from the Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu
- BRAINWASHING** An account by victims of this technique, analysed by experts
- 200 OXFORD STREET** A farewell to the home (for 15 years) of Britain's Overseas Broadcasting, on the occasion of the External Services concentration at Bush House

MUSIC

- BRITAIN'S MUSICAL HERITAGE** Five programmes drawn from Musica Britannica
- THE COMPOSER SPEAKS** A series of illustrated programmes in which famous British composers talked about themselves and their music
- CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC AT KNELLER HALL** A programme by the band of the School
- THE THURSDAY CONCERT** A weekly series of concerts before an invited audience
- MUSIC IN MINIATURE** A musical entertainment
- ENGLISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT** From the Restoration to the Regency
- SONGS IN THEIR SETTINGS** Well-known songs and the circumstances in which they were written
- THE ENGLISH AIR** English songs through the ages

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

- The State Visits of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Paris, Denmark, Canada, the U.S.A., and Holland; The Queen Mother's visit to Rhodesia and Nyasaland and her tour of New Zealand and Australia; The unveiling of the Dunkirk Memorial by H.M. the Queen Mother; The unveiling of the Rangoon War Memorial by General Sir Francis Festing, C.i.C. Far East Land Forces; The Medjez-el-Bab Memorial unveiling by General Sir Kenneth Anderson, K.C.B.; The Malayan Independence Celebrations; The 46th Inter-Parliamentary Conference; The Australian Rugby Union Teams' British Tour
- A special transmission to the West Indies carried a ball-by-ball commentary on the Test Cricket series between England and the West Indies

VARIETY

- COMMONWEALTH OF SONG** Featuring artists from Commonwealth countries
- TOP OF THE POPS** Songs and stories from some of the most popular British and Commonwealth stars

DRAMA

- VICTORIAN MELODRAMA** A series starring Donald Wolfit

A CLASSIFIED SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

Political Developments

The constant interchange of diplomatic notes between East and West and the slow and erratic progress towards a summit conference dominated much of the topical output during the year. In the autumn, the theme of disengagement became prominent, both as a result of the Reith Lectures by George F. Kennan, which had a remarkable impact on European audiences particularly, and of plans put forward by the Polish Foreign Minister and by Mr. Denis Healey, M.P. The Reith Lectures were followed up by a number of discussion programmes, in which a prominent part was played by Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, former Permanent Head of the Foreign Office, and a number of military experts.

The anniversary of the Hungarian revolution was marked by the Hungarian section in a number of special programmes, some of which included verbatim extracts of broadcasts that had gone out from the BBC a year before, at the height of the revolution. The United Nations' Special Committee's report on the revolution, which firmly gave the lie to the Communist version of events, was fully covered, and the Hungarian Programme Organizer went to New York when the report was debated and sent back twice-daily reports.

A European Service documentary—NATO, 1957—which was used by nine European sections, included statements by the new Secretary-General, M. Spaak, and General Norstad. The tenth anniversary of the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia was the subject of programmes to that country by, among other speakers, Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart, whose unbroken record of weekly broadcasts for ten years was achieved in June 1957. Political comments in various languages marked the anniversary of the bloodless Polish revolution of 1956. For Rumanian audiences two members of a British Inter-Parliamentary Union delegation broadcast their impression of that country on returning to London. The Albanian Service, as a result of the granting of visas to British tourists, was able to broadcast a similar programme, the first of its kind for several years.

Commonwealth and Colonies

Notable among many programmes devoted to autonomy in Malaya was 'The Road to Independence', a Far Eastern Service series which had Asian rebroadcasts in English, Malay, and Chinese. Developments leading up to the establishment of the Federation of the West Indies were fully covered in the Caribbean Service, and special programmes were broadcast in the African Service on the proceedings of the Nigerian Constitutional Conference in London. During the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference every visiting premier broadcast in the General Overseas Service. A slight lessening of tension in Cyprus enabled the Greek Section to introduce controversial topics in 'Your Questions Answered' and 'What's your Opinion?', compiled from listeners' letters. The North American Service programme 'Calling Newfoundland' attained its thousandth edition early in 1958.

Royal and Ministerial Tours

Apart from covering, in news bulletins and special dispatches, the progress of the various Royal visits and the Prime Minister's tours of North America and later Asia and Australasia, the External Services broadcast a number of programmes designed to explain and relate the background to these journeys in a less topical context. For example, a European Service documentary programme at the time of the Queen's visit examined Britain's relations with both Canada and the United States during the course of history.

Some Anniversaries

The independence of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma was recalled in broadcasts which surveyed the progress made by these countries after ten years of self-government. The anniversary of the Balfour Declaration enabled the Hebrew Section to broadcast talks by a number of distinguished speakers who had been closely connected, forty years ago, with either the Declaration itself, or with its prime movers. The Thai Ambassador broadcast to his country in connexion with the hundredth anniversary of the first Siamese Ambassador's arrival in London.

Economic Themes

Among several broadcasts devoted to the European Common Market, the General Overseas Service programme included a contribution from Mr. Maudling, the British Minister concerned. Industrialists, trade unionists, and economists took part in a European Service documentary on the same subject.

Science and Industry

While the launchings of the Russian and American space satellites were reported in all programmes with congratulations, the BBC was also able to announce striking progress by British scientists in a special field of peaceful nuclear research. A Spanish-American programme on ZETA was rebroadcast in Colombia alone by fifteen stations. Earlier in the period, the Director of the Brazilian Atomic Energy Commission had broadcast to the BBC's Portuguese-speaking audience on the results of his visit. A General Overseas Service programme, 'The Story of the Atom', was given by Sir John Cockcroft. More traditional industries were covered in such items as 'Production Line', a daily 'London Calling Asia' programme, which surveyed, among other subjects, aircraft manufacture, chemical products, and electrical equipment. The same service, in a series of features called 'Made to Order', dealt with major British contracts in Asian countries. Spanish listeners in Europe heard documentary programmes on various aspects of British engineering, and the General Overseas Service, in the course of a series on Scottish life and customs, gave a prominent place to industry north of the Border.

Besides these specially-prepared programmes, many sections continued with their regular industrial and scientific reviews, a typical example of which is the French Service's 'Chronique des Sciences'.

The Arts

One of the most unusual programmes under this heading was a 'Calling Nigeria' broadcast of the first performance of a string quartet which had been written by a Nigerian composer. It was impossible to find suitable instrumentalists in Nigeria, so the BBC African Service arranged for the performance in London. A programme of larger scope, 'The Composer Speaks', presented famous British composers talking about themselves and their music to a General Overseas audience. The same service was responsible for 'The Theatre has Roots', a radio tour of British provincial theatres. Another kind of drama programme was the Hungarian Section's special one-hour transmission of 'Szechenyi', a historical play which, because of its topical allusions to foreign oppression, was banned in Hungary after a few performances. Evidence of listener appreciation resulted in a second transmission of the programme at a later date. Broadcasts of a literary nature continued in most services.

Co-operation Programmes

The Italian Section maintained its relations with Radio-Televisione Italiana by means of regular hook-ups between London and Rome, in which British and Italian people from similar walks of life exchanged views at the microphone. The French Service continued to broadcast 'Tribune Franco-Britannique', public discussions between French and British teams which were organized with great success in a number of French cities and in Brussels. All-India Radio and Radio Pakistan co-operated with the BBC in two-way exchange programmes, each with a speaker in London and one in Asia. Both programmes were rebroadcast by these two Asian organizations at peak listening times.

Exploration

Throughout the period Antarctica was the subject of several programmes which reached their peak with the achievement of Dr. (later Sir Vivian) Fuchs. With the whole of the British party, Dr. Fuchs listened clearly to the Christmas Eve edition of 'Calling the Antarctic', which included the Duke of Edinburgh's message. The General Overseas Service broadcast 'Men of Antarctica', a series of programmes from the Home Service, introduced by Donald Milner, the BBC correspondent in that area. Productions used widely in the European Service included documentary features coinciding with the different stages of the Trans-Antarctic journey.

Sport and Tourism

The World Cup Football matches were reported in many External Services sports programmes, and 'Calling the Caribbean' and the General Overseas Service covered the West Indies cricket tour with broadcasts which included ball-by-ball commentaries. Hogan Bassey's triumphs in the World Featherweight Championship, in both Paris and Los Angeles, were reported in 'Calling West Africa'. Most services continued to reflect the attractions of Britain as a tourist centre, with programmes such as, for example, the General Overseas Service features on Scotland.

SOME PROGRAMMES ISSUED BY
TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

The transcription service supplies some 60,000 records a year to broadcasting organizations throughout the world. The following list gives examples of the programmes that are issued by this service.

DRAMA

One hundred and ten programmes, including

MEASURE FOR MEASURE (Shakespeare) THE FATHER (Strindberg) THE DUCHESS
OF MALFI (Webster) THE PEACE (Aristophanes) GHOSTS (Ibsen) NEKRASSOV
(Sartre) NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Dudintsev) L'IMPROMPTU DE L'ALMA (Ionesco)
THE HORSE'S MOUTH (Cary) THE DOCK BRIEF (Mortimer) THE FIRST STAGE
(twelve programmes tracing the early history of English Drama)

and the following serials

THE DAY OF THE TRIFFIDS PAUL TEMPLE AND THE SPENCER AFFAIR
JOURNEY INTO SPACE A CASE FOR DOCTOR MORELLE THE CLAVERINGS

MUSIC (*serious*)

One hundred and seventeen programmes, including the following orchestras and groups:

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA THE NATIONAL
YOUTH ORCHESTRA OF GREAT BRITAIN THE HARVEY PHILLIPS ORCHESTRA THE
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY THE PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA BAVARIAN RADIO
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF LA PICCOLA SCALA MILAN
PURCELL SINGERS THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA THE HAYDN ORCHESTRA THE LONDON
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Soloists

MAX ROSTAL SEGOVIA MICHELANGELI VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES DENNIS BRAIN
JULIAN BREAM PETER PEARS BENJAMIN BRITTEN YEHUDI MENUHIN ARTUR
RUBINSTEIN NINA MILKINA MARIA CALLAS CLARA HASKIL

Festivals

ALDEBURGH EDINBURGH KING'S LYNN

RELIGION

Seventy-one programmes, including religious services from:

WELLS CATHEDRAL KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN EXETER CATHEDRAL
and sixty-three epilogues

SCHOOLS

Fifty-eight programmes from domestic services School Broadcasting output, many specially adapted for Transcription Service

FEATURES

Forty-six programmes, including:

THE FIFTEENTH VARIATION (A portrait of Elgar) THE STALIN MYTH THIS IS MALAYA
THE GLORY OF THE ENGLISH HYMN ERNEST BEVIN GANDHI—THE LAST PHASE
THE DEFENCE OF SOCRATES TO COMFORT ALWAYS (on the treatment of mental illness)
REPORT ON REVOLUTION RECOLLECTIONS OF JOSEPH CONRAD A MAN WITHOUT
A MASK (A portrait of William Blake)

CHILDREN

Thirty-five programmes, including:

SNOW TREASURE TOYTOWN THE SILVER JET KING SOLOMON'S MINES THE WIND
IN THE WILLOWS CHILDREN'S BARN DANCE KEEP A STRAIGHT BAT

TALKS

One hundred and sixty programmes, including:

REITH LECTURES (*George Kennan*) VOICES FROM THE PAST (*based on BBC archive recordings*)
BOOKS THAT INFLUENCED ME IN YOUTH (*Bertrand Russell*) SCIENCE SURVEY
THE BRITAIN WE KNOW TRUTH AND FICTION (*Elizabeth Bowen*) THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT
(*Earl Attlee*) THE PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT AFTER TEN YEARS (*Philip Mason*)
ENCOUNTERS WITH ANIMALS (*Gerald Durrell*) THE ART OF THE DRAMATIST (*J. B. Priestley*)

MUSIC (*light*)

Ninety-eight programmes, including the following orchestras:

BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA SIDNEY TORCH BANDS OF THE GUARDS REGIMENTS
TED HEATH VICTOR SILVESTER RONALD BINGE JOHNNY DANKWORTH

Artists

VERA LYNN THE RAY ELLINGTON QUARTET OSIAN ELLIS LONNIE DONEGAN
BBC CHORUS MAX JAFFA HAROLD SMART

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Eighty-three programmes selected from the following series:

THE GOON SHOW TAKE IT FROM HERE EDUCATING ARCHIE LIFE OF BLISS
BILLY COTTON BAND SHOW MY WORD PALACE OF VARIETIES

BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

The BBC's Balance Sheet with Relative Revenue Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1958 and some analyses of income and expenditure are included in this section

NOTE 1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services' fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, is met in full from the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1958 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,555,024, £145,752 and £67,292 for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.

NOTE 2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1958 approximately to £4,575,000 (1957 £6,560,000).

BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 1958	31 March 1957
	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>		
CAPITAL ACCOUNT :		
Amounts appropriated for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1958	18,500,000	16,500,000
REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT:		
Unappropriated Net Revenue at 31 March 1958 carried forward—per account annexed	1,270,906	1,613,228
SPECIFIC RESERVES:		
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff	250,000	250,000
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1958-59	775,000	1,340,000
	1,025,000	1,590,000
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Creditors	3,180,435	3,189,081
	4,205,435	4,779,081
TOTAL HOME SERVICES	23,976,341	22,892,309
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>		
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1957	5,126,202	4,828,264
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1958	225,423	324,287
	5,351,625	5,152,551
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	79,048	26,349
	5,272,577	5,126,202
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:		
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1958 carried forward—per account annexed		
Broadcasting Revenue	27,272	24,976
Broadcasting Capital	23,075	15,380
Monitoring Revenue	-1,711	2,935
Monitoring Capital	993	288
Civil Defence	13,675	7,390
	63,304	50,969
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Creditors	112,060	105,553
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	5,447,941	5,282,724
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	29,424,282	28,175,033

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

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

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.2.
19th June 1958.

AT 31 MARCH 1958

	31 March 1958		31 March 1957					
	£	£	£	£				
HOME SERVICES								
FIXED ASSETS AT COST, Less DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:								
Sound Television	5,377,553		4,994,483					
	<u>10,904,897</u>		<u>8,638,324</u>					
		16,282,450		13,632,807				
CURRENT ASSETS—earmarked for Capital purposes								
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by:								
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £2,245,324)		2,217,550	2,867,193	(2,902,965)				
		<u>18,500,000</u>	<u>16,500,000</u>					
INVESTMENT								
Shares in British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd at cost		48,000						
CURRENT ASSETS—Other								
Stores on Hand								
At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,771,766		2,021,917					
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	2,074,802		1,609,026					
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £1,224,051)	1,208,910		1,105,630					
			(1,119,426)					
Tax Reserve Certificates	—		1,000,000					
Loans to Local Government Authorities	—		200,000					
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	372,863		455,736					
		<u>5,428,341</u>	<u>6,392,309</u>					
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		<u>23,976,341</u>	<u>22,892,309</u>					
EXTERNAL SERVICES								
FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per statement 5:								
Broadcasting	4,809,678		4,682,507					
Monitoring	276,694		268,961					
Civil Defence	186,205		174,734					
		<u>5,272,577</u>	<u>5,126,202</u>					
CURRENT ASSETS:								
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	30,000		30,000					
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	99,354		118,117					
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	40,236		4,694					
		<u>169,590</u>	<u>152,811</u>					
INCOME TAX								
Estimated credit for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit of year		5,774	3,711					
ARTHUR FFORDE	}							
ROCHDALE					Governors			
IAN JACOB								
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>5,447,941</u>	<u>5,282,724</u>						
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>29,424,282</u>	<u>28,175,033</u>						

OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given us the affairs as at 31 March 1958, and the Net Revenue and Appropriation and Grant-in-Aid year ended that date.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

HOME SOUND AND NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1958		Year ended 31 March 1957	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	11,856,120		11,570,053	
Television—as per Statement 2	11,149,207		9,095,889	
		23,005,327		20,665,942
Depreciation:				
Sound—as per Statement 4	484,734		387,253	
Television—as per statement 4	672,723		527,334	
		1,157,457		914,587
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (assessable 1958-59)	775,000		1,340,000	
Deducted from Interest, etc.	576		31,367	
	775,576		1,371,367	
Less Adjustment for prior years	214,826		449,885	
		560,750		921,482
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure carried down		24,723,534		22,502,011
		1,495,868		2,573,885
		26,219,402		25,075,896
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expenditure		2,000,000		2,500,000
Refund of payment under Town and Country Planning Act of 1947		18,500		—
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward		1,270,906		1,613,228
		3,289,406		4,113,228

EXTERNAL GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR THE

INCOME:

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

EXPENDITURE:

- Revenue Expenditure for the year per Statement 3
- Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital expenditure for the year

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1957

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1958

SERVICES TELEVISION BROADCASTING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1958

	Year ended 31 March 1958		Year Ended 31 March 1957	
	£	£	£	£
Income Receivable from Postmaster General:				
Attributable to Sound	11,984,847		12,115,948	
Attributable to Television	13,312,680		11,674,260	
		25,297,527		23,790,208
Net Revenue from Publications		706,956		1,099,000
Interest on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc.		133,167		153,528
Profit on Sale of Investments		78,098		28,188
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure		3,654		4,972

26,219,402 25,075,896

Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, brought down	1,495,868	2,573,885
Adjustment of expenditure charged against revenue in previous years less taxation thereon	180,310	—
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1957	<u>1,613,228</u>	<u>1,539,343</u>
	<u>3,289,406</u>	<u>4,113,228</u>

SERVICES YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1958

Year ended 31 March 1958

Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence £	Total £	Year ended 31 March 1957 £
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £			
5,270,000	217,000	490,000	10,000	67,000	6,054,000	5,767,000
8,813		1,656		8,688	19,157	115
9,951	-5,688	3,987	-520	-1,956	5,774	10,756
<u>5,288,764</u>	<u>211,312</u>	<u>495,643</u>	<u>9,480</u>	<u>73,732</u>	<u>6,078,931</u>	<u>5,781,582</u>
5,286,468		500,289		54,416	5,841,173	5,441,933
	203,617		8,775	13,031	225,423	324,287
<u>5,286,468</u>	<u>203,617</u>	<u>500,289</u>	<u>8,775</u>	<u>67,447</u>	<u>6,066,596</u>	<u>5,766,220</u>
2,296	7,695	-4,646	705	6,285	12,335	15,362
24,976	15,380	2,935	288	7,390	50,969	35,607
<u>27,272</u>	<u>23,075</u>	<u>-1,711</u>	<u>993</u>	<u>13,675</u>	<u>63,304</u>	<u>50,969</u>

STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1958

SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1958		Year ended 31 March 1957	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES :				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	2,511,603	21.19	2,609,011	22.55
Permanent Orchestras	510,840	4.31	494,196	4.27
Performing Rights	879,686	7.42	813,191	7.03
News Royalties	126,212	1.06	156,907	1.36
Publicity and Intelligence	82,914	.70	103,515	.89
Salaries and Wages	1,944,887	16.40	1,933,160	16.71
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	184,635	1.56	212,761	1.84
	<u>6,240,777</u>	<u>52.64</u>	<u>6,322,741</u>	<u>54.65</u>
ENGINEERING :				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	280,969	2.37	258,218	2.23
Power, Lighting and Heating	352,193	2.97	325,228	2.81
Plant Maintenance	311,547	2.63	311,056	2.69
Transport	100,406	.84	110,976	.96
Salaries and Wages	1,664,564	14.04	1,579,995	13.66
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	142,294	1.20	142,567	1.23
	<u>2,851,973</u>	<u>24.05</u>	<u>2,728,040</u>	<u>23.58</u>
PREMISES :				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	436,878	3.69	419,356	3.62
Telephones	72,863	.61	70,130	.61
Insurance	39,424	.33	32,976	.28
Household Maintenance	80,316	.68	73,041	.63
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	374,668	3.16	331,675	2.87
	<u>1,004,149</u>	<u>8.47</u>	<u>927,178</u>	<u>8.01</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS :				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	97,255	.82	95,115	.82
Salaries and Wages	595,243	5.02	556,068	4.81
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	58,248	.49	54,559	.47
	<u>750,746</u>	<u>6.33</u>	<u>705,742</u>	<u>6.10</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES :				
Salaries and Wages	421,071	3.55	429,091	3.71
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	58,524	.50	60,711	.52
	<u>479,595</u>	<u>4.05</u>	<u>489,802</u>	<u>4.23</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	520,480	4.39	388,150	3.36
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	8,400	.07	8,400	.07
	<u>11,856,120</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11,570,053</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1958
TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1958		Year ended 31 March 1957	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	3,258,155	29.22	2,469,631	27.15
Performing Rights	29,541	.26	22,464	.25
News Royalties	226,111	2.03	166,993	1.84
Publicity and Intelligence	65,187	.59	42,797	.47
Salaries and Wages	1,870,852	16.78	1,520,285	16.71
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	112,549	1.01	76,327	.84
	<u>5,562,395</u>	<u>49.89</u>	<u>4,298,497</u>	<u>47.26</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	653,286	5.86	664,112	7.30
Power, Lighting and Heating	268,080	2.40	243,783	2.68
Plant Maintenance	683,460	6.13	575,878	6.33
Transport	236,102	2.12	192,617	2.12
Salaries and Wages	1,842,048	16.52	1,628,514	17.91
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	188,005	1.69	163,991	1.80
	<u>3,870,981</u>	<u>34.72</u>	<u>3,468,895</u>	<u>38.14</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	268,012	2.40	222,595	2.45
Telephones	57,641	.52	47,284	.52
Insurance	33,853	.30	28,625	.31
Household Maintenance	45,347	.41	32,247	.35
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	375,255	3.37	290,856	3.20
	<u>780,108</u>	<u>7.00</u>	<u>621,607</u>	<u>6.83</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	62,144	.55	70,736	.78
Salaries and Wages	323,141	2.90	265,473	2.92
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	23,118	.21	17,159	.19
	<u>408,403</u>	<u>3.66</u>	<u>353,368</u>	<u>3.89</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	166,532	1.50	126,531	1.39
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	25,757	.23	19,438	.21
	<u>192,289</u>	<u>1.73</u>	<u>145,969</u>	<u>1.60</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	335,031	3.00	207,553	2.28
	<u>11,149,207</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>9,095,889</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1958 EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1958		Year ended 31 March 1957	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	653,662	11·19	630,450	11·59
Permanent Orchestras	49,794	·85	49,249	·90
Performing Rights	180,585	3·09	136,887	2·52
Publicity and Intelligence	57,869	·99	65,629	1·21
Salaries and Wages	1,947,012	33·33	1,898,000	34·87
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	134,172	2·30	136,440	2·51
	<u>3,023,094</u>	<u>51·75</u>	<u>2,916,655</u>	<u>53·60</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	149,189	2·55	150,206	2·76
Power, Lighting and Heating	404,743	6·93	347,302	6·38
Plant Maintenance	151,914	2·60	127,598	2·34
Transport	46,886	·80	37,832	·70
Salaries and Wages	829,926	14·21	740,319	13·60
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	58,091	1·00	50,498	·93
	<u>1,640,749</u>	<u>28·09</u>	<u>1,453,755</u>	<u>26·71</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	422,402	7·23	413,797	7·60
Telephones	28,174	·48	27,677	·51
Insurance	25,837	·44	22,602	·41
Household Maintenance	20,447	·35	17,748	·33
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	36,492	·63	37,310	·69
	<u>533,352</u>	<u>9·13</u>	<u>519,134</u>	<u>9·54</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	23,101	·40	30,659	·56
Salaries and Wages	190,156	3·26	181,749	3·34
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	13,525	·23	13,550	·25
	<u>226,782</u>	<u>3·89</u>	<u>225,958</u>	<u>4·15</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	113,981	1·95	108,517	2·00
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	10,624	·18	9,377	·17
	<u>124,605</u>	<u>2·13</u>	<u>117,894</u>	<u>2·17</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	292,591	5·01	208,537	3·83
	<u>5,841,173</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>5,441,933</u>	<u>100·00</u>
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	5,286,468	90·50	4,916,826	90·35
Monitoring	500,289	8·57	466,704	8·58
Civil Defence	54,416	·93	58,403	1·07

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1958		At 31 March 1957	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:				
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	4,000,001	5,265,490	3,852,130	4,209,907
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	316,475	2,000,022	147,871	1,055,583
	<u>4,316,476</u>	<u>7,265,512</u>	<u>4,000,001</u>	<u>5,265,490</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	2,080,425	536,086	1,977,779	387,929
	<u>2,236,051</u>	<u>6,729,426</u>	<u>2,022,222</u>	<u>4,877,561</u>
PLANT:				
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	4,942,481	5,045,589	4,421,093	4,242,504
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	382,688	715,504	521,388	803,085
	<u>5,325,169</u>	<u>5,761,093</u>	<u>4,942,481</u>	<u>5,045,589</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	2,722,953	1,787,392	2,466,917	1,458,742
	<u>2,602,216</u>	<u>3,973,701</u>	<u>2,475,564</u>	<u>3,586,847</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:				
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	934,483	266,591	814,056	217,944
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	90,814	54,225	120,427	48,647
	<u>1,025,297</u>	<u>320,816</u>	<u>934,483</u>	<u>266,591</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	543,529	120,306	501,768	94,384
	<u>481,768</u>	<u>200,510</u>	<u>432,715</u>	<u>172,207</u>
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS:				
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	265,269	6,312	250,433	5,625
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	8,051	—1	14,836	687
	<u>273,320</u>	<u>6,311</u>	<u>265,269</u>	<u>6,312</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	215,802	5,051	201,287	4,603
	<u>57,518</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>63,982</u>	<u>1,709</u>
TOTAL:				
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	10,142,234	10,583,982	9,337,712	8,675,980
<i>Gross Additions</i> —during the year	874,169	2,949,886	880,148	1,924,740
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	76,141	180,136	75,626	16,738
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	<u>798,028</u>	<u>2,769,750</u>	<u>804,522</u>	<u>1,908,002</u>
	<u>10,940,262</u>	<u>13,353,732</u>	<u>10,142,234</u>	<u>10,583,982</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	5,562,709	2,448,835	5,147,751	1,945,658
	<u>5,377,553</u>	<u>10,904,897</u>	<u>4,994,483</u>	<u>8,638,324</u>
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION	<u>5,377,553</u>	<u>10,904,897</u>	<u>4,994,483</u>	<u>8,638,324</u>

STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

DEPRECIATION

	Year Ended 31 March 1958		Year Ended 31 March 1957	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	102,646	150,857	95,340	115,125
Plant	301,378	503,873	236,019	389,984
Furniture and Fittings	71,894	27,994	61,573	23,706
Musical Instruments, etc.	15,181	589	16,099	867
	<u>491,099</u>	<u>683,313</u>	<u>409,031</u>	<u>529,682</u>
Less Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	6,365	10,590	21,778	2,348
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	<u>484,734</u>	<u>672,723</u>	<u>387,253</u>	<u>527,334</u>

STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1958 £	At 31 March 1957 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:		
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	1,848,997	1,713,496
Net Additions—at Cost	104,783	135,501
	<u>1,953,780</u>	<u>1,848,997</u>
PLANT:		
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	3,076,434	2,936,413
Net Additions—at Cost	23,706	140,021
	<u>3,100,140</u>	<u>3,076,434</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:		
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	200,771	178,355
Net Additions—at Cost	17,886	22,416
	<u>218,657</u>	<u>200,771</u>
TOTAL:		
At 31 March 1957—at Cost	5,126,202	4,828,264
Gross Additions during the year	225,423	324,287
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	79,048	26,349
Net Additions—at Cost	146,375	297,938
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	<u>5,272,577</u>	<u>5,126,202</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	4,809,678	4,682,507
Monitoring	276,694	268,961
Civil Defence	186,205	174,734

HOME SERVICES

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1957-58

The Home Services are integrated and much of the expenditure cannot be specifically charged to any one of the programme services. The programme services as a whole are only made possible by the combined use of the income receivable from the Postmaster General and publications revenue from all regions including London. No region could support the complete service of Home, Light, Third, Network 3, and Television programmes it received out of the income arising from the region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its income receivable from the Postmaster General. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

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

For the Sound service, since there is no Regional service for London as such, it has been assumed that a Home Service has to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in other regions, and the appropriate part of the shared Home Service cost has been charged to London as direct expenditure. The costs of transmitting the Light, Third, and Network 3 programmes to the London region have also been treated as direct London expenditure.

For the Television Service, the direct gross costs in the regions consist of their programme, engineering, and transmitter expenditure. During the year the output in the regions, other than in Scotland and Wales, was again substantially for the national programme and the cost of these productions, excluding transmitters, has therefore been credited to regions and charged to the shared service.

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

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

	£000
Midland Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and West Region: Deficiency	1,791
London and North Regions: Surplus	798
	<hr/>
<i>Net Deficit</i>	993
	<hr/>

HOME SERVICES ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1957-58

	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	West £000	Total £000
<i>INCOME</i>								
Income receivable from the Postmaster General:								
Attributable to Sound	3,401	2,073	3,555	217	1,067	578	1,094	11,985
Attributable to Television	3,879	2,444	4,149	141	988	623	1,088	13,312
	7,280	4,517	7,704	358	2,055	1,201	2,182	25,297
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	183	74	162	9	44	26	50	548
Television Broadcasting	125	51	110	6	30	18	34	374
	308	125	272	15	74	44	84	922
TOTAL INCOME	7,588	4,642	7,976	373	2,129	1,245	2,266	26,219
<i>Deduct</i> Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.	250	149	259	16	78	42	80	874
Sound Broadcasting	1,028	640	1,093	38	261	165	288	3,513
Television Broadcasting	1,278	789	1,352	54	339	207	368	4,387
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	6,310	3,853	6,624	319	1,790	1,038	1,898	21,832
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE								
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
SOUND BROADCASTING:								
<i>Home Service</i>	354	526	693	297	702	517	512	3,601
Gross expenditure in the Regions		100	132	28	98	70	78	506
<i>Deduct</i> Charges to Shared Home Television and the External Services	354	426	561	269	604	447	434	3,095
	1,177	736	1,234	80	338	189	388	4,142
Proportion of Shared Service	1,531	1,162	1,795	349	942	636	822	7,237
Light Programme								
Gross Expenditure in the Regions	52	86	49	28	72	12	23	322
Proportion of Droitwich Long Wave Transmitter	21	-61	22	1	6	4	7	
	73	25	71	29	78	16	30	322
Proportion of Shared Service	907	553	947	58	284	154	291	3,194
	980	578	1,018	87	362	170	321	3,516

STATEMENT 6 (contd.)

Third Programme
Gross expenditure in the Regions
Proportion of Daventry High Power Transmitter

	9	17	19	5	14	4	13	81
	5	-8	2				1	
Proportion of Shared Service	14	9	21	5	14	4	14	81
	256	156	268	16	81	43	83	903
	270	165	289	21	95	47	97	984

Network 3

Gross expenditure in the Regions
Proportion of Shared Service

	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	7
	32	19	33	2	10	5	11	112
	33	20	35	2	11	6	12	119

TOTAL SOUND BROADCASTING:
Net Regional Expenditure
Proportion of Shared Service

	442	461	655	303	697	468	479	3,505
	2,372	1,464	2,482	156	713	391	773	8,351
	2,814	1,925	3,137	459	1,410	859	1,252	11,856

155

TELEVISION BROADCASTING:

Gross expenditure in the Regions
Add Charge from Sound Broadcasting

	101	392	392	73	419	247	343	1,967
		29	38		24	23	36	150
<i>Deficit</i> Charges to Shared Service	101	421	430	73	443	270	379	2,117
		140	153	1	74	49	125	542

Proportion of Shared Service

	101	281	277	72	369	221	254	1,575
	2,796	1,762	2,984	102	702	446	782	9,574

Adjustment for prior years

	2,897	2,043	3,261	174	1,071	667	1,036	11,149
	-5	-1	32		-197		-9	-180

TOTAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	2,892	2,042	3,293	174	874	667	1,027	10,969
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TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE

	5,706	3,967	6,430	633	2,284	1,526	2,279	22,825
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SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)

Sound Broadcasting
Television Broadcasting

	520	73	321	-249	-377	-297	-188	-197
	84	-187	-127	-65	-117	-191	-193	-796

TOTAL

	604	-114	194	-314	-494	-488	-381	-993
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STATEMENT 7

SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 1 APRIL 1951 TO 31 MARCH 1958

	1 April 1951	31 March 1952	31 March 1953	31 March 1954	31 March 1955	31 March 1956	31 March 1957	31 March 1958
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>								
CURRENT ASSETS:								
Revenue	3,404,270	4,480,887	4,084,343	3,927,810	6,567,272	7,104,807	6,392,309	5,476,341
Capital	3,840,091	2,898,057	2,201,109	1,832,493	3,213,729	2,233,368	2,867,193	2,217,550
	7,244,361	7,378,944	6,285,452	5,760,303	9,781,001	9,338,175	9,259,502	7,693,891
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES								
	2,757,210	2,768,650	2,434,768	2,601,526	5,183,838	5,565,464	4,779,081	4,205,435
NET LIQUID ASSETS	4,487,151	4,610,294	3,850,684	3,158,777	4,597,163	3,772,711	4,480,421	3,488,456
FIXED ASSETS AT COST								
Sound	6,634,157	7,008,448	7,307,979	7,712,508	8,559,817	9,337,712	10,142,234	10,940,262
Television	2,056,661	3,068,404	3,993,821	4,836,766	6,167,118	8,675,980	10,583,982	13,153,732
	8,690,818	10,076,852	11,301,800	12,549,274	14,726,935	18,013,692	20,726,216	24,293,994
NET TOTAL ASSETS	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637	27,782,450
Represented by:								
Capital Account	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,500,000	18,500,000
Provision for Depreciation:								
Sound	4,165,506	4,445,506	4,760,506	4,486,739	4,748,756	4,814,346	5,147,751	5,562,709
Television	365,403	529,403	742,403	895,028	1,191,908	1,432,714	1,945,638	2,448,835
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906
TOTAL RESERVES	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637	27,782,450
EXTERNAL SERVICES								
CURRENT ASSETS								
Current Liabilities	361,087	143,573	194,035	194,301	175,009	155,964	156,522	175,364
	371,019	123,668	127,831	94,980	112,164	120,357	105,553	112,060
NET LIQUID SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (—)	—9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304
FIXED ASSETS AT COST	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202	5,272,577
NET TOTAL ASSETS	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171	5,335,881
Represented by:								
Capital Account	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202	5,272,577
Excess or Deficiency (—) of Grant-in-Aid	—9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304
Receipts carried forward	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171	5,335,881

Notes: 1. The increases in the Home Services Capital Account at 31 March 1954, 31 March 1955, and 31 March 1956 differ from the amounts appropriated in the Net Revenue Account representing the settlement of War Damage and Town and Country Planning Act Claims.
 2. The increases in the Home Services Depreciation Reserve at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts charged to the Net Revenue Account by the value of assets taken out of service less receipts from sales.
 3. The increases in the External Services Capital Account at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts appropriated in the Grant-in-Aid accounts by the value of assets taken out of service during each period.

SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1951 TO 31 MARCH 1958

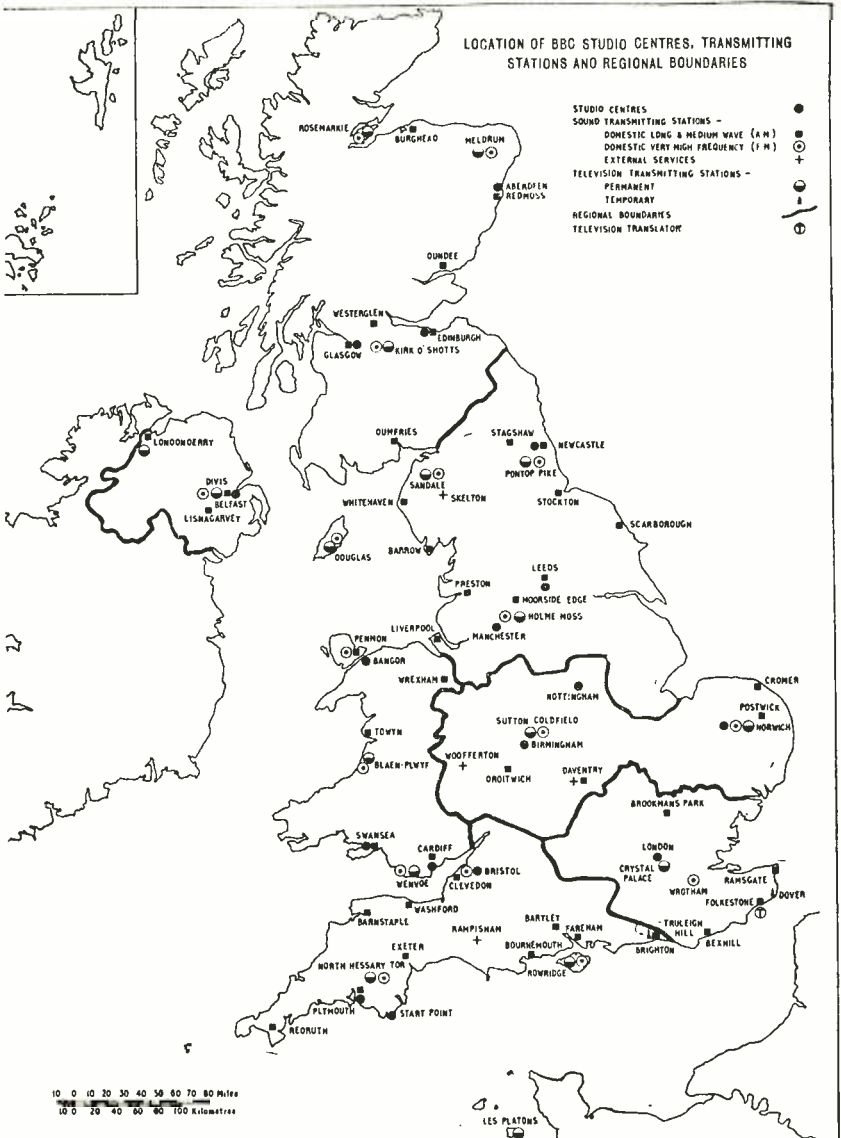
	Year Ended						
	31 March 1952 £	31 March 1953 £	31 March 1954 £	31 March 1955 £	31 March 1956 £	31 March 1957 £	31 March 1958 £
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>							
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General:							
Attributable to Sound	11,004,998	10,015,826	10,406,159	11,809,327	11,726,029	12,115,948	11,984,847
Attributable to Television	1,262,388	1,679,007	2,557,292	7,134,517	9,476,080	11,674,260	13,312,680
	12,267,386	11,694,833	12,963,451	18,943,844	21,202,109	23,790,208	25,297,527
	1,245,481	1,173,036	1,590,237	1,861,143	1,307,227	1,285,688	921,875
Publications Revenue, etc.	13,512,867	12,867,869	14,553,688	20,804,987	22,509,336	25,075,896	26,219,402
EXPENDITURE:							
Revenue:							
Sound	8,750,945	8,682,815	9,387,166	10,018,779	10,930,584	11,570,053	11,856,120
Television	2,329,159	3,401,042	3,991,439	5,043,908	7,033,044	9,095,889	11,149,207
Adjustment for prior years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation:							
Current year:							
Sound	302,495	357,952	316,019	323,435	356,498	387,353	484,734
Television	172,113	220,177	247,181	307,454	386,202	527,334	672,723
Adjustment for prior years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sound	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Television	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appropriations:							
Revenue	11,554,712	12,671,986	14,570,501	18,681,301	20,776,328	24,080,529	26,000,974
Capital	892,978	258,545	306,478	2,066,536	1,577,099	921,482	560,750
Income Tax	12,447,690	12,930,531	14,876,979	20,747,837	22,353,427	25,002,011	26,561,734

STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

	Year Ended					
	31 March 1952	31 March 1953	31 March 1954	31 March 1955	31 March 1956	31 March 1958
	£	£	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)						
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	1,065,177	—62,662	—323,291	57,150	155,909	—242,222
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,613,228
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	<u>1,712,237</u>	<u>1,649,575</u>	<u>1,326,284</u>	<u>1,383,434</u>	<u>1,539,343</u>	<u>1,270,906</u>
EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)						
INCOME						
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	4,740,000	4,695,000	4,905,000	5,015,000	5,322,000	6,054,000
Other Receipts	9,254	17,626	42,812	8,495	13,115	19,157
	<u>4,749,254</u>	<u>4,712,626</u>	<u>4,947,812</u>	<u>5,023,495</u>	<u>5,335,115</u>	<u>6,073,157</u>
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue	4,517,442	4,523,285	4,644,856	4,922,217	5,092,554	5,441,933
Appropriations:						
Revenue	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	30,000	—
Capital	141,975	68,042	213,746	168,209	275,114	324,287
	<u>4,709,417</u>	<u>4,641,327</u>	<u>4,908,602</u>	<u>5,100,426</u>	<u>5,397,668</u>	<u>6,066,596</u>
	10,000	25,000	6,093	—40,455	—35,315	—5,774
	<u>4,719,417</u>	<u>4,666,327</u>	<u>4,914,695</u>	<u>5,059,971</u>	<u>5,362,353</u>	<u>6,060,822</u>
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	29,837	46,299	33,117	—36,476	—27,238	12,335
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	—9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	50,969
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>19,905</u>	<u>66,204</u>	<u>99,321</u>	<u>62,845</u>	<u>35,607</u>	<u>63,304</u>

MAP, TABLES, CHARTS, AND ANALYSES

LOCATION OF BBC STUDIO CENTRES, TRANSMITTING STATIONS AND REGIONAL BOUNDARIES



STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, THIRD, AND NETWORK 3 PROGRAMMES (LONG AND MEDIUM WAVELENGTHS)

Home Service

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Programme	Main Areas Served
Moorside Edge Whitehaven Cromer	692	434	150 2 2	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lincolnshire Whitehaven District N.E. Norfolk
Burghhead Redmoss Westerglen Dumfries	809	371	100 5 100 2	Scottish	Scotland
Penmon Townyn Washford Wrexham	881	341	8 5 100 2	Welsh	Wales
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London	London, S.E. England, Home Counties
Start Point	1,052	285	120	West	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, South Coast
Barnstaple			2		Barnstaple-Bideford Area
Droitwich Postwick	1,088	276	150 7.5	Midland	Midland Counties Norwich Area
Lisnagarvey Londonderry Scarborough Stagshaw	1,151	261	100 0.25 2 100	N. Ireland or Northern	Northern Ireland Northern Ireland Scarborough District N.E. England, Scottish Border
Barley Brighton Clevedon Folkestone Rexhill Redruth	1,457	206	10 2 20 1 2 2	West	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire Brighton District Somerset, S. Gloucestershire Folkestone District Hastings and Eastbourne Districts Camborne and Redruth Districts
Barrow Ramsgate	1,484	202	2 2	Northern London	Barrow District Ramsgate District

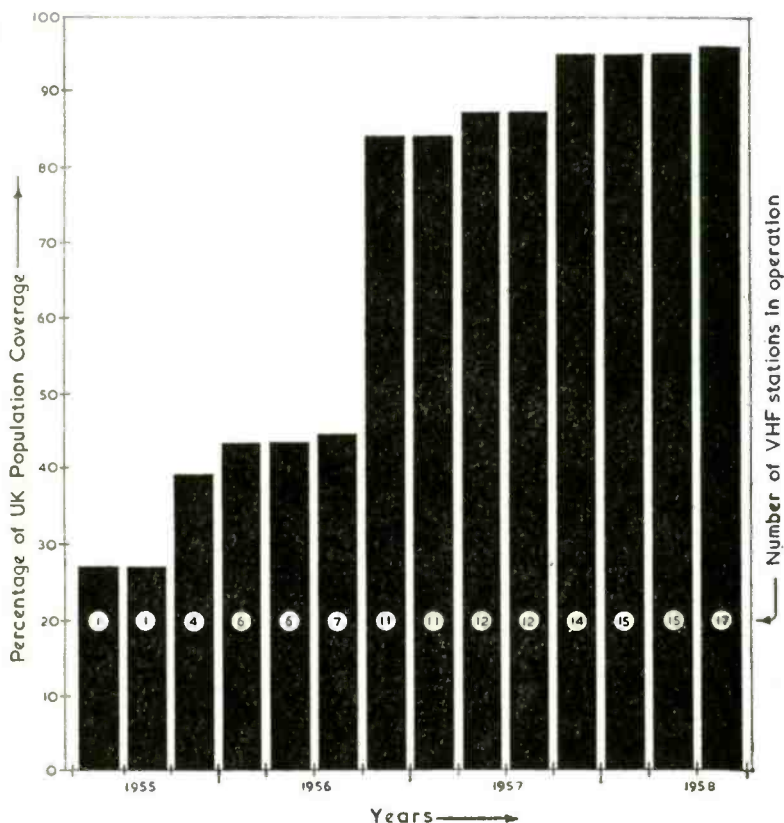
Light Programme

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

Third Programme and Network 3

Station	Frequency, kc/	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of approximately 100 miles of Daventry, Northamptonshire
Edinburgh	647	464	2	
Glasgow	647	464	2	Local Districts
Newcastle-on-Tyne	647	464	2	
Redmoss	647	464	2	
Cardiff	647	464	2	
Belfast	1,484	202	1	
Bournemouth	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1	
Brighton				
Dundee				
Exeter				
Fareham				
Leeds				
Liverpool				
Preston				
Plymouth				
Redruth				
Stockton-on-Tees				
Swansea				

POPULATION COVERAGE OF BBC V.H.F. STATIONS



This graph shows how the percentage of the population of the United Kingdom within range of BBC v.h.f. transmitting stations has increased over the years 1955-8. Beginning with one station in 1955 the BBC now has seventeen v.h.f. stations in service.

STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, THIRD AND NETWORK THREE PROGRAMMES ON V.H.F.

Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power kW each transmitter	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third/Network 3	Home		
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	120	South-east England including the London area Parts of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire County of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumberland and part of Cumberland South Wales and Monmouthshire, Somerset and parts of Dorset, Devon, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire
Penmon (temporary)	88.5	90.7	94.0 92.9	1 60	
Pontop Pike	89.95	96.88	94.3 Welsh 92.125 West 94.5	120	
Wenvoe					
Divis	90.1	92.3	93.1	60	The Belfast area, to the borders of Eire, to Cookstown in the West, Coleraine in the north, and to the coast on the east Morayshire, Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, and Angus north-east of a line from Elgin to Montrose Devon and Cornwall, except for small areas in north-east Devon and West Cornwall, parts of Somerset, Dorset An area extending to Chester and Worksop in the north, Gloucester in the south, Welsipool in the west, and Grantham in the east
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	92.5	60	
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.7	60	
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	94.1	120	
Norwich	89.7	91.9	93.1	120	East Anglia Cardigan Bay area The area bounded on the north by a line from Barrow to Bridlington and to the south by a line from Anglesey, via Montgomery and Stafford, to Cleethorpes Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Dorset, South Wiltshire, West Sussex, south Berkshire, and south-western Surrey
Blaen-plwyf	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	92.8 92.5	120	
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	Central Scotland Douglas and the south-east of the Isle of North-west England, part of south-west Scotland
Kirk o'Shotts	89.9	92.1	94.3	120	
Bristol (temporary)		94.7	92.8	6	
Douglas (Isle of Man)	88.1	90.3	92.5 Scottish 94.7 North 94.0	120	
Sandale					
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0†	3-11*	Moray Firth area, including most of Nairn and Morayshire; parts of Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherland Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Cheshire and Lancashire
Llanddonaf	89.6	91.8	93.3	3-9*	
Llangollen†	88.9	91.1		6	

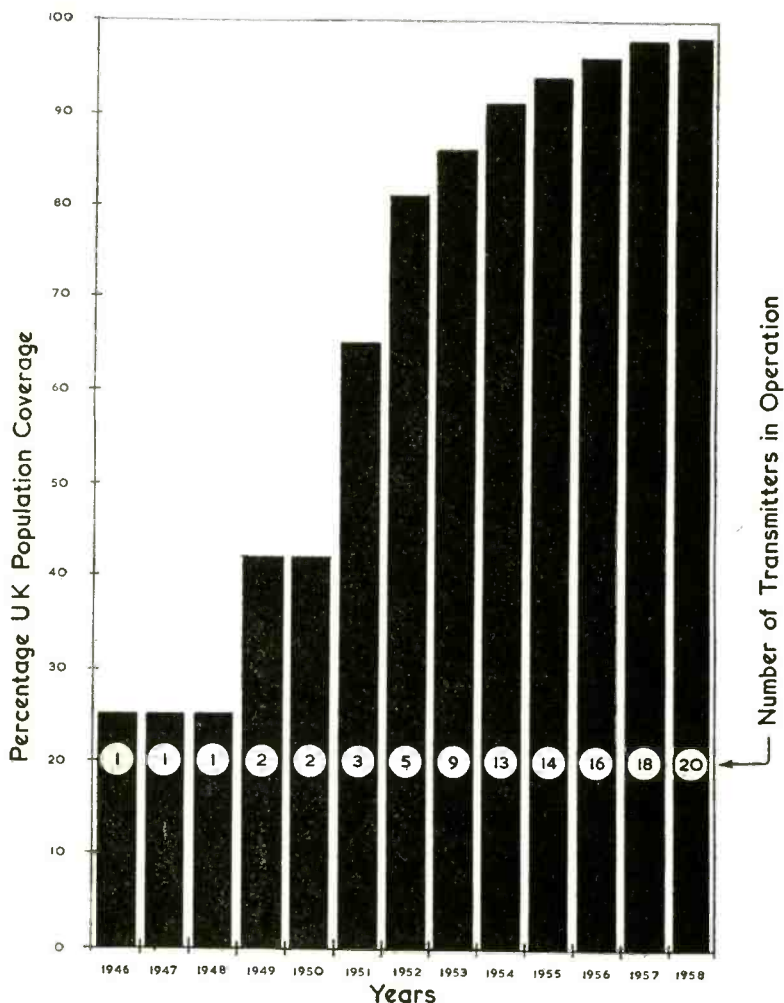
* Directional aerial.

† To be brought into operation late 1958.

‡ Replacing Penmon temporary station. Additional stations are planned to serve the Peterborough, Dover, Orkney, and Wick (Caithness) areas.

§ Opening, Spring 1959 when the frequencies may be interchanged.

POPULATION COVERAGE OF BBC TELEVISION STATIONS



This graph shows the increase in the percentage of the population of the United Kingdom able to receive BBC television since 1946.

TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS

BBC Television Service covers over ninety-eight per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom using twenty transmitting stations operating in Band I.

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Effective Radiated Vision Power (kW)	Polarization	Main Areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Crystal Palace	1	41.50	45.00	200	Vertical	South-east England, including the London area
Divis				12	Horizontal	Northern Ireland (except the western parts), south-west Scotland and west Isle of Man
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	100	Vertical	Northwards to the North Riding of Yorkshire and south Westmorland and southwards to a line running roughly from Anglesey via Montgomery to the Wash
Dover†				0.25-1*	Vertical	Deal and Ramsgate area
North Hessary Tor				1-15*	Vertical	Most of Cornwall and Devon, south Somerset and west Dorset
Truleigh Hill†				0.2	Vertical	Brighton area
Rosemarkie				1	Horizontal	Moray Firth area
Londonderry				1	Horizontal	Londonderry area
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	100	Vertical	Central Scotland
Rowridge				1-32*	Vertical	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset, south Wiltshire, West Sussex, south Berkshire and south-west Surrey
Norwich				1-10*	Horizontal	Norfolk and north Suffolk
Blaen-plwyf				1	Horizontal	Cardigan Bay area
Sutton Coldfield	4	58.25	61.75	100	Vertical	The Midland Counties
Sandale				16	Horizontal	North-west England, part of south-west Scotland and north-east of Isle of Man
Folkestone				0.007* Maximum	Horizontal	Folkestone area
Les Platons				1	Horizontal	The Channel Islands
Meldrum				4-17*	Horizontal	North-east Scotland, east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose
Wenvoe	5	63.25	66.75	100	Vertical	South Wales, Monmouthshire, Somerset, Dorset, North Devon, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire
Pontop Pike				12	Horizontal	North-east England
Douglas, Isle of Man				0.25-2.8*	Vertical	Douglas and the south-east of the Isle

* Indicates directional aerial. † Temporary station.
Further stations to serve the Orkney, Wick and Peterborough areas are in hand.

Broadcast Receiving Licences 1927-1958 (at 31 March)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Issued free for Blind Persons</i>	<i>Licences for Sound only</i>	<i>Licences for Sound and Television Combined</i>
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—
1928	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—
1929	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213	5,739,593
1957	14,525,099	62,453	7,496,390	6,966,256
1958	14,646,350	61,387	6,494,960	8,090,003*

* This figure includes 5,043 concessionary sound and television combined licences issued to blind persons, who are exempted in respect of sound broadcasting, at a fee of £2.

COST OF BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE AT 31 MARCH 1958

Sound only £1

Sound and television combined £3
(plus an excise duty of £1)

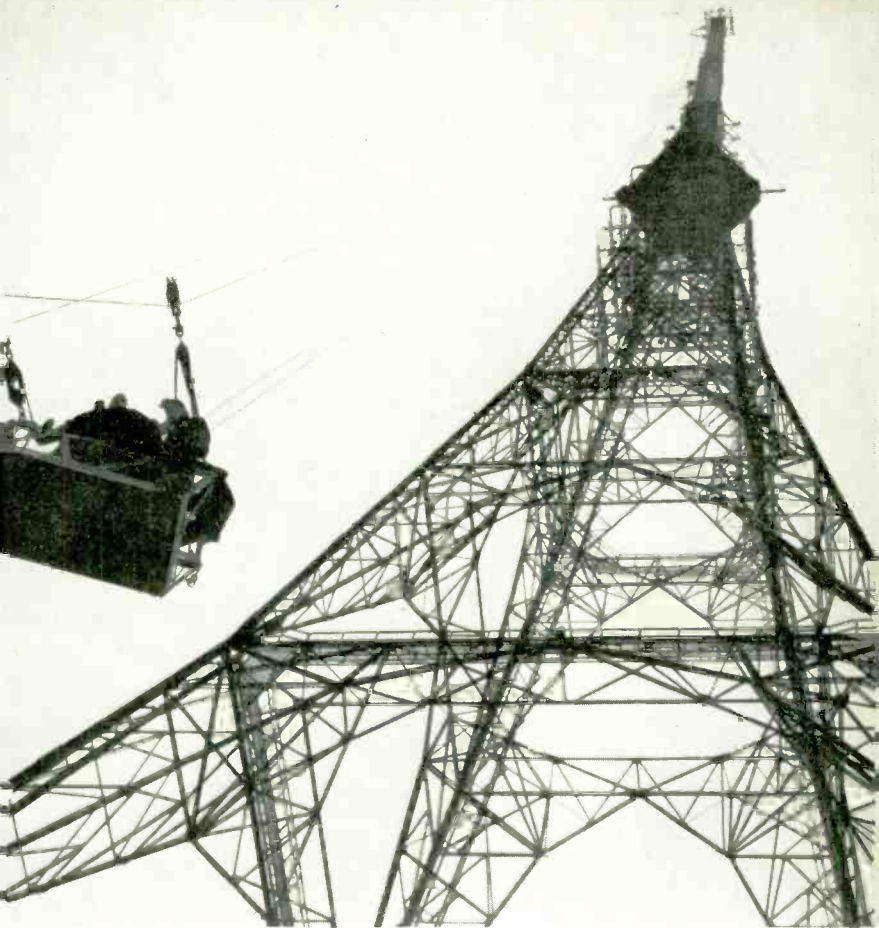
Licences for television reception were not required before June 1946, when a combined sound and television licence was introduced and cost £2; it was raised to £3 in June 1954. The excise duty of £1 was imposed in August 1957.

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1958

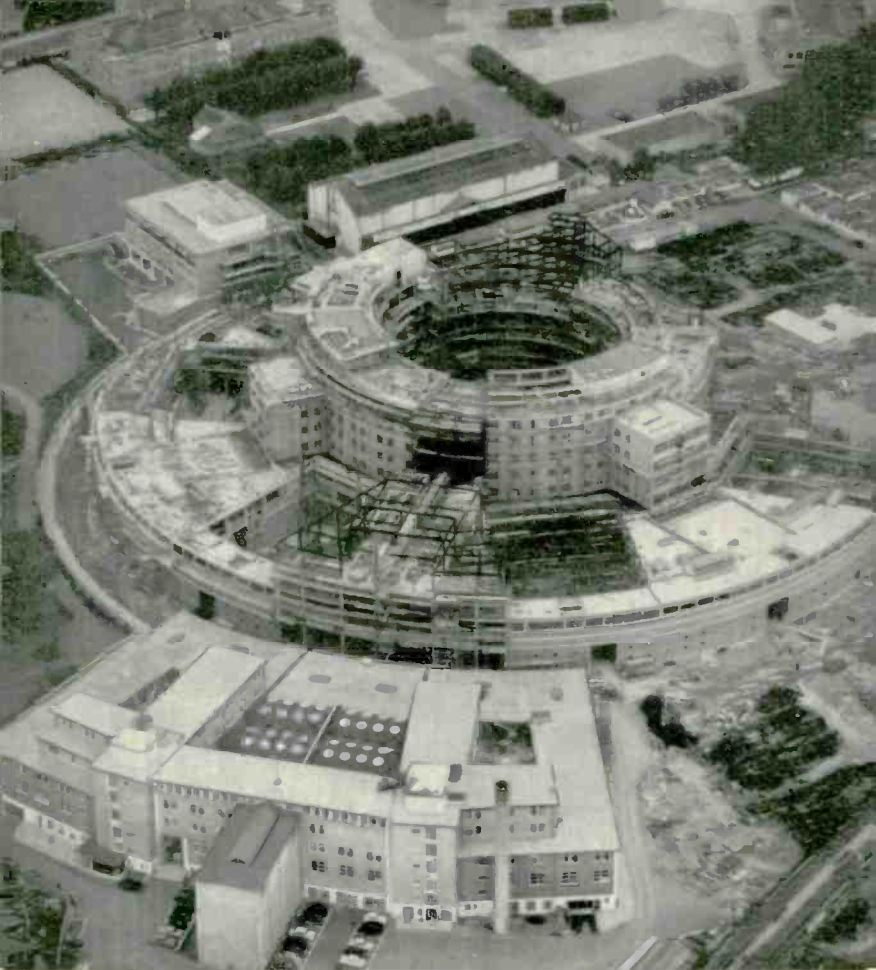
Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Combined Sound and Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
LONDON REGION						
Bedford			89,017		50,175	
Berkshire and South Oxford			206,144		106,001	
Buckingham			115,562		66,157	
Hampshire (North East)			44,349		23,944	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)			3,393,961		1,978,756	
Sussex			307,263		132,613	
	14.34	4.49	4,156,296	92.49	2,357,646	52.46
WEST REGION						
Channel Islands			31,387		15,763	
Cornwall and Devon			360,061		154,130	
Dorset and Wiltshire			181,181		84,604	
Hampshire (except North East)			383,048		197,920	
Somerset and South Gloucester			381,889		208,455	
	4.44	1.39	1,337,566	95.99	660,872	47.43
MIDLAND REGION						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			101,681		43,633	
Hereford			34,719		15,014	
Leicester and Rutland			202,220		132,616	
Norfolk and Suffolk			292,055		108,816	
Northampton			142,925		77,223	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			98,160		50,017	
Shropshire			88,047		45,563	
South Derby and South Nottingham			386,011		244,542	
Stafford and Warwick			1,009,274		663,184	
Worcester			178,206		105,196	
	8.56	2.68	2,533,298	94.42	1,485,804	55.38
NORTH REGION						
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,850,529		1,133,004	
Cumberland and Westmorland			95,639		41,744	
Lincoln and North Nottingham			235,104		134,771	
Northumberland and Durham			618,617		320,867	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,544,044		891,087	
	15.11	4.74	4,343,933	91.71	2,521,473	53.23
ENGLAND—TOTAL	42.45	13.30	12,371,093	92.97	7,025,795	52.80

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1958

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (million)	Total		Combined Sound and Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			101,767		32,108	
Angus and Perth			115,397		45,440	
Argyll and Bute			19,086		4,538	
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark and Renfrew			580,529		312,901	
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn			50,224		11,260	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Kinross, Midlothian, West Lothian and Stirling)			333,394		167,526	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)			32,070		2,307	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigtown)			71,235		24,147	
	5.15	1.52	1,303,702	85.82	600,227	39.51
WALES						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor)			38,645		9,858	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint)			124,892		61,505	
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke) and Monmouth			542,873		307,128	
	2.61	.82	706,410	86.31	378,491	46.24
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Antrim and Down			187,417		72,187	
Armagh			21,824		5,075	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			29,302		3,226	
Londonderry			26,602		5,002	
	1.40	.44	265,145	60.88	85,490	19.63
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND						
	51.61	16.08	14,646,350	91.08	8,090,003	50.31



The BBC's television station at the Crystal Palace serves some fifteen million viewers. The completed mast is some 710 feet high. To investigate the aerodynamic behaviour of the tower and to test the tower's resistance against wind, large rockets with a thrust of half-a-ton each were fixed to the structure and fired. The movement of the tower when the rockets were fired was recorded by a mobile laboratory on the ground. The effect of gusts of wind between twenty and thirty miles an hour was simulated. It was the first time this form of test had been made in Britain. The picture shows technicians and assistants ascending the mast to fix the rockets.

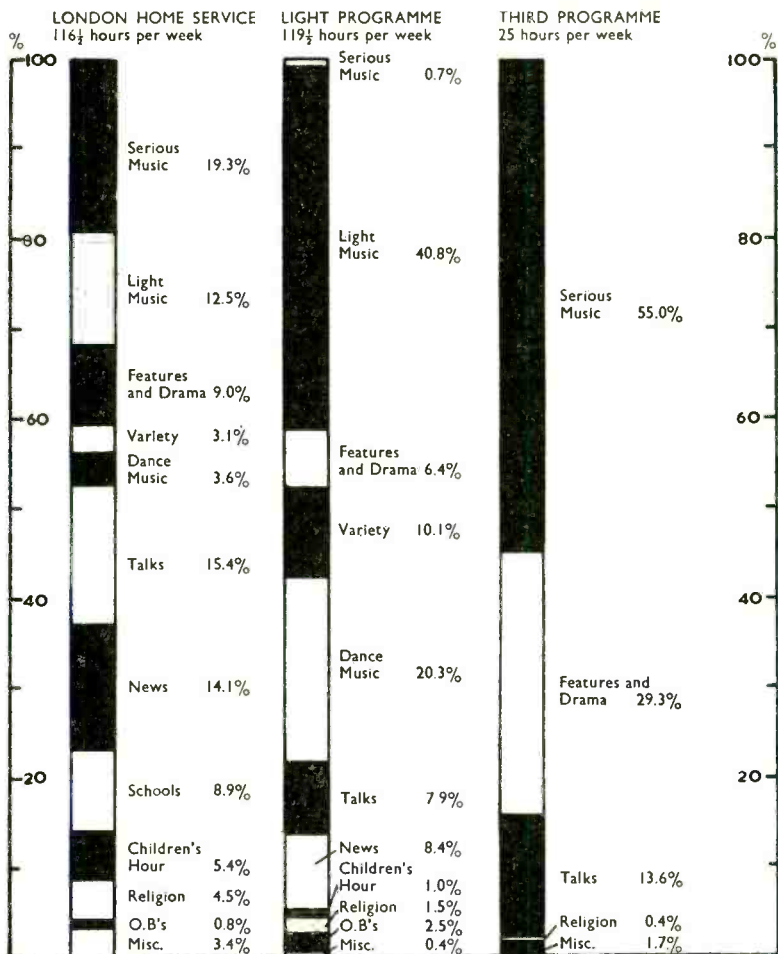


Aerofilms, Ltd.

**The Television Centre in London in course of construction—
September 1958. Occupying some thirteen acres of site it will be
the most up-to-date and largest television building in Europe.
The block in the foreground is already being used as offices.**

ANALYSIS OF SOUND PROGRAMMES

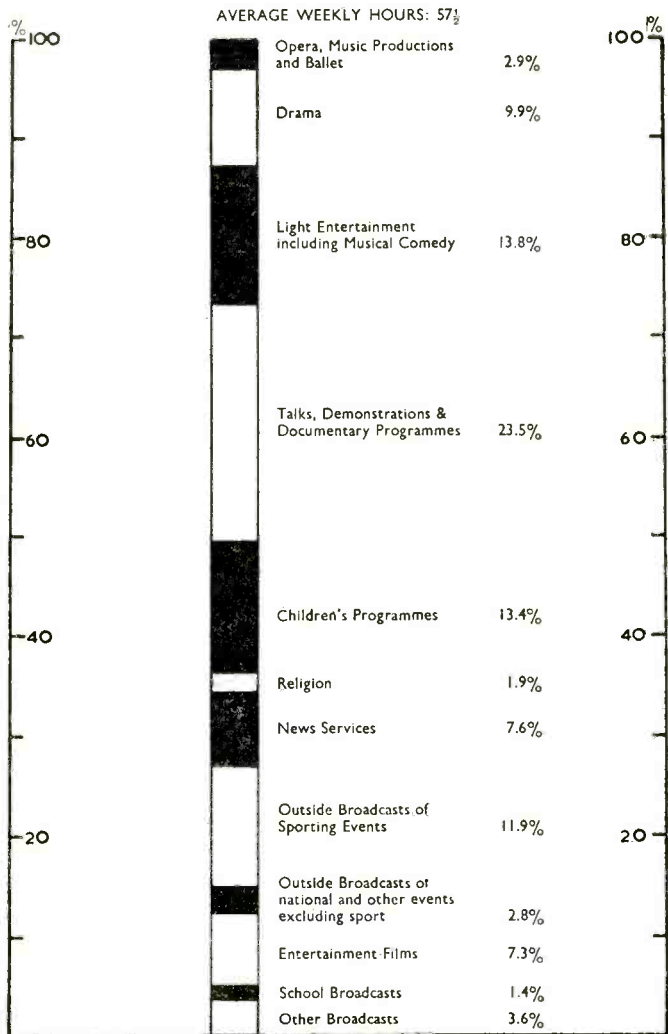
FOR THE SIX MONTHS OCTOBER 1957—MARCH 1958



This chart covers the first six months of the new pattern of sound broadcasting programmes. Network Three is omitted because the specialized nature of its output does not lend itself to analysis by the categories applied to the other three services.

ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

APRIL 1957—MARCH 1958



Analysis of Programme Output 1957-8

(a) Sound Broadcasting

Combined Output—London

Analysis by Services

	Home Service		Light Programme		Third Programme		Network Three		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	1,168	19.3	189	3.2	886	53.1	25	9.4	2,268	16.2
Light Music	884	14.6	2,181	36.4	13	.8			3,078	22.0
Features and Drama	564	9.3	469	7.8	458	27.5			1,491	10.7
Variety	299	4.9	495	8.3					794	5.7
Dance Music	246	4.1	1,184	19.8			12	4.5	1,442	10.3
Talks and Discussions	797	13.1	423	7.1	259	15.5	135	50.8	1,614	11.5
News	787	13.0	541	9.0					1,328	9.5
Schools	423	7.0							423	3.0
Children's Hour	331	5.4	71	1.2					402	2.9
Religion	271	4.5	102	1.7	19	1.1	12	4.5	404	2.9
Outside Broadcasts	96	1.6	298	5.0			70†	26.3	464	3.3
Miscellaneous	198	3.2	31	.5	34	2.0	12	4.3	275	2.0
	6,064	100.0	5,984	100.0	1,669	100.0	266	100.0	13,983	100.0
Presented by:										
London	4,982	82.2	5,019	83.9	1,570	94.1	193	72.6	11,764	84.1
Regions	1,082	17.8	965	16.1	99	5.9	73	27.4	2,219	15.9

† This figure includes the daily ball-by-ball commentaries on the 1957 series of Test Matches.

(b) Regional Home Services 1957-8

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	168	170	65	219	137	36	795
Light Music	121	62	161	219	109	139	811
Features and Drama	46	31	47	100	122	51	397
Variety	34	49	3	40	34	12	172
Dance Music	5	36	4	4		3	52
Talks and Discussions	134	74	154	133	68	57	620
News	189	235	342	231	310	170	1,477
Schools		1		87	80		168
Children's Hour	76	129	38	96	110	72	521
Religion	45	60	73	159	132	55	524
Outside Broadcasts	33	55	28	43	48	46	253
Miscellaneous	16	57	67	66	64	102	372
	867	959	982	1,397	1,214	743	6,162

(c) London Television Service

	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Productions and Ballet	102	4.0	106	3.9	87	2.9
Drama	245	9.7	274	10.1	296	9.9
Light Entertainment including Musical Comedy	332	13.2	375	13.8	413	13.8
Talks, Demonstrations and Documentary Programmes	634	25.1	596	21.9	705	23.5
Children's Programmes	395	15.6	415	15.3	400	13.4
Religion	33	1.3	48	1.8	57	1.9
News Services	149	5.9	174	6.4	227	7.6
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	301	11.9	363	13.4	357	11.9
Outside Broadcasts of national and other events excluding SPORT	107	4.2	102	3.7	84	2.8
Entertainment Films	115	4.6	135	5.0	218	7.3
School Broadcasts					41	1.4
Other Broadcasts	113	4.5	127	4.7	108	3.6
	2,526	100.0	2,715	100.0	2,993	100.0
	51					
	2,577		2,715		2,993	
	2,289		2,324		2,574	
	288		391		419	
	2,577		2,715		2,993	

News, etc. (on Sound only)

Presented by:
London
Regions

Regional Programmes : Hours of Broadcasting 1957-8

		Sound Broadcasting						Total Hours
		Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.)								
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service		318	341	496	510	513	257	2,435
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services		3,486	3,463	3,308	3,294	3,291	3,591	20,433
(c) Total		3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,848	22,866
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards)								
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service		549	618	486	887	701	486	3,727
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services		1,755	1,737	1,902	1,371	1,562	1,929	10,256
(c) Total		2,304	2,355	2,388	2,258	2,263	2,415	13,983
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1 (c) and 2 (c))		6,108	6,159	6,192	6,062	6,067	6,263	36,851
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Services:								
(a) Basic Home Service		—	—	—	10	—	—	10
(b) Light Programme		216	277	147	99	99	57	883
(c) Third Programme		28	20	2	47	2	—	99
(d) Network Three		48	13	8	1	2	1	73
(e) External Services		292	185	67	185	67	70	866
Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 (a) 2 (a) and 4)		584	495	224	330	170	128	1,931
		1,451	1,454	1,206	1,727	1,384	871	8,093
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2 and 4)		Television						Total Hours
		Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network								
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network		21	23	22	60	75	21	322
		131	111	72	57	46	2	419
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 + 2)		152	134	94	117	121	23	641
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions		2,903	2,921	2,956	2,875	2,929	2,970	17,554
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2 and 4)		3,055	3,055	3,050	2,992	3,050	2,993	18,195

**SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSIONS IN
THE EXTERNAL SERVICES**

(a) **Hours of Broadcasting in the European Services**

(Programme hours per week as at 31 March 1958)

ENGLISH and ENGLISH BY RADIO	36½
FRENCH	12¼
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	
Czechoslovak (Czech and Slovak)	12¼
Hungarian	14
Polish	15¾
SOUTH EUROPEAN	
Greek	7
Italian	10½
Spanish	8
Turkish	7
GERMAN	28¼
EAST EUROPEAN	
Albanian	3½
Bulgarian	10½
Rumanian	12¼
Russian	15¾
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11¾
FINNISH	7¾
	<hr/>
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	213
	<hr/>

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

(b) Hours of Broadcasting in the Overseas Services
(Programme hours per week as at 31 March 1958)

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE	149
PACIFIC	
Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific	5½
SOUTH AFRICAN	
English for South Africa, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland	¾
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	29¾
AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, and COLONIAL SERVICES	
English for West Africa and West Indies	8½
English for East Africa	¾
English for Falkland Islands	½
Maltese	1
Hausa for West Africa	½
Somali for East Africa	¾
Swahili for East Africa	½
LONDON CALLING ASIA IN ENGLISH	5½
EASTERN	
Hindi	4½
Tamil	½
Marathi	½
Bengali	1
Sinhalese	½
Urdu	4¾
Arabic	66½
Hebrew	3½
Persian	7
FAR EASTERN	
English	3½
Cantonese	1¾
Kuoyu	3½
Burmese	1¾
Malay	1¾
Thai	3½
Japanese	5½
Indonesian	3½
Vietnamese	3½
LATIN AMERICAN	
Spanish	21
Portuguese	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES	348½

A special programme in English and French for Mauritius, although too small to feature above, has for many years been broadcast once a month for fifteen minutes.

A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICES COSTS

Revenue Expenditure and cost per Programme Hour for 1957-8

<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>			
	<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>	<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	<i>External Services</i>
	£000	£000	£000
Programmes	6,241	5,562	2,708
Engineering	2,852	3,871	1,524
Other	2,763	1,716	1,054
	11,856	11,149	5,286

<i>Hours and Cost per Hour</i>			
	<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>	<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	<i>External Services</i>
Programme Hours for year	20,145	3,215	30,077
<i>Cost per Hour</i>	£	£	£
Programmes	309	1,730	90
Engineering	142	1,204	51
Other	138	534	35
	589	3,468	176

The total operating expenses, the total number of programme hours and the cost per hour for each of the three main Programme Services provided by the Corporation are set out in the above tables. The details of the total operating expenses are given on pages 188-190. The revenue expenditure for External Services excludes the cost of the Monitoring Service which intercepts and reports on foreign broadcasts for the information of Government departments and the BBC News and Programme Services and does not therefore contribute directly to programme output. Its cost—£509,000 in the current year—is met by a separate Grant-in-Aid.

In the **Home Sound Services** two programmes are broadcast during the day and during the evening hours a choice of three programmes—Home, Light, and Network 3 or Third—is available. In the **External Services**, which broadcast in forty-one languages, programmes are on the air throughout the twenty-four hours in order to attract the maximum audiences in the various countries throughout the world to which the transmissions are directed. The **Television Service**, however, is restricted by the Postmaster General to one programme which is allowed to broadcast for about fifty hours a week exclusive of outside broadcasts and some other extensions for specific purposes. These differing patterns of transmission are reflected in the programme hours shown at the head of the table.

It will be seen that in the **Home Services** the expenditure on **sound** and **television** was approximately equal at between £11 and £12 million although over six times as many programme hours were broadcast in sound. This is due to the greater complexity of the equipment and services required to produce and transmit television programmes—a complexity which is emphasized by the much higher cost per hour brought out in the table above.

In addition to the artists, a television programme may require as many as four cameras, each with its attendant crew; it needs costumes, scenery, and lighting which in turn call for the services of make-up experts, wardrobe assistants, designers, carpenters, painters, scene shifters, and lighting engineers. The producer has floor managers to co-ordinate the activities of all these workers, none of whom is required for a sound broadcast, and much more rehearsal is required than would be necessary for a similar programme on sound. The engineering services which are called for to transmit a television programme are highly technical and the special cables which link the studios with the transmitters cost about two and a half times as much as the whole sound network of lines.

Whilst these are the main factors which account for the higher cost of television programmes when compared with sound, expenditure on the Television Service increased during the year due to the increase of 421 in programme hours, mainly as a result of the additional hour's programme from 6 to 7 p.m. which commenced in February 1957, and to the effect of competition. The full effect of the latter factor will be appreciated when it is realized that during 1957-8 programmes, at £1,730 per hour, accounted for fifty per cent of revenue expenditure but in 1954-5, the last year before competition, at £852 per hour programme costs were just under half the present cost and represented only forty per cent of the total expenditure.

The sound services were re-organized in the autumn of 1957 when new programme schedules, designed to meet modern conditions, were introduced. As a result it has been possible to restrict the rise in the cost of the service to just under two and a half per cent in spite of the general trend of rising costs which continued throughout the year.

The External Services

The output of the External Broadcasting services increased from 29,561 hours in the previous year to 30,077 hours. This was the result of a number of changes recommended in the White Paper on Overseas Information Services, Command 225, which involved a reduction in the service to Western Europe and an increase in broadcasts to the Middle East. The cost of the External Broadcasting services in 1957-8, after excluding the cost of Monitoring and Civil Defence, was £176 per hour, an increase of only £9 an hour over the previous year. While financial stringency has tended to keep down the cost of the External Services by imposing the utmost economy in their operation, they are, by their nature, comparatively inexpensive to produce in comparison with Sound Broadcasting. A high proportion of the foreign language programmes consists of news and talks which are prepared by staff, and even in those Services which provide entertainment there is a higher proportion of the spoken word and programmes are repeated several times during a twenty-four-hour period. The technical and administrative resources of the Corporation are used by all its services, but the charge to the External Services is limited to a sum representing the additional costs actually caused by adding these services to the domestic services, and is not as high as it would be if the External Services had to provide their own technical and administrative organization.

WEATHER FORECASTS

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Air Ministry, originates weather forecasts broadcast in BBC sound and television programmes.

The Central Forecasting Station at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, supplies most of the bulletins; regional forecasts come from the Meteorological offices in the regions concerned.

(a) **Land areas: London and Regional Home Services**—GENERAL AND DISTRICT FORECASTS AND OUTLOOK UNTIL MIDNIGHT. *Times are clock-time*
Sundays: Four-minute bulletins at 07-55 hrs, 08-55 hrs, 12-55 hrs, and 17-55 hrs on Home Services.

Weekdays: Four-minute bulletins at 06-55 hrs, 07-55 hrs, 12-55 hrs, 17-55 hrs, and 23-03 hrs on Home Services.

In **Television** two daily weather reports of approximately 3 minutes: (1) in the early part of the evening, a talk on prevailing conditions by a Meteorological Office forecaster, illustrated with charts; (2) before the close-down of the Television Service, usually about 11 p.m., a forecast read by an announcer.

Also, Sunday 2 p.m., a five-minute weather report and forecast including information for farming interests. It is usually a twenty-four hour forecast, of longer range when circumstances permit.



How the United Kingdom is divided for regional broadcasts (land areas).

(b) **Sea Areas: Light Programme** (1,500 metres only)—SHIPPING FORECAST.

Times are clock-time except where indicated otherwise

Sundays: Five-minute bulletins at 06:45 hrs (GMT) and 11:55 hrs, and two-minute bulletins at 17:58 and midnight.

Weekdays: Five-minute bulletins at 06:45 hrs (GMT), 13:40 hrs, and two-minute bulletins at 17:58 hrs and midnight.

The five-minute bulletins consist of a gale warning summary, general forecast for next twenty-four hours, coastal sea area forecasts for next twenty-four hours, and latest observations from some coastal stations. The Light Programme is interrupted at programme breaks on or near the hour during the hours of broadcasting for gale warnings.



Boundaries of the coastal sea areas in the shipping forecasts.

GREENWICH TIME SIGNALS

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

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

International co-operation can materially assist in the solution of many problems in broadcasting; and for some of them it is indispensable. The BBC enjoys a wide range of close contacts and working relationships with broadcasting organizations all over the world, and takes an active part in the work of international meetings contributing to the development of broadcasting.

European Broadcasting Union

The international organization in Western Europe which embraces the whole field of sound and television broadcasting, and of which the BBC is a prominent member, is the European Broadcasting Union. Arising out of the political division of Europe which followed the end of the second world war, the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) was established in 1950 with its administrative headquarters at Geneva and its technical centre in Brussels. It has twenty-eight active members among the broadcasting organizations in the European zone and sixteen associate members mostly from outside Europe, including the U.S.A. and most of the nations of the Commonwealth. The BBC provided the first President of the Union in 1950, and again in 1955 the Director-General of the BBC, Sir Ian Jacob, was elected to that office. The EBU meets every year in general assembly, and one of its members acts as host organization.

These meetings, which provide opportunities for the exchange of views and information, and those of the various committees which consider special questions in detail, have resulted in valuable co-operation among members on their many common problems in the programme, technical, and legal fields. A member of the Engineering Division of the BBC is Chairman of the Technical Committee.

The Union maintains a Technical Monitoring Station, where frequency measurements and other observations on broadcasting stations can be carried out at Jurbise-Masnuv, near Mons. The EBU is responsible for the co-ordination of the programme, legal and technical aspects of Eurovision, and operates the switching centre in Brussels.

Commonwealth Associations

Within the Commonwealth the BBC is, of course, closely associated with the broadcasting organizations in the sister countries and in the colonies (*see pages 48, 136-7, and 158-160*).

The fourth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference will be held in New Delhi in 1959.

Other International Bodies

The BBC also participates in the work of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), a specialized agency of the United Nations with its headquarters in Geneva. It is a union of sovereign countries or groups of territories which maintains and develops co-operation to improve and rationalize telecommunications of all kinds. Conferences are held and the Union issues agreements and recommendations on frequency allocations and technical and operating standards. Whenever broadcasting interests are involved the Corporation has representatives on United Kingdom committees and at conferences, either as members of a United Kingdom delegation or as independent observers.

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

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 inter-

national meetings and publishes information and recommendations on matters specially related to the control and suppression of interference caused by electrical equipment. The Corporation is represented on the U.K. committee and delegation concerned.

The BBC also has long-established relations with the United Nations Radio Division, with the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), and with the Council of Europe.

European Television Programme Exchanges

The relay to television screens in Britain of a fete in Calais on 27 August in 1950, arranged as an outside broadcast by BBC engineers and programme directors, was the first example of direct international television. At that time there were fewer than 500,000 sets in Britain. The viewers who looked at those scenes outside Calais Town Hall were watching the beginnings of the development of Eurovision as we know it today.

Before an exchange of programmes could take place the problem of receiving continental pictures on the different British 405-line system had to be solved. The conversion of television pictures from one set of standards to another was achieved by BBC and French engineers in 1952, and enabled British viewers to see television pictures from Paris for the first time. (Recently the BBC has developed an improved converter which converts incoming pictures on 819 or 625-line standards to the British 405-line standard, and also converts outgoing pictures from the United Kingdom from 405 lines to 625 lines without any noticeable alteration in the quality of the pictures.)

In June of 1953 came the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, the greatest single event ever to have been televised. For the first time pictures left Britain to be seen in other countries. Viewers in France, Holland, and Western Germany were witnesses of this historic occasion, which gave Britain a total television audience which has never been surpassed.

The Coronation gave great impetus to the development of television in Britain and on the continent. It pointed to new ways for Eurovision.

By the summer of 1954 there were about three and a half million sets in the United Kingdom and in that summer the first exchange of programmes between European networks took place. Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy took part.

By this time the co-ordination of such exchanges had been entrusted to the European Broadcasting Union, to which all the participating broadcasting organizations belong. The complicated technical arrangements and programme plans are prepared in advance by the Technical Centre of the Union in Brussels and the Administrative Office in Geneva. An International Technical Co-ordination Centre has been established in Brussels, where technical supervision of all except the simplest exchanges is carried out and the switching of the vision, sound, and control lines is performed.

In September 1955 a cable link was opened between London and Dover which made it possible for the BBC to join the European networks of all participating European countries on a permanent basis.

Since then there has been a regular flow of programmes, arranged with the help and equipment of the BBC and the various European television organizations. The Queen's visits to France and Denmark in 1957 and Holland in 1958 were reported direct by the television camera. Viewers in Britain have even been taken by live cameras to the bed of the Mediterranean, and have seen many of the major international sporting events from places as far apart as Bratislava and Paris, Frankfurt and Vienna, Brussels and Stockholm. These events included European and World Ice Skating Championships, World Ski Championships, International Football matches and the World Cup Football Championships. On New Year's Eve, 1957, the first live 'Round Europe' programme was jointly produced and transmitted simultaneously by all networks on the Eurovision link. Each network contributed one item and the

overall production was handled by a BBC producer who directed the programme from a central control room at Brussels.

Television history was made on 14 July 1958 when the Bastille Day celebrations in Algiers were seen by viewers in Britain. Pictures transmitted in Algiers were received on equipment in an aircraft flying 18,000 feet over the Mediterranean, retransmitted from the aeroplane for reception at two points near Marseilles and Bordeaux for injection into the French television network and for distribution over the Eurovision network.

The rapid growth of Eurovision can be gauged from the fact that in the last three months of 1955 the BBC received seven programmes from Europe. In the same quarter only two years later the BBC received forty-six programmes, or inserts to programmes. Not only that; Britain sent out nineteen programmes to Europe. In the first quarter of 1958 the BBC received sixty-eight programmes or inserts to programmes and sent out thirty items.

One of the principal ways in which the BBC uses Eurovision is to provide inserts into news and current affairs programmes. The weekly television programme, 'Panorama', constantly uses Eurovision to add up-to-date facts on international affairs, thus justifying its role as the programme which opens the window on the world.

Work is now proceeding on the installation of a permanent two-way radio link across the English Channel to be operated by the Post Office in conjunction with the French PTT. This permanent link, replacing the present temporary arrangement operated by the BBC and RTF jointly, is expected to be ready in February 1959.



The weekly television series starring Jack Warner as P.C. George Dixon in 'Dixon of Dock Green'. P.C. George Dixon is seen here 'on the beat' up against the ever-present problem of parking the car. Timing the waiting period is a genuine member of the Metropolitan Police.

BBC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

THESE FIGURES DO NOT

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM



SOUND ONLY **£1**
6,494,960

LICENCES

COMBINED
£3+£1 EXCISE DUTY
8,090,003



GROSS REVENUE
(EXCLUDING EXCISE DUTY) FOR THE YEAR

£30,839,215

FROM THIS SUM WAS DEDUCTED



BY THE POST OFFICE

£1,931,313



BY THE TREASURY *

£3,610,375

TOTALLING

£5,541,688

LEAVING FOR THE BBC

£25,297,527



OTHER INCOME; INVESTMENTS,
RADIO TIMES, ETC., WAS

£1,102,185

TOTAL INCOME WAS THEREFORE

£26,399,712

SOUND

£12,532,438

**DIVIDED
BETWEEN**

TELEVISION

£13,867,274

*The Licences are shown as in force at 31 March, 1958
In addition to this figure, the Treasury received Excise Duty of some £6,400,000 and
Income Tax £560,750*

1957-58: SOUND AND TELEVISION

(INCLUDE THE EXTERNAL SERVICES)

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

SOUND	TELEVISION
-------	------------



PROGRAMMES

£6,240,777

£5,562,395



ENGINEERING

£2,851,973

£3,870,981



PREMISES, MANAGEMENT,
PENSIONS, ETC.

£2,781,870

£1,715,831



DEPRECIATION

£484,734

£672,723



INCOME TAX

- £13,343

£574,093

TOTAL

£12,346,011

£12,396,023



NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

£383,070

£2,266,573

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

£12,729,081

£14,662,596



THE BBC HAD TO DRAW
ON ITS RESERVES
TO THE EXTENT OF

£196,643

£795,322



A West regional programme that has enthusiastic audiences all over the country is 'Look', produced by the BBC Natural History Unit which, based in Bristol, supplies all services of the BBC with natural history and wild-life programmes. The German wild-life photographer, Heinz Sielmann, who is seen here filming 'red squirrels', has been associated with 'Look' from its earliest days.

ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

MEMBERSHIP OF THE

BBC's ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

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

In 1934 the BBC appointed a *General Advisory Council* of distinguished and representative membership; this Council has been maintained ever since, apart from a break during the war years. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became a statutory requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility for nominating panels to select the members of the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 23-4*).

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

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

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

Individual persons have also from time to time been appointed as advisers to the BBC on particular subjects, but the great bulk of the BBC's consultation is carried out on a day-to-day basis in relation to the needs of the programmes. Consultation on individual programmes and especially with regard to important series of talks or discussions

is very extensive, and brings the BBC into constant touch at different levels with Government departments and national and local organizations covering almost every sphere of the national life.

The membership of the Advisory Councils and Committees is shown on the following pages.

General Advisory Council

as at 1 July 1958

Mr. Norman Fisher (<i>Chairman</i>)	Lady James
The Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., D.L., M.P. (<i>Deputy Chairman</i>)	Mr. Walter James
Sir Donald Allen, O.B.E., M.C.	Sir Lewis Jones, LL.D.
Mr. G. O. Allen	Sir Allen Lane
Dr. W. Greenhouse Allt	Mr. J. H. Lawrie
The Lord Amulree, M.D., F.R.C.P.	Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
Mr. Alan Bullock	Lady Megan Lloyd George, LL.D., M.P.
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.	Miss Esther McCracken
Mr. W. Surrey Dane, C.B.E., M.C.	Professor P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E.
Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E.	Mr. J. C. Masterman, O.B.E.
Mr. L. Farrer-Brown	Sir Charles Morris, LL.D.
Professor T. Finnegan, LL.D.	Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Professor S. G. Raybould
Sir Charles Geddes, C.B.E.	The Lord Rea, O.B.E., D.L.
Mr. F. S. Gentle, C.B.E.	The Very Rev. Robert F. V. Scott, D.D.
The Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, K.C.M.G.	Mrs. Mary Stocks
The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, D.D., Bishop of Manchester	The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. W. Glenvil Hall, M.P.	The Lady Tweedsmuir, M.P.
Mr. Clyde Higgs, M.C.	Professor G. P. Wells, F.R.S.
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, P.R.S.	Mr. R. P. Winfrey, LL.D.
Mr. Frank A. Hoare	Dr. Stephen Young
Dr. John Hunt	The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger, M.P.
Mrs. Elspeth Huxley	Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S.

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

Mr. J. Ritchie McKee, National Governor for Northern Ireland (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mr. David Kennedy
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. (<i>Deputy Chairman</i>)	Miss E. H. Maxwell
Mr. J. C. Beckett	Miss Irene McAleery
Mr. S. S. Dowds	Mr. M. J. McLaughlin
Mr. A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P.	Mrs. Patricia McLaughlin, M.P.
Mr. A. W. Hogg	Captain Peter Montgomery, D.L.
Mrs. Sylvia Kastell	Professor F. H. Newark
	Mr. C. A. Nicholson
	Mr. J. E. Sayers

Midland Regional Advisory Council

Mr. R. P. Winfrey, LL.D. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mr. W. T. Price, M.C.
Mr. David Alston	Mr. W. G. A. Russell
Mr. James Beattie, T.D., D.L.	Mr. R. B. Simpson, O.B.E.
Mrs. C. L. Coxon	Professor W. J. H. Sprott
Mr. Percy V. Howes	Mrs. E. Thomas
Mr. J. L. Jones, M.B.E.	Mr. L. L. Tolley
Mr. F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.	Col. J. M. West, T.D., D.L.
Mr. R. H. Marlow	Mr. R. H. Willatt
Mr. S. H. Newsome	Mrs. D. R. Wilson
Mr. Mervyn Palmer	

North Regional Advisory Council

Lady James (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mr. R. Hoggart
Brigadier A. B. Barton, O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. J. Moores
Mr. J. A. Birch	Lady Morris, O.B.E.
Miss M. Black	Mr. D. O. Sillars
Dr. B. V. Bowden, M.I.E.E.	Mr. G. C. Spencer
Mr. C. H. Brackenbury	Sir Ralph Stevenson, G.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Councillor Mrs. V. Cardno	Mr. O. D. Tannett
Alderman J. J. Cleary	Mr. H. Warr
Mr. L. Highton	

West Regional Advisory Council

Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mrs. L. E. Higman
Alderman J. H. J. Matthews (<i>Deputy Chairman</i>)	Professor H. D. F. Kitto
Mrs. Robert Bernays	Mr. A. Lloyd-Allen
Mr. W. Brimacombe	Mr. J. O. Maisey
Mr. A. E. Brown	Mr. H. R. Priday, O.B.E.
Mr. E. D. R. Eagar	Mr. K. C. H. Rowe, M.B.E.
Mr. R. O. Falla, O.B.E.	Dame Lucile Sayers
Mr. John Garrett	Mr. K. W. L. Steele
Mrs. W. Le Grice	Col. J. W. Weld, O.B.E., T.D.
	Mrs. M. Woodhouse

Central Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, D.D., Bishop of Manchester (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mrs. B. Ridley
The Most Rev. G. J. Gray, the R.C. Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh	The Rev. K. Slack, M.B.E.
The Rev. Derrick A. Greeves	The Rev. A. M. Stockwood
The Rev. F. G. Healey	The Very Rev. Monsignor G. A. Tomlinson
The Rev. Canon E. W. Heaton	The Rev. S. A. Turl
The Most Rev. J. C. Heenan, D.D., the R.C. Archbishop of Liverpool	The Rt. Rev. B. P. Wall, D.D., the R.C. Bishop of Brentwood
The Rev. Dr. John Marsh	The Rev. Austen Williams
	The Rt. Rev. J. L. Wilson, Bishop of Birmingham

Midland Regional Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. L. M. Charles-Edwards, Bishop of Worcester (<i>Chairman</i>)	The Rev. E. Lincoln Minshull
The Very Rev. R. A. Beddoes, Provost of Derby	The Ven. W. A. Parker, Archdeacon of Stafford
The Rev. W. J. Coggan	The Rev. W. Russell Shearer
The Rev. Father J. D. Crichton	The Rev. W. Speirs
The Very Rev. Norman Hook, Dean of Norwich	Miss Eileen Spelman, O.B.E.
The Rev. Professor G. W. H. Lampe, M.C.	The Rev. Canon F. F. Guy Warman
	The Very Rev. Canon H. A. Welch

North Regional Religious Advisory Committee

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The Rev. F. G. Brooks, D.C.L.	The Rev. R. D. E. Gallagher
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Mr. W. Smith Callandar	The Rev. J. McCleery
The Rev. R. G. Clarke	The Very Rev. C. I. Peacocke, Dean of Belfast
The Rev. E. P. M. Elliott	The Rev. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D.

Scottish Religious Advisory Committee

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The Rev. H. O. Douglas	The Rev. Professor A. M. Renwick, D.D., D.Litt.
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The Rev. Principal Pennar Davies	The Rev. J. Gwyn Jones
The Rev. Dr. Maldwyn Edwards	The Rev. R. B. Owen
The Rev. E. Orwig Evans	The Ven. J. Richards Pugh, Archdeacon of Carmarthen
The Rev. J. R. Evans	Dr. J. L. Williams

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The Rev. Harold Bickley	The Rev. Colin Marr
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The Rt. Rev. Christopher Butler, Abbot of Downside	The Rev. J. A. Radford
The Rev. W. H. Alan Cooper	The Rev. D. W. Thompson
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	The Rev. W. Wade

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Sir Emrys Evans, LL.D. (*Chairman*)

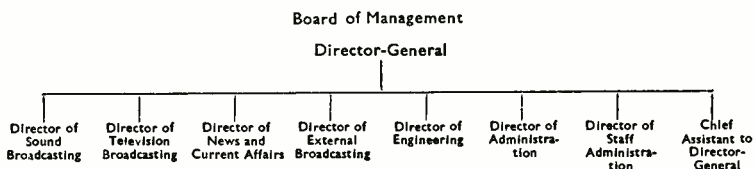
Mr. T. Glyn Davies (*Vice-Chairman*)

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<i>Welsh Secondary Schools Association</i>	Mr. G. C. Diamond, O.B.E.
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<i>National Union of Teachers of Wales</i>	Miss Norah Isaac
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ORGANIZATION, ADDRESSES, AND PUBLICATIONS

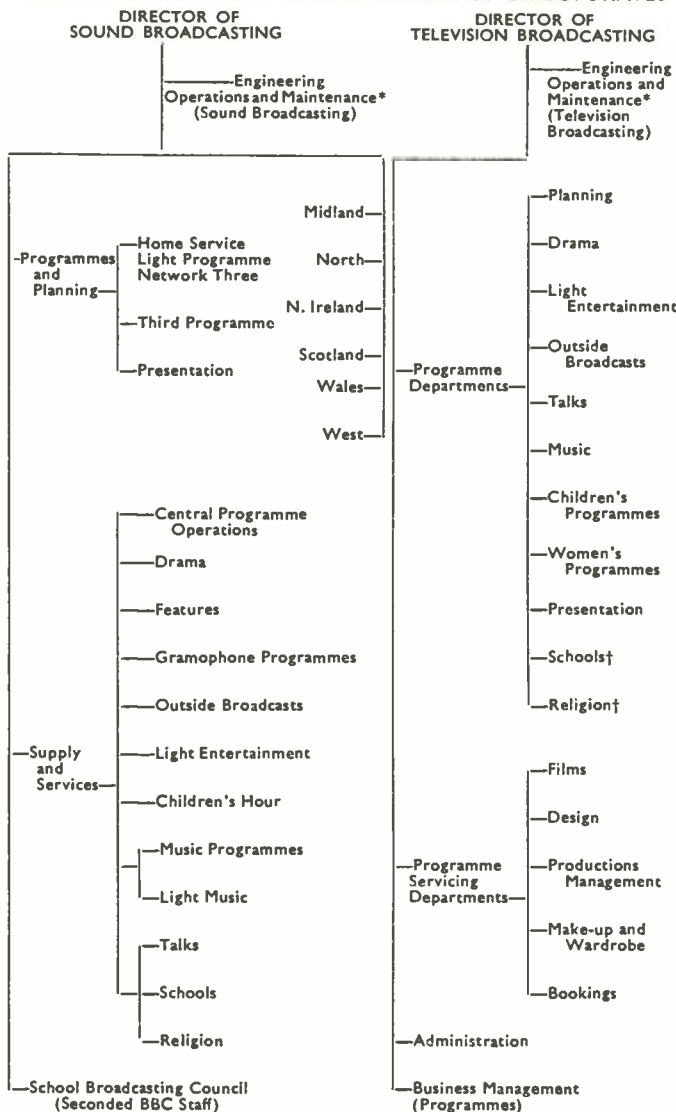
ORGANIZATION AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE CORPORATION

The following Charts are intended to give a broad outline of the way in which the Corporation is organized. The lists of staff which follow after are intended to 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.



Secretary

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING ORGANIZATION OF DIRECTORATES



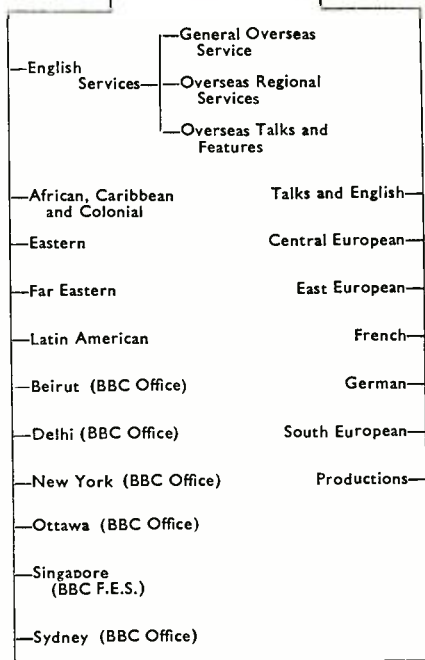
DIRECTOR OF NEWS
AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

- News Division
(Sound and Television)
- Current Affairs Broadcasting
(Sound and Television)

DIRECTOR OF
EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

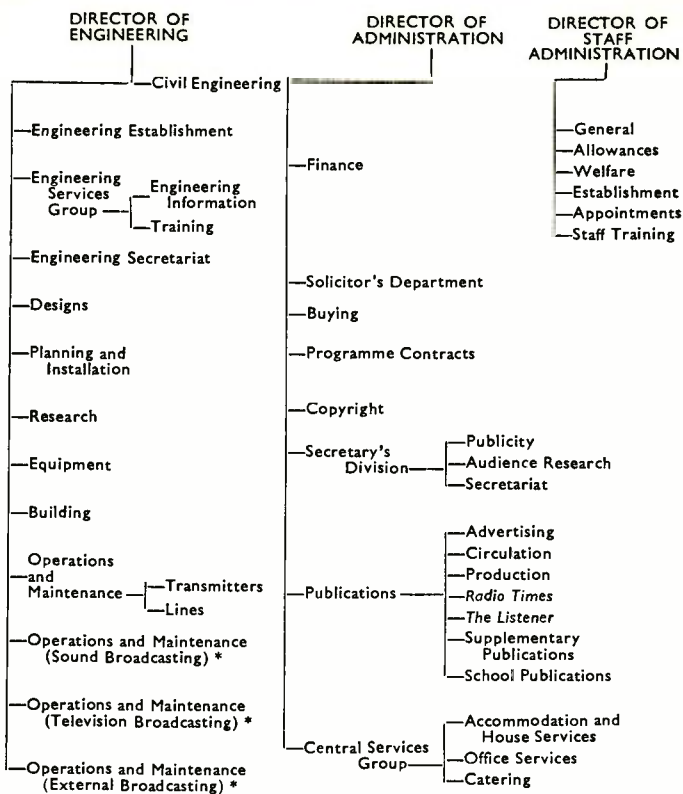
Engineering
Operations and
Maintenance*
(External
Broadcasting)

Overseas Services Monitoring European Services



Transcriptions Audience Research Programme Operations English by Radio External Services News

Overseas and Foreign Relations
Paris Office



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

† Part of School Broadcasting Department and Religious Broadcasting Department which cover Sound and Television Broadcasting.

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

Sir Ian Jacob, K.B.E., C.B.
Mrs. M. Corteen
H. J. G. Grisewood

Sound Broadcasting

Director of Sound Broadcasting
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting
Controller, Programme Organization (Sound)
Head of Sound Broadcasting Administration
Establishment Officer (Sound)
Head of Central Programme Operations
Head of Children's Hour
Head of Drama (Sound)
Head of Features
Head of Gramophone Programmes
Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound)
Head of Light Entertainment (Sound)
Controller, Programme Planning (Sound)
Head of Planning, Home Service
Head of Planning, Light Programme
Controller, Third Programme
Controller, Music
Head of Music Programmes (Sound)
Head of Light Music Programmes (Sound)
Controller, Talks (Sound)
Assistant Controller, Talks (Sound)
Head of Educational Broadcasting
Head of Religious Broadcasting
Secretary, School Broadcasting Council
Head of Presentation (Sound)
Controller, Midland Region
Head of Midland Regional Programmes
Controller, North Region
Head of North Regional Programmes

Controller, Northern Ireland
Head of Northern Ireland Programmes
Controller, Scotland
Head of Scottish Programmes
Controller, Wales
Head of Welsh Programmes
Controller, West Region
Head of West Regional Programmes

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M. M. Dewar, M.B.E.
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R. V. A. George
W. E. Davis
V. H. Gielgud, C.B.E.
L. D. Gilliam, O.B.E.
Miss A. E. Instone
C. F. G. Max-Muller, O.B.E.
P. C. H. Hillyard, O.B.E.
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G. R. Lewin
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F. O. Wade
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J. C. Thornton
J. Scupham
Canon R. McKay
R. C. Steele
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H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.
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R. Stead
B. W. Cave-Browne-Cave,
O.B.E.
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H. W. McMullan
A. Stewart, C.B.E.
R. G. T. Gildard
A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.
Hywel Davies
F. G. Gillard, O.B.E.
A. D. Hawkins

Television Broadcasting

Director of Television Broadcasting
Deputy Director of Television Broadcasting
Controller Programmes, Television
Controller Programme Services, Television

Controller, Television Administration
Business Manager, Television Programmes
Administrative Officer, Television
Establishment Officer, Television
Assistant to Controller Programmes, Television
Head of Programme Planning, Television
Head of Drama, Television
Head of Light Entertainment, Television
Head of Talks, Television
Head of Music Productions, Television

G. C. Beadle, C.B.E.
C. McGivern, C.B.E.
K. Adam
S. J. de Lotbinière, C.V.O.,
O.B.E.
S. G. Williams, O.B.E.
R. H. Waldman
A. M. Andrews
C. L. Page
C. C. Madden, M.B.E.
Mrs. J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.
M. Barry, O.B.E.
E. Maschwitz
R. L. Miall
L. P. Salter

Head of Children's Programmes, Television	O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
Head of Outside Broadcasts, Television	P. H. Dimmock
Head of Television Design	R. Levin, O.B.E.
Head of Films, Television	J. H. Mewett
Editor, Women's Programmes, Television	Miss D. M. Stephens
Presentation Editor, Television	B. C. Rawes, M.B.E.
Productions Manager, Television	B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
Make-up and Wardrobe Manager	Miss J. Bradnock, M.B.E.
Television Booking Manager	S. E. Holland Bennett
Television Liaison	I. Newbiggin-Watts, O.B.E.
<i>News and Current Affairs</i>	
Director of News and Current Affairs	H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.
Chief Assistant to the Director of News and Current Affairs	G. G. Mosley
Head of News and Current Affairs Administration	P. A. Findlay
Editor, News	D. I. Edwards, O.B.E.
Deputy Editor, News	S. C. Hood, M.B.E.
Head of Operations, Newsroom	S. W. Rumsam
Head of Television News	S. W. Smithers
Head of News Talks	E. R. Thompson
Head of Foreign News	A. H. Wigan
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Assistant Director of External Broadcasting	E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
Head of External Broadcasting Administration	C. P. Jubb
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Assistant Controller, European Services	F. L. M. Shepley
Head of German Service	L. M. Fraser, O.B.E.
Head of East European Service	(Vacancy)
Head of South European Service	F. L. M. Shepley
Head of Central European Service	G. Macdonald
Head of European Talks and English Service	G. H. Grettton
Controller, Overseas Services	D. M. Hodson
Assistant Controller, Overseas Services	R. W. P. Cockburn
Head of General Overseas Service	R. E. Gregson
Head of Overseas Regional Services	G. G. Looker
Head of Overseas Talks and Features	A. E. Barker
Head of African, Caribbean, and Colonial Services	S. E. Watrous
Head of Latin American Service	W. A. Tate
Head of Eastern Service	G. Waterfield
Head of Far Eastern Service	E. D. Robertson
Head of External Services Programme Operations	H. G. Venables
Head of External Services News Department	B. Moore
Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations Department	C. Conner
Head of Transcription Service	M. A. Frost
Head of Monitoring Service	J. T. Campbell
Head of European Productions	K. Syrop
French Service Head	E. W. Ashcroft
English by Radio Manager	S. F. Stevens
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Chief Engineer	R. T. B. Wynn, C.B.E.
Deputy Chief Engineer	F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
Head of Engineering Establishment Department	G. Dunkerley
Head of Engineering Services Group	E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
Head of Engineering Information Department	L. W. Turner
Head of Engineering Training Department	K. R. Sturley, Ph.D.
Head of Engineering Secretariat	J. H. D. Ridley

Head of Designs Department

Head of Planning and Installation Department

Head of Research Department

Head of Equipment Department

Head of Building Department

Senior Superintendent Engineer

Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters

Superintendent Engineer, Lines

Controller, Sound Broadcasting Engineering

Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting

Senior Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting

Controller, Television Service Engineering

Superintendent Engineer, Television

Superintendent Engineer Television, London Studios

Superintendent Engineer Television, Regions, and

Outside Broadcasts

Consulting Civil Engineer

A. R. A. Rendall, O.B.E.,
Ph.D.

A. N. Thomas

W. Proctor Wilson, C.B.E.

E. C. Drewe

R. H. S. Howell

E. G. Chadder, O.B.E.

E. F. Wheeler

J. H. Holmes

F. Williams

A. P. Monson

F. Axon, D.C.M.

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D. C. Birkinshaw, M.B.E.

H. W. Baker

T. H. Bridgewater

M. T. Tudsbury, C.B.E.

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Controller, Finance

Chief Accountant

The Solicitor

Secretary

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Head of Audience Research

General Manager, Publications

Editor, *Radio Times*

Editor, *The Listener*

Head of Programme Contracts

Head of Copyright

Head of Buying

Head of Central Services Group

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T. Lochhead, C.B.E.

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E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.

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D. G. Williams

M. P. Ashley

W. L. Streeton, O.B.E.

Miss M. T. Candler, M.B.E.

E. C. French

P. A. Florence, O.B.E.

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Assistant Controller, Staff Administration

Assistant Controller, Staff Administration

(Appointments and Training)

Head of Central Establishment Office

Head of Staff Training

Corporation Medical Adviser

Industrial Relations Officer

J. H. Arkell

J. H. Rowley

O. J. Whitley

D. Hay

C. J. Pennethorne Hughes

Dr. A. F. Whyte, M.B., Ch.B.

H. R. Ginn

BBC Postal Addresses

Telephones :

LONDON

Head Office : Broadcasting House, London, W.1 Langham 4468

Telegrams : Broadcasts, London, Telex

Cables : Broadcasts, London

Television : Television Centre, London, W.12 Shepherds Bush
8030

Television Studios, Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush
London, W.12 1244

Telegrams : Broadcasts, London, Telex

[continued]

LONDON (*continued*)

Publications : 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1 Welbeck 5577
Telegrams : Broadcasts, London, Telex

MIDLAND REGION

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston 4888
 Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15
East Midland Representative : G. Nethercot, Nottingham 44754
 Bentinck Buildings, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham
East Anglia Representative : D. C. Bryson, St. Norwich 28841/2
 Catherine's Close, All Saints' Green, Norwich

NORTH REGION

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester Manchester Central 2931
Newcastle Representative : E. Wilkinson, Broad- Newcastle 20961
 casting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle
Leeds Representative : W. K. Severs, Broadcasting Leeds 31516
 House, 146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds 2
Liverpool Representative : H. R. V. Jordan, Rylands Liverpool Royal 4724
 Buildings, Lime Street, Liverpool, 1

WEST REGION

Broadcasting House, 21/33 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 33052
 Clifton, Bristol 8
Plymouth Representative: (Vacancy) Plymouth 2283
 Broadcasting House, Ingledene, Seymour Road,
 Mannamead, Plymouth
Southampton: South Western House, Southampton Southampton 25010

NORTHERN IRELAND

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

SCOTLAND

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow Western 8844
 Glasgow, W.2
Edinburgh Office: Broadcasting House, 4, 5 and 6 Edinburgh 30111
 Queen Street, Edinburgh
Aberdeen Representative: A. H. S. Paterson, M.B.E., Aberdeen 25233
 M.C., Broadcasting House, Beechgrove
 Terrace, Aberdeen

WALES

Broadcasting House, 38-40 Park Place, Cardiff Cardiff 26231
North Wales Representative: S. Jones, Bron Castell, Bangor 214
 High Street, Bangor, North Wales
West Wales Representative: W. R. Owen, Broad- Swansea 54986
 casting House, 32 Alexandra Road, Swansea

BBC Representatives Overseas

These are in addition to resident News Correspondents in many centres of the world.

U.S.A.

Representative in New York: E. B. Thorne, Circle 7-0656
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cables: Broadcasts, New York

CANADA

Representative in Ottawa: C. J. Curran, Ottawa Central
Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, 6-7331
Ottawa, Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Ottawa
Toronto Address: 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Walnut 5-3311
Ontario, Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Representative in Sydney: J. F. Mudie, M.B.E., B 0657
National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, BM 3894
Australia
Cables: Mudie, Abcom, Sydney

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Representative in New Delhi: M. W. Stephens, Delhi 48009
P.O. Box 109, I.E.N.S. Buildings, Old Mill 46591
Road, New Delhi, India
Cables: Loncalling, Newdelhi

MIDDLE EAST

Representative in Beirut: H. F. Duckworth, Beirut 25658
P.O. Box 3609, Wazzan Building, Phoenicia 23102
Road, Daouk Station, Beirut
Cables: Broadcasts, Beirut

SINGAPORE

BBC Far Eastern Station
Head of Service: C. P. Albany, Singapore
P.O. Box 434, Thomson Road Studios, 86321/2
Singapore, Malaya
Cables: Febrocast, Singapore

FRANCE

Representative in Paris: R. H. Scott, Carnot 8672
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris

GERMANY

BBC German Service Representative, Berlin: Berlin 935277
B. S. Smith, 4th Floor, 65/66 Albrecht Achilles
Strasse, Berlin-Halensee

A LIST OF BBC PUBLICATIONS

RADIO TIMES, containing full details of all BBC Television, Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes for the week from Sunday to Saturday, is published in seven editions: every Friday, *4d.* It is available through principal newsagents at local currency rates in most European countries. Annual subscription, including postage, inland and overseas, *28s.*

THE LISTENER publishes a wide selection of broadcast talks together with contributed features, new verse, book reviews, and independent criticism of BBC television and sound programmes: every Thursday, *6d.* Annual subscription inland and overseas, including postage, *37s.* A U.S.A. and Canadian edition is also available at an annual subscription of \$7-50, \$12-50 for two years and \$17-00 for three years.

LONDON CALLING is the weekly air mail programme bulletin for listeners to the BBC's world-wide short-wave broadcasts, including the General Overseas Service programmes. It contains advance broadcast details and programme notes. Annual subscription: *30s.* including air mail postage. U.S.A., Canada and Mexico, *\$4.*

LONDON CALLING EUROPE, weekly, contains details of daily broadcasts in the European Service of the BBC in English and other languages and texts of English by Radio lessons. Annual postal subscriptions (overseas) *5s.* or local equivalent. Edition for French-speaking listeners has additional texts of English lessons: annual subscription *7s. 6d.*

HIER SPRICHT LONDON is a weekly magazine in German containing BBC German and Austrian programmes and the European Service transmissions in English. It includes regular English by Radio lessons. It is obtainable in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland and other continental countries. Subscription rates on application.

ARMCHAIR CRICKET : an illustrated BBC guide to cricket commentaries and broadcasts written by Brian Johnston and Roy Webber. Includes ground plans and glossary of cricket terms. *3s.*

BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS deal with specialized aspects of the work of the BBC's Engineering Division. About six monographs are published yearly at *5s.* each. The annual subscription is *£1.*

BBC TELEVISION: A BRITISH ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT. *2s. 6d.*

MUSIC FOR MILLIONS: illustrated booklet about the BBC Concert Orchestra. *2s.*

SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS, for use in conjunction with BBC School Broadcasts, issued for the Autumn, Spring, and Summer terms. Most booklets are *7d.* each. Details can be obtained from the address on page 243.

THE BBC HYMN BOOK (published by the Oxford University Press), for use in studio services and at the Daily Service, contains in all over 500 hymns. Words only, *6s.* net. Full music and words, *15s.* net.

BROADCAST PSALTER (published by the S.P.C.K.): words and music (cloth) 7s. 6d ; words only (cloth) 4s. ; words only (paper) 2s.

NEW EVERY MORNING: the book of Daily Services for Broadcasting. Stiff covers, 5s. Paper covers, 2s. 6d. Welsh edition (stiff covers) 3s. 6d.

THE STORY OF THE BBC: an illustrated booklet giving a general picture of the BBC's television and sound radio services. 2s. 6d.

THE STORY OF THE PROMS tells the story of these unique concerts from their inception. Fully illustrated, 2s. 6d.

ULSTER SINCE 1800: Vol. I (3s. 6d.) containing twelve broadcast talks, surveys Ulster's political and economic progress; Vol. II (6s.) containing twenty-two talks—the story of the people of Ulster since 1800.

READING CASES to hold the current copy of *Radio Times*, 4s., *The Listener*, 6s.

WOMEN'S TELEVISION NOTES FOLDER: to hold *Radio Times* supplements. 2s. 6d.

MRS. DALE'S DIARY. Published for 1959 by Waterlow and Sons Limited. De luxe bound edition, leather, 7s. 9d ; ordinary edition, leather 6s. 3d., Linson bound, 3s. 9d.

Other publications are issued from time to time. For details and for specimen copies of the weekly journals please write to BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Average weekly NET SALES of RADIO TIMES and THE LISTENER

	Radio Times	The Listener		Radio Times	The Listener
1927	851,657	—	1942	2,718,654	89,583
1928	977,589	—	1943	3,181,095	102,744
1929	1,147,571	27,773	1944	3,679,859	119,774
1930	1,334,063	33,803	1945	4,058,650	129,368
1931	1,575,151	37,586	1946	5,202,937	137,834
1932	1,825,951	38,087	1947	6,237,926	142,236
1933	1,962,047	42,627	1948	7,092,280	150,730
1934	2,155,371	50,670	1949	7,765,361	151,350
1935	2,456,764	52,379	1950	8,108,431	148,217
1936	2,628,757	50,626	1951	7,880,718	137,910
1937	2,821,597	48,180	1952	7,717,501	130,093
1938	2,880,747	50,478	1953	7,903,969	133,105
1939	2,588,433	49,692	1954	8,223,612	137,826
1940	2,302,399	58,554	1955	8,800,715	133,601
1941	2,282,422	80,205	1956	8,591,378	122,751
			1957	8,259,371	120,928

Figures of recent sales of School Broadcasting pupils' pamphlets: page 108

SOME NOTABLE BBC DATES

1922

- 1 Nov 10s. broadcast receiving licence introduced
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)
- 15 Nov Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations opened
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station opened

1923

- 13 Feb Cardiff (5WA) station opened
- 6 Mar Glasgow (5SC) station opened
- 28 Sep First issue of *Radio Times* published
- 10 Oct Aberdeen (2BD) station opened
- 30 Dec First Continental programme contributed by landline from Radiola, Paris
- 31 Dec First broadcast of chimes of Big Ben to usher in the New Year

1924

- 23 Apr First broadcast speech by King George V from the opening of the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley
- 1 May Edinburgh (2EH) relay station opened
- 11 Jun Liverpool (6LV) relay station opened
- 8 Jul Leeds-Bradford (2LS) relay station opened
- 21 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) high-power station opened for experimental purposes
- 15 Aug Hull (6KH) relay station opened
- 14 Sep Belfast (2BE) station opened
- 16 Sep Nottingham (5NG) relay station opened
- 9 Nov Dundee (2DE) relay station opened
- 21 Nov Stoke-on-Trent (6ST) relay station opened
- 12 Dec Swansea (5SX) relay station opened

1925

- 27 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) transferred to Daventry (first BBC long-wave transmitter)
- 16 Oct Special weekly broadcasts to the Continent began from Daventry (5XX)

1926

- 26 May First broadcast from the House of Lords—speeches at the banquet of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, including one by the Prince of Wales and one by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill
- 31 Dec The British Broadcasting Company dissolved

1927

- 1 Jan The British Broadcasting Corporation constituted under Royal Charter for ten years
- 21 Aug Daventry (5GB) experimental transmitting station opened for alternative programmes in the Midlands
- 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station opened for experimental broadcasts to Empire.

- 1928
 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental television transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry
- 1929
 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published
 21 Oct Brookmans Park transmitting station opened, marking the beginning of the Regional scheme
- 1930
 21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of the opening by King George V of the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords
- 1932
 2 May Broadcasting House, London, opened
 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)
 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934
 7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936
 2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated
 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.R.H. Prince Edward
- 1937
 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
 12 May Coronation of King George VI: first outside broadcast by Television Service
- 1938
 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939
 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
 14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
 24 May First and only time Derby televised
 4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began (Portuguese discontinued 9 August 1957)
 1 Aug English Service for Europe began
 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services
 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war

1939

- 5 Sep Hungarian Service began
- 7 Sep Polish Service began
- 8 Sep Czechoslovak Service began
- 15 Sep Rumanian and Yugoslav Services began
- 30 Sep Greek Service began
- 20 Nov Turkish Service began

1940

- 7 Feb Bulgarian Service began
- 12 Feb Swedish Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 18 Mar Finnish Service began
- 9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 Apr Dutch Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 May Hindustani Service began (now Hindi and Urdu Services)
- 10 Aug Maltese Service began
- 2 Sep Burmese Service began
- 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Nov Albanian Service began
- 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
- 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
- 28 Dec Persian Service began

1941

- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
- 27 Apr Thai Service began
- 2 May Malay Service began
- 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyü Service began
- Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
- 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
- 11 Oct Bengali Service began

1942

- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English

1943

- 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (discontinued 14 September 1957)
- 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
- 4 Jul Japanese Service began

1944

- 27 Feb General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 December 1945)

1945

- 29 Jul Light Programme introduced

- 1946
- 24 Mar Russian Service began
 - 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)
 - 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for sound; licence for television and sound introduced at £2
 - 7 Jun Television Service resumed
 - 29 Sep Third Programme introduced
- 1947
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
- 1948
- 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference
- 1949
- 3 Apr Urdu Service began
 - 30 Oct Hebrew Service (for Israel), and Indonesian Service began
 - 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television transmitting station opened
- 1950
- 26 Jan Hindustani Service renamed Hindi Service
 - 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
 - 30 Sep First 'live' air to ground television broadcast (from an aircraft in flight)
- 1951
- 8 Apr Third Programme Daventry transmitter opened
 - 6 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Banquet to King Haakon of Norway
 - 13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began
 - 12 Oct Holme Moss television transmitting station opened
 - 15 Oct First television election address—given by Lord Samuel
- 1952
- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
 - 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
 - 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television transmitting station opened
 - 21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
 - 5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks experiment)
 - 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
 - 8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris
 - 15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened
- 1953
- 1 May Pontop Pike and Glencairn temporary television transmitting stations opened
 - 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
 - 15 Jun Television relayed from ship at sea for the first time during the Royal Naval Review
 - 20 Dec Temporary television transmitting station near Douglas (Isle of Man) opened

- 1954
- 27 Jan Television Centre (White City site) first brought into use
 - 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3
 - { 6 Jun First European exchange of television programmes with
 - 4 Jul eight countries taking part
 - 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television transmitting station opened

1955

- 1 Feb Norwich television transmitting station opened
- 2 May First v.h.f. sound broadcasting transmitting station opened at Wrotham
- 21 Jul Divis television transmitting station opened (replacing Glencairn in Northern Ireland, *see* 1.5.53)
- 15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed
- 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 3 Oct Les Plâtons (Channel Islands) television transmitting station opened
- 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace
- 12 Oct Meldrum television transmitting station opened (replacing Redmoss, near Aberdeen, *see* 14.12.54)
- 15 Nov Pontop Pike television transmitting station completed (*see* 1.5.53)
- 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe v.h.f. transmitting stations opened (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only)

1956

- 18 Mar Divis v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 28 Mar Crystal Palace television transmitting station opened replacing Alexandra Palace
- 29 Mar Meldrum v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
- 22 May North Hessary Tor television transmitting station completed (*see* 17.12.54)
- 11 Jun Rowridge television transmitting station completed (*see* 12.11.54)
- 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea
- 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
- 7 Aug North Hessary Tor v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 14 Oct Blaen-plwyf temporary v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
- 5 Nov Sandale temporary television transmitting station opened
- 10 Dec Holme Moss v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield v.h.f. transmitting station began test transmissions on reduced power

1956

22 Dec Wenvoe and Norwich v.h.f. transmitting stations began test transmissions on reduced power

1957

30 & Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both Houses of Parliament

13 Mar Hausa Service began

31 Mar Arabic Service doubled to 9½ hours a day and rebroadcast on medium waves from a transmitter in the Middle East

29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent v.h.f. transmitting station opened (*see* 14.10.56)

30 Apr Sutton Coldfield and Norwich v.h.f. transmitting stations came into full service (*see* 20 and 22.12.56)

4 Jun Rowridge v.h.f. transmitting station opened

27 Jun Swahili Service began

18 July Somali Service began

1 Aug Sound and television combined licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)

16 Aug Rosemarkie television transmitting station opened

24 Sep BBC Television for schools began

28 Oct Bristol temporary v.h.f. transmitting station opened (Third Programme only)

29 Oct First BBC unattended Television studio brought into use at St. Stephen's House opposite the House of Commons

11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace

30 Nov Kirk o'Shotts v.h.f. transmitting station opened

9 Dec Sandale television transmitting station completed (*see* 5.11.56)

12 Dec Douglas (Isle of Man) television transmitting station completed (*see* 20.12.53)

18 Dec Londonderry television transmitting station opened. Crystal Palace television transmission station completed (*see* 28.3.56)

25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on sound)

1958

13 } Jan Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)

14 }
9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) v.h.f. transmitting station opened (temporarily North Home Service only)

8 Apr First public demonstration of VERA (Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus) for magnetic recording of television pictures, first programme use 14 April

21 Apr Dover television transmitting station opened

5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace

14 Jul Folkestone (experimental) television transmitting station opened (first BBC low-power 'translator' station)

18 Aug Sandale v.h.f. transmitting station opened

12 Oct Rosemarkie v.h.f. transmitting station opened

**Texts of
Royal Charter, Licence and Agreement**

copy of a new **CHARTER OF INCORPORATION**
granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation dated 1 July 1952
and of a **LICENCE AND AGREEMENT**
between H.M. Postmaster General and the British Broadcasting
Corporation dated 12 June 1952
and the copy of an **AGREEMENT** (Supplemental to a
Licence and Agreement)
between H.M. Postmaster General and the British Broadcasting
Corporation dated 1 February 1957

CHARTER

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the
British Dominions beyond the Seas **QUEEN**, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

Whereas on the twentieth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand
nine hundred and twenty-six by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, Our Royal Pre-
decessor His Majesty King George the Fifth granted unto the British Broadcasting
Corporation (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') a Charter of Incorporation:

And Whereas on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplementary
Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

And Whereas it has been represented to Us by Our right trusty and right well beloved
Cousin and Counsellor **HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL
DE LA WARR**, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation
should be continued for a period of ten years from the first day of July One thousand
nine hundred and fifty-two:

And Whereas it has been made to appear to Us that some twelve and a half million
persons in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel
Islands and the Isle of Man have taken out licences to instal and work apparatus for
wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

And Whereas in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evi-
dences 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 entertain-
ment, We believe it to be in the interests of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and

elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Corporation should continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such non-exclusive licences and such agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

NOW KNOW YE that We by Our Royal Prerogative and of Our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion do by this Our Charter for Us Our Heirs and Successors will, ordain and declare as follows:—

INCORPORATION

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

TERM OF CHARTER

2. THIS Charter shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force for the term of ten years from that date.

OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

3. THE objects of the Corporation are as follows:—

(a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places oversea (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').

(b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and instal additional wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work and use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid and for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes, and for the reception (as opposed to the emission) of message and other communications conveyed by other methods of wireless telegraphy.

(c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work or use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid.

(d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General a non-exclusive Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe, and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.

(e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.

(f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the

Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, to equip and work or use such properties for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General, and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, install, equip and work or use wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods of wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated; and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.

(h) To do all or any of the following things in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, that is to say, to provide, erect, equip and instal, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of, such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.

(i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.

(j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute, with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.

(k) To organize, provide or subsidize concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation of for any purpose incidental thereto, subject to the prior approval of Our Postmaster General in the case of any public concert or public entertainment, that is to say, any concert or entertainment for admission to which a charge is made to the members of the audience.

(l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.

(m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, including literary, musical and artistic works, plays, songs, gramophone and other records, and news, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.

(n) To produce, manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire films, gramophone and other records, and material and apparatus for use in connection with films and such records, and to employ such films, records, material and apparatus in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto and to sell, rent or otherwise dispose of such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to 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 £1,000,000, and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £10,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.

(v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

(w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

POWER TO ACQUIRE LAND

4. We do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, licence, authorise and enable the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation to purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and, subject to the prior consent in writing

of Our Postmaster General to each purchase or acquisition, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in other countries or places and to hold all or any such lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein in perpetuity or on lease or otherwise and from time to time to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose of or deal with the same or any part thereof. And we do hereby also for Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant Our Licence to any person or persons and any body politic or corporate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or wheresoever else the same may be required to assure in perpetuity or otherwise or to demise to or for the benefit of the Corporation any lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever.

RESTRICTION ON OVERSEAS CONCESSIONS

5. THE Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place oversea, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

CONSTITUTION

6.—(1) THE following persons shall be the Governors of the Corporation during the period beginning on the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and ending on the thirty-first day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, or in such earlier date as may be directed by Us in Council, namely—

Our right trusty and well beloved Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and Arthur William Baron Tedder. Our trusty and well beloved John Adamson Esquire, Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor David John Baron Clydesmuir, Our trusty and well beloved Barbara Wootton wife of George Wright Esquire, Ivan Arthur Rice Stedeford Esquire and Francis Williams Esquire.

(2) The said Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and the said Arthur William Baron Tedder are hereby nominated to be respectively the Chairman of the Corporation and the Vice-Chairman thereof during the said period.

(3) The number of Governors during the said period shall be not more than seven and not less than five, and during that period any vacancy among the Governors, if filled, shall be filled and any further nominations of a Governor to be the Chairman of the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation shall be made by Us in Council.

7.—(1) FROM the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1) of the last foregoing article the Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times from the end of the said period include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Scotland and his close touch with Scottish opinion; a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Wales and his close touch with Welsh opinion; and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Northern Ireland and his close touch with Northern Irish opinion. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

8.—(1) A RETIRING Governor, whether appointed by or pursuant to article 6 or pursuant to article 7 of this Our Charter, shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of salary in return for their services, the respective sums following, that is to say:—

The Chairman—£3,000 a year;

The Vice-Chairman—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Scotland—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Wales—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Northern Ireland—£600 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, £1,000 a year;

Each other Governor—£600 a year;

or such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order in substitution for the said sums or any of them or for any previously substituted sums or sum. Every such sum shall accrue from day to day and be apportionable accordingly.

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(3) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof)—

(a) If he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Postmaster General resign his Governorship;

(b) If his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;

(c) If he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;

(d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;

(e) If he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of the Corporation and the Corporation shall resolve that his office be vacated.

(4) As soon as may be reasonably practicable after a vacancy among the Governors has arisen or at a convenient time before such a vacancy will arise, the vacancy or approaching vacancy, and, if it involves the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of the Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland.

9.—(1) THE Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer authorized by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions—

(a) In addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;

(b) The quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Postmaster General may from time to time in writing prescribe;

(c) Subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;

(d) Any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him, and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.

(4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Corporation may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

GENERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

10.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the business and affairs of the Corporation and all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and not less than thirty nor more than fifty members selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

11. THE Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide. Each such committee shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

12.—(1) THE Corporation shall establish as soon as reasonably practicable in accordance with the provisions of this article, for the purposes in this article mentioned, two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council, to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) eight members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, five of such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit; and three of such persons shall be selected in such manner as the panel of the General Advisory Council consider appropriate as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned. For the filling of vacancies persons shall be so selected as to maintain the aforesaid proportion among the members. The eight members of the

Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit, and each such member shall be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of not less than one year from the date of his retirement. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the functions following—

(a) the function of controlling the policy and the content of the programmes of that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provide primarily for reception in the country for which the Council are established, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes of Our People in that country;

(b) such other functions in relation to the said Service as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon them; and

(c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in the country for which the Council are established;

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to—

(a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts and of broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and

(b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due coordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and whenever in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

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

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of the proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part

thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

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

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

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

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

13.—(1) THE Corporation shall as soon as reasonably practicable appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among the members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be not less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) Each Advisory Council shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

(7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council (including functions of any sub-committee appointed by the Council).

(8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) or of any sub-committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(9) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall devolve upon the Controller, Northern Ireland, and upon the Controller of each Region powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes.

(10) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council and make such adjustments, if any, as may be appropriate in the powers devolved upon the Controller, Northern Ireland.

ORGANIZATION

14.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint one or at its discretion two or more chief executive officers, who shall be called the Director-General or the Joint Directors-General of the Corporation, and may if it thinks fit appoint one or more Assistant Directors-General of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall appoint such other officers and such staff at it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(3) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the Director-General or Joint Directors-General and for any Assistant Director-General or Assistant Directors-General and for the other offices and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 12 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

15.—(1) IT shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organization appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organization of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for—

(a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and

(b) the discussions of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour and National Service.

PROVISION DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW OF SERVICES

16. THE Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required—

(a) To provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation;

(b) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and extend the Television Services, with due regard to the special problems which they present;

(c) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and use, so far as the Corporation may be authorized so to do by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General, frequencies of more than thirty megacycles a second with a view to extending the coverage or improving the strength or quality generally or in any areas or area of the Corporation's broadcasting transmissions in the Home Sound Services or any of them.

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

FINANCIAL

18.—(1) THE Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required—

(a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;

(b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that moneys borrowed in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed for repayment of moneys borrowed for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this Article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

RESERVE FUNDS

19.—(1) WE do hereby declare that in the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient (after taking account of the estimated value for purposes of redemption of any assets acquired or to be acquired or additions or improvements made or to be made by means of the money so borrowed or raised), to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall likewise set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums (if any) as are requisite and proper (after taking into account provision made as aforesaid for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised), to meet depreciation or to renew any property of the Corporation and such sums may be applied for the purposes aforesaid from time to time in such manner as the Corporation shall determine: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any purpose.

(3) The moneys set aside as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article may be used to repay moneys borrowed or raised or may be invested in Trustee securities and accumulated as a sinking fund for the said purpose or may be applied in any expenditure which is in the nature of capital expenditure.

(4) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such other sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

20.—(1) THE accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors, who shall be a chartered accountant or chartered accountants approved by Our Postmaster General.

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

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 12 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

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

GENERAL

21.—(1) THE Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any advisory sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such advisory sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any advisory sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such advisory sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

(4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorized for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be the Director-General or a Joint Director-General or any other officer duly authorized as such by the Corporation.

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

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

23. AND We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term of ten years the business so to be carried on by the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under One or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorize the continuance of the said business under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

DISSOLUTION AND WINDING-UP

24. IT shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

25. UPON the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation, and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

GENERAL DECLARATION

26. LASTLY We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Our Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, standing.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster the first day of July in the first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

(L.S.)

NAPIER.

LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR, Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part :

WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of its carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands :

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further term of ten years from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two subject to such provisions and conditions as may to Her Majesty seem fit :

AND WHEREAS the Corporation has applied to the Postmaster General for a further licence authorizing the Corporation to continue to use its existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish instal and use additional stations and apparatus and granting unto the Corporation other facilities :

AND WHEREAS the Postmaster General has agreed to grant to the Corporation the further licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed :

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires—

(a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

'Air Council' means the Council established by the Air Force Constitution Act 1917 ;

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy ;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act ;

'Army Council' means the Secretary of State for War in Council ;

'Armsignalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between units of Her Majesty's Forces, between any unit of Her Majesty's Forces and any wireless telegraph station or between any Army Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station ;

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

'broadcast receiving licences' means licences issued by the Postmaster General for the establishment, installation, working or use of wireless telegraph stations (not being broadcast relay exchange stations) or apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board ships or aircraft for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter sent from authorised broadcasting stations for general reception in sound or for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter so sent for general reception in visual images with sound or for both of those purposes ;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Atlantic City on the second day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven and the Service Regulations made thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof ;

'messages' includes other communications ;

'Naval signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless tele-

graphy between two or more ships of Her Majesty's Navy, between ships of Her Majesty's Navy and Naval Stations, or between a ship of Her Majesty's Navy or a British Naval Station and any other wireless telegraph station whether on shore or on board any ship or aircraft;

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

'Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more Government aircraft, between any Government aircraft and any wireless telegraph station or between any Government aerodrome or Air Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means wireless telegraph station;

'telegraph' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Acts 1869;

'wireless telegraph station' means station for wireless telegraphy, which expression shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'wireless telegraphy' has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 to 1926, but shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act.

(b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations herein-after contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term of ten years from and including the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, licence—

(a) to maintain and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands established and installed by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General;

(b) to establish from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional wireless telegraph stations at such places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing and to instal at such stations and work or use for the said purposes apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

(c) to instal from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the existing and the additional stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy at such other places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing in that behalf;

(d) to work or use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting, or receiving—

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in—

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy by the methods aforesaid for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid;

(e) to maintain and work or use existing apparatus for the purpose of receiving messages sent or emitted by any method of telegraphy other than telephony or television, being apparatus installed at existing stations by virtue of licences granted to the Corporation by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and, subject to the prior approval in writing of the Postmaster General in relation to each station, to instal additional apparatus at existing stations and apparatus at additional stations and to work or use such apparatus for the said purpose; and

(f) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the Corporation with wireless telegraph stations licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office as broadcast relay exchange stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay exchange stations programmes broadcast in the Home Services.

3. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation on the financial and all other considerations involved, the Corporation shall establish and work or use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice; and every such station shall be so designed and constructed as to emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second.

4.—(1) At every station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, and the aerial power and directivity, the frequencies and the methods of modulation used for each station shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

5.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be subject to inspection and supervision by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and supervision shall be so made and exercised as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and supervision and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

6. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of all relevant regulations from time to time made, under the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1951 or under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 or the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or under any future Act, in relation to wireless telegraph stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy or otherwise in relation to wireless telegraphy.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. For the purpose of avoiding interference with Naval signalling, Army signalling, and Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling, the Corporation shall act in agreement with the Postmaster General as to conditions of working or using the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any wireless telegraph station established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Postmaster General or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect—

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one wireless telegraph station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so work or use the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be so worked or used by the Corporation as not either directly or indirectly to interfere with the efficient or convenient maintenance, working or use of any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General, whether or not such telegraphic line already existed at the time when the stations or station or apparatus concerned commenced to be worked or used, and so as not to expose any such line to risk of damage or risk of interference with the efficient or convenient working or use thereof.

(2) In case any such telegraphic line of the Postmaster General shall be damaged or the efficient or convenient working or use thereof shall be wholly or partially interrupted or otherwise interfered with, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office shall certify in writing under his hand that such damage, interruption or interference has in his opinion been caused directly or indirectly by the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus or by anything done by or on behalf of the Corporation in relation thereto, the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General all costs which shall be reasonably incurred by him in repairing such damage or obviating such interruption or interference or in removing or altering such telegraphic line so as to restore the same to efficient working order and in adding thereto or substituting therefor either temporarily or permanently any other telegraphic line if the said Engineer-in-Chief shall certify in writing under his hand that in his opinion such addition or substitution is reasonably required in consequence of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use present or future of any of the stations, or any apparatus.

(3) If and whenever the said Engineer-in-Chief shall by writing under his hand certify that by reason of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus it has been necessary for the Postmaster General to place any telegraphic line in a position other than that in which he would otherwise have placed it or to insulate or otherwise protect any telegraphic line, then the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General any additional cost incurred by him on account thereof.

(4) For the purposes of this clause the expression 'telegraphic line' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1878 and the expression 'telegraphic line of the Postmaster General' includes a telegraphic line belong to or worked or used by the Postmaster General or constructed or maintained by him for any Department of Government or other body or person.

11. Persons employed by the Corporation in the conduct of the services who are not, or are not deemed to be, British subjects, shall be so employed on and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General. Any person who is so employed and is not subject to any restriction under the Aliens Order 1920 as to the period of his stay or the employment in which he may engage in the United Kingdom may, if the Corporation think fit, be employed by the Corporation in an established capacity.

12. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorised official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

13. The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorized by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

14. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, or any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any commercial advertisement or sponsored programme: Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as precluding the Corporation (so far only as the licence of the Postmaster General is required) from using for broadcasting purposes without payment or for a reduced payment any concert or theatrical entertainment or any other performance of whatsoever kind given in public, or as precluding the Corporation from announcing the place of performance thereof or the name and description of the performers, or from announcing the number and description of any record broadcast, or from acknowledging any permission granted for so using any such matter.

15.—(1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently on every day (including Sundays) programmes in the Home Sound Services and programmes in the Television Services from such stations and during such hours as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Service respectively in writing prescribe; and programmes in the External Services from such stations as after such consultation the Postmaster General may from time to time so prescribe. The Corporation shall not send programmes in the Home Sound Services or the Television Services except during the hours prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Department in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Department.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (hereinafter called 'the Treasury'), by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services and do such acts and things by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General a royalty or charge of £500 per annum in respect of the wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy from time to time established, installed, worked and used by virtue of the licence hereby granted. The said royalty or charge shall be paid in advance on the first day of July in every year, the first payment to be made on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner herein-after provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as from time to time may be appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the period ending on the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to 85 per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of these presents the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) a sum equal to such additional percentage of the net licence revenue as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such period as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of, or under, broadcast receiving licences, less during the period ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, seven and one-half per centum thereof, and thereafter during each successive period of two years or any residual part thereof such percentage thereof as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consider adequate to cover any expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable for or under broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electromagnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) which will be incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to the broadcasting system.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

18.—(1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done pursuant to clause 15 (5) hereof and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (other than services performed under clause 15 (3) hereof), the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorize.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in subclause (1) of this clause covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

19. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 of these presents shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

20.—(1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient to the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorized by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by subclause (1) of this clause he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 hereof such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General—

(a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

(b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers and otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the royalty or charge payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 hereof as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. The Corporation shall in the execution of these presents observe and fulfil the obligations upon contractors specified in the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the fourteenth day of October nineteen hundred and forty-six, namely:—

1. (a) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for the trade or industry in the district where the work is carried out by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organizations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the trade or industry in the district.

(b) In the absence of any rates of wages, hours or conditions of labour so established the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour which are not less favourable than the general level of wages, hours and conditions observed by other employers whose general circumstances in the trade or industry in which the contractor is engaged are similar.

2. The contractor shall in respect of all persons employed by him (whether in execution of the contract or otherwise) in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract comply with the general conditions required by this Resolution. Before a contractor is placed upon a Department's list of firms to be invited to tender, the Department shall obtain from him an assurance that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has complied with the general conditions required by this Resolution for at least the previous three months.

3. In the event of any question arising as to whether the requirements of this Resolution are being observed, the question shall, if not otherwise disposed of, be

referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision.

4. The contractor shall recognize the freedom of his workpeople to be members of trade unions.

5. The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of a contract display, for the information of his workpeople, in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract, a copy of this Resolution.

6. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Resolution by sub-contractors employed in the execution of the contract, and shall if required notify the Department of the names and addresses of all such sub-contractors.

22.—(1) The Corporation shall not:—

(a) offer to give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

(b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorized officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) hereof in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of the contract) the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

23. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the Licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

24.—(1) In any of the following cases (that is to say):—

(a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently on every day programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or

(b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder, or of any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

(c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for

any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgage or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

25. The Corporation shall at all times indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made against the Crown or any servant or agent of the Crown by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act of the Corporation or its servants or agents licensed or permitted by these presents.

26.—(1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General or any other duly authorized officer of the Post Office and may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being, and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

27. No member of the United Kingdom House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom (see House of Commons (Disqualification) Acts, 1782 and 1801, Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and House of Commons Disqualification (Declaration of Law) Act, 1931).

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by Sir George Ismay, K.B.E., C.B. (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 12 of the Post Office (Amendment) Act 1935) in the presence of

F. E. HICKS,
General Post Office,
London E.C.1,
Civil Servant.

GEORGE ISMAY,
On behalf of Her Majesty's Post-
master General (L.S.)

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW, Governor.
W. J. HALEY, Director-General.

(L.S.)

AGREEMENT

Supplemental to a Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated 1 February 1957

My Lords have had before them an Agreement dated 1 February 1957 between the Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Agreement is supplemental to a Licence and Agreement made 12 June 1952, between the parties (Cmd. 8579) and to two Supplemental Agreements between the same parties dated respectively 19 February 1954 (Cmd. 9089) and 28 June 1954 (Cmd. 9196). The term of the Agreement is from 1 April 1957 until the termination of the Licence.

The new Agreement amends the provision made in the Licence and in the Supplemental Agreement of 28 June 1954 (Cmd. 9196) for the finance of the Home Services (Sound and Television). By this Supplemental Agreement (Cmd. 9196) the Postmaster General was to pay to the Corporation in respect of the year ending 31 March 1955 a sum equal to the net licence revenue less £2,000,000, in respect of each of the two following years a sum equal to the net licence revenue less £2,750,000, and in respect of the remainder of the term of the Licence such sum as My Lords might authorize.

The new Agreement provides that for the purposes of the Home Services (Sound and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in respect of the period beginning 1 April 1957, and ending 31 March 1960, a sum equal to 87½ per cent of the net licence revenue, and during the remainder of the term such sum as My Lords may authorize. The net licence revenue is defined as the gross revenue from broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Isles. Additional sums may be paid to the Corporation if, on representations by the Corporation to the Postmaster General, My Lords are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services during any portion of the term of the Licence.

In all other respects the Licence and Agreement made 12 June 1952 as amended by the Supplemental Agreements dated 19 February 1954 and 28 June 1954 will continue in full force and effect.

My Lords consider the terms of the Supplemental Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorized the Postmaster General to conclude it.

DEED

THIS DEED made the First day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ALFRED ERNEST MARPLES, 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:

SUPPLEMENTAL to (1) A Deed (hereinafter called 'the Licence') made on the Twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General of the one part and the Corporation of the other part being a Licence for the establishment and working of wireless telegraph stations in the British Islands and an agreement in relation to the conduct of broadcasting service by means thereof (2) An Agreement made on the Nineteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, between the same parties and supplemental to the Licence and (3) An Agreement dated the Twenty-eighth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, between the same parties and supplemental to the Licence and to the said Agreement dated the Nineteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN respect of the period after the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, the following clause shall be submitted for Clause 17 of the Licence:—

17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor):

(a) during the period commencing on the First day of April, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, and ending on the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and sixty, a sum equal to Eighty-seven and a half per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof):

(b) thereafter during the continuance of these presents such sum as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on the representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of this Licence the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) such additional sum or sums as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such periods as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(5) 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.'

2. IN all other respects the Licence the said Agreement dated the Nineteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and the said Agreement dated the Twenty-eighth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, shall remain and continue in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and Seal and the Corporation has caused its Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by William Gordon Radley (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 83 of the Post Office Act 1953) in the presence of

J. M. HARPER,
Private Secretary to the
Director-General.

W. G. RADLEY,
On behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

(L.S.)

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

ALEXANDER CADOGAN,
H. G. H. MULHOLLAND, }
IAN JACOB, }
Governors.
Director-General

(L.S.)

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INDEX

- Accounts:** *See* Finance, BBC
Addresses, BBC: *See* Postal addresses, BBC
Administration and organization 133-43, 233-6, 239, 259
Advertising 15, 28-9, 267
Advisory Committees:
 Agricultural 229
 Appeals 129, 229-30
 Music 228
 Religious 83, 227-8
 Scientific 230
Advisory Councils:
 General 23, 225, 226, 256-7
 Regional 24, 38, 225, 226-7, 258-9
Aerials 64, 66, 130, 131
African, Caribbean, and Colonial Services 41, 50, 51, 215
Afrikaans Section, South African Service 39, 245
Agricultural Advisory Committees: *See* Advisory Committees: Agricultural
Albanian Section, East European Service 43, 156, 214, 246
Albert Hall: *See* Royal Albert Hall
Alexandra Palace:
 Colour television experiments 36, 157, 248
 Television News Department 36, 61, 62, 70, 72-3
 Television Service inaugurated 22, 35, 245
 'All Your Own' 106
 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?' 80
Antarctica 159, 180
Anticipation of Debates, Select Committee Report 20
 'Any Answers?' 153
 'Any Questions?' 122, 153
Appeals 129
Appeals Advisory Committees: *See* Advisory Committees: Appeals
Appointment of staff: *See* Staff: Recruitment
Arabic Section, Eastern Service, 42
Audience 52
Date of inauguration 39, 245
Increase in service 249
News bulletins 76
Programme hours 215
Rebroadcasts 50
Archaeology, Television programmes 80, 81
 'Archers, The' 37, 122
Ariel 143
Arkell, J. H. 239
Artists 97, 98, 99, 117, 126, 138-9, 140, 141
Association of Broadcasting Staff 137
 'At Home and Abroad' 75, 78
Atlantic City Convention 132, 263
Audience Research Department 51-2, 119-23
See also Listening panels, Viewing panels
Audiences 22
External Services 41, 43, 44, 46, 50, 51-2, 76
Home Sound Services 32-3, 34, 37, 94-5, 97, 104, 121-2, 146, 147
Studio 127
Television 35, 36, 80, 92, 99, 104, 121, 122-3, 147, 148, 149, 222
Auditions 85, 117, 126, 140
Australian Broadcasting Commission 50
Australia, Programmes for 42, 52, 215
Austrian Section, German Service 43, 246
Balance sheets: *See* Finance, BBC: Balance sheets and accounts
 Balfour, the Earl of 12, 24
 'Ballad of John Axon' 95
 Ballet 87, 88, 212
 'Barlowes of Beddington' 97
 Bayreuth, Relays from 85
 BBC Chorus 138, 139
 BBC Concert Orchestra 86, 88, 89
 BBC Dance Music Festival 98
 BBC Drama Repertory Company 91, 138
 BBC (Malaya) Staff Association 137
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra 89
 BBC Northern Dance Orchestra 89
 BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra 89, 154
 BBC Northern Orchestra 89
BBC Quarterly 247
 BBC Revue Orchestra 89
 BBC Scottish Orchestra 89
 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra 89
 BBC Singers 138
 BBC Symphony Orchestra 84, 88, 89
 BBC Variety Orchestra 89
 BBC Welsh Orchestra 89
 BBC West of England Light Orchestra 89
 Beadle, G. C. 162, 237
Belgian Section, West European Service 246
Bengali Service 215, 246
 'Benny Hill Show, The' 99
 Benthall, Sir Edward 12
 Beveridge Committee: Report 23
 Appendix to report 25
 Big Ben 219, 244
 'Billy Cotton Band Show' 97
 Bishop, Sir Harold 238
Board of Governors, BBC: *See* Governors, Board of Board of Management, BBC: *See* Management, Board of
Bookings 49, 112, 117, 139-41
 'Brain's Trust, The' 81
British Actors' Equity Association 138
British Broadcasting Company Limited 16-7, 28, 244
British Commonwealth International Newfilm Agency 73
British Forces Stations 45, 51, 149
British Standards Institution 68
Broadcasting Councils, National 20-1, 38, 225
 Establishment and functions 14, 23-4, 256-8
 Members 24
Broadcasting Councils, School 107, 109, 225
 Members 231-2
Broadcasting House: 239, 245
Broadcasts, Select lists of 163-77
See also under names for those mentioned in text
Budget Broadcasts 26
Bulgarian Section, East European Service 43, 156, 214, 246
Burmese Section, Far Eastern Service 215, 246
Cameras, Television 63, 104
Canada, Programmes for 42, 215
Cantonese broadcasts 49, 215, 246
Caribbean Service: *See* African, Caribbean, and Colonial Services
Caversham Monitoring Station: *See* Monitoring Service
 Cazalet-Keir, Thelma 12
CCIR: *See* International Radio Consultative Committee
CCITT: *See* International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
Central European Service 43, 214
Central Programme Operations 112-4

- Central Religious Advisory Committee: *See* Advisory Committees: Religious
- 'Charlie Chester Show' 96
- Charters, BBC 13-6, 22-3, 225
- Complete text 250-62
- Dates of Charters 22-3, 244, 245, 247
- Cheltenham Festival, Relays from 84, 85
- Children, Programmes for 104-7
- Sound 104-5
- Television 36, 105-7, 162, 212
- See also* School broadcasting
- 'Children's Hour' 104, 105, 211, 212
- 'Christian Outlook' 83
- Christmas Day Broadcasts 46, 85, 103, 122, 148-9, 245, 249
- CISPR: *See* International Special Committee on Radio Interference
- Clark, Sir Beresford 238
- Colonial broadcasting organizations, BBC co-operation 48, 136, 137, 158, 160
- Colonial Service, BBC: *See* African, Caribbean, and Colonial Services
- Colour television: *See* Television, Colour
- 'Comment' 78
- Commentators 63, 102
- Commercial advertising: *See* Advertising
- Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference 108, 221
- Commonwealth broadcasting organizations, Relation with BBC 158-60
- Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition 159, 180
- Concert Orchestra, BBC 86, 88, 89
- Concerts 84, 139, 252
- Constitution, BBC 13-29, 254-9
- Contracts 85, 97, 117, 138-41
- Controllers, BBC 40, 86
- Control Rooms 58, 60, 61, 62-3
- Controversial broadcasting 18-9, 21, 25, 26, 79
- Copenhagen Wavelength Plan 132
- Copyright 141-3, 252
- Copyright Act, 1956 142-3
- Coronation broadcasts 222-3, 245, 247
- Correspondence 68, 126-7
- See also* Postal addresses, BBC
- Costumes, Television 115
- Council of Europe 222
- Councils: *See* Advisory Councils, Broadcasting Councils
- Crawford Committee 16-7, 18, 19, 22
- 'Critics, The' 78
- Crystal Palace 157, 158, 248, 249
- Czechoslovak Section, Central European Service 43, 156, 214, 246
- Daily Audience Barometer 120
- Dance Music: *See* Music: Dance
- Dance Music Festival 98
- Danish Section, Scandinavian Service 246
- Directors-General, BBC 259, 261
- Position 13, 233
- Present D.G. 237
- President of EBU 220
- 'Dixon of Dock Green' 99
- 'Dock Brief, The' 94
- Documentaries: *See* Features and Documentaries
- 'Does the Team Think?' 96
- Domestic Broadcasting Services: *See* Sound Services
- Drama 89-93
- Sound 89-91
- Programme hours 211, 212
- Television 92-93
- Programme hours 212
- Drama Repertory Company, BBC 91, 138
- Dutch Section, West European Service 246
- Eastern Service 42, 215
- East European Service 43, 214
- EBU: *See* European Broadcasting Union
- Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Duke of: *See* Philip, H.R.H. Prince
- Edinburgh Festival 84, 88
- 'Educating Archie' 96, 97
- Educational broadcasts: *See* School broadcasting, 'English by Radio'
- Effects 59, 91, 112
- Election broadcasts 25, 27, 152, 247
- Electrical Engineers, Institution of 68
- Electrical Trades Union 137
- Elgar, Sir Edward, Centenary 84
- Elizabeth II, H.M. Queen 46, 72, 102, 103, 122, 148-9, 222, 223, 249
- Empire Service 22, 39, 245
- Engineering Division 55-69, 156-8
- Departments:
- Building 66
 - Designs 66
 - Equipment 67
 - Establishment 67
- Engineering Div. (*cont.*)
- External Services 53, 63-5, 190
 - Information 68, 126
 - Lines 55-7
 - Operations and Maintenance 55-63, 66
 - Planning and Installation 66
 - Research 65
 - Secretariat 69
 - Sound Broadcasting Engineering 58-61
 - Television Service Engineering 61-3, 157
 - Training 68-9, 136
 - Transmitter 57-8
 - Valve Section 58
 - Finance 31, 55, 69, 188, 189, 190, 216
 - Number of staff 55, 133
 - Organization [chart] 236
 - Senior staff list 238-9
 - English by Radio 44, 46-7, 214, 242, 246
 - English Service, European Service 43, 214, 245
 - Equity: *See* British Actors' Equity Association
 - European Broadcasting Union 142, 158, 220-1, 223
 - European Services 40, 43-4, 155, 214
 - See also* under names of sections
 - Eurovision 36, 48, 72, 75, 100, 103, 109, 148, 221, 222-4, 248
 - Expenditure: *See* Finance
 - External Services 39-54, 154-6, 176-80, 268
 - Costs per hour 216, 217
 - Engineering 63-5, 190
 - Finance and Grants-in-Aid 15, 31, 40, 154-5, 184, 185, 186-7, 190, 192, 196, 198, 216, 268-9
 - History and organization 39, 40, 235
 - Library 117-8
 - Programme hours 39, 40, 144, 155, 214-5, 216, 217, 267
 - Programme Operations Department 49-50
 - Senior staff list 238
 - Staff 133, 155
 - See also* European Services, Overseas Services
 - 'Eye on Research' 103-4
 - 'Eye to Eye' 81, 116
 - 'Facts and Figures' 81
 - Falkland Islands, Broadcasts to 41, 215
 - 'Family Affairs' 110
 - 'Family Favourites' 101, 122
 - Far Eastern Service 42, 215
 - Far Eastern Station: *See* Tebrau Transmitting Stations

- Features and Documentaries 93-6
 Sound 41, 43, 93-6
 Programme hours 211, 212
 Television 81, 92, 93
 Programme hours 212
 Fees 117, 139, 140-1, 142
 Forde, Sir Arthur 12, 161
 Film Library 116
 Films, Television 46, 73, 115-7, 150-1, 212
 Finance, BBC 14-5, 30-1, 144-5, 193, 216-7, 253, 260
 Balance sheets and accounts 144, 183-92, 194-8, 261
 Licence income 14, 30, 144, 268, 272-3
 Sources of income 14-5
See also under names of services, e.g. Television Service
 Finnish Service 43, 156, 214, 246
 'Floggits' 97
 'Follow the Stars' 97
 'Forces Favourites', Address 129
 Foreign correspondents 74-5, 76
 Foreign language broadcasts: *See* Language broadcasts
 'Fourteen-day Rule' 20
 French Service 39, 43, 50, 52, 76, 214, 245
 'Friday Night is Music Night' 86
 'From Our Own Correspondent' 75
 Gale warnings 219
 General Advisory Council: *See* Advisory Councils: General
 General Elections: *See* Election broadcasts
 General Forces Programme 246
 General Overseas Service 41, 52, 76
 'Children's Hour' repeats 105
 Programme hours 41, 215
 Rebroadcasts 50, 51
 Select lists of broadcasts 176-7
 German Service 43-4
 Audience 52
 Date of inauguration 39, 245
 Jamming 156
 Programme hours 214
 Rebroadcasts 50
 Ghana Broadcasting System 160
 Glyndebourne, Relays from 85, 87
 'Goon Show, The' 96, 97
 Governors, Board of 13-4, 19, 233, 254-6, 261
 Names 12
 Relations with Parliament 17-8
 Responsibilities 13-4, 21-2
 Salaries 15, 188, 255
 Gramophone Library 100, 101
 Gramophone programmes 100-1
 Gramophone record requests 129
 Grants-in-Aid
 External Services 15, 31, 40, 184, 186-7, 198
 Monitoring Service 184, 185, 186-7, 216
 Greek Section, South European Service 43, 76, 156, 214, 246
 Greene, H. Carleton 162, 238
 Greenwich Time Signals 219
 Hallé Orchestra 85
 Hancock, Dame Florence 12
 'Hancock's Half-Hour' 96, 97
 Hausa broadcasts 41, 50, 215, 249
 'Have a Go' 122
 Hebrew Section, Eastern Service 42, 156, 215, 247
 'Henry Morgan—Buccaneer' 97
Hier Spricht London 52, 124, 242
 Hindi broadcasts 215, 246, 247
 Hindustani Service 246, 247
 Hole, T. R. P. 239
 'Home for the Day' 110
 Home Service 33-4, 37, 84, 145
 Analysis of programme output 211
 Date of inauguration 245
 Finance 194
 Transmitting Stations (list) 200, 203
 'Hotel Majestic' 97
 Hours of broadcasting:
 External Services 39, 40, 144, 155, 214-5, 216, 217, 267
 Regions 211-2, 213
 Sound Services 32, 33, 144, 267
 Television Service 35-6, 144, 212, 213, 216-7, 267
 'Housewives' Choice' 101
 Hungarian Revolution 52, 178
 Hungarian Section, Central European Service 43, 156, 178, 214, 246
 Icelandic Service 246
Ici Londres 160
 IEC: *See* International Electrotechnical Commission
 Impartiality, BBC 16, 18, 19, 26, 70
 Income and Expenditure: *See* Finance, BBC
 Incorporated Society of Musicians 139
 Independent Television Authority 23, 83, 119, 121, 122, 148
 'Indian Summer' 78
 Indonesian Section, Far Eastern Service 215, 247
 'Inspector Scott Investigators' 97
 Institution of Electrical Engineers 68
 Interference 30, 33, 65, 130-2, 156, 266
See also Jamming
 International Electrotechnical Commission 221
 International Radio Consultative Committee 221
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference 221
 International Telecommunication Convention 132, 263, 265
 International Telecommunications Union 132, 221
 International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee 56, 221
 'In Town Tonight' 97
 ITA: *See* Independent Television Authority
 Italian Section, South European Service 39, 50, 214, 245
 'It's a Crime' 97
 ITU: *See* International Telecommunications Union
 Jacob, Sir Ian 161, 220, 237
 Jamming 43, 44, 65, 76, 156
 Japanese Section, Far Eastern Service 50, 215, 246
 'Jazz Saturday' 98
 'Journey into Melody' 88
 'Just Fancy' 96
 Keir, Thelma Cazalet—*See* Cazalet-Keir, Thelma
 Kennan, George F. 50, 78, 79, 160, 178
 Kuoyu broadcasts 50, 51, 215, 246
 Language broadcasts 22, 40, 41, 43, 79
 First European and Overseas services 39, 245
 Number of languages 39, 41, 43, 51, 70, 75, 216
 Programme hours 39
See also News broadcasts
 Latin American Service 39, 42, 50, 51, 52, 215, 245

- 'Laughtermakers, The' 97
 League of Dramatists 142
 'Let the People Sing' 86
 Libraries
 Film 116
 Gramophone 89, 100, 101
 Music 89
 Radio Times Hulton
 Picture 124
 Recorded Programmes
 112, 113-4
 Reference 117-8
 Licence and Agreement,
 BBC 14-5, 21, 23, 28-9,
 30
 Complete text 263-271
 Supplemental Agreement,
 Complete text 272-3
 Licences, Broadcast Re-
 ceiving 263
 Cost to public 206, 244,
 247, 248, 249
 Deduction from licence
 income by Postmaster
 General and Treasury
 30, 268, 272-3
 Distribution by district
 207-8
 Income from licences 30,
 144, 268
 Introduction of licences
 244
 Introduction of combined
 licences 206, 247
 Number of licences 32, 206
 'Lifeline' 81
 'Life of Bliss, A' 97
 'Life with the Lyons' 97
 Light entertainment 96-100
 Sound 96-8
 Audience 97
 Number of programmes
 97, 98
 Programme hours 211,
 212
 Television 99-100
 Number of programmes
 99
 Programme hours 212
 Light Music Festival 86
 Light Programme 33, 34, 91,
 145
 Analysis of programme
 output 211
 Date of inauguration 246
 Finance 194
 Interference on long wave-
 length 131
 Transmitting stations [list]
 201, 203
 Lime Grove Studios 36, 61
Listener, The 123, 124, 160,
 242, 243, 245
 Listener research: *See* Audi-
 ence Research Depart-
 ment
 Listening panels 51, 120
 'Listen with Mother' 105
London Calling 124, 242
London Calling Asia 42,
 50, 215, 247
London Calling Europe 52,
 124, 160, 242, 246
 London Studio Players 89
 'Look' 37, 149, 153
 'Looking at Britain' 109
 Luxembourg Service 246
 Macdonald of Gwaenysgor,
 Lord 12, 24
 McKee, J. Ritchie 12, 226
 'Mainly for Women' 110
 Make-up, Television 115
 Malay Section, Far Eastern
 Service 49, 50, 215, 246
 Malta, Broadcasts to 41, 51,
 215, 246
 Management, Board of 233
 Marathi broadcasts 215
 'Matters of Moment' 78
 Mauritius, Broadcasts to 41,
 215
 'Meeting Point' 83
 'Meet the Huggetts' 97
 Meteorological Office,
 Weather forecasts 218
 'Mid-day Music Hall' 97
 Midland Light Orchestra,
 BBC 89
 Midland Region 153-4
 Advisory Committees
 Appeals 230
 Religious 83, 227
 Advisory Council 24, 226
 Finance 194-5
 Postal addresses 240
 Programme hours 212, 213
 Television 62, 153, 213
 Ministerial broadcasts 24,
 25-6, 33, 248, 257
 'Mr. Bentley and Mr.
 Braden' 96, 97
 Mitchell-Thomson, Sir
 William: *See* Selsdon,
 Lord
 Mobile Engineering Units
 60-1, 62-3
 'Monitor' 80
 Monitoring Service 41, 53-4,
 70, 118
 Finance 184, 185, 186-7,
 190, 192, 216
 Morris, Sir Philip 12
 Music 84-9
 Advisory Committees 228
 Dance music 98, 211, 212
 Jazz 88, 98
 Libraries 89
 Light music 86, 211, 212
 Sound 33, 34, 84-7, 146
 Programme hours 211,
 212
 Television 87-9
 Programme hours 212
See also Select lists of
 broadcasts
 Music Advisory Commit-
 tees: *See* Advisory Com-
 mittees: Music
 'Music for You' 88
 Musicians' Union 138, 139
 Music Library 89
 'Music Magazine' 100
 Music scores, Submission of
 127
 National Association of
 Symphony Orchestras 139
 National Association of
 Theatrical and Kine Em-
 ployees 137
 National Broadcasting
 Councils: *See* Broadcast-
 ing Councils: National
 National Governors 23, 24,
 254, 255
 Names 12
 Salaries 255
 National Union of Journa-
 lists 137
 National Union of Printing,
 Bookbinding and Paper
 Workers 137
 Network Three 33, 35, 79,
 145, 195, 201, 203, 211
 News broadcasts 21, 70-6,
 252
 Foreign 40, 49, 70, 75-6,
 246
 Number 39, 70, 75
 Home 27, 33, 34
 Audience 122
 Children's Newsreel
 105, 106
 Number 70
 Preparation 53-4, 71
 Programme hours 211,
 212
 Impartiality 19, 70, 75
 Regional 38, 73, 152, 153
 Senior staff list, News
 Division 238
 Television 38, 71-3, 152,
 153, 212
 News Information Service
 118
 New Zealand Broadcasting
 Service 159
 New Zealand, Programmes
 for 42, 215
 Nigerian Broadcasting Cor-
 poration 160
 North American Service 42,
 50, 51, 215
 Northern Dance Orchestra,
 BBC 89
 Northern Ireland 24, 28, 154
 Advisory Committees
 Agricultural 229
 Appeals 230
 Religious 83, 228
 Advisory Council 24, 38,
 226, 258-9
 Finance 194-5
 National Governor 12, 24,
 254, 255
 Postal addresses 240
 Programme hours 212, 213
 Television 38, 62, 154, 213
 Northern Ireland Light Or-
 chestra, BBC 89, 154
 Northern Orchestra, BBC 89
 North Region 154

- North Region (*cont.*)
 Advisory Committees
 Appeals 230
 Religious 83, 227
 Advisory Council 24, 227
 Finance 194-5
 Postal addresses 240
 Programme hours 212, 213
 Television 62, 154, 213
 Norwegian Section, Scandinavian Service 246
 'On the Map' 106
 Opera
 Sound 84, 85
 Television 87-8, 212
 Orchestral Employers' Association 139
 Orchestras, BBC 84, 89, 138, 139, 188
See also under names of orchestras
 Organization: *See* Administration and organization
 'Our Day and Age' 94
 Outside broadcasting 101-4
 Sound 59, 101-2
 Equipment 60, 102
 Programme hours 211, 212
 Television 103-4, 245
 Equipment 62-3, 103, 104
 Programme hours 212
 Overseas and Foreign Relations Department 47-48, 49
 Overseas Information Services, Government review 154-5, 217
 Overseas representatives, BBC 48-9, 241
 Overseas Services 40, 41-42, 49,
 Organization [chart] 235
 Programme hours 41, 215
 Senior staff list 238
See also under names of sections, and, Select lists of broadcasts
 Pacific Service 42, 50, 51, 215
 'Panorama' 80, 123, 149, 224
 'Parents and Children' 78
 Parliament 25-8
 Accounts of proceedings 21, 27-8, 33, 71, 267
 Anticipation of debates 20
 Broadcasts made at the request of Parliament 21, 25-6
 Control over BBC 15-6, 17, 18, 21, 40
 Request BBC to reduce planned capital expenditure 145
 Review of Overseas Information Services 154-5, 217
See also Ministerial Broadcasts, Party Political Broadcasts, Political broadcasting
 Party Political Broadcasts 20-1, 24, 26, 33, 257
 Patents 69, 252
 Performing Right Society 142
 Performing Right Tribunal 143
 Persian Section, Eastern Service 42, 156, 215, 246
 Philip, H.R.H. Prince 106, 149
 'Pick of the Pops' 100
 'Pictures in the Sky' 100
 Poland, Jamming of Broadcasts 43
 Police Messages 21, 128
 Polish Section, Central European Service 43, 52
 Date of inauguration 246
 Jamming 43, 156
 Programme hours 214
 Political broadcasting 25-8
See also Budget Broadcasts, 'Fourteen-day Rule' Election Broadcasts, Ministerial Broadcasts, Party Political Broadcasts
 Pope Pius XII, 72
 Portuguese Section, South European Service 39, 245
 Postal addresses, BBC
 Applications for auditions 126
 Applications for employment 135
 Broadcasting House, London 239
 Engineering Information Department 131
 'Forces Favourites' requests 129
 Midland Region 240
 Northern Ireland 240
 North Region 240
 Representatives overseas 241
 Scotland 240
 Wales 240
 West Region 240
 Postmaster General 14, 16, 17, 30-1
 Financial Agreement, 1957 144
 Prescriptive powers 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 267, 268
 Television broadcasting hours 35-6, 216
See also Charters, BBC, Licence and Agreement, BBC
 Post Office
 Cable circuits used by BBC 13, 55, 56
 Cross-Channel communication links 224
 Deduction from licence income 30, 144
 External lines maintained 55, 56
 Liaison between GPO and BBC 66
 Post Office Radio Interference Service 131-2
 'Press Conference' 81, 123
 Press Offices, BBC 125
 Producers 59, 77, 91, 94, 95, 96
 Programme Contracts Department 138-41
 Programmes, Select lists of 163-82
See also under names for those mentioned in the text
 Promenade Concerts 84
 Publications, BBC 15, 123-4, 252
 Educational 47
 Engineering 68, 69, 242
 List 242-3
 Revenue from 15, 31, 187, 194
 School broadcasts 107, 108, 124, 242
See also titles of journals
 Publicity Department, BBC 124-5
 Publishers' Association 142
 Puppet Theatre 106
 'Radio Link' 78
 'Radio Newsreel' 34, 70, 74, 75
 Radio Record Week, 1958 100, 158
 Radio Times 15, 31, 124, 242
 Circulation 160, 243
 Date of first issue 244
 Radio Times Hulton Picture Library 124
 'Ray's a Laugh' 97
 Rebroadcasts 41-2, 50-51, 52, 64, 149
 Reception 130-2
 Recorded Programmes 39, 48, 60, 98, 113
 Libraries 51, 60, 112, 113-4
See also Telerecordings
 Recruitment of staff: *See* Staff: Recruitment
 Reference Library 117-8
 Regional Advisory Councils: *See* Advisory Councils: Regional
 Regional broadcasting 37-8, 151-4
 Finance 193, 194, 195
 Organization [chart] 234
 Programme hours 211-2, 213
See also Midland Region, North Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, West Region, Select list of broadcasts
 'Regional Round' 105
 Reith, Lord 16, 18, 79
 Reith Lectures 50, 52, 78-9, 160, 178
 Relays 48, 49, 66

- Religious Advisory Committees: *See* Advisory Committees: Religious
- Religious broadcasting 81-3
- Controversial broadcasting 79
- Sound 83, 211, 212
- Television 83, 212
- Repertory Company, BBC 91, 138
- Representatives overseas, BBC 48-9, 241
- 'Research' (Programme) 78
- Revue Orchestra, BBC 89
- Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Programmes for 215
- Riverside Studios 36, 61
- Rochdale, Lord 12
- 'Round the Bend' 96, 97
- Roving Eye camera unit 63
- Royal Albert Hall 84, 86, 98
- Royal Charters: *See* Charters, BBC
- Royal Festival Hall 84, 85, 86
- Royal Observatory 'Time Station' 219
- Rumanian Section, East European Service 43, 156, 214, 246
- Russia: *See* U.S.S.R.
- Russian Section, East European Service 43, 52
- Date of inauguration 247
- Jamming 43, 156
- Programme hours 214
- Salaries: *See* Staff: Salaries and wages
- Salzburg Festival, Relays from 85
- 'Saturday Night on the Light' 101
- Scenery and properties, Television 114-5
- School broadcasting 24, 33
- 107-9, 257
- Date of first broadcasts 107
- Hours of broadcasting 211, 212
- Number of listening schools 107, 108, 109
- Publications 108, 124, 242
- Television 36, 109, 149, 212, 247, 249
- School Broadcasting Councils: *See* Broadcasting Councils: School
- 'Science Magazine' 78
- 'Science Survey' 78
- Scientific Advisory Committees: *See* Advisory Committees: Scientific
- Scotland: 14, 21, 24, 152
- Advisory Committees
- Agricultural 229
- Appeals 230
- Music 228
- Religious 83, 228
- Finance 194-5
- Scotland (*cont.*)
- National Broadcasting Council 14, 23-4, 225, 256-8
- National Governor 12, 23, 254, 255, 256
- Postal addresses 240
- Programme hours 212, 213
- School Broadcasting Council 107, 232
- Television 62, 152, 213
- Scottish Orchestra, BBC 89
- Scottish Variety Orchestra, BBC 89
- 'Scrapbook' 97, 100
- Scripts:
- Availability to public 126
- Drama 89, 90, 91, 92, 93
- Schools broadcasts 108
- Submission 126-7
- Variety 98
- Select Committee on Broadcasting (Anticipation of Debates) Report 20
- Select lists of broadcasts 163-77
- See also* under names for those mentioned in text
- Selsdon, Lord 17, 22
- Selsdon Committee 22
- Shipping forecasts 219
- 'Short Cuts' 81
- 'Silver Chords' 37
- Sinhalese broadcasts 50, 215
- '6.5 Special' 99, 123
- 'Sketch Club' 106
- Society of Authors 139, 142
- Somali broadcasts 41, 51, 215, 249
- SOS Messages 128
- Sound effects 59, 91, 112
- Sound recording equipment 60-1
- See also* Recorded programmes
- Sound Services (Home Service, Light Programme, Network Three, Third Programme) 32-5, 145-6, 257
- Analysis of programme output 209, 211-3
- Costs per hour 216
- Finance 184-8, 191-2, 194-8, 216, 217, 268
- Organization [chart] 234
- Programme hours 32, 33, 144, 267
- Senior staff list 237
- Transmitting stations (list) 200-1, 203
- See also* Home Service, Light Programme, Network Three, Third Programme, Select lists of broadcasts
- South African Service 42, 215
- South European Service 43, 214
- Spanish Section, South European Service 39, 49, 214, 245
- 'Speaking Personally' 80
- Sponsored programmes 15, 29, 264, 267
- Sports broadcasts 35, 71, 102, 103, 159, 212, 223
- 'Sportsview' 123
- Staff:
- Administration 133-8, 239
- Association 137
- Engineering Division 55, 67, 68-9, 133
- Magazine 143
- Number of 37, 55, 133
- Recruitment 67, 134-6
- Redundancy 155
- Salaries, Wages 134, 188, 189, 190, 269
- Seconding of staff to Commonwealth broadcasting organizations 48, 160
- Senior staff list 237-9
- Training 68-9, 136-7, 160
- Welfare 134, 259
- Stereophonic Sound Broadcasting 101, 158
- Studios:
- Number 59, 63
- Planning and equipment 59, 66
- Sound 49, 57, 58, 63, 112-3
- Television 36, 37, 58, 61-2
- Survey of Listening and Viewing 119
- Swahili broadcasts 41, 51, 215, 249
- Swedish Section, Scandinavian Service 246
- Sykes Committee 22
- Symphony Orchestra, BBC 84, 88, 89
- 'Take It From Here' 96, 97
- Talks and Discussions 76-81
- Sound 16, 76-9, 146
- External Services 39, 43
- Programme hours 211, 212
- Television 80-1
- Programme hours 212
- See also* Select lists of broadcasts
- Tamil broadcasts 50, 215
- Tatfield Receiving Station 68
- Tebrau Transmitting Stations 39, 58, 64
- Technical Services: *See* Engineering Division
- Telerecording 46, 116, 158
- Television Act 23
- Television Advisory Committee 157, 158
- Television Centre, Shepherds Bush 37, 61, 239, 248
- Television, Colour 36, 37, 157, 248, 249
- Television Service 22, 23, 35-7, 38, 148-51, 245, 247

- Television Service (*cont.*)
 Analysis of programme output 210, 212, 213
 Booking Department 117, 140-1
 Costs per hour 216
 Date of inauguration 22, 35, 245
 Design and Supply Department 114
 Engineering 61-3, 189
 Film Department 115-7
 Finance 186, 187, 189, 191-2, 194, 195, 196, 197, 216
 Library 117
 Make-up and Wardrobe Department 115
 National coverage 35, 148, 157, 204
 Organization [chart] 234
 Production Management Department 114-5
 Programme hours 35, 144, 216-7, 267
 Programme Servicing Department 114-7
 Second Service (BBC) 37, 149-50
 Senior staff list 237-8
 Staff 133, 136
 Transmitting stations (list) 205
See also Eurovision, Select lists of broadcasts, Television, Colour
- Television Theatre, Shepherds Bush 36, 61
- Television Transcription Unit 46, 139
- Television 'World Theatre' 92, 123
- Thai Section, Far Eastern Service 215, 246
- Theatres' National Committee 139
- 'These Foolish Things' 97
- Third Programme 33, 34-5, 94, 95
 Analysis 211
 Audience 34
 Date of inauguration 247
 Finance 195
 Programme hours 35, 145-6
 Transmitting stations (list) 201, 203
- 'This is Your Life' 99, 149
- 'Those Wonderful Shows' 88
- 'Thrash It Out' 106
- Three Choirs Festival, Relays from 84
- Tickets for BBC shows 127
- Time Signals 219
- 'Toast of the Town' 97
- 'Today' 74, 78, 100, 101-2, 122
- 'Today in Parliament' 28, 71
- 'Tonight' 80, 123
- 'Top of the Form' 97
- Trades Unions 117, 137-8, 141, 270
- Transcription Service 44-5, 139
 'Children's Hour' recordings 105
 Countries receiving transcriptions 45
 Number of recordings distributed 44, 60
 School broadcasts 108
 Select list of programmes issued 181-2
See also Television Transcription Unit
- Transmitting Stations 57-8, 64, 66, 265
 Sound 39
 List 200-1, 203
 Number of stations 57, 58, 64
 Television 132, 157
 List 205
 Number of stations 57, 205
- Very High Frequency sound 38, 57, 64, 130, 132, 148, 156, 265
 First v.h.f. stations 248
 List 203
 Number of stations 57, 130, 156, 202
- Treasury 30, 31, 268, 273
- 'Trouble with Toby, The' 97
- Turkish Section, South European Service 43, 76, 156, 214, 246
- 'Twenty Questions' 97
- Ullswater Committee 22, 25, 70
- UNESCO 222
- United Nations Radio Division 222
- United States of America
 Programmes for 42, 51
 Transcriptions distributed 45
- Urdu broadcasts 215, 246, 247
- U.S.S.R. 54, 156
 Audience for BBC broadcasts 43
 BBC News bulletins 76
See also Russian Section
- Variety: *See* Light Entertainment
- Variety Artists' Federation 138, 139
- Variety Orchestra, BBC 89
- 'Variety Playhouse' 97
- Very High Frequency Broadcasting 33, 38, 130, 148, 202, 259
- Vietnamese Section, Far Eastern Service 51, 215, 247
- Viewing Panels 120
- Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus (VERA) 158, 249
- Visiting Orchestras' Consultative Association 139
- Visits to BBC premises 127
- Wales 14, 20-1, 24, 152-3
- Advisory Committees:
 Agricultural 229
 Appeals 230
 Religious 83, 228
 Finance 194-5
 National Broadcasting Council 14, 20-1, 23-4, 225, 256-8
 National Governor 12, 23, 254, 255, 256
 Political broadcasting 20
 Postal addresses 240
 Programme hours 212, 213
 School Broadcasting Council 107, 232
 Television 62, 153, 213
 'Watch with Mother' 106
- Wavebands and wavelengths 33, 44, 57, 64, 65, 130, 132
- 'Way of Life, The' 83
- Weather Forecasts 218
- 'Week in Westminster, The' 28
- 'Week's Good Cause, The' 129
- Wellington, R. E. L. 161, 237
- Welsh Orchestra, BBC 89
- West Indies, Broadcasts to 41, 215
- West of England Light Orchestra, BBC 89
- West Region 153
 Advisory Committees:
 Appeals 230
 Religious 83, 228
 Advisory Council 24, 227
 Finance 194-5
 Postal addresses 240
 Programme hours 212, 213
 Television 62, 93, 153, 213
 'What do you know?' 97
 'What's My Line?' 99, 123
 Wireless Telegraphy Acts 14
 'Woman's Hour' 78, 109-10
- Women, Programmes for 36, 109-11
- 'Workshop' 78
- 'World of Books' 78
- 'World of Industry, The' 78
- 'World our Stage, The' 99-100
- Writers 89-90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98
- York Festival, Relays 84
- 'Your Life in their Hands' 104, 123
- Yugoslavia 43
- Yugoslav Section, East European Service 52, 214, 246
- 'Zoo Quest' 80, 116

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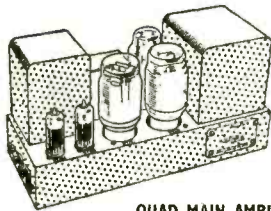


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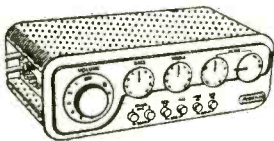
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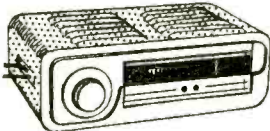
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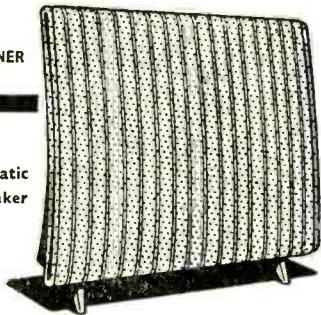


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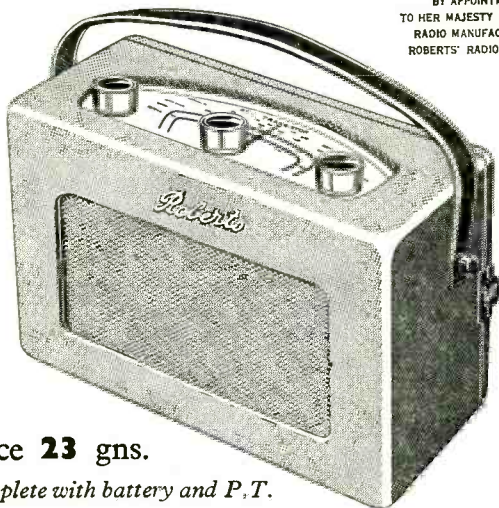
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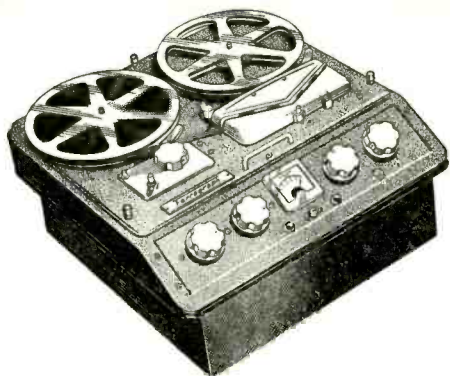
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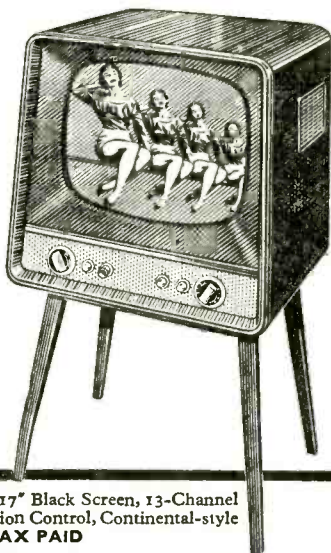
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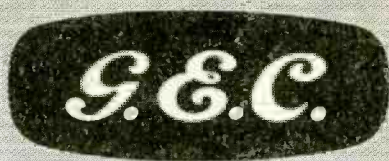


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