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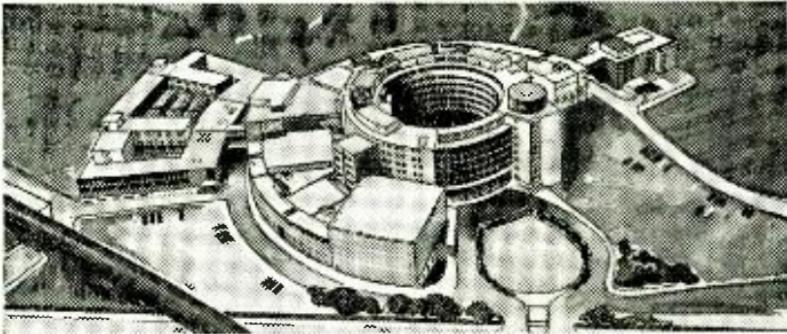
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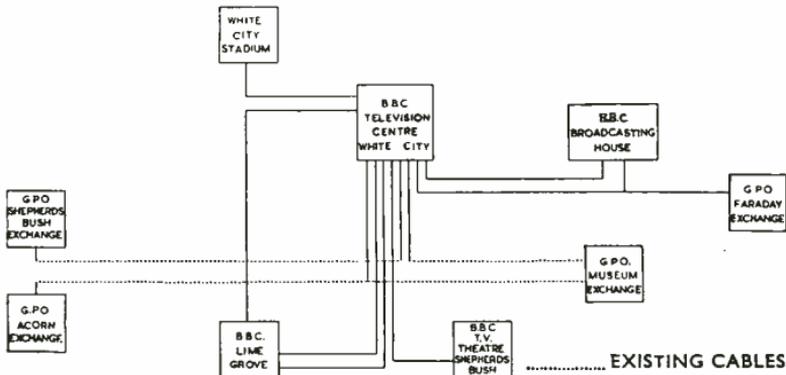
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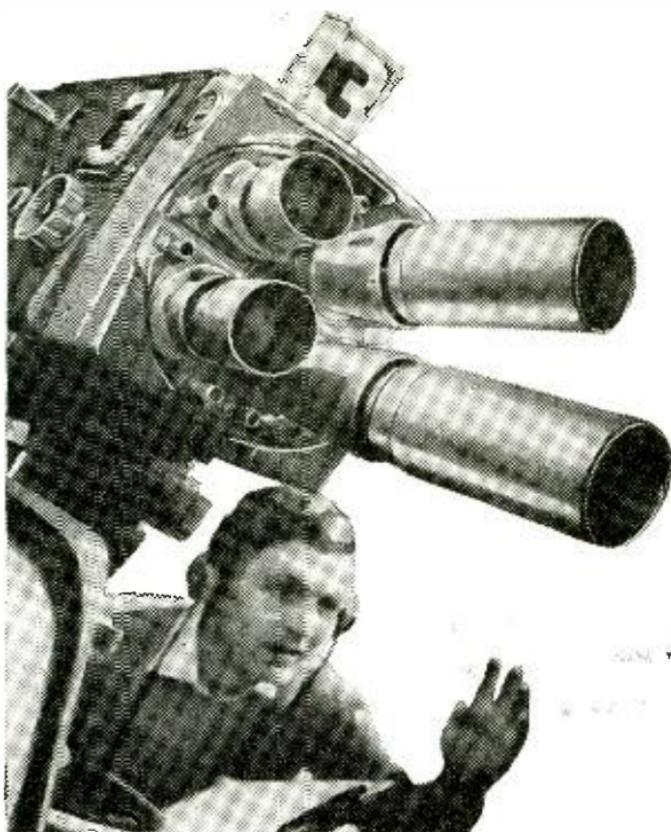
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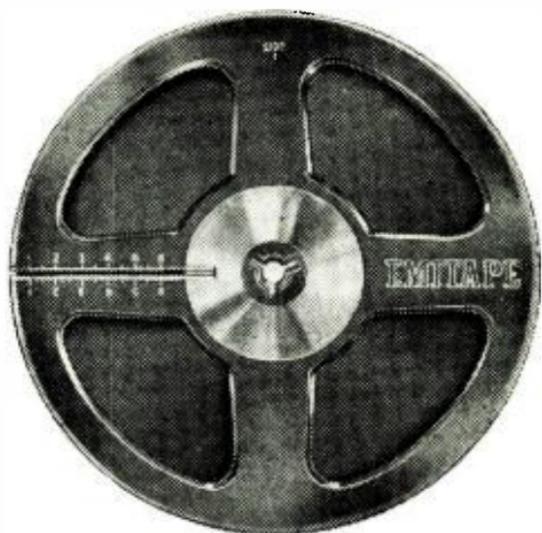


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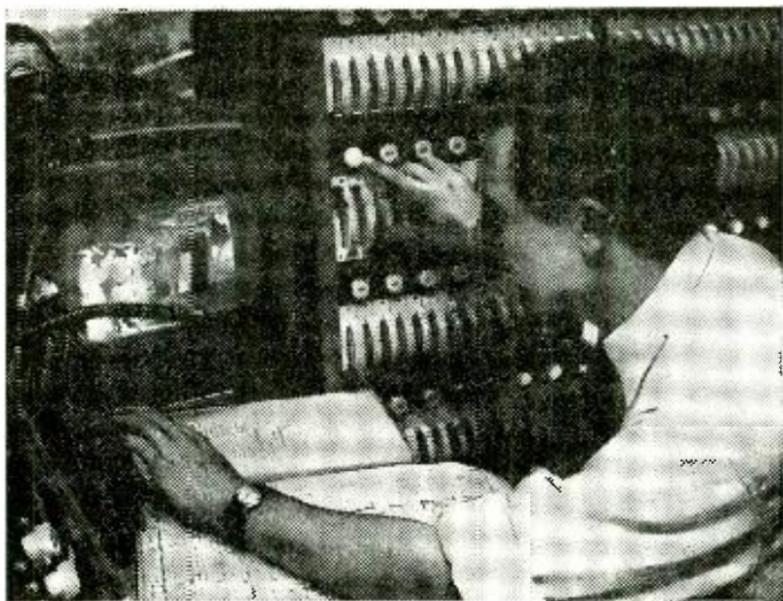
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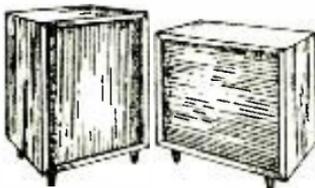
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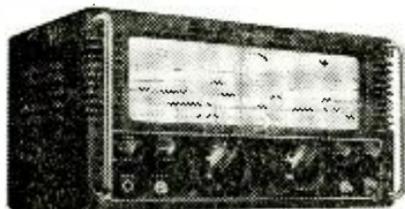
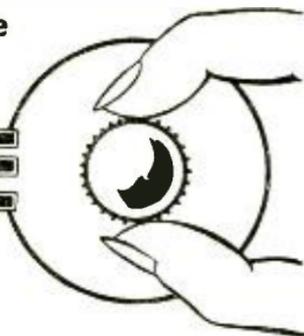
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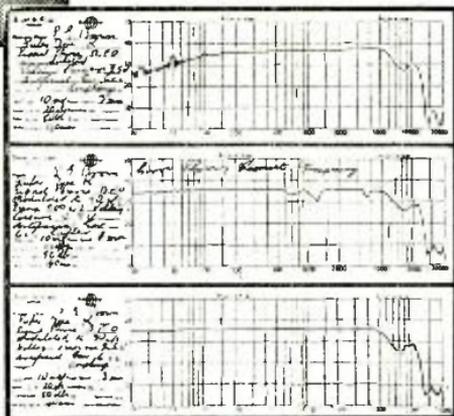
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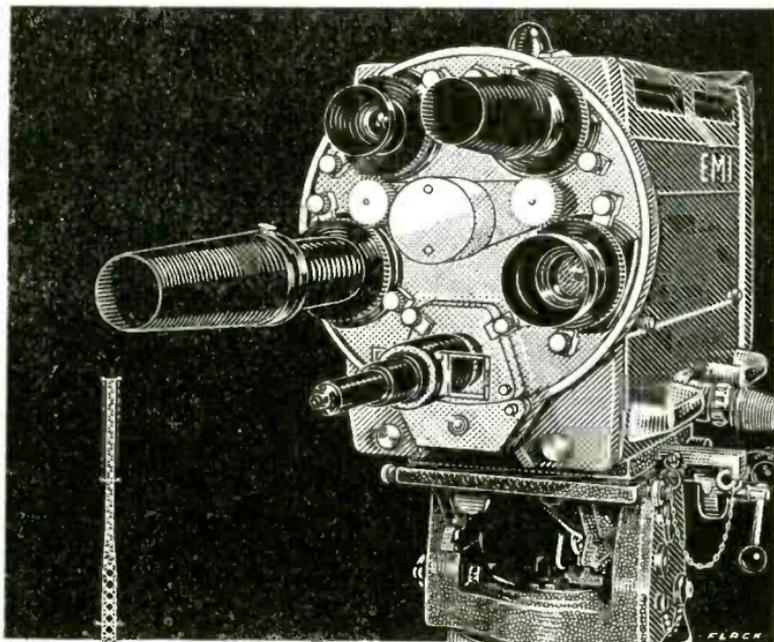
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*Sir Arthur fforde, M.A. (right) Chairman of the Board of Governors and  
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*It was announced in November 1960 that Sir David Milne, G.C.B., had been appointed National Governor for Scotland in succession to Lord Balfour.*

*At the same time it was announced that Mr. Robert Frith Lusty had also been appointed a Governor of the Corporation.*

## FOREWORD

by

SIR ARTHUR FFORDE

*Chairman of the*

*British Broadcasting Corporation*

Developments in broadcasting have followed each other rapidly ever since the beginnings some forty years ago. At no time could anyone say that it looked as if things would go on in broadcasting without any great change for the next few years. Always there have been important, exciting prospects ahead. It was so ten years ago. The reader of this book has only to cast his mind back to 1950 to appreciate how much the face of broadcasting has changed in ten years. Then, there were fewer than half a million television sets, no Eurovision, no VHF service in Sound. The coronation of Queen Elizabeth, the broadcasting of which did so much to kindle a wider interest in the potentialities of television, was still three years ahead.

The same is true today, after ten years which have been in some ways the most dynamic of the four decades since broadcasting had its beginnings. There are further advances to be made, both in sound and in television. Where you have a medium like this one, in which scientific and engineering advances take place so rapidly and in which so much lively interest is taken by the public as a whole, it seems to the Governors of the BBC that it is a good thing that the national policy should be thoroughly reviewed from time to time so that the right course can be defined for a medium of communication which will affect not only great multitudes of people, but also important minority interests. There have been several most valuable reviews of

this kind, for example, the Crawford Inquiry in 1925, the Ullswater in 1935, the Beveridge in 1949. The Government's decision to set up the present Committee on Broadcasting under Sir Harry Pilkington was warmly welcomed by the Corporation.

The Governors hope that at the present time, when the future of broadcasting is under discussion, the BBC Handbook will be of special interest.

The BBC looks forward to the challenge of the 1960s in the same spirit with which it has met, not, it may be thought, without a fair measure of success, the challenges of the past decade.

## HOME BROADCASTING

### MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC

One of the significant events of the past year was that for the first time the number of combined sound and television licences passed the ten-million mark. Yet only ten years before this milestone was reached the number of such licences had not even reached half a million. It was against this background of television's phenomenal growth within a decade that the Government set up an inquiry into the future of both sound and television broadcasting. The announcement that Sir Harry Pilkington was to lead this inquiry led to a renewal of the public discussion and argument which had gone on during the year about such matters as whether there should be additional television programmes; if so, who should run them; and the place of sound radio in a television era. This discussion underlined the importance that was attached to television as a means of entertaining and informing the public. It was also recognition of the fact that what existed ten years ago as a service restricted to two areas of England had grown under the control of the BBC into a national service for the whole of the United Kingdom and that it now had a profound impact on our life. The rate of television's progress surprised a lot of people, even inside the BBC, and the question has been asked whether there is much left for television to do beyond moving to a different line-standard and into colour. A look at the developments and innovations in the past year suggests that, technically and in programmes, there will always be new fields for television to explore.

It was within this year, for example, that the BBC was able to report the progress of a General Election campaign—that of October 1959. For the first time the campaign was reported day by day on the basis of news value in sound and television; and in television for the first time the BBC was able to mount a series of Hustings programmes in which

members of the public put questions to Party candidates acting as Party spokesmen. The BBC still did not have the freedom of reporting accorded to the press owing to a clause in the Representation of People Act, 1949, which restricts broadcasters; but a considerable step forward was made in the nature of broadcasting and one which took account of the realistic needs of the day.

Meanwhile there were in the year important technical advances. The BBC was able to say that it was now approaching complete national coverage with a television service which was within range of 98.8 per cent of the United Kingdom's population, the highest population coverage in the world. It could also say that the VHF system, which ten years ago was only in the stage of experimental transmissions, was now within reach of 97 per cent of the population and that, having improved reception of the Home, Light, and Third in this way, the next stage would be the use of VHF to provide big cities with programmes of local interest (a matter which will certainly come within the scope of the Committee on Broadcasting).

### **Towards a World Link**

But perhaps the technical development which best caught the public eye, and which demonstrated the new fields into which television can reach, was Cablefilm. This is the system, devised by BBC engineers, which sends television pictures either way across the Atlantic over the telephone cable. Its first use on a major news occasion was the Queen's visit to Canada in June 1959, when viewers in this country were able to see the Royal party arriving on Canadian soil within three hours. The Cablefilm system came into its own on the occasion of Princess Margaret's wedding in May 1960. Princess Margaret was married in mid-morning; thanks to the speed of Cablefilm and the difference in time, viewers in New York were able to see scenes of the wedding ceremony at breakfast the same day. Cablefilm, providing, as it were, the news flash, contributed to a day which earned the BBC international regard. For the wedding of Princess Margaret offered the BBC its first major exercise in the international

distribution of television pictures. A combination of television tape machines and jet aircraft enabled immediate recordings of the event to be seen from the United States to Australia in a matter of hours. In addition to this, the BBC broadcast was fed into the entire Eurovision network, and it was estimated that the total world audience for the broadcast, in either its 'live' form or in a recording, was somewhere around 300 million. The distribution in this way was considered to be a highly successful enterprise, and it brought a step nearer the ideal of a world linked by television.

Certainly the links with the rest of Europe were strengthened during the year. The Eurovision system, a viewer's pipe dream when it was being pioneered by the BBC ten years ago, is now in constant use as a means of introducing news items from the Continent into the BBC's news bulletins or into other topical programmes. Viewers will remember, as an example of this, General de Gaulle's broadcast in January 1960, which was fed into the 'Tonight' programme simultaneously with its transmission on French television.

### **The Stream of Information**

The Eurovision link, and the gathering of news film from all parts of the world, were valuable aids in the reporting on television of one of the most eventful of post-war years—in either the news or in subsequent comment and interpretation. More than ever the BBC's topical television programmes made news themselves. 'Panorama', in particular, frequently found itself the subject of front-page news stories in the next morning's newspapers. So, to some extent, did 'Tonight', 'Press Conference', and 'Face to Face'—examples of the current affairs programmes which provide 10 per cent of the BBC's television output. 'Panorama' continued to look upon its sub-title "The Window on the World" as its guiding principle, and its commentators and reporters were to be seen wherever the tide of international affairs carried public attention. But it did not neglect the issues and controversies at home. The interviews it mounted in connection with the internal arrangements of the Electrical Trades Union led to 'Panorama' itself becoming a subject of great controversy.

This item, in particular, underlined what was apparent in other 'Panorama' stories, in the ebullient 'Tonight', and in 'Face to Face' (with John Freeman facing such people as King Hussein, Dr. Carl Jung, and Dame Edith Sitwell)—that the style of interviewing had changed. Interviewing was more direct and incisive. The skill shown in this respect by Cliff Michelmore and his colleagues, Robin Day, Robert Kee, James Mossman, Ludovic Kennedy, and others brought a strong and compelling element to the current affairs programmes of the Talks Department.

It was this department that was responsible for presenting in television the General Election results, a marathon occasion which began a quarter of an hour after the polls closed and went on until late the next day. The BBC used its full resources for the sound and television coverage of the Election, including the use in television of fifty-seven cameras. The way in which the BBC handled the results on television (and the endurance of Mr. Richard Dimbleby at the centre of things) earned high praise. The programme was seen at its peak by thirteen million adults; and even at midnight television had a seven million audience. More than ever the ability of television to be the instantaneous reporter, and to interpret world affairs, was being felt by the public.

For the listener, too, there was a continuous stream of information programmes and reportage features. The service of well-known programmes dealing with topical affairs, such as 'Radio Newsreel', 'At Home and Abroad', 'Radio Link', and the 'Week in Westminster' continued to provide their usual regular points of interest. But this was not all. Because of the flexibility of the three-network system, sound radio was able to give the listener information on and treatments of such subjects, then prominent in the public eye, as the relations between the police and the people, the problem of young offenders, and the power of trade unions in society. It spent a lot of time discussing industry and reporting on science. It explored political Africa and India in special series. Nobody selecting from the current affairs programmes on sound radio could be said to be ill-informed.

In News it was a year of great activity on an international plane, the attention swinging from Washington to Moscow,

from London to Peking, from France to South Africa. International news, and affairs at home, were fully reported in the bulletins on sound and television, and interpreted or added to in follow-up programmes. Many people thought that television News had developed a new character in the form of its presentation; it certainly broadened its coverage: and the listener never went for more than an hour during broadcasting hours on a weekday without knowing, through the news bulletins and summaries, what was going on in the world. For their news broadcasts sound and television use the same basic service. They both use the team of seventeen correspondents based on the important news centres of the world and the team of specialist correspondents at home (the BBC has, for instance, seven industrial correspondents) which supplement the regular news agency services. Both teams were used to the maximum in this eventful year.

#### **From 9 p.m. to 10 p.m.**

But it did become clear during the year that the nine-o'clock news, long cherished by the public as one of the focal points of listening during the evening, was not achieving the audience it deserved, mainly because of the attraction of the television 'peak'. Believing that this bulletin would be more acceptable to the public at a later time, the BBC decided that as from September 1960, the nine-o'clock news would become the ten-o'clock news and that it would be followed, within a programme lasting half an hour, by comment on home and foreign affairs. This is one of the new needs that have emerged in the field of sound broadcasting. The year emphasized again that though television continues to command the majority audiences in the evening, there are still large audiences for sound radio, especially in the daytime and more particularly in the morning (with the topical magazine 'Today' a special morning attraction). Across lunch-time on Sundays the average audience was about eleven million; and audience research showed that the owners of television sets continued to make use of sound radio, even in the evening, to an extent which in itself made up a substantial audience for sound. The total audience is,

of course, made up of different audiences ranging from tens of thousands to millions.

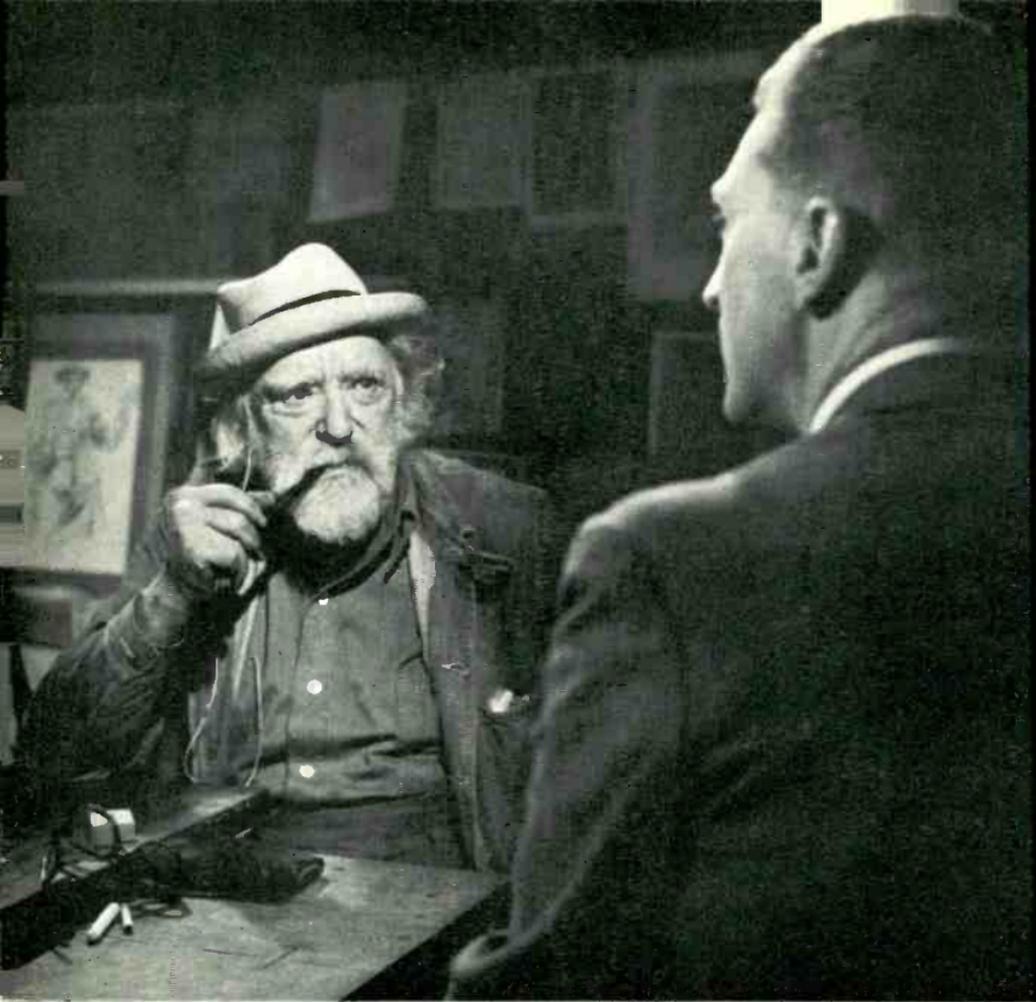
Because of the heterogeneous nature of these audiences and the need to meet their different interests, the value of the three-network system is obvious. This imposes a special task on the BBC. In its general day-to-day programmes the BBC always tries to preserve a careful balance between lighter programmes intended for relaxation and amusement and those of a more thoughtful kind. This has been easier to do in sound radio with its three programme outlets than in television, which is restricted to one. Thus the sound services were able to offer such original thinking as the Reith Lectures (by Professor Medawar on 'The Future of Man') and a major Third Programme series 'Art—Anti-Art', which sought to describe the artist's ambivalent attitude to modern society over the last half-century, while on a more popular level providing one thousand hours of comedy, variety, and popular drama. But it is in the realm of music that the opportunities provided by the existence of the three sound services become particularly evident.

### **The Patron of the Arts**

Sound radio still remains the principal medium for the broadcasting of music of all kinds (music does, in fact, occupy 40 per cent of the sound output); and the BBC's position as the main musical provider in the country has frequently been commented on by music critics and musicians in their appraisals of the new music calendar now being undertaken by the BBC. The BBC Symphony Concerts and the Proms, for so long an established part of the musical life of the country, were supplemented by some innovations, one of the most notable being the series of Thursday Invitation Concerts broadcast weekly in the Third Programme before invited audiences. These concerts are made up of memorable works of all periods up to the modern day and include some works that have seldom found a place in the public concert repertoire. The Thursday Invitation Concerts have been enthusiastically received and praised. During the year, also, thirty-seven compositions



*Opera World* Première Tobias and the Angel by Sir Arthur Bliss with the libretto by Christopher Hassall—a television opera commissioned by the BBC. Elaine Malbin is seen in the leading soprano role of Sara



*'Face to Face', the programme of the incisive and controversial interview, brings internationally famous figures to the BBC television screen. Here John Freeman interviews Augustus John, the doyen of British artists*

(including two specially commissioned by the BBC) were given their world premières; one hundred and twenty-five were broadcast for the first time; and there were forty broadcasts of works never previously performed in this country. Two operas new to the British public were included in a total of eighty-six opera broadcasts. This is not to say that the Television Service surrendered its place as a provider of musical programmes or that the service accepted the opinion sometimes expressed that music is best left to sound radio. 'Television Concert Hall', introduced during the year, gave viewers an outstanding series of programmes in which internationally-famous artists played concertos with leading orchestras and conductors of this country and abroad. The television opera broadcasts included a major studio production of Verdi's *Otello* and *Tobias and the Angel*, specially commissioned by the BBC from Sir Arthur Bliss; and full-length ballet programmes on television included *The Sleeping Beauty*, with Dame Margot Fonteyn, which was seen in ten other countries by Eurovision.

The BBC's place as a patron of music, in its commissions and in the maintenance of its many orchestras, is well known and recognized. But this patronage spreads into the life of the other arts. In established drama, for instance, the Third continued its look at seventeenth-century plays; the Home Service presented leading actors and actresses (among them Dame Edith Evans, Dame Flora Robson, and Sir Michael Redgrave) in plays specially chosen to exhibit their particular talents; and television embarked on two major dramatic enterprises with 'World Theatre' and 'Twentieth-century Theatre'. But both sound and television encouraged and commissioned dramatic works for their own mediums. Listeners to the Third heard specially written experimental works by such writers as Tyrone Guthrie, Arthur Adamov, Harold Pinter, and Samuel Beckett, whose radio play *Embers* won the Radiotelevisione Italiana prize for drama. Thirty-six plays were specially written for television and the expanded script department advised and helped many new writers.

The extent of the BBC's patronage can be measured from the fact that within the year the sum of £9,750,000 was

spent in fees to musicians, composers, artists, and writers of all kinds, including those concerned with the lighter forms of entertainment. Of this, £580,000 was spent on the BBC's permanent orchestras, which themselves provide full-time employment for something like a quarter of all permanently employed musicians in this country.

### **Entertaining the Audience**

The Third Programme and the television magazine, 'Monitor', offered a liberal amount of interest in the serious arts. But there are other spheres in which the large majorities have a constant interest: one is sport, another entertainment programmes. How did the BBC meet the demands on these broader fronts? The BBC was aware, as it always is, that most people switch on their radio or television sets primarily to get entertainment, and that they have come to expect from the BBC an extensive range of sports reporting. This year the listener and viewer were provided with a sports coverage that had never before been equalled. Many new events were brought to the television screen by the BBC, not the least of which was the Grand National. Great sporting occasions like the National and the F.A. Cup Final achieved television audiences for the BBC of thirteen to fourteen millions. 'Grandstand' became a regular Saturday appointment with millions of sports-lovers who were not themselves attending a particular sport. And the prospect lay before viewers of sixty hours of broadcasting from the Olympic Games in Rome in the biggest sports operation ever undertaken by the Television Service's outside broadcast department. Sound broadcasting covered sport alongside television, as well as 'live' League football, denied to television at that time, and major professional boxing—though the ability of television to rush film of the latter on to the screen was a feature of sports programme planning. The BBC's lead in the coverage of sport was recognized in the press: for its part the BBC hoped and believed that the variety it had to offer, and the way it conducted its sports programmes, would favour the long-term interests of the sports themselves.

The critics also noticed an improvement in the light entertainment programmes to be seen on television; and some said the BBC was in the forefront with light entertainment as it was with sport. The public certainly seemed to find a great deal to like. Billy Cotton could command an audience of 12,750,000 adults for his Christmas party, and *Dixon of Dock Green* an audience of 11,750,000; Charlie Drake attracted 11,500,000 and Perry Como 10,000,000. The name that made perhaps the biggest impact in the year, however, was that of Tony Hancock. His half-hour programmes acquired audiences of 11,500,000 adults, and when the BBC decided to give second showings to 'The Best of Hancock' there were many who found a renewal of their original delight in the special brand of comedy for which the programmes were distinguished.

The Television Service presented nearly seven hundred individual light entertainment programmes in the year, and it was fortunate in having artists of the calibre of Hancock, Jimmy Edwards, Billy Cotton, and Charlie Drake, to name but four, as well as promising new-comers ready to find their way to similar fame. With such popular entertainment and a greater sports coverage, with a selection of drama to suit most tastes, television was able, within the limits of the single service, to meet the needs of people seeking relaxation while at the same time offering them programmes of a more serious or thoughtful nature. About one-third of the peak-hour programmes now fall in the latter category (or a half of the BBC's entire television output if drama is added).

At the same time listeners could continue to find entertainment in its many forms. Comedy series, new and old, were heard by audiences of a million or more, while *The Archers* with their day-to-day diary of life in the country remained a favourite with a daily audience of five million. In addition to the thousand hours of comedy, variety, and popular drama, the network sound services presented 3,300 hours of light music and over 1,300 hours of dance and 'pop' music. The public's interest in the latter, especially among young people, was pronounced. The accent in light entertainment, therefore, came to be placed on music rather than

the scripted show. The audiences for 'Saturday Club' and the BBC's jazz and popular music festivals at the Royal Albert Hall reflected the trend, and 'Two-way Family Favourites' went on to justify its title by maintaining an audience of 12,500,000 at midday on a Sunday.

These were some of the general programmes presented by the BBC. There were in addition the contributions of Religious Broadcasting, School Broadcasting, and regional broadcasting. There were the Children's programmes and the Women's programmes. Some of these are dealt with in detail in subsequent pages of this handbook.

### **A Television 'Factory'**

Looking back on the past year, the BBC has had cause for some satisfaction, for some disappointment, but never, in a changing society, for apathy. On its own domestic front it had two regrets. One was that Wales still suffered from having its television transmitters linked with those of England. South Wales, in particular, with its heavy population, still had to share a transmitter with the West of England because the necessary channels for separation were not made available. The BBC also had cause for regret about its income. It had hoped to establish its case for the full proceeds of the net licence revenue (that is, of the £3, the other £1 being an Excise duty) in the two years 1960-2. But the financial agreement reached with the Postmaster General provided for 95 per cent in 1960-1 and 100 per cent only in 1961-2. This 5 per cent retention has meant the slowing-down or postponing of projects which the BBC wanted to undertake for the benefit of its listeners and viewers. However, one project that had suffered from delays—in this case due to Government restrictions on capital expenditure—came to fruition: the Television Centre at Shepherds Bush was opened in June 1960. The description of the Centre at the time was as significant as the passing of the ten-millionth licence stage. The Centre was described as 'a factory for the production of electronic programmes not only for British television screens but for television networks abroad'. Television had become a major industry.

## SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICES

Over one in every five people in the United Kingdom depends on sound radio alone for the information and entertainment that broadcasting has to offer. Although more people acquire television sets every year, it does not mean that listening to sound radio is abandoned when the television set is installed; and it is still true to say that about half the population listens to one or more sound broadcasts on any typical day. Some may have listened to no more than an item in the Home Service morning programme 'Today' or to a news bulletin; others may have listened at length to an opera, a play, a discussion, or any of the other programmes which are offered by the sound broadcasting services at some time between 6.30 in the morning and midnight.

The sound radio services, that is the Home Service, the Light Programme, the Third Programme, and Network Three, provide a complete national service for those four and a quarter million sound licence holders who rely on sound broadcasting, as well as a complementary service to television set owners, now holding nearly eleven 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 the three networks and thus to plan, for the convenience of listeners, programmes of distinct individual characters.

Were it not for interference from foreign stations, the transmissions on medium wavelengths of the Home Service and Light Programme networks would practically cover the United Kingdom (the Light Programme is also broadcast on 1,500 metres, long wave); the Network Three and Third Programme network reaches some 70 per cent of the population. In addition the parallel system of transmission on very high frequency is approaching complete coverage of the United Kingdom. This VHF 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 was estimated that in mid-1960 there were some three and a half million VHF sets in use in the country.

The total annual output of the four programme services reaches some 15,000 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, which serves the broad middle section of the community, necessarily overlaps to a certain extent with the Light on one side and the Third on the other. But it has its own special character. It carries out many of the functions of information and education enjoined by the Royal Charter. For example, 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. In this field of current affairs, it exploits fully the potentialities of radio for a rapid world-wide coverage, not only by news, but also by comment or discussion. The Home Service carries sound broadcasting's programmes for schools. 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 several dramatic productions per week, including stage plays, serials, specially written works, and adaptations from novels. Its programmes provide a basic pattern which can be varied by each regional Home Service to suit its special needs.

### **Light Programme**

The main purpose of the Light Programme is to provide a service of entertainment and relaxation for the majority.

Its basic ingredients are popular and light music, comedy and light drama, including daily serials. It also caters for appropriate and legitimate minority interests in fields as widely separated as jazz and motor-cycling, or lawn tennis and 'pop' records. The news summaries at half past the hour (except on Saturday afternoons and Sundays) are an example of what is done to provide a service for the listener unable to give concentrated attention for more than short periods. Short weather forecasts provide a general service, and shipping forecasts on 1,500 metres offer a special service to those at sea in coastal areas.

At many times of the day the programmes seek to provide listening suitable for the audience on the move which steadily increases with the rising sale of transistor and other portable receivers and of car radios. This development inevitably reduces the proportion of spoken word material of the kind which calls for the listener's undivided attention. At other times, full attention is paid to the interests of the home listener who, either permanently or temporarily, has no access to television. This is particularly the case in the evenings, where the schedules include as wide a variety of programmes as is consistent with the main purpose of the Light Programme.

### **Third Programme**

The Third Programme is intended for minority audiences—for those whose tastes, education, and mental habits enable them to take pleasure in close and responsive listening to broadcasts of artistic and intellectual distinction. These broadcasts are addressed to the intelligent layman and not to the specialist seeking to hear from his specialist or professional colleagues. Although the need is recognized for mediating between this intelligent layman and some of the material broadcast—certain kinds of new music, new poetry, scientific and philosophic discussion, for example—he is assumed to have an appetite and a curiosity that would lead him to reject an injudicious popularization. The broad appeal of the plays of Shakespeare and of the music of

Beethoven is, however, just as characteristic of the Third Programme as the challenge of its more adventurous broadcasting. It goes without saying that the programmes seek to fulfil the highest standards of professional performance, and that the criterion of judgment of their success or failure is not the size of the audience they command.

The Third Programme is intended to be contemporary and forward looking; at the same time it seeks fully to represent the achievements of the past, the masterpieces of music and drama. Broadcasting takes place between 8 and 11 p.m. (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 beginnings or end, for example to relay operas in full.

### **Network Three**

Network Three, the service which uses Third Programme frequencies and transmitters when they are not being used for the Third Programme itself, is normally on the air between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and on Sundays, between 2.30 and 5 p.m. It serves selective minority audiences with interests such as, for example, the learning of languages, playing bridge or chess, 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 is also a weekly programme for parents, and a weekly magazine of news and comment on the affairs of the churches.

It is also on the air between 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. approximately on Saturdays, when it supplies a regular orchestral concert of good music at a time when the other two services are naturally very much taken up with sport. The Network Three frequencies are also used for special programmes such as, for example, ball-by-ball commentaries on Test Matches, and experimental broadcasts in stereophony and also for giving Market Trends each night (except at week-ends) when the Third Programme has closed down.

## THE TELEVISION SERVICE

BBC Television began in 1936 as the world's first public high-definition television service, but it was not until June of 1960 that it acquired the first studio specifically designed for television production. The studio was one of two that came into use during the year with the inauguration of the BBC Television Centre in Wood Lane, West London: until these two studios became available television production took place exclusively in buildings converted from film and theatre use. The Centre will ultimately have seven major production and two presentation studios. The five studios in Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, the two Riverside studios on the Thames at Hammersmith, and the Television Theatre on Shepherds Bush Green will continue to be used, with some of them being given up progressively as the new studios come into operation.

The BBC Television Service began at Alexandra Palace in North London, and today the studios there are still in use as the home of BBC Television News. In the years since 1936—despite the interruption of the war years 1939-46—the service spread throughout the United Kingdom with studios and facilities in all the main centres; and the erection of the Television Centre, the largest building of its kind in the world, followed as a necessary development to a service which has had such a rapid growth.

Today, BBC Television is available to 98.8 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom, and transmission time amounts to about fifty-five hours of television programmes a week, fifty of these being the basic hours permitted by the Postmaster General (the extra hours being extensions for outside broadcasts, religious programmes, and broadcasts in national languages other than English). The programmes are predominantly 'live', and about half of those to be found in the peak viewing hours are concerned with information, ideas, and culture.

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 interests; at the same time, it

endeavours to interest large audiences in subjects of a worthwhile nature and of national importance. It includes, therefore, programmes dealing with current affairs, science, and arts, all of which command impressive audiences. The service also offers a very wide choice of programmes of a popular nature and in the field of light entertainment. In addition to such general daily programmes as plays, variety, outside broadcasts, music, and news there are programmes of special interest to young people and women, religious broadcasts, a full range of school television broadcasts, and weekly programmes for farmers and gardeners.

At important events including State occasions, the Television Service provides complete pictorial coverage and, in the year under review, an outstanding example was the coverage of the marriage of Princess Margaret. The BBC then established a new step in television communication by feeding pictures to all the Eurovision countries and networks and sending videotape recordings by the speediest transport available to the countries of the Commonwealth with television services and the United States. The BBC makes use of the resources of Eurovision for news items and other programmes.

The new Centre is equipped to make some fifteen hundred hours a year of electronic programme material. From other studio and outside sources, from the BBC's own film-making units, which produce the equivalent of one hundred and forty full-length feature films a year, another fifteen hundred hours of programme material are made up, and although the BBC buys a certain number of ready-made programmes from sources outside the Corporation and the United Kingdom, the BBC makes more programmes and buys less from outside sources than does any other television authority.

To sustain this output of three thousand programme hours a year, every encouragement is given to creative writers in the drama, documentary, and light entertainment fields. At the same time, experimental work by teams of producers, writers, and designers is going on to develop new forms of television presentation and there is a constant search for new talent.

## **BBC Television Promotions**

The purpose of the Television Promotions Department is to promote the sale of BBC television programmes throughout the world, to purchase film and videotape material from all sources for use by the service, to undertake with leading film and television organizations the co-production of telefilm series for the world market, and to conduct general business negotiations with all other television organizations.

During the year ended 31 March 1960 more than 550 films and telerecordings were distributed for screening to overseas television organizations by the BBC Television Transcription Unit. Among the considerable number of drama productions supplied were *School for Scandal*, *Julius Caesar*, *Antigone*, the *Spy-catcher* series, and the serials *The History of Mr. Polly* and *The Last Chronicles of Barset*.

Programmes in the 'Hancock's Half-hour' series were supplied to Australia and an order received from Canada.

Other programmes supplied included the Lord Montgomery series, 'Command in Battle', the scientific series, 'Eye on Research', and programmes in the 'Face to Face' series, of which seven were transmitted in the United States.

A specialized Unit was established during the summer of 1959 to prepare material specifically designed for overseas television showing primarily by the adaptation or dubbing in foreign languages of existing BBC television programmes.

The first special production by the Unit was a film on the background of the General Election which was dubbed in three languages and very successfully transmitted in Germany, Italy, Austria, and Belgium.

At the close of the year under review the Television Transcription Unit was incorporated in the newly constituted Television Promotions Department of the Television Service in order to secure the maximum advantage for the distribution of BBC television material overseas.

In the autumn of 1960, the fifteen episodes of Shakespeare's historical plays *An Age of Kings* were sold by Television Promotions Department to commercial and non-commercial television organizations in the United States, and also to the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The thirty-nine half-hour film series *The Third Man*, which was made in Hollywood and London by the BBC in co-operation with British Lion Films and the National Telefilm Associates Incorporated of America, was sold by NTA in the United States.

The R.C.M.P. film series on the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which was produced by the BBC in co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Crawley Films Ltd., Canada, was sold in the U.S.A., Canada, and to television networks in many other countries. A new series of twenty-six one-hour shows of *Maigret* is being produced electronically in the new Television Centre.

BBC Television Promotions Department is at the Television Centre, London W.12.

### **Eurovision**

The co-ordination of the exchange of television programmes between the television services in Western Europe that are linked to the Eurovision network is undertaken by the European Broadcasting Union.

During the past year the BBC's participation in Eurovision increased: a total of 369 complete programmes or inserts were relayed from the networks and 133 items were contributed to it. Other broadcasting organizations also made increasing use of the Eurovision network and of BBC facilities. The American broadcasting networks, for example, made a number of videotape recordings in London from Eurovision network items, notably of the Western 'Summit' meeting in Paris in December 1959, and of the wedding of Princess Margaret in May 1960, and then flew the tapes by express service to New York.

The co-ordination of the programmes is centred on the Administrative Office of the EBU in Geneva and on the Technical Centre in Brussels, where the supervision and switching of the circuits is carried out. To assist in the co-ordinating work, a member of the BBC engineering staff is seconded to the EBU, and other members of BBC staff are seconded for short periods.

The extensive Eurovision network means that programme

exchanges can be shared by eighteen television services in fourteen countries, all of which can both contribute programmes to the network and relay programmes from it. There have also been some programme exchanges between East and West Europe. (*See also pages 79-80 and 99.*)

### REGIONAL BROADCASTING

The day following the opening of 2LO in London in November 1922, similar stations were operating from centres in Birmingham and Manchester. The development of broadcasting on a nation-wide scale, spreading the organization of the BBC over the country, led eventually to the establishment of the regional system. By the mid-thirties the regional pattern had emerged, providing separate programmes, when they were required, for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and also for the North, the Midlands, and the West of England, from studio centres in the principal cities of these regions. This structure has well withstood the test of time and remains virtually unchanged today. Special programmes for people living in London and the south-east have also been introduced in recent years. Thus the BBC has been well placed to avoid over-centralization and to give full and just expression in broadcasting to regional life, interest, and affairs.

Nowadays, Scotland and Wales function under National Broadcasting Councils brought into existence under the 1952 Charter, responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services respectively (*see pages 103 and 118*). The other regions enjoy the assistance of Advisory Councils which meet several times each year, and the chairmen of the Regional Advisory Councils are members *ex officio* of the General Advisory Council. Over three thousand staff are employed in the regions. The policy of the BBC makes it possible for members of the staff to move between posts in London and the regions as their careers progress. Thus, the regions are associated with the centre and are in no sense isolated outposts.

The purpose behind the establishment of the regions is the contribution of programmes, both sound and television, to the national networks and for each region to serve its own audience with programmes which reflect the special interests of the particular area.

The contributions to the national networks amount to some forty-three hours a week on the Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes and some nine hours a week on television. Wales and Scotland broadcast a higher proportion (than Midland, North, and West Regions) of programmes solely for their own audiences; Wales also broadcasts in both sound and television regular programmes in the Welsh language. (*See pages 174-5 for an analysis of regional programme hours of broadcasting.*)

A development of national broadcasting in recent years has been the allocation of responsibility for certain types of programmes to certain regions. To some extent industrial programmes are with advantage centred in the north of England. For example, the industrial magazine 'Workshop' is produced, in collaboration with head office and the regions, in Manchester. Farming and agricultural programmes for all services are centred in the Midland Region, so that these programmes, which serve every part of the United Kingdom and overseas programmes as well, are co-ordinated in Birmingham, the headquarters of the Midland Region. Similarly, the BBC Natural History Unit, established to meet the needs for natural history and wild life programmes in the sound and television services and overseas services, is based in Bristol and is the responsibility of the West Region.

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.

The development of VHF broadcasting by the BBC, which now covers practically the whole country, has given a new opportunity to the regions, since most VHF transmitters cover an area smaller than a BBC region and can be

used for what is called area broadcasting. On two wavelengths the station puts out the Light Programme and the Third Programme or Network Three. On the other wavelength it puts out the Home Service of the region to which it belongs. In most regions VHF transmitters on the Home Service wavelengths are also being used to give programmes of news and general local interest covering a smaller area than the regional news bulletins on the medium wavelengths.

In addition to the national television news, there are regional television news bulletins which began in Scotland in August 1957 and in the other regions, including the south-east, in September 1957. In the field of television news, too, some special provisions were appropriate for certain areas—for example, viewers in Southampton, Newcastle, and Norwich have their own programmes of news and information and an installation for the purpose is under construction in Plymouth.

### **SOME PROGRAMME CONSIDERATIONS**

The foregoing pages will have given some idea of the range and scope of the BBC's output to its audiences at home. The word 'audiences' can be written in the plural, because the BBC does not, and should not, aim always—or even throughout peak periods of viewing and listening—at securing the largest possible single mass audience. The public is made up of many audiences, and however much their likes and dislikes may overlap, there are large numbers of distinct and varied interests which the BBC sets out to serve.

In entertainment alone the range is considerable. The BBC is part of the organized world of entertainment, and much of the world of entertainment is devoted to amusing and attracting the largest possible number of people. This aspect of entertainment is as much the concern of the BBC in so far as it is fitted to the medium of sound or television. The BBC draws upon the best work of the artists, the song-

writers, the music-makers, and the fun-makers of every description, and in turn the BBC feeds back into the entertainment world its own creations, its own ideas, and the stimulus of its own successes.

So, too, in music and drama, literature and art, the BBC is a source of opportunity. As a patron of the arts, the BBC possesses the two essential requirements of a patron—funds at its disposal and an appreciative, well-informed, critical understanding of what the musicians, composers, writers, and others set out to achieve. The BBC does not impose conditions beyond what is suitable to broadcasting and excellent in quality. The BBC's programme producers are in touch with the artistic world at all points, and their trained judgment is exercised solely in the interests of listeners and viewers. In serving its public, the BBC seeks also to fulfil the secondary but essential function of helping and stimulating the artistic life of the nation—with consequent benefit to creative artists and performers.

Enthusiasm may have pride of place in the production for broadcasting of any artistic work; but in the broadcasting of news and in broadcasting on the affairs of the day, the only permissible enthusiasm is the desire for truth. Complete objectivity is the basis for editorial judgment. The BBC cannot present the news as it does a symphony or a play. As the intermediary between the artist and his public, the BBC's task is to ensure that the broadcast is the best possible performance with the means available. As the intermediary between the public and the news, the BBC has to ensure that the facts are correct, that the presentation is just and objective, and in broadcasting on current affairs that the balance of opinion is such that the listeners and viewers have the essential material with which to reach an informed opinion of their own.

An editorial responsibility somewhat similar to that which exists towards the public in the matter of news is also inherent in broadcasting on religious and educational matters. This is because in these three aspects of the BBC's work there are certain imperatives over and above programme considerations. In broadcasting the news it is the search for truth; in religious broadcasting it is the service to Christian-



*An Age of Kings—Shakespeare's historical plays presented in fifteen parts by BBC Television. Seven of the Kings, David Williams (Richard II); Tom Fleming (Henry IV); Terry Scully (Henry VI); Julian Clover (Edward IV); Hugh James (Edward V); Paul Daneman (Richard III); Jerome Willis (Henry VII). The series was sold by BBC Television Promotions in the United States to both commercial and non-commercial television organizations and also to the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Producer, Peter Dews, received the British 'Oscar' for this TV drama production*



*The Light Programme's 'Does the Team Think?' with its team of radio and television comedy stars, Richard Murdoch, Tommy Trinder, Jimmy Edwards, McDonald Hobley, the chairman, and Ted Ray*

*Comedy series in the Light Programme: 'Meet the Huggett' Jack Warner as Joe Huggett and Malcolm Ranson as Bobb*

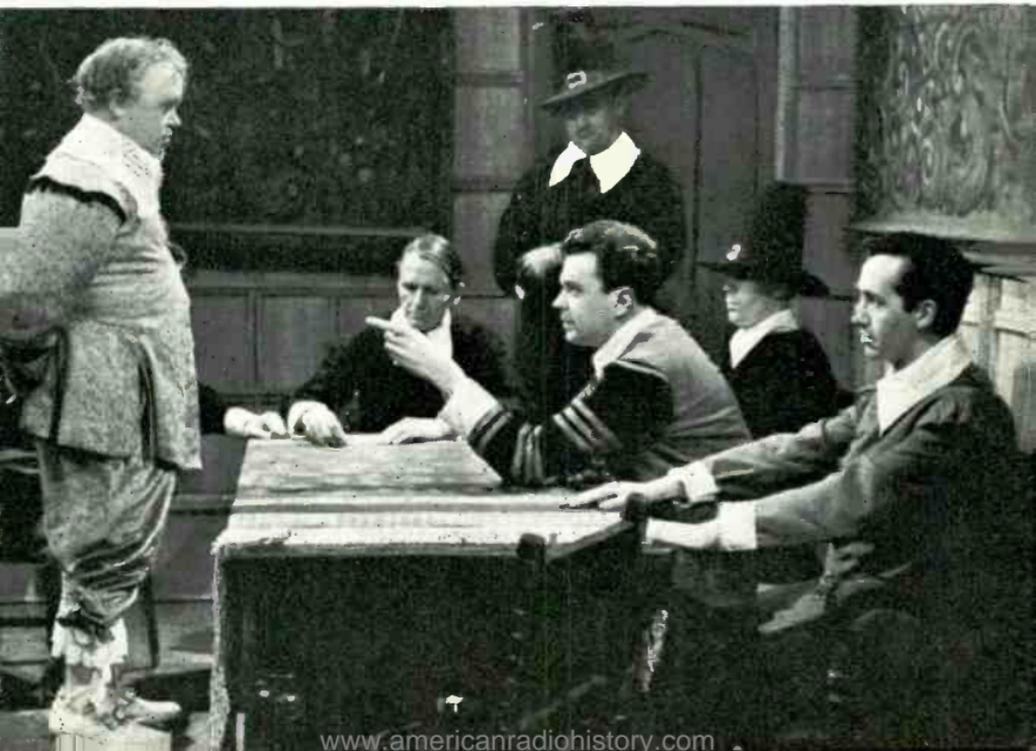




*Tony Hancock in his series 'Hancock's Half-hour'*

*Another television comedy series was built round Charlie Drake, here being interrogated by the 'Roundheads'.*

*Both series had audiences of over eleven and a half million*





*'Music and Movement', a regular series in BBC programmes for schools, which is broadcast twice weekly in the Home Service*

ity; and in educational broadcasting it is the service to the educational life of the country.

How the BBC is organized to fulfil its function in these three fields of broadcasting is described in the following sections.

### **News and Current Affairs**

The BBC transmits about four hundred news broadcasts a week to the United Kingdom. This includes sound and television, national and regional broadcasts. Alongside its service of news the BBC has a wide range of topical programmes in which main events of the day are subject to expert analysis, comment, and discussion. There is close overall co-ordination and editorial direction of the topical output which ensures the most efficient use of programme resources, such as the special correspondents and reporters in News Division, filming facilities, as well as Eurovision and other international links, over the whole field of news and current affairs.

The main sources of news for both sound and television are the agencies—Reuters, Associated Press, Exchange Telegraph, British United Press, and the Press Association, supplemented by reports from the BBC's Monitoring Service, which listens to foreign broadcasting services day and night. These sources feed into the news room between 300,000 and 400,000 words every twenty-four hours. (The length of the average radio bulletin is under 2,000 words—rather less than two columns of a newspaper.) The film agencies, the British Commonwealth International News-film Agency (Visnews), and United Press Movietone Television, supplemented by the BBC's own cameramen, supply over 10,500 feet of film a week, of which only a fraction is selected for use in bulletins. The news can also take in items on the Eurovision link or make use of the transatlantic cablefilm service.

The BBC News and Current Affairs Division is also served by its own network of staff correspondents at home and abroad. Foreign correspondents are permanently stationed in Washington, Paris, New York, Rome, Bonn,

Berlin, Vienna, Nairobi, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Delhi, Cairo, and Ottawa. In addition there are several local correspondents, not on the BBC's staff, who are available to send news from the countries where they live; the Corporation can, and frequently does, call on sister broadcasting organizations for help in this field. In London are the Diplomatic Correspondent and his assistant, a Commonwealth Correspondent, and some others who are available to move abroad as needed.

The home front is covered by two Parliamentary Correspondents, two Industrial Correspondents in London and five in the regions, an Air Correspondent, a Science Correspondent, a Motoring Correspondent, and an Agricultural Correspondent, as well as a corps of fifteen general reporters. The news services in London also draw at need on the general news resources of the BBC in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the English regions, that is from news rooms in Glasgow, Cardiff, Belfast, Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester, which, in turn, look to London for special coverage from time to time. (*For regional news, see also page 47.*)

### **News for Overseas**

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

These bulletins and reviews of British press opinion are prepared from the same sources and raw materials as the home bulletins, and the staff preparing them have the same aim as those engaged in the preparation of bulletins for listeners in the United Kingdom—to present a day-to-day picture of events that is as factual, accurate, and impartial as they can make it. The operation, however, is an entirely independent one. Items of news broadcast overseas must not differ in any material respect from news broadcast at

home, but this does not mean that news bulletins prepared by the External Services are simply carbon copies of those heard by the home public.

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

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

News from the BBC is a reliable source for listeners in the other language services, particularly in times of their own internal crises or important international happenings; and this proved to be the case at the time of the political changes in Turkey.

One development during the year was the introduction of a daily bulletin in French for West Africa.

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. During the year the Russian bulletins were for a short time free from jamming, but this was resumed after the breakdown of the Summit Conference. 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.

Whether they are behind the Iron Curtain, in Western Europe, in the Far East, Africa, Australia, or the Americas,

for millions of people abroad the BBC is a window on the world—often the only window.

### **Religious Broadcasts**

The changes and developments in sound and in television have been reflected in religious broadcasting, which remains an important BBC commitment. Religious programmes have their place in each of the differing services.

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.

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 some 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.

The Central Religious Advisory Committee also advises the Independent Television Authority on matters of policy. It has been agreed that as between the BBC and the ITA the policy for religious broadcasting should be one of co-operation and not competition.

Religious Broadcasting staff is recruited from among the clergy and is broadly representative of the Church in this country. Every effort is made to ensure that religious programmes will be presented with the same professional competence as in secular programmes.

### **Educational Broadcasting**

BBC Broadcasts to Schools play a recognized part in the work of education, and a permanent service of television programmes on a substantial scale has now been established side by side with the service of sound programmes which began more than thirty years ago.

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

The general policy for school broadcasting and the scope and purpose of each series are laid down by the *School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom*, a body on which teachers, local education authorities, the Ministry of Education, and other educational organizations are represented. (There are separate School Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.) The Council meets regularly to review the educational effectiveness of each series and to recommend changes if necessary. It has its own permanent staff and a team of fifteen full-time education officers in various parts of the country, whose job is to report on the broadcasts and to maintain close liaison between the classroom and the broadcasting studio, and a regular flow of reports from schools also helps the BBC to keep in touch with the classroom and provides an additional means of assessing the success of the broadcasts. The BBC Education Engineers advise the School Broadcasting Councils on technical matters and assist at the many demonstrations of school broadcasting which are given to educational audiences.

Visitors from overseas come to the BBC for help and training in the work of educational broadcasting, and are often attached temporarily to the School Broadcasting Department.

In the field of sound radio there are each week in term time fifty-five broadcasts which go out regularly on the Home Service wavelengths. Most of them are planned and produced by a department of specialists in London and broadcast to the whole of the United Kingdom, but they also include seven series produced in Edinburgh specially for Scottish schools—mainly on Scottish history and culture—and eight for schools in Wales, of which five are in the Welsh language.

School broadcasts are not formal lessons and do not attempt to take the place of the teachers. The purpose is generally to provide imaginative experience which may serve as a useful starting point for further work. A few series, especially in music, attempt more direct instruction because of the shortage of trained subject teachers.

Illustrated pamphlets are published for twenty-six of the series, several of them in colour, and about eight million

copies of these are sold to schools each year. In addition, leaflets for teachers are published for twenty series giving advance information and suggesting ways of preparing the class and following up the broadcast afterwards.

About fifty sound school broadcasts a year are specially recorded for the Transcription Service and made available to Commonwealth and other countries. A special arrangement with Commonwealth broadcasting organizations makes it possible to exchange scripts and recordings for schools programmes as required. Many scripts are also sent overseas, and some are adapted to suit local needs and conditions.

#### 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>
1958-9	23,048	2,827	2,075	842	83	28,875

#### PUPILS PAMPHLETS

1958-9    72 different pamphlets    sales: 8,060,431  
 1959-60    72 different pamphlets    sales: 8,292,888

The experimental service of television programmes which began in 1957 was greatly increased and placed on a permanent basis in the autumn of 1960. It now consists of nine separate programmes a week, all of which are repeated for the convenience of the schools. Most of them are addressed primarily to Secondary Modern Schools, but one series makes special provision for the sixth forms of Grammar Schools and another for Primary Schools. The programmes have the support of a full range of pamphlets and teachers' notes. Over two thousand schools are already registered as viewers of one or more series, and the number is steadily increasing.

As with sound radio, the aim of school television is not to provide lessons, but to supplement established methods of classroom teaching by exploring the educational possibilities

of the medium. The subjects in which the visual treatment has proved to be of particular value include science, geography, natural history, current affairs, and vocational guidance, but experiment continues in many other fields, including mathematics and the visual arts.

Many of the programmes are telerecorded and made available to broadcasting organizations overseas by the Television Transcription Service.

The BBC's educational responsibility to its adult public is discharged to a great extent through its general programmes. It has, however, always been accepted that there should also be some special provision planned on a long-term basis for a definite public whose needs and interests are studied in advance. Those responsible for planning educational programmes therefore consult adult educationists on current trends of interest, and a Liaison Officer attached to the Unit is responsible for collecting opinions from the intended audience so as to ensure that the programmes prepared for them take account of the knowledge and capacities of their probable listeners.

Educational broadcasting is in the hands of a group of specialist producers who are responsible for about 150 hours of broadcasting time a year. There are two weekly series in music, two on languages, and groups of from four to ten programmes on aspects of history, science, sociology, the arts, archaeology, comparative religions, philosophy, or industrial and colonial affairs. All language series and some of the others are associated with pamphlets, and the current programme, 'Painting of the Month', supplies its subscribers with colour and black-and-white reproductions of the picture to be discussed in advance of each broadcast. Since 1957, when the majority of educational series were transferred to Network Three, they have gone out to an increasingly serious public; a fact that is illustrated, for example, by the sale of 52,594 copies of the 5s. primer for *Russian for Beginners*.

One of the objects of educational broadcasting is to introduce listeners to new interests, and its pamphlets make a special point of reading-lists and details about the membership of archaeological societies, courses at field centres, and

so on. Most of the seven Wednesday series broadcast from October to July are associated with follow-up courses at one or more of the Residential Colleges of Further Education; and the talks on art are planned to encourage their listeners to look at pictures for themselves: after a talk on the 'Self-portrait' of Rembrandt which is to be seen in Kenwood House it was found that attendance there had been increased by 5,000 in the two weeks immediately following the broadcast.

## THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

### AN EXPANDING WORLD AUDIENCE

In the later years of the 1940s some people were expressing the theory that listening to the BBC in other countries had arisen as a need of wartime and must gradually fade away; that even if the leading occasions of state and other matters of British interest should still command audiences in the Commonwealth, the world audience for the BBC would slowly vanish.

This forecast has been proved entirely wrong. The BBC's world audience has greatly expanded with the number of listening sets in the world.

By the beginning of the 1950s, and increasingly afterwards, it was realized that there was a continuing audience for such normal peace-time interests as music or sport: that people wanted also to hear about British industrial and social achievements and of the advances of science. Meanwhile the atmosphere of the cold war, unrest, and moments of crisis continued. There was the war in Korea. There were many movements towards new national freedom. All this has kept the need of news and views from Britain perpetually alive and even urgent.

'I remember well the first time I heard the voice from London,' wrote a Norwegian in 1950. 'I have been a regular listener to the BBC ever since 1940.' This was a very typical letter.

In 1949 a Frenchman, M. Fort, wrote in the *BBC Year Book*—

'From time to time I feel the need to fling open the windows overlooking the world and London seems to me the best of such windows . . . I listen, not out of what used to be called 'le snobisme de Big Ben' but because I know by experience that at

the end of a ten-minute news bulletin nothing really important in the life of Europe will have escaped me.'

'Le snobisme de Big Ben', dating from wartime listening, is a phrase that links up interestingly with recent reports on listening in Russia and the Iron Curtain countries. In the last few years there has been plenty of evidence from Russians who have attended conferences and delegations throughout Europe, as well as in the United Kingdom. In spite of jamming, the phrase 'everyone listens to the BBC' is often heard, carrying with it the implication 'everyone who is anyone'. Recently a Russian sent a message to his wife on the BBC's Russian Service. Asked if she would hear it, he replied, 'If she does not, friends are bound to pass it on.'

Unfortunately evidence has not always been so cheerful, so free and easy as this. Out of many incidents, sometimes tragic, the testimony of the Hungarian radio station to the BBC in 1956 cannot be forgotten. However, these references to the BBC's audience anticipate a more systematic though necessarily brief analysis of the size and nature of the audience that has been built up between the years 1950 and 1960.

### **The Range of Listeners Today**

The post-war years have seen an enormous increase in the distribution of sound radio sets in all parts of the world, and the BBC External Services have a most varied audience of many millions, including every division of race, class, creed, and political opinion, and ranging from students to influential business and professional men and even heads of state.

There is, of course, no available method of research by which a global figure could be given, but the External Services have their own audience research unit which has steadily built up methods of research. In some areas of the world adequate research facilities simply do not exist. Moreover, audiences vary from day to day. On the occasion of the coronation, the world-wide audience outnumbered the home audience by about seven to one. The amount of re-broadcasting of BBC programmes by the home radios of

Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States, and other countries is frequently changing. The Queen's Christmas message, the Farnborough Air Display, State visits to Britain, or the Test Matches are likely to be carried more extensively on networks all over the world than the usual programmes, and it is common knowledge that there is increased listening to the BBC at times of crisis; for example, during the Hungarian Revolution, the Suez Crisis, the revolts in Iraq, and the Chinese Communist bombardment of Quemoy. Two independent statistical inquiries on listening to the BBC French Service during France's constitutional crisis of May-June 1958 showed that the audience increased by some 50 per cent during this period over the 1955-7 figures.

But there is ample evidence of large and regular audiences in many parts of the world. The quantity of listeners' letters is, notoriously, a very inexact guide to the size of a radio audience; it is, nevertheless, noteworthy that in a year some 75,000 to 100,000 listeners' letters are received by the BBC External Services, a number of them asking for further information about British products mentioned in programmes. This figure reflects, however inexactly and incalculably, an enormously greater number of listeners who are interested, but do not write.

#### **General Overseas Services Audience**

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

Statistical surveys and other evidence have shown that the General Overseas Service has also a large direct-listening audience in many parts of the world. Surveys have been carried out in a number of Indian cities and have shown that a substantial proportion of listeners tune to the General Overseas Service on short waves.

### **Some other Overseas Audiences**

Next to the General Overseas Service in size of output is the BBC Arabic Service, which broadcasts for twelve hours a day. The Arabic Service is the oldest and largest of the BBC's foreign language services. The first transmission in Arabic went out on 3 January 1938, and transmission time has been trebled in the past few years. Transmitters in the Eastern Mediterranean relay the programmes on medium wave; so do local radio stations in Aden and Kenya. There is abundant evidence that BBC broadcasts are widely heard.

The post-bag received by the Arabic Service has risen lately to more than twenty thousand letters a year, and a recently formed Arabic listener panel enables a further study of the needs of the audience to be made.

One of the largest audiences in Asia for BBC broadcasts is in Japan, where despite the rapid growth of television the number of sound sets has now increased to some twenty million. Relays of BBC broadcasts from the Japanese Service and from the General Overseas Service ensure that the BBC retains a substantial audience. In the United States of America the recent revival of short-wave listening has been accompanied by a generally increased interest in sound broadcasting. Here the BBC's chief instrument is the North American Service. This produces programmes totalling many thousands of network hours a year, some of which are carried regularly both on local stations and on the major networks in Canada and the United States.

The audience in Latin America for BBC broadcasts in Spanish and Portuguese appears to be considerable, to judge from the results of American-sponsored research during the past few years. Since the reduction of the BBC's Latin-American Service in 1951, the number of relays has dropped, but BBC programmes are still carried daily by stations in Brazil and less frequently in Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

### **Who listens in Europe**

A conservative estimate of the direct audience in Western Europe would give a figure of well over one million listeners

daily; and there is good reason to think that a similar, or possibly much larger, direct audience tunes in daily in territories behind the Iron Curtain.

Rebroadcasting increases the size of audiences in Western Europe as elsewhere. An independent research institute in Western Germany, where there are over fifteen million radio sets in use, has estimated that three of the many BBC German Service rebroadcasts carried by regional stations attracted more than two million, three million, and five million listeners in the course of a month. In Italy another independent research organization has found that individual BBC Italian Service programmes carried on the Italian Radio attracted audiences ranging from between a quarter and a half million to well over two million. Although the BBC Finnish Service does not enjoy the benefit of rebroadcasts on Finnish domestic stations and, until recently, jamming often made short-wave reception difficult, surveys in Finland carried out by the Finnish Gallup Institute and a rival research organization have shown that the BBC's occasional audience has been maintained at approximately 400,000 adults, of whom some 200,000 listen at least once a week and 20,000 to 30,000 listen daily.

### **Listening in the Soviet Union**

Information about the Soviet audience began to come in after the interruption of jamming on the Russian Service which was timed to coincide with the arrival of Mr. Khrushchev and Marshal Bulganin in England for their visit of April 1956. Listening was again respectable, and Soviet citizens were ready and eager to talk about it. Letters also began to arrive. Even when jamming of broadcasts in Russian was resumed six months later, to withhold news of the tragic events in Hungary, contacts were not entirely broken off. There are still many visitors from the U.S.S.R., and many of them still talk freely about listening. An incidental point which emerged from the contact between young people at the Moscow Youth Festival of 1957 was the role of the BBC in transmitting the truth about the Hungarian rising

to listeners in the U.S.S.R. BBC reports about it were closely followed, and a group of students in the Moscow University monitored these reports, duplicated them, and put them up in the University building. There is no doubt that Moscow students were well informed about the facts and that many consciences were troubled. Later reports to reach Britain suggest that listening among students continues and is not confined to Moscow University.

One of the most interesting pieces of evidence received for some time came from an American-sponsored research organization which, during the summer of 1958, obtained answers on radio listening from one hundred and thirty-eight Soviet visitors to the Brussels Fair. Though special circumstances and the small size of the sample made statistical conclusions dangerous, the answers pointed to considerable cross-listening to a number of stations such as the BBC, the Voice of America, and Radio Liberation. In this particular group of Soviet citizens, there was more listening to the BBC and to the Voice of America than to other Western stations. Four-fifths of those who provided the information said that they listened to broadcasts in Russian only. This sample gave proof of listening in Moscow and its suburbs, in Kiev, Leningrad, the Baltic States, Siberia, the Urals, and the Caucasus, thus confirming other indications that listening is geographically widespread.

When we pass on to the rest of the Soviet sphere evidence becomes scantier, but from references in newspapers, often attacking the BBC, from clandestine news-sheets based on BBC news, and from various visits it is clear that a substantial audience has grown up throughout the Iron Curtain countries.

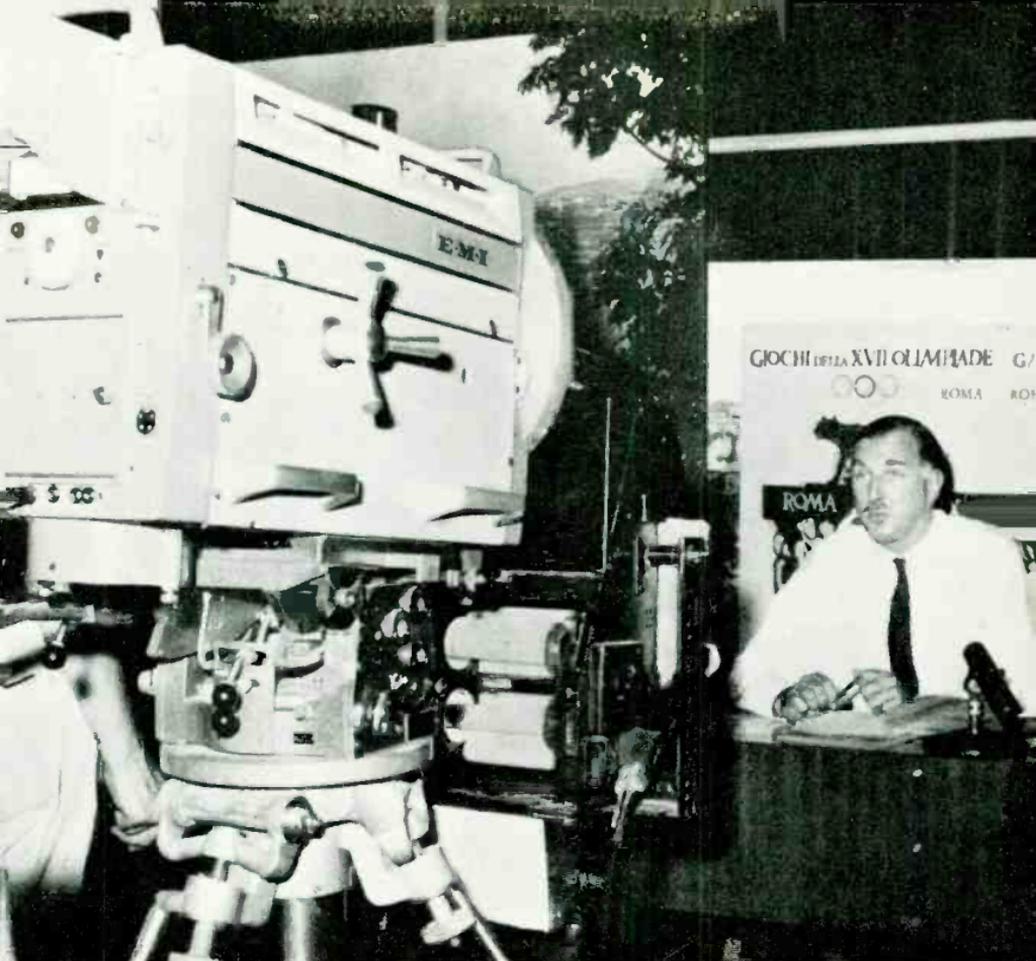
### THE BROADCAST OUTPUT AND ORGANIZATION

The world-wide audience of the BBC is, so to speak, the 'end-product' of external broadcasting, and for this reason it has been discussed first. In terms of broadcast hours the output of the External Services is considerably longer than

that of all the domestic sound and television services added together. In every twenty-four hours there are in all eighty-two hours of broadcasting by the External Services in English and thirty-eight other languages. This output includes the transmission of some forty-eight thousand news bulletins and fifty thousand 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 87*). Recorded programmes are sent to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks.

The conduct of so large an international service involves many supporting activities in addition to broadcasting itself. For instance, 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 77-80.*) The External Services regularly organize conferences, and themselves send delegates to many international occasions. Since 1952 an 'English by Radio' summer school has been organized for visitors annually. Staff from the External Services have been sent on secondment to other broadcasting organizations of the Commonwealth—over forty are now in such posts. Official delegations from broadcasting organizations all over the world come to the BBC to study its organization. In a typical year over five hundred such visitors are received, and they have included delegations from Moscow Radio and Eastern European countries. Bush House has become, in fact, a world centre—perhaps the world centre—of broadcasting activities, whose object is friendship through better understanding.

In Bush House the whole staff are in close touch with each other. Nationals of the country concerned work with British colleagues in each language section. Sub-editors and translators 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. Many conversations on the balance of news or on fine points of translation overflow by day and night from



*Broadcasts from the XVII Olympic Games attracted large audiences, with over fourteen and a quarter million people viewing some of the programmes. In sound programmes and television, using the Eurovision Link, the BBC gave complete coverage of the Games. Peter Dimmock, Head of Television Outside Broadcasts, in one of the Rome Olympic Studios of the Italian Radio and Television Services (RAI)*



*'Calling Ghana' in the African Service*

*Guests in England, young survivors of the Fréjus disaster, reported back to France in an interview for the BBC's French Service*



offices and desks to the canteen; there can be seen the outward and visible sign of the whole multilingual process. Discussions in the canteen at Bush House have become celebrated, and to mention them is by no means frivolous.

How is one to translate and convey the exact meaning of such words as 'terrorists', 'rebels', 'loyalists', 'royalists', 'guerillas', 'troops', 'police', 'brawl', 'riot', 'uprising', 'imperialist aggression', 'Left-wing', 'Right-wing', 'co-existence'? These words or their equivalents and many others may arise in any one language and need rapid translation into many others. It will be seen that while such words are the very stuff of the news of recent years, they are also the very stuff of unobjectivity. Innocent misunderstanding, let alone any unrealized bias, can stand a news item on its head. It is one thing to aim for objectivity, to desire objectivity, and another thing to achieve it. Bush House is the centre of an endless assessment of news values carried out day and night, by skilled broadcasters and trained news men of many nationalities, pooling and bringing to bear many points of view, but aiming at objectivity as far as it can be found.

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

Times have been stringent and, while the Government has recognized the importance of the External Services, the problem of paying for them has led to a great deal of discussion, which has ranged far and wide over the nature of the services and their value. These discussions have covered almost the whole period of the present Charter: whilst they have caused continued uncertainty, they have unfortunately not led to an increase in the grant-in-aid comparable to the general rise in costs. In ten years the grant-in-aid has, in fact, risen from under £5,000,000 to over £6,000,000.

Organizationally, the External Services are an integral part of the BBC. The BBC's Charter applies to both external and domestic broadcasting, sound and television. All

the BBC's services share the same tradition of responsibility with freedom, and the programme, news, and engineering resources are held in common. The Director of External Broadcasting is a member of the Board of Management. Under him are the two Controllers in charge of the Overseas Services and the European Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is the External Services News Department, which prepares the news broadcasts.

### **The Overseas Services**

The Overseas Services, which are directed to the countries outside Europe, comprise the GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE and a number of regional services in English and twenty-one other languages. The General Overseas Services addresses itself to English-speaking peoples everywhere—Commonwealth nationals of British stock, other English-speaking Commonwealth nationals, English-speaking foreigners, the Royal Navy, the Army and Royal Air Force stationed overseas, the Merchant Navy, British expatriates engaged in commerce, industry, and the professions. These are reached either directly by short wave or through local rebroadcasting. 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.

The AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND COLONIAL SERVICES supplement the General Overseas Service by broadcasting programmes of special local interest in English to East, West, and Central Africa, the Caribbean and the Falkland Islands, in English and French to Mauritius, and in Maltese to Malta. The quickening pace of political developments in Africa and the increasing interest of Africans in events in

their own continent and in the world generally is also being served by daily programmes, including news bulletins and political commentaries, in three African vernaculars—Hausa for parts of West Africa, Somali for the Horn of Africa, and Swahili for East Africa. These programmes are rebroadcast regularly by local stations in the areas concerned. A service of news and comment in French for French-speaking Africans in West and Equatorial Africa was started in June 1960.

Great importance is attached to the rebroadcasting of the Overseas Services by the broadcasting organizations of the countries to which they are addressed.\* This is especially valuable where a highly developed national broadcasting service leaves its listeners with comparatively little need to make the effort to tune direct to the BBC or any other extraneous service. Such broadly is the position 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.

The ARABIC SERVICE, now on the air for twelve hours daily, reaches a wide audience in the Arab world, both by direct short-wave transmissions from the United Kingdom and through a medium-wave relay in the East Mediterranean. The listener is able to find the BBC Arabic Service at any time during the main listening hours and hears, besides news bulletins, a varied range of output, including talks and discussions, features, music, and light entertainment programmes. Much of this material is commissioned through the BBC office in Beirut.

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

\* *Lists of rebroadcasts, pages 72-3.*

languages and covers the vast area from Persia to Japan. Broadcasts to Persia totalling forty-five minutes a day are heavily jammed by the Russians. For Pakistan there is a daily transmission of three-quarters of an hour in Urdu and a short bi-weekly programme in Bengali. For India there is a daily transmission of three-quarters of an hour in Hindi and two weekly broadcasts in Bengali, and Tamil-Sinhalese for Ceylon is also bi-weekly. There is extensive rebroadcasting of the Far Eastern language transmissions by domestic services in the area, notably in Japan, Hong Kong, Borneo, and Malaya. These transmissions also gain signal strength throughout the areas concerned by being relayed by the BBC Far Eastern Station.

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

### **The European Services**

The European Services consist of four regional services—the WEST AND SOUTH EUROPEAN SERVICE (France, Greece, Israel,\* Italy, Spain, Turkey\*), CENTRAL EUROPEAN (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Finland\*), EAST EUROPEAN (Soviet Union, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania), GERMAN (West and East Germany and Austria). There is also 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 com-

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

missioned 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 nineteen languages remains unified in that 'the voice' in all the broadcasts is recognizably the same, while 'the local accents' in the foreign languages vary according to the interests, susceptibilities, and political conditions of the particular audience.

The broadcasts to Europe fall mainly into two groups: those to the West and those to countries under Communist rule. In most Communist countries foreign broadcasts are jammed—in all of them censorship suppresses or distorts the news and thus creates a desire for information which the BBC seeks to satisfy by providing an objective news service and an undistorted picture of British and Western policies, attitudes, and ways of life.

Broadcasts in Russian must contend with an anti-Western indoctrination of long duration, but there is satisfactory evidence of a widespread audience in the Soviet Union, and Soviet jamming policy in itself testifies to the Russian urge to listen. The BBC's Russian broadcasts were subjected to massive and enormously costly jamming until 5 February 1960, when systematic interference was suspended by the Soviet authorities in the wider context of a normalization of cultural relations between Britain and the U.S.S.R. In the heightened tension which attended the collapse of the Summit meeting, Soviet large-scale jamming was immediately restored. At present the incidence of Soviet jamming amounts on average to nearly half the programme time of the BBC's Russian broadcasts, and is particularly directed at items of news and comment dealing with the British and Western point of view in world affairs.

In the satellite states national feeling combines with the desire for information to overcome the jamming barrier. Broadcasts to these countries can help to keep alive national feeling and traditional kinship with the West; but they are careful not to raise false hopes or appear to incite

to action. Among the Communist states Poland, which stopped jamming in November 1956 and permits considerable freedom of information, falls into a special category. So does Yugoslavia which, although a Communist state, does not jam BBC broadcasts and maintains its independence from Soviet control. The German language service, which covers both East and West, is heard in the Soviet Zone and beyond that in countries in Central Europe where German is still widely understood (and is not jammed), as well as in the Federal Republic and Austria. And London Calling Europe in English, which is not jammed, also provides for the needs of listeners in East and Central Europe and the Soviet Union. (Details of the programme services subject to jamming are given on the following page.)

Broadcasting to Western Europe presents different problems. Reception is not always easy because of the overcrowding of the wavelengths; in most of the countries there is not the same incentive to listen to a foreign station because the local radio and press provide a more or less untainted source of information. But a service of world news which is accurate and competitively speedy and complete, complemented by press reviews and comments putting the British point of view on current events, is still the main attraction of the BBC European Service for a very substantial regular audience in Western Europe, whose numbers tend to increase steeply in time of crisis. A wide range of programmes—from dramatized documentaries to discussions—presents in its many aspects the life and the institutions in Britain and the Commonwealth. Some of them are devised for sectional interest, presenting the latest developments in British industry or agriculture, and others again cater for listeners with a pronounced interest in the arts; these are broadcast at the same time each week and build up a body of regular listeners.

A growing number of relays and joint programmes are arranged with continental networks, especially in Italy and Western Germany (and to a lesser extent Switzerland, Austria, and Belgium). International quizzes are very popular and programmes comparing different approaches

to common problems; in some countries despatches on the British scene are fed directly into the local topical programmes.

*A descriptive survey of programmes broadcast in the External Services is on pages 193-7.*

### **External Services Engineering**

References to the Engineering activities relating to the External Services are included in the general article on Engineering on pages 87-8.

### **Jamming of BBC Broadcasts**

With effect from 3 February 1960, the greater part of Russian jamming was withdrawn from BBC transmissions in Russian, Finnish, Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, and Persian. Bursts of deliberate interference continued, amounting to about 5 per cent of the total broadcasting time except in the case of Russian, upon which the proportion increased considerably in early May 1960, peaking over 80 per cent on the twentieth and averaging just under 40 per cent thereafter.

Apart from Poland and Albania, the satellite countries continue to jam Western broadcasts in their own languages with help from each other and the U.S.S.R. There are no known jamming sources currently in operation in Poland or Albania, but BBC transmissions in Polish are attacked from locations elsewhere in the Communist bloc. Those in Kuoyu and Cantonese appear to be jammed from Communist China and the U.S.S.R.

Only nine of the thirty-nine languages which comprise the BBC's External Services are now subject to full-scale jamming. However, reception of those which have never been the target of deliberate jamming continues to suffer from jamming spread from adjacent channels owing to the severe congestion in some of the wavebands.

## Rebroadcasting

BBC programmes are regularly rebroadcast—on a daily or weekly basis—in the domestic services of countries throughout the world. On special occasions such as the Christmas Day broadcast, and at the time of the General Election and other events of international interest, rebroadcasting is considerably increased.

During the year the setting up of the new Kenya Broadcasting Service led to an increase in BBC rebroadcasting; Kenya is now rebroadcasting a dozen items a day from the General Overseas Service, two English programmes from the African Service each week, a large part of the Hindi output, a daily news bulletin and other programmes from the Arabic Service, as well as the entire BBC output in Swahili, Somali, and Urdu. On the other hand, the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, having started its own news service, has reduced the number of news bulletins rebroadcast from the BBC.

Rebroadcasting of General Overseas Service news bulletins by the Radio Ceylon Commercial Service, which was stopped in the latter part of 1959, was resumed in April 1960. Rebroadcasting of the Chinese Service, both off direct transmission and by means of recorded programmes, reaches large audiences among Chinese in South-East Asia.

The Overseas Regional Services provide programmes designed specifically for rebroadcasting in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In the United States rebroadcasting is at a rate of over 700 station hours per month, and North American Service programmes are heard in every state of the Union.

On special occasions, such as President de Gaulle's visit to London, there was considerable rebroadcasting in Western Germany.

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

- \*ADEN Arabic
- \*AUSTRALIA General Overseas, Pacific
- \*ARGENTINA Latin American in Spanish
- AUSTRIA German
- \*BAHAMAS General Overseas
- \*BARBADOS General Overseas, Caribbean
- BELGIUM French
- BERMUDA General Overseas
- BOLIVIA Latin American in Spanish
- \*BRAZIL Latin American in Portuguese
- \*BRITISH GUIANA General Overseas, Caribbean
- \*BRITISH HONDURAS General Overseas, Caribbean
- \*CANADA North American in English and French, General Overseas
- CEYLON General Overseas, Sinhalese, Tamil
- \*COLOMBIA Latin American in Spanish
- COSTA RICA Latin American in Spanish
- \*CYPRUS General Overseas

- \*ECUADOR Latin American in Spanish
- \*FALKLAND ISLANDS General Overseas, Colonial
- \*FIJI General Overseas, Colonial
- \*GERMANY (WEST) German
- \*GHANA General Overseas, African in English
- \*GIBRALTAR General Overseas, Spanish
- \*HONDURAS Latin American in Spanish
- \*HONG KONG General Overseas, Kuoyu, Cantonese
- \*ITALY Italian
- \*JAMAICA General Overseas, Caribbean
- JAPAN General Overseas, Japanese
- \*KENYA General Overseas, African in English, Swahili, Somali, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu
- \*LIBERIA General Overseas
- MALAYA General Overseas, Malay, Kuoyu
- \*MALTA General Overseas, Maltese
- MAURITIUS Colonial
- \*NEW ZEALAND General Overseas, Pacific
- \*NIGERIA General Overseas, African in English, Hausa
- \*NORTH BORNEO General Overseas
- \*PARAGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- \*PERU Latin American in Spanish
- \*FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND General Overseas, African in English
- \*SARAWAK General Overseas, Malay, Kuoyu
- \*SEYCHELLES General Overseas
- \*SIERRA LEONE General Overseas, African in English
- SINGAPORE General Overseas
- \*SOLOMON ISLANDS General Overseas
- \*SOMALILAND General Overseas, Somali
- SOUTH AFRICA General Overseas
- \*SWITZERLAND General Overseas, French
- \*TANGANYIKA General Overseas, African in English, Swahili
- \*TRINIDAD General Overseas, Caribbean
- \*UGANDA General Overseas, African in English
- \*URUGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA North American in English, General Overseas
- \*VENEZUELA Latin American in Spanish
- \*VIETNAM Vietnamese
- \*WINDWARD ISLANDS General Overseas, Caribbean
- \*ZANZIBAR Swahili

BRITISH FORCES STATIONS

- \*Germany, General Overseas (October—April only)
- \*Cyprus, Benghazi, Gibraltar, Kenya, Malta, } General Overseas
- Tripoli, Aden

### **Sound Transcription Service**

Over nine hundred different programmes, amounting to some seventy thousand records, were supplied to broadcasting organizations throughout the world during the year 1959-60. This distribution of recorded BBC material represented an increase of more than 25 per cent over the previous year. The 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 and fifty 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.

The popularity of transcribed programmes in the U.S.A. has continued to grow, and one FM station in Texas celebrated its fourth anniversary by putting out nothing but BBC programmes for a whole fourteen-hour-day of broadcasting and even used English students as announcers to maintain the illusion that its listeners were hearing the BBC in London. A West Coast station now has a nightly BBC Hour introduced by the chimes of Big Ben and filled exclusively with transcription material.

The Transcription Service also supplies a solid three-hour block of programmes in all categories on a weekly basis for CBC's new FM network linking Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa.

For Latin America, over one hundred recordings on tape, presented in Spanish or Portuguese, were sent to each of thirteen countries in this area. Programmes in Arabic were sent to twelve Middle East countries.

In addition to the transcriptions taken by European countries, mainly music, special programmes are provided in German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish.

*(For television transcriptions see page 43.)*

BBC Sound Transcription programmes are broadcast in the following countries

Aden	Falkland Islands	Mexico	Tanganyika
Angola	Fiji	Morocco (in-	Trinidad
Antigua	France	cluding Tan-	Tunisia
Argentina	Germany	gier)	Turkey
Australia	Ghana	New Zealand	Uganda
Austria	Gibraltar	Nigeria	Union of South
Bahamas	Gilbert and El-	North Borneo	Africa
Bahrain	lice Islands	Northern	Uruguay
Barbados	Greece	Rhodesia	U.S.A.
Belgium	Guatemala	Norway	Venezuela
Bermuda	Holland	Pakistan	Western Samoa
Bolivia	Honduras	Panama	Windward Isles
Brazil	Hong Kong	Paraguay	Zanzibar
British Guiana	Hungary	Peru	
British Honduras	India	Portugal	
Brunei	Iran	Portuguese East	
Burma	Iraq	Africa	BRITISH FORCES
Canada	Israel	Sarawak	STATIONS
Ceylon	Italy	Seychelles	Aden
Chile	Jamaica	Sierra Leone	Benghazi
Colombia	Japan	Singapore	Christmas
Costa Rica	Jordan	Solomon Isles	Island
Cuba	Kenya	Somaliland	Cyprus
Curaçao	Kuwait	South Vietnam	East Africa
Cyprus	Leeward Islands	Southern	Germany
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Rhodesia	Gibraltar
Denmark	Libya	Spain	Malta
Ecuador	Malaya	Sudan	Singapore
Ethiopia	Malta	Sweden	Tripoli
	Mauritius	Switzerland	Ships at Sea

### English by Radio

The English language is no longer the private property of the English. It has become an international as well as a national language, and the demand to learn it goes on growing throughout the world. The BBC is helping to meet this demand by its courses of 'English by Radio'. Direct broadcasts from London and transcriptions from local stations carry the lessons to an audience that must be numbered in millions. There are courses for beginners explained in the learner's own language and lessons entirely in English for more advanced students. In all, one hundred and forty broadcasts go out each week from London to Europe and the

nearer countries of Africa and Asia, and fourteen to the Far East from the BBC's Far Eastern Station in Singapore.

For the benefit of those needing the lessons in a permanent form the principal courses are also issued on gramophone records, accompanied by suitable textbooks. These are now distributed through officially appointed agents in forty-eight countries. More than forty thousand courses have been sold in the last year. New courses to appear are 'Aviation in English', a record of 'Songs from Shakespeare', and, for schools, 'A Junior English Course'.

Courses for broadcasting are now available with explanations in:

Arabic, Bengali, Bulgarian, Brazilian, Cantonese, Czech, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hausa, Hindi, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Kuoyu, Laotian, Latin-American Spanish, Malay, Maltese, Persian, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Spanish, Swahili, Tamil, Thai, Turkish, Urdu, and Vietnamese.

When explanations in some other language are required, the BBC supplies English scripts and recordings for local translation and adaptation. Adaptations of this kind were produced in the following languages:

Chibemba, Chinyanja, Chitonga, Fijian, Greenlandic, Hindustani, Luganda, Lwo, Nepalese, Portuguese, Samoan, Silozi, Sinhalese, Somali, and Teochew.

In all, these courses are at present broadcast by more than one hundred and seventy-five overseas radio stations.

There is a wide selection of textbooks in thirty languages to accompany the broadcasts or the gramophone courses. The most recent language editions are Greek, Hebrew, Turkish, and Sinhalese.

The transcription series 'Listen and Teach' aims at helping the many relatively untrained teachers of English in parts of Africa and Asia, providing for them, as it were, a 'training-college of the air'. The series was planned in conjunction with the British Council, and contributions are made by all the leading authorities in this country on the teaching of English as a second language. This series is broadcast from the BBC's Far Eastern station in Singapore and from fourteen other stations in Africa and the Far East.

Experimental work continued on a course of 'English by Television' for use by overseas stations.

## 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 some thirty-five countries and 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 which is then transmitted by teleprinter to the

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

The Reports Department produces daily reports giving the main trends and new points of interest of each day's broadcasting. The texts of important broadcasts and other detailed information of interest to government departments and those concerned with specialized foreign political and economic developments are contained in daily appendices and weekly supplements to the reports. Prepared chiefly for government departments, they are also supplied to the libraries of both Houses of Parliament and are available to a limited number of subscribers.

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

The main commitment of the Monitoring Service is the reporting of major events, official statements, and comment from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 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.

The course of international affairs in the year ending 31 March 1960, although less full of dramatic events than in the immediate past, continued to make many and varied demands on the Monitoring Service. There was no abatement in the volume of radio propaganda from other countries on which reports were required, and, in at least one field, that of propaganda to Africa, there was a marked increase.

During the year, Moscow radio started regular broadcasts in Swahili, and Peking, Prague, and Bucharest radios initiated services for Africa in European languages.

Broadcasts in English, French, and Hausa for West Africa were added to Cairo radio's existing transmissions in East African languages.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### **Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference**

The special ties between the BBC and broadcasting organizations in the other independent countries of the Commonwealth were further strengthened at the fourth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, held in New Delhi early in 1960. Delegates were present from the national broadcasting organizations of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. Ghana and Malaya were represented for the first time. The Conference exchanged information of professional subjects and reached decisions on matters affecting the development of broadcasting in the Commonwealth. Discussing the exchanges of programmes, the Conference formulated a scheme for the joint provision of radio features. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was to be responsible for the first of these. The next conference will be held in Canada in May-June 1963. (*See also International Telecommunication Union Convention, Geneva 1959, pages 209-10.*)

### **Co-operation with the Commonwealth**

The BBC also recognizes a special responsibility to help in the development of broadcasting in the emergent and dependent territories of the Commonwealth. During the year 1959-60 it seconded forty-three members of staff for periods of duty with these various organizations and received from them, either for general training or for specialist attachment, thirty-one engineering and forty-one programme administrative staff.

### **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. The 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, from

outside Europe, including the U.S.A. and most of the nations in the Commonwealth. The BBC provided the first President of the Union in 1950, and the Director-General of the BBC, Sir Ian Jacob, was again elected President for the years 1955-60 inclusive. Although Sir Ian has now retired as Director-General, he will remain President of the EBU until the end of 1960 as planned. The EBU meets every year in general assembly, and one of its members acts as host organization. The BBC was host to the Programme, Technical, and Legal Committees of the EBU in London in September 1959.

The Union maintains a Technical Monitoring Station where frequency measurements and other observations on broadcasting stations can be carried out at Jurbise Masnuy, 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.

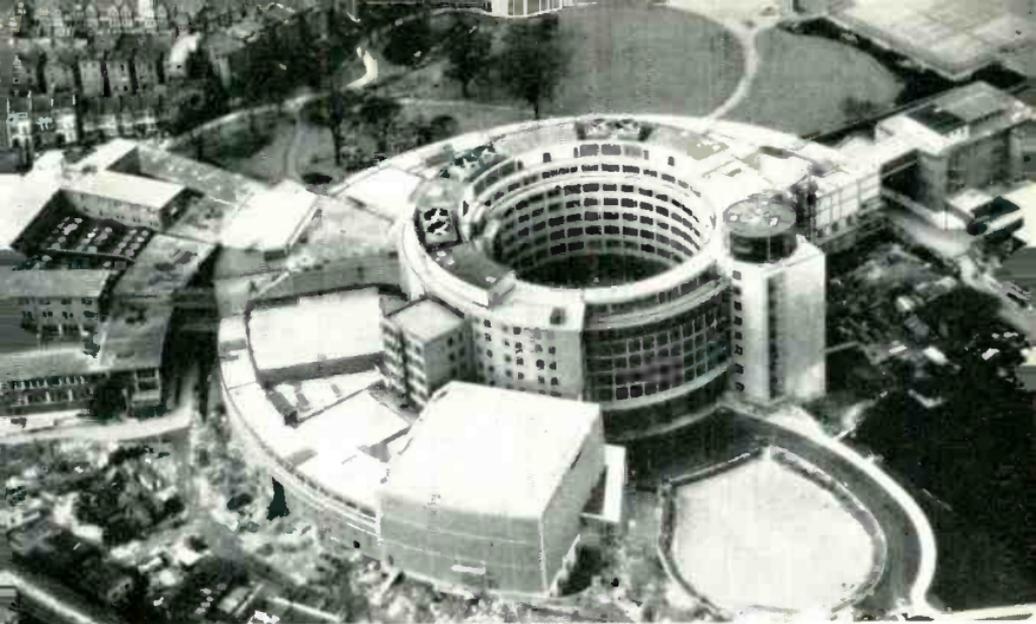
### **Other International Bodies**

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

The ITU has two permanent consultative committees—the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). These organize studies and issue recommendations and information on technical and operating problems. The Corporation takes an active part in any work and meetings that relate to broadcasting 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 international meetings and publishes information and recommendations on matters specially related to the control and suppression of interference caused by electrical equipment, and the Corporation is represented within these organizations.

The BBC also has long-established relations with the United Nations Radio Division, with the Council of Europe, and with the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization (UNESCO). The BBC also took part in a seventeen-nation conference held in Bangkok in January 1960 (under the auspices of UNESCO) on the subject of the development of media of mass communications in South-East Asia.



*An aerial view*

*THE TELEVISION CENTRE, opened June 1960*

*The main entrance*





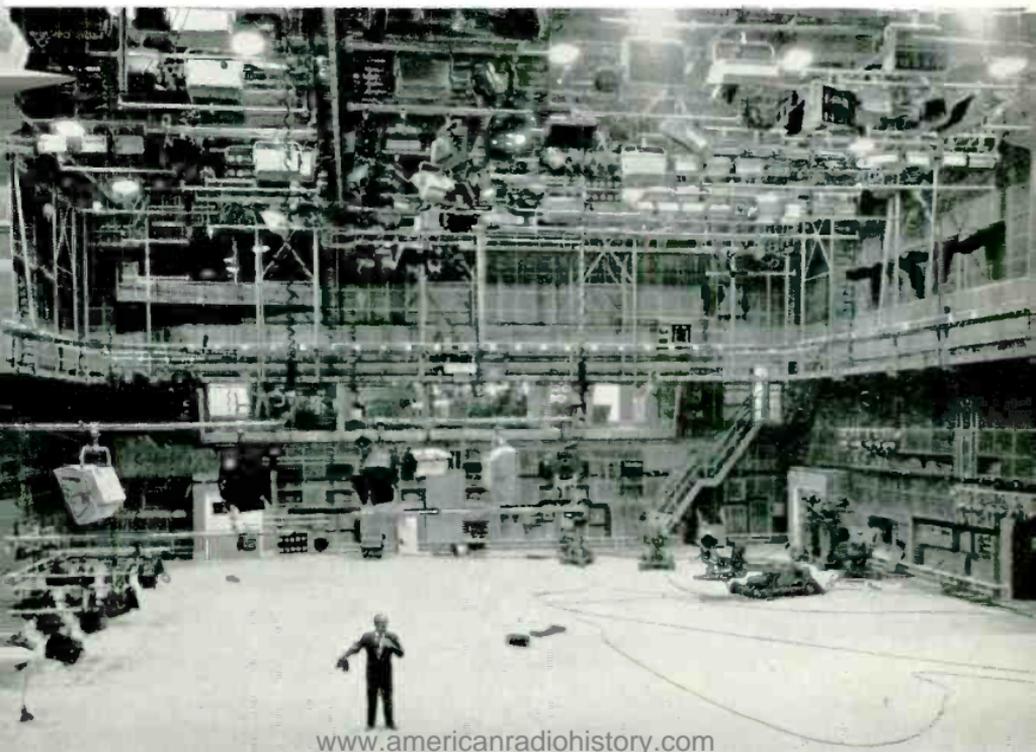
*Television Centre Presentation Control Room—this desk is the focal point of production control during the transmission of the programmes*

INSIDE THE  
TELEVISION CENTRE



*One of the thirty-six single dressing rooms. Other dressing rooms can accommodate 600 artists*

*The little man—Arthur Askey—in Studio Three (100' × 80' × 44' high)*





*Christopher Mayhew, M.P., examined crime in Britain for BBC television. Mr. Mayhew is conducted to a cell to interview a prisoner*

*The Tercentenary of the Royal Society was marked by the BBC in many sound and television programmes. Raymond Baxter with Dr. Max Perutz, F.R.S., in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, in the television series 'Eye on Research' programme 'Shapes of Life'*



# ENGINEERING

## PROGRESS IN SOUND AND TELEVISION

The Engineering Division is responsible for providing and maintaining the equipment and engineering facilities required for BBC programmes and for their transmission to listeners and viewers.

The work of the Division falls 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; the SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS provide the necessary buildings and equipment, recruit and train staff, operate the receiving and frequency measuring station at Tatsfield, and carry out research and development work. This work is directly connected with improving the service to the listener and viewer, and its results, among other things, have extended the coverage of the BBC's services at home and abroad, provided improved technical facilities, given wider scope to the programme producers, and increased operational efficiency.

BBC engineers maintain close co-operation with the radio manufacturing industry to the benefit of both sides and the results of much original BBC work are published in various forms. BBC engineers take part in the work of learned institutions and societies and of organizations, both national and international, which are concerned with the development of television and sound broadcasting and the protection of these services against interference.

### **Sound Radio**

For broadcasting to its home audiences in sound only the BBC has three networks, which provide four programmes—

the Home Service, Light Programme, Third Programme, and Network Three. The two last, being transmitted at different times of the day, make use of the same transmitting stations and other engineering facilities.

One long wavelength and twelve medium wavelengths were allocated to the BBC for broadcasting in the United Kingdom under the International Copenhagen Wavelength Plan which came into operation in 1950. These wavelengths are insufficient to enable complete national coverage to be given to each of the three networks on long and medium waves. The number of transmitting stations on these wavelengths has been increased to the maximum practicable, and the resulting coverage is: Light Programme 99 per cent, Home Service 93 per cent, Third Programme and Network Three 69 per cent. These figures refer to the percentage of the population of the United Kingdom which can normally be expected to receive the programmes satisfactorily, that is, free from night-time fading and distortion. Unfortunately, the growth in the number of broadcasting stations in Europe since the Copenhagen Plan was made has been so rapid that serious interference by foreign stations with the reception of BBC programmes occurs after nightfall in many parts of the United Kingdom.

The deterioration of medium-wave reception was foreseen very soon after the end of the war, and as early as 1950 the BBC began a series of experimental high-power transmissions on very high frequencies (VHF). The properties of these frequencies, together with the use of what is known as frequency modulation, enable a high-power transmitting station to give a service substantially free from interference up to a range of fifty miles or more. An experimental VHF station was built at Wrotham in Kent, and the experimental transmissions made over the next few years showed that a VHF system could improve the quality of sound broadcasting and give remarkable freedom from interference. It was decided to use VHF to supplement the broadcasts on long and medium waves and thus achieve almost complete national coverage for the BBC's sound networks. A plan for building a large number of VHF stations was approved by the Postmaster General in 1954.

By 1960 twenty VHF stations were in operation covering over 97 per cent of the population.

The development of VHF made it possible to introduce 'area broadcasting', whereby items of local interest are broadcast from stations serving part of a region. The transmitting stations have been planned as far as possible to serve regional and local interests in this way. On medium waves severe limitations are imposed by the shortage of available wavelengths, but VHF offers wider possibilities. All the VHF stations broadcast the four programmes, and in many cases, e.g. Pontop Pike, Tacolneston, and North Hessary Tor, the Home Service transmissions can be separated from those in the remainder of the region at times in order to broadcast items of local interest.

At two of the VHF stations a fourth pair of transmitters has been provided to supplement the regional Home Service coverage in a neighbouring region. Thus, at Sandale in Cumberland, there are separate transmitters for the North of England and Scottish Home Services, and at Wenvoe, in South Wales, separate transmitters for the Welsh and West of England Home Services. These stations also broadcast the Light and Third Programmes and Network Three (*see page 203*).

The coverage so far achieved for the VHF service is to be extended by the construction of a number of satellite transmitting stations. The first and second stages of this plan have been approved in principle by the Postmaster General. Sites for some of the stations have been found and tested, and a start has been made with their construction (*see page 206*). The first group of ten stations will be brought into service progressively up to the early part of 1962; the second group of eleven stations will be constructed concurrently with the first group, and it is expected that most will be completed by the end of 1963.

The need for economy in the use of fully-trained staff has led the BBC to design equipment which will, among other things, allow transmitting stations to be operated without staff in attendance. At the present time twenty-nine transmitters are operated in this manner; they are watched over by automatic monitoring equipment of BBC design which

is able to bring spare equipment into use in the case of the working equipment becoming faulty, while at the same time an alarm is given at the nearest manned BBC centre.

Most of the high-power VHF transmitting stations installed since 1955 are on the same sites as BBC television stations and also operate unattended; at these combined stations staff are available in another part of the building to carry out any necessary maintenance work.

**STUDIOS AND STUDIO CENTRES** The total number of sound studios now in use is 203; 148 of these are main studios for home sound broadcasting, 35 are used for the External Services and 20 are unattended studios (*see page 198*).

There has been a steady development and improvement in studio acoustics over the years and the BBC is one of the leaders in this field. Special equipment has been developed in the BBC's research laboratories for the measurement of studio acoustics. BBC research has also produced new types of microphones, some of which have subsequently been developed commercially and used by other broadcasting authorities. Studio control equipment too has undergone many changes, resulting in improved reliability, ease of operation and better facilities for the programme producers.

Main control-room equipment also has undergone many changes at the hands of BBC engineers. Use is now made of remotely-operated switching by means of 'uniselectors', which are mounted together in an apparatus room apart from the operating positions. This arrangement enables a large number of programme sources (studios, recording rooms, outside broadcasts, etc.) to be switched at the appropriate moment to their various destinations by a single operator. One of the latest examples of this method is the control room for the External Services at Bush House in London, where 150 programme sources can be connected to 130 destinations. The External Services require frequent

changes in the programme sources connected to particular transmitters. These connexions may need to be changed at fifteen-minute intervals throughout the twenty-four hours, and the BBC has introduced automatic control equipment which performs these switching operations according to a pre-determined schedule.

Somewhat similar equipment has been designed and installed at the transmitting stations themselves, both for switching the incoming programmes to the appropriate groups of transmitters and for monitoring so that a single operator can check in rapid succession the output of all the transmitters on the station.

**SOUND RECORDING** At the present time about half of the BBC's sound programmes are recorded. Of these some 80 per cent are recorded on magnetic tape and the remainder on disk. During recent years tape recording equipment has been installed in all studio centres. Mobile recording equipment is installed in motor cars and other vehicles, and there are midget tape recorders which can be carried and operated by broadcasters in the field without an engineer in attendance. Some 230 of these midget machines are at present in use, many of them by BBC correspondents abroad. The BBC designed an amplifier for midget recorders, using transistors in place of valves; this economizes in battery consumption and saves space. The design is now being incorporated by the manufacturers in the equipment which is marketed commercially.

With the introduction of fine-groove (long-playing) disks for speeds of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  and 45 r.p.m. the BBC designed a reproducing desk which incorporates a number of special features. In the BBC it is comparatively rare for a fine-groove recording to be reproduced in its entirety but quite common for short excerpts to be used. It must, therefore, be possible to find a passage quickly and to start reproduction on a certain word or note. The BBC desk meets this requirement and provides the high standard of reproduction required.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS (SOUND) Equipment used for outside broadcasts has been designed by BBC engineers to meet the increasingly more complex programme requirements. The latest version, the OBA/9, replaces a number of separate units that previously had to be transported and connected together on site. This equipment includes two amplifiers (one working and one spare), a microphone mixer, a communication unit, and a power supply unit all ready for use, stacked on a kind of porter's trolley; it is much lighter than the older equipment and can readily be transported and placed in the most suitable outside broadcasting position. The most recent development of this apparatus is the substitution of transistors for valves, giving the advantages of low power consumption and freedom from microphony.

Another new development in this field is a complete outside broadcast unit contained in a small suitcase and designed for operation by a commentator or reporter without the need for an engineer. Operation of the equipment has been made simplicity itself, and the user merely connects it to the appropriate Post Office line circuit by inserting a single plug into a socket provided at pre-determined outside broadcasting points.

The BBC has also developed a radio microphone, which provides high-quality reproduction and is designed to relieve commentators of the encumbrance of a microphone with a long trailing lead. It consists of a miniaturized VHF/FM transmitter and a battery pack, each approximately the size of a packet of twenty cigarettes, associated with a miniature microphone which can be worn on the person. The transmitting aerial consists of a few feet of wire concealed in the user's clothing, and its range in favourable circumstances can be as much as half a mile.

Special outside broadcast vehicles have been designed and equipped by the BBC to provide mobile studio and control room facilities adequate for carrying out large-scale programmes. The most recent model contains control room equipment which will handle a total of twenty-three programme sources including the microphones in the studio incorporated in the vehicle. The vehicle is also equipped with disk reproducing turntables and VHF/FM communi-

cation receivers which can be used to pick up programme items from transmitters carried by commentators in the field.

**SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTING** For its External Services, the BBC has thirty-nine high-power short-wave transmitters at five separate sites in this country and at Tebrau, near Singapore, where two of these transmitters are used to re-broadcast BBC services to the Far East so as to provide stronger and better reception there.

In addition, the BBC's Arabic programme and several hours of the General Overseas Service in English are re-broadcast to the Middle East by two high-power medium-wave transmitters and a number of short-wave transmitters situated in the eastern Mediterranean. The services for Europe are reinforced by a high-power medium-wave relay station at Norden in northern Germany, a medium-wave and a VHF transmitter in Berlin, and at certain times by BBC domestic long-wave and medium-wave transmitters outside their normal programme hours.

Much experimental work has been and is being carried out by BBC engineers with various designs of transmitting aerials for the short-wave services. Reliable reception reports from distant target areas are important contributions to this work. New aerials have been designed to concentrate the output of the transmitters into smaller areas and thus to improve the listener's reception. Experiments have also been carried out which have enabled two short-wave transmitters to be operated in parallel, giving, in conjunction with a high-gain aerial, an effective radiated power as high as 30,000 kW.

The problems of providing satisfactory short-wave reception at long distances have been made more difficult by interference between the transmissions of different countries. This is the result either of the overcrowding of the limited bands of wavelengths internationally allocated for these services or of deliberate 'jamming'. Some one hundred and twenty-six separate frequencies (wavelengths) are registered

for use by the BBC's External Services. The use of the correct or optimum frequency for each transmission involves continuous study of the behaviour of the ionosphere (a part of the earth's atmosphere which acts as a reflector for short-wave transmissions and enables them to reach all parts of the world).

Stations have now been set up in many parts of the world to make regular ionospheric measurements, and the BBC calculates from these the best working frequencies to use for its various services at different times of the day and in different seasons of the year.

**STEREOPHONIC BROADCASTING** The BBC has carried out experiments in stereophonic broadcasting (including some pre-war). Since October 1958 regular experimental stereophonic programmes have been transmitted on alternate Saturday mornings. The method used in these transmissions is to broadcast the 'right-hand' channel on all BBC Television sound transmitters and the 'left-hand' channel on all the Third Programme/Network Three transmitters, both VHF and medium wave. This method clearly cannot be used for a regular stereophonic programme service, because the normal programmes broadcast by these transmitters must be receivable by listeners using ordinary receivers. Anyone listening with a single receiver to one side of the stereophonic transmission would not hear the programme satisfactorily. Research is in progress to discover a satisfactory method of transmitting a complete stereophonic programme from a single VHF transmitter in such a way that normal monophonic reception would not be adversely affected. Various systems for doing this have been devised in this country, in the United States, and in a number of European countries. Demonstrations of several of these systems have been attended by BBC engineers and the more promising ones examined in more detail. So far no decision has been made on the choice of a system that might be adopted for a regular service, but practical work is continuing in the BBC Research Laboratories. The BBC is also co-operating

with the European Broadcasting Union, which is coordinating research into this problem on an international basis.

A BBC Engineering Monograph summarizing the present position of Stereophonic Broadcasting was published in April 1960.

## **Television**

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE BBC'S TELEVISION SERVICE

The BBC's Television Service is at present within reach of approximately 98·8 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. There are still some sparsely populated parts of the country which are not at present served by television, and it is one of the objects of the BBC to extend television coverage as far as possible into these areas. Plans are in hand for this purpose and also to improve reception in areas where it is not at present wholly satisfactory.

When the BBC set out after the war to plan a national television service with coverage over the whole country, only the five channels in Band I were available. The BBC had hoped that some channels in Band III would also be allocated. As this hope was not fulfilled, all the twenty-three stations now operating have had to be accommodated in Band I. Mutual interference between BBC stations sharing the same channel is a real problem. To this is added the fact that television broadcasting in Band I is liable to interference caused by ionospheric and tropospheric propagation from other stations. This reduces the coverage at certain times below the figure quoted above. The BBC has adopted several technical artifices in an endeavour to exploit to the full the limited number of channels available in Band I.

The national network was built up rapidly. The five high-power stations were built and in operation by 1952, and gave a service to 81 per cent of the population. These stations were supplemented by medium-power and low-power transmitters to the present total number of twenty-three transmitting stations. Intolerable interference with

the reception of existing stations would have been created if further high-power stations had been added to the five already in operation. Plans were therefore prepared for the building of a large number of low-power 'satellite' stations in order to complete the coverage as nearly as possible. Because of their short range a number of these stations can be operated in Band I without causing mutual interference. The Postmaster General's approval was sought and obtained for the building of twenty-five satellite stations. They will bring the service to an additional 300,000 people and improve reception for approximately 1,500,000 who already have a service but not without interference. A special type of low-power equipment has been designed by the BBC for use at unattended satellite stations. This equipment, known as a 'translator', receives the television signals from an existing main station and re-transmits them on a different channel for local viewers.

The BBC's television programmes do not all come from London. Many are originated in the BBC's studios in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and in the English regions. Many of these programmes are broadcast over the whole network; others are intended only for viewers within the particular region. These are considerations which are taken into account in the siting of the main and satellite transmitting stations and in planning the routes by which the programmes are conveyed to them.

**TELEVISION STUDIOS** Until 1950, BBC television operated under the handicap of having only the two small studios at Alexandra Palace with which the service was started in 1936. Even then a search was being made for a site on which larger studios could be built. This search was resumed after the war, and in 1949 a suitable site was found in Wood Lane, Shepherds Bush, in West London. Construction work on the new Television Centre which has been built on this site began in 1951. Meanwhile it was essential to find further studio accommodation for the rapidly expanding service, and at the beginning of 1950 the BBC bought a

group of buildings at Shepherds Bush, known as the Lime Grove Studios, which had been used for film production. These studios were converted as rapidly as possible for television purposes and were brought into service progressively from 1950. In 1953 the old Shepherds Bush Empire was acquired mainly for the production of light entertainment shows requiring a studio audience. The extension of the hours of transmission made it essential to obtain still further studio space for immediate use, and this was met by the acquisition of the Riverside Film Studios at Hammersmith in 1956. The numbers and types of programmes contributed by the regions to the national network, in addition to programmes transmitted for reception only in the region itself, made it necessary to provide main regional studios as well as smaller interview studios which could be used for programmes such as news, talks, and interviews. As suitable premises were found and acquired in the main centres, temporary arrangements were made to use them on a 'drive-in' basis in conjunction with the region's mobile outside broadcast unit until it was possible to install permanent equipment. Main and interview studios have now been permanently equipped in Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Belfast; interview studios have also been set up in Newcastle, Norwich, and Southampton.

In London one of the two original studios at Alexandra Palace is now used for the news service, and interview studios have been equipped at All Souls Hall adjacent to Broadcasting House, at St. Stephen's Hall (near the House of Commons), and at London Airport. St. Stephen's Hall is an unattended studio in which the equipment is switched on as required from Alexandra Palace. All Souls Hall is equipped with a remotely-controlled camera of BBC design where the various camera operations (pan, tilt, focus, iris, and zoom) can be controlled from the News Centre at Alexandra Palace some six miles away.

The Television Centre is now the headquarters of the BBC Television Service; it is the controlling centre of the television network and contains the necessary offices for the direction, administrative, and engineering staff. The

first of the buildings, the scenery block, was completed in 1953 and was immediately brought into use for the construction and storage of scenery and properties required at the Lime Grove and Riverside Studios and the Television Theatre. The restaurant block was built next and was used from 1955 to provide much needed rehearsal space and for offices. By June 1960 it had been converted to its normal use and can provide meals for 750 people at each of three successive sittings. The main block will include seven studios, of which four are being equipped in the first instance. These are the first studios to be designed and built expressly for the production of television programmes; all other BBC studios in London and the regions have been adaptations of existing buildings. The first of the new studios, Studio 3, was brought into service on 29 June 1960. Others will follow at intervals of a few months until the first group of four studios and two presentation studios are completed.

THE RECORDING OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES For various reasons it is necessary to record certain television programmes for subsequent reproduction; BBC engineers were working on this problem in the very early days of television. All the early attempts at recording were based on the principle of using a film camera to photograph the picture on a television monitor screen using either 16-mm or 35-mm film. A major difficulty encountered was that, with the normal type of film camera, the time required to pull down the film from one frame to the next is considerably longer than the interval between the presentation of successive television pictures on the monitor screen. In 1949, BBC engineers converted a continuous-motion film-projector mechanism (the Mechau) for use in conjunction with a film camera. This system was succeeded in 1953 by one (the suppressed-field system) which recorded only half the information in the television picture, but allowed ample time for the pull down of the film between pictures. This was followed in 1957 by yet another development, known

as 'the stored field system', in which the equipment was modified so that it could record all the picture information. This equipment is still in use and can produce recordings of very high quality.

More recently still, in 1959, the BBC developed in conjunction with the manufacturers new equipment for recording television pictures on 35-mm film. In this equipment the time taken to pull down the film between successive frames has been greatly reduced, and an ingenious development, for which BBC engineers were also responsible, enables the whole of the picture information to be recorded. As a result of this development together with the use of improved film stock and new processing techniques, the quality of the pictures recorded by this system is remarkably good, and has elicited much favourable comment from abroad when the resulting film recordings have been transmitted there. Film telerecordings have the great advantage that they can be freely interchanged between countries and transmitted without difficulty by television systems having different technical standards.

Meanwhile, in this country and elsewhere, notably in the United States, the possibility of recording television signals on magnetic tape, in a manner analogous to the recording of sound programmes, was being investigated. In 1958 the BBC produced equipment capable of recording television signals on magnetic tape, known as V.E.R.A. (Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus), which was publicly demonstrated in an advanced experimental stage. By this time magnetic tape recording equipment operating on a different principle had been brought into service in the United States, and this videotape equipment, as it is called, is now used by the BBC. In addition to giving excellent picture quality, it has the advantage that similar equipment is used in many other countries, and this facilitates the exchange of recorded programmes. Videotape recordings have the advantage over film in that they can be replayed immediately, without any processing. Unfortunately, programmes recorded on videotape using the standards, i.e. the number of lines and the number of pictures reproduced each second, of the system in use in the originating country,

cannot be reproduced on similar equipment in countries which use different standards. The BBC has, therefore, designed 'Standards Converters', which enable its programmes to be recorded on videotape at the North American 525-line standard or at the 625-line standard used on the Continent.

**TELEVISION CAMERAS** The BBC has worked in close co-operation with the manufacturers over the development of television cameras. Different types have been used as the service developed in order to gain experience of their merits and disadvantages. Emitron cameras were in use in studios up to 1950. An improved equipment, known as C.P.S. Emitron, was then brought into use, and later another type, the Photicon, was installed at Lime Grove. In 1953 Image Orthicon cameras were brought into use for the first time in studios at Lime Grove. These cameras, because of their high sensitivity, had been used to a large extent in outside broadcasts, where widely different conditions of lighting are encountered. For studio use the 3-inch pick-up tubes used in these cameras resulted in certain defects in picture quality, and in 1955 the BBC pioneered the use of the 4½-inch English Electric Image Orthicon tube. The 4½-inch camera and its associated control equipment have been brought to a very high degree of development by the manufacturers in co-operation with BBC engineers, and is to be standardized for studio use at the new Television Centre. It is also now used in the majority of the BBC's outside broadcasting units.

In 1953 the BBC first used experimentally a photoconductive Vidicon camera tube for an outside broadcast. These cameras are at present more widely used in telecine equipment and for industrial television, and they have certain limitations in picture quality for broadcasting purposes. There are, however, times when their small size and stability in operation can be used to advantage, for example, in the unattended studios in London at St. Stephen's Hall and All Souls Hall.

The lenses used with television cameras have a marked effect on the picture quality obtained. The BBC has done much research on this subject and has produced apparatus for measuring the performance of lenses. A BBC specification for camera lenses issued to the manufacturers is now widely used by other television organizations at home and abroad. Close co-operation has also been maintained with British manufacturers in the development of advanced types of zoom lenses. Recently, one has been produced in which the range of variation in focal length can be changed from 4-20 inches to 8-40 inches at the throw of a switch, even while the camera is in use for transmission; formerly it was necessary partially to dismantle the lens and to adjust its position in relation to the camera to change from one range to another. The latest development is to build this lens into the body of the camera itself; in conjunction with a wide-angle adaptor this covers all the normal range of camera viewing angles and apertures.

**TELECINE** Equipment for the televising of film is an essential part of any television service. In the BBC it is used not only for full-length feature films but also for documentaries and for film inserts into studio programmes. BBC engineers have co-operated closely with the manufacturers of telecine equipment over the years, and there has been a steady improvement in this equipment and in the picture quality obtainable.

A problem which arises when a film is televised is that if a normal intermittent-motion projector is used, the resulting picture has a pronounced flicker because the film pull-down time does not coincide with the interval between successive television pictures. This was overcome in the early days by using a continuous-motion film projector, which projected the film directly into a television camera, but mechanical and optical imperfections in the projector mechanism limited the picture quality obtainable.

In 1949 a great step forward was taken with the introduction of what is known as the 'flying spot' telecine machine.

In this equipment the film also moves continuously, but the television signal is produced electronically without using a television camera and without the need for the complicated mechanical devices incorporated in the earlier equipment.

Recently a number of telecine channels working on a different system have been introduced. These use a Vidicon photo-conductive camera tube in conjunction with a standard intermittent film-projector mechanism, which lowers the capital cost considerably, while the long life of the photo-conductive tube makes for low maintenance cost.

The BBC has designed much of the auxiliary equipment used with telecine machines, including, at the Television Centre, remote-control equipment, which provides for the remote starting, stopping, and restarting of the telecine machines in a central telecine area from the producer's desks in the individual studio production control rooms.

**FILM STUDIOS** Early in 1956 the BBC acquired the Ealing Film Studios and has used them for making documentary films, film inserts into studio programmes, and other items in addition to the footage shot by the Television News Department. The special requirements of television have made it necessary for substantial modifications and extensions to the facilities at Ealing to be designed and planned by BBC engineers, in particular the arrangements for film dubbing (the process of transferring the sound accompaniment of a film from one of the many recording media to another or for adding a commentary to silent parts of a film). Recording or reproducing machines for all forms of sound recording involved in the dubbing process have been installed at Ealing; there are at present some fourteen variations, embracing both 35-mm and 16-mm film. It is also necessary to provide the sound accompaniment for films for export in a variety of forms. A comprehensive sound transfer suite has, therefore, been designed and installed at Ealing. It was brought into use in 1958 and contains equipment for recording and reproducing any of the forms of optical or magnetic sound tracks likely to be encountered, together



*From the 'Grandstand' Studio at Lime Grove the Duke of Edinburgh, on BBC Television, inaugurated, on behalf of the National Playing Fields Association, playing fields in five different places, at Dundee, Rhayader, Liverpool, Hayes and Harlington, and Leicester*



*BBC cameras bring another 'first' to the television screens of Britain with the televising of the Grand National on 26 March 1960*

*A BBC sound radio mobile transmitter and Roving Eye Camera cover the Lincolnshire Handicap—from 'This is the BBC' which won the British Academy award for the Best Specialist Film of 1959*



with disk reproducers and means for running any combinations of the machines in synchronism with one another. The film-dubbing theatre contains facilities for seeing projected pictures and recording a spoken commentary or other sound accompaniment.

The BBC is now the biggest single user of film in the world, and at the Ealing Film Studios alone produces the equivalent of 140 full-length feature films a year. The total quantity of BBC film shot in a year exceeds seven million feet.

**OUTSIDE BROADCASTS (TELEVISION)** An outside broadcast unit consists of several vehicles. The Mobile Control Room contains all the equipment necessary for the generation of television pictures and for the operation of a number of cameras—usually three—which are connected to the control-room vehicle by special cables up to a thousand feet in length. In certain areas, notably in London, there are permanent Post Office television cable circuits which can carry the television signals to the Television Centre for injection into the network. Alternatively, BBC mobile radio links are used. The transmitting and receiving equipment for radio links is installed in separate vehicles, and it is possible to use a number of links in tandem to cover considerable distances. The range over which a single link can operate depends on the nature of the terrain, since normally a line-of-sight path must exist between the transmitting and receiving ends of the link. For this reason the links are often operated in remote locations, such as the tops of hills where no public power supply is available. Additional vehicles are then necessary containing power-generating equipment for operating the transmitters and receivers.

An extension of the idea of mobile units is the 'Roving Eye' designed by BBC engineers. The first of these, introduced in 1954, contained in the one vehicle a television camera and all the necessary associated equipment together with radio link transmitters to convey the vision and sound

signals to some convenient fixed point. The vehicle contains its own power supply equipment, and pictures and sound can be transmitted while it is on the move. In 1956 a second Roving Eye vehicle equipped with two cameras was produced which greatly extended the usefulness of the unit. Its comparatively small size and the fact that all the equipment is in a single vehicle makes it possible to take it to places where the larger units cannot go.

In 1958 the purchase of a radio camera of French design opened up the possibility of transmitting 'live' pictures from locations where this would otherwise have been impossible. The camera with its associated equipment, including a radio link transmitter of BBC design, and its power supplies is carried and operated by one man who can move quite freely, since there are no trailing cables. Modifications to the original equipment designed by BBC engineers have improved its performance and enable the camera to be operated at a greater distance from the point at which its signals are received.

#### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The transmission of programmes from Calais in 1950 was the first occasion on which 'live' television was brought to the British public from outside the United Kingdom; the first time that a television link was set up across an international boundary. The chief engineering problem involved was that of conveying the vision signals from Calais to London, using the transportable radio link equipment which was available at that time. The results obtained were encouraging. Shortly afterwards the French broadcasting authority (R.T.F.) and the BBC began to discuss the possibility of an experimental exchange of programmes between the two countries. Before this could take place, there was need to overcome the technical obstacle presented by the difference in television standards used in the two countries. In France a television standard based on 819 lines is used, while in the United Kingdom the standard is 405 lines; the two systems cannot be directly connected

together. Possible means of converting television pictures from one standard to the other were studied both in Britain and in France. By February 1952 the conversion equipment which had been produced gave sufficiently promising results to justify a series of joint R.T.F./BBC programmes. These programmes took place in July of that year; the pictures which originated in Paris using the 819-line system were passed through a BBC standards converter and then fed by a series of portable radio links to London for transmission by the BBC network.

The next step forward came in 1953, when on Coronation Day the BBC television broadcast was relayed by a total of twelve transmitters in France, the Netherlands, and Western Germany. The great interest aroused by this broadcast both in the countries concerned and elsewhere led to discussions on the possibility of more ambitious programme exchanges. Further impetus was given to international relays by the starting of television services in several other European countries. In June 1954 an ambitious series of daily programme interchanges, including eight national television organizations, took place.

From this has evolved the Eurovision network which now links together eighteen television services in fourteen countries. Both the technical and administrative co-ordination of these exchanges is undertaken by the European Broadcasting Union (*see pages 44 and 79-80*).

An improved design of the BBC standards conversion equipment is now installed in the Post Office terminal station at Tolsford Hill, near Folkestone, from where a cross-Channel radio link jointly operated by the British Post Office and the French P.T.T. was brought into operation in 1959, replacing temporary links operated by the BBC and R.T.F.

It may well be that a link capable of carrying 'live' television across the Atlantic will be established at some time in the future. Meanwhile, the exchange of programmes between this country and the North American continent has been enormously helped forward by two recent BBC engineering developments. A system was devised for the transmission of 16-mm film pictures for television purposes

over the transatlantic telephone cable. This, of course, is not 'live' television, but it does enable short news films of events which have taken place on the other side of the Atlantic to be seen in viewers' homes in this country only an hour or two after the event has happened. The system, known as cablefilm, was used during the Royal Tour of Canada and the United States in June 1959.

The other development, which has been already mentioned, enables videotape recordings to be exchanged between Europe and North America. For this purpose the picture signals are converted from the television standards of the originating country and recorded at the standards of the transatlantic country in which the recordings are to be reproduced. The standards conversion involves not only the number of lines as in European exchanges but also the number of pictures per second. The North American television system uses thirty pictures per second, whereas throughout Europe there are twenty-five per second. A device engineered by the BBC has overcome the flicker in the converted picture which would otherwise result from this difference in the number of pictures per second. As a result, there has been a number of occasions on which European television programmes have been recorded on videotape for transmission in North America (*see also pages 44-5*) and vice versa.

**COLOUR TELEVISION** After some years of experimental work in its laboratories, the BBC has since 1955 carried out experimental transmissions in colour television. A control room and studio were equipped for colour at Alexandra Palace in London, and colour signals were transmitted first from there and later from the Crystal Palace transmitter at regular intervals for three years from 1955 to 1958. For this purpose the BBC adapted the system used in the United States (the National Television System Committee system) to British television standards. The results of the experiments showed that it is possible using this system to transmit pictures in colour on the channels at present

used for television broadcasting in this country. The system is also compatible; that is to say, the pictures can be seen in colour on receiving sets equipped for colour and also in black and white on television sets which cannot receive colour. The BBC is at the present time maintaining a limited schedule of colour transmissions in order to help the radio industry in studying problems in the design of colour receivers.

The results of the BBC's tests in colour transmission were submitted to the Television Advisory Committee, the committee set up to advise the Postmaster General on the development of sound and television broadcasting on frequencies above 30 Mc/s.

The BBC published two *Engineering Monographs* on its experiments in colour television:

The BBC Colour Television Tests: an appraisal of results, May 1958.

A New Survey of the BBC Experimental Colour Transmissions, October 1960.

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### Looking to the Future

H. Carleton Greene, Director-General of the BBC

'... We in the BBC are ready and very eager to proceed with a small **compatible colour service** within the framework of our existing programme in Band I on 405-lines, without waiting for a decision on whether there is to be a future move to 625-lines in Bands IV and V.'

*Speaking in London, October 1960*

'... In the BBC we consider that the Band III channels not used by ITV should be used to improve the coverage of our existing services and in particular to provide a better service for Wales... if a decision is made to move from our present 405-lines standard to the normal European 625-lines standard this could only be done by using the UHF Bands IV and V... if they were made fully available for broadcasting in this country there would be room in them for four programmes with national coverage. What the BBC suggests is that we, the BBC, should have **two of these programmes**. One of these would duplicate our existing Band I programme and the other would be a **new programme**.'

'... We think that the time has come for the extension of our existing regional and area services into **local broadcasting**... we believe that the public service system would ensure for the local audience a more genuinely local independent programme than could be offered by any commercial arrangement.'

*Speaking in Manchester, November 1960*

## REFERENCE SECTION

### 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 Corporation's responsibility 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 Corporation's studios and outside broadcasting points on the one hand and its transmitting stations on the other—the BBC relies on the co-operation of the Post Office, which provides

suitable circuits for the purpose in hand and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

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

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

\* *Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on page 232.*

## **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;

(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 taxpayer.

*(Details of the income from these sources are given on pages 152-69.)*

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 Corpora-

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

The view taken of this matter by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (later Lord Selsdon), who as Postmaster General

was responsible for the establishment of the Corporation at the end of 1926, met with the approval of the House of Commons. Speaking on 15 November 1926, he said:

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

This policy 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. . . .'

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 under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence. Two of these remain in force at the present time and the other has been revoked.

There is the rule, laid down in 1927, that the BBC must not express in broadcasts its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy. For the BBC to take sides on a controversial issue would be contrary to its policy of impartiality. For this reason, the fact that it is not allowed to have what might be called an editorial opinion

\* *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.'

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. There are, however, two positive obligations which 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.

### **Advertising in Programmes**

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

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

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

### **Independence of the BBC**

Subject to the requirements flowing from the Charter, 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.

### **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 Com-

mittee, 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 recommendations that were made by the Ullswater Committee.

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 broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of sound and television broadcasting periods is allocated to the main parties in consultation with them. 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 1960 to 30 June 1961.

The allocation in **television** is:

four { 2 25-minutes each } broadcasts by the Conservative Party  
      { 2 15-minutes each }  
four { 2 25-minutes each } broadcasts by the Labour Party  
      { 2 15-minutes each }  
one 15-minutes broadcast by the Liberal Party

In **sound radio**:

*Home Service*

four (10-minutes each) broadcasts by the Conservative Party  
three (10-minutes each) broadcasts by the Labour Party  
one (10-minutes each) broadcast by the Liberal Party

*Light Programme*

four (5-minutes each) broadcasts by the Conservative Party  
three (5-minutes each) broadcasts by the Labour Party  
one (5-minute) broadcast by the Liberal Party

The Television Service is to repeat in sound only, at a later time in the same evening, the Home Service broadcasts.

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. When a General Election is announced a certain number of periods are made available to the parties 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. The Government of the day customarily speaks first and last. The claims of minority parties are considered after Nomination Day, when any party nominating a requisite number of candidates is offered the chance to broadcast. Any minority party which so qualifies is allotted a shorter period than those offered in the main series.

Early in 1959 the BBC and the Independent Television Authority consulted jointly with the Government and the Opposition and the Liberal Party regarding the arrangements for political broadcasts at the next General Election. It was agreed that there should be two national series of Party Election Broadcasts and for the General Election of October 1959 time was allotted to the three main parties as follows:

#### **Television**

Conservative Party 5 (4 of 20 minutes, 1 of 15 minutes)

Labour Party 5 (4 of 20 minutes, 1 of 15 minutes)

Liberal Party 2 (1 of 15 minutes, 1 of 10 minutes)

#### **Sound radio**

Conservative Party 8 (4 of 15 minutes in the Home Service; 4 of 5 minutes in the Light Programme)

Labour Party 8 (4 of 15 minutes in the Home Service; 4 of 5 minutes in the Light Programme)

Liberal Party 2 (1 of 15 minutes in the Home Service and 1 of 5 minutes in the Light Programme)

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

It was also agreed that there should be one clear day, not counting a Sunday (not as previously, three clear days), between the last Election broadcast and Polling Day.

During the 1959 Election, the BBC also broadcast in television and in the Home Services a series of regional programmes from different regional centres in which selected

candidates took part. The qualification which was required for a party to participate in this series was that it should have nominated candidates in at least 20 per cent of the constituencies in the region concerned. Apart from these regional programmes, the progress of the election campaign was reported in the news bulletins, on the basis of news value.

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.

There is nothing comparable in the Television Service to programmes such as 'Today in Parliament' and 'The Week in Westminster', but Members of Parliament appear regularly in the television programme 'Who Goes Home?' and answer questions put to them by an audience drawn from their constituencies.

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 hitherto 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.

### 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 pages 24 and 118*).

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 pages 118 and 119*). 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 24*).

### **Members of the National Broadcasting Councils**

#### NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR WALES

Mrs. Rachel Jones ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Sir David Llewellyn
Prof. D. W. Trevor Jenkins	Mr. Cliff Prothero
Mrs. D. B. Jones	Mr. Islwyn Thomas
Mr. D. L. Jones	Mr. T. Haydn Thomas
	Mr. Ffowc Williams

#### NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour ( <i>Chairman</i> ) to be succeeded by Sir David Milne, G.C.B.	Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Mr. James Anderson	Mr. David Currie, O.B.E.
Mr. Peter Boyd, F.R.I.C.S.	Mrs. Hugh Douglas
Gen. Sir Philip Christison,	Sir Ian A. Johnson-Gilbert, C.B.E., LL.D., D.L.
	The Rev. Anderson Nicol
	Mr. J. M. Reid

## 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. The membership of these National Broadcasting Councils is given on the preceding page.

**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.

On the following pages the members of the Advisory Councils and Committees are listed.

## General Advisory Council

- Mr. Norman Fisher (*Chairman*)  
The Lord Aberdare  
Sir Donald Allen, O.B.E., M.C.  
Dr. W. Greenhouse Allt  
The Lord Amulree, M.D.,  
F.R.C.P.  
Mr. J. A. Birch, F.C.I.S.  
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E.,  
C.M.G., M.P.  
Mrs. John Campbell, C.B.E.  
Mr. W. Surrey Dane, C.B.E.,  
M.C.  
Mr. L. Farrer-Brown, C.B.E.  
Professor T. Finnegan, LL.D.  
Mr. F. S. Gentle, C.B.E.  
Mr. Anthony Godwin  
The Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon  
Walker, P.C., M.P.  
Dr. J. J. Gracie, C.B.E., LL.D.,  
M.I.E.E.  
Sir Alexander Grantham,  
G.C.M.G.  
Mr. A. W. J. Greenwood, M.P.  
The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer,  
D.D., Bishop of Manchester  
Sir Harold Riley Grime  
Mr. Alan Hardaker  
Mr. Clyde Higgs, M.C.  
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, P.R.S.,  
M.A.  
Dr. John Hunt, M.A., D.M.,  
M.R.C.P.  
The Countess of Huntingdon  
Mr. Walter James  
Sir Lewis Jones, LL.D.  
Sir Norman Kipping  
Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., LL.D.,  
M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Toby Low, P.C.,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.,  
M.P.  
Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.,  
M.A.  
Mr. H. S. Magnay, M.A.  
Professor P. N. S. Mansergh,  
O.B.E., D.Phil., Ph.D.  
Mr. John Marsh  
Sir Charles Morris, LL.D.  
Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, G.B.E.,  
C.B., D.S.O.  
Mr. James Quinn, M.A.  
The Lord Rea, O.B.E., D.L.  
Alderman Mrs. Dorothy Rees  
The Very Rev. Robert F. V.  
Scott, D.D.  
The Lord Strang, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
Professor Ross D. Waller, C.B.E.,  
M.A.  
Mr. E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E.,  
D.S.O.  
Dr. Mary Woodall, C.B.E., Ph.D.,  
F.S.A., F.M.A.  
Mr. George Woodcock, C.B.E.  
Mr. Stephen Young, M.B., Ch.B.,  
F.R.F.P.S.  
The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger,  
P.C., M.P.  
Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S.

## Northern Ireland Advisory Council

- Mr. J. Ritchie McKee, National Governor  
for Northern Ireland (*Chairman*)  
Mrs. R. P. Alexander  
Major David M. Anderson, LL.D., D.L.  
Mr. David Bleakley, M.P.  
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G.,  
M.P.  
Mr. Gordon Hall  
Mrs. A. M. Irwin, LL.B.  
Mr. David Kennedy, M.Sc.  
Mr. J. W. Kyle, O.B.E.  
Mrs. Patricia McLaughlin, M.P.  
Miss E. H. Maxwell  
Captain Peter Montgomery, D.L.  
Prof. F. H. Newark, C.B.E.  
Mr. C. A. Nicholson, Q.C.  
Miss Nesca Robb, D.Phil.  
Mr. J. E. Sayers  
Mr. Thomas Ward

### *Midland Regional Advisory Council*

Mr. J. J. Gracie, C.B.E. ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Mr. F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.
Mrs. A. Achurch	Mr. S. H. Newsome
Mr. David Alston	Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D., D.L.
Mr. R. H. Batey	Mr. W. G. A. Russell
Mr. James Beattie, T.D., D.L.	Mr. R. B. Simpson, O.B.E.
Mrs. W. J. Case	Professor W. J. H. Sprott
Mrs. C. L. Coxon	Mr. L. L. Tolley
Mr. John Heffer	Mr. J. Alan Turner, O.B.E.
Mr. A. H. Iliffe	Mr. Stephen Williams
Mr. J. L. Jones, M.B.E.,	

### *North Regional Advisory Council*

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## 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 10 per cent of such a sample is found to have viewed programme X, then this programme's audience must have been round about 10 per cent of the population.

Every day BBC interviewers 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 a thousand people are employed as interviewers on an intermittent part-time basis.

The end-product of the survey is called the DAILY AUDIENCE BAROMETER and is the BBC's equivalent of the box office. It lists every programme and against each are figures indicating nationally and region by region the proportions found to have listened or viewed 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. A daily coloured Chart is also prepared illustrating the size of audiences to all tele-



*The adaptations of novels are a successful feature of television. Jane Austen's Emma with Diana Fairfax (Emma) and Paul Daneman (Mr. Knightley)*

*Another of the classics adapted for BBC television was Mark Twain's The Adventures of Tom Sawyer; here is Mike Strothereide (left) as Huckleberry Finn and Fred Smith as Tom Sawyer*





*'Jazz Saturday' at the Royal Albert Hall, sponsored by the BBC and broadcast in the Light Programme (Mr. Acker Bilk and his Paramount Jazz men)*

*Joan Miller and Malcolm Hayes in Rain in the Home Service*





*Hans and Lotte Hass, Armand and Michaela Denis, Peter Scott—some of the personalities who make Natural History come alive on the television screen*

*The West Region of the BBC, with a unit based in Bristol, is mainly responsible for the Natural History output*



PAUL OF TARSUS

—the story of the Acts of Christ's Apostles

FILMING THE PROGRAMME  
IN CRETE



The ship in which Paul was wrecked  
was reconstructed by BBC Design  
Department



vision programmes, BBC and ITV. It shows them both as proportions of the total adult population and as proportions of the viewing public who can receive the two services.

*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—such as a proposed change in the timing of a broadcast—to an exhaustive study of the impact of one type of output, such as news. Local studies may have to be made, as when, for example, there is need for information about the use made of special VHF transmissions for limited areas. While some of these inquiries are concerned with particular sections of the public, like the agricultural

population or housewives in TV homes, others concern the public as a whole. An example of the latter kind was published during the year under the title *The Public and the Programmes* (BBC. 8s. 6d.).

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

### Television Audiences

By the end of March 1960 more than three out of every four people in the United Kingdom could see television in their own homes. The growth of what may be called the 'television public' over the last few years is shown below:

<i>January–March</i>	<i>The Television Public (aged 16 and over)</i>	
	<i>Approx. numbers</i>	<i>% of adult pop.</i>
1960	29,100,000	77
1959	26,000,000	69
1958	22,500,000	59
1957	19,300,000	51
1956	15,700,000	41

As will be seen, the 'television public' has nearly doubled since 1956.

It is against this background that the statistics of actual viewing must be set. One yardstick is the number of people who view any television (BBC and/or ITV) in the course of the typical day. Excluding children, this exceeded twenty-four millions in January–March 1960, so that it could be said that by then television was being seen each day by two out of every three adults in the United Kingdom.

A not inconsiderable minority of these people (nearly a million) did not themselves own television receivers but were viewing as 'guests' in pubs, clubs, or the homes of their friends. Of the 'television public' which, as was said above, consisted of over twenty-nine million adults, twenty-three and a half million saw some television on the average day.

This figure is worth closer examination. In the first place it means that on any given day in the first quarter of 1960 no less than four out of every five adults in TV homes could be expected to make some use of their television sets—the vast majority of them in the evening. (Even in mid-summer the proportion of viewers who use their sets each day does not fall far short of this.)

It is perhaps surprising that in this respect viewers who can receive only one television service differ little from those who can receive two, for around four out of five of each group view on the average winter day. (Once people can receive two services they do not in fact view very much more than they did when they could view only one.)

The same yardstick can throw light on the way in which those adults whose sets give them a choice of programme actually exercise that choice. Again taking the typical day in January–March 1960, 22 per cent of those who had a choice (and who viewed at all) confined their day's viewing to BBC-TV programmes, 34 per cent viewed nothing but ITV programmes, while 44 per cent saw one or more programmes on each service. (It is important to remember that these figures relate to the 'average day'. In the course of the average week the proportion of viewers who saw programmes on both services would inevitably be much higher.)

In total, BBC-TV was viewed in January–March 1960 by an average of over seventeen million adults a day—some two million more than in the same quarter of 1959. But in both years the proportion of the television public who viewed one or more BBC-TV programmes each day was much the same—just under 60 per cent.

The audiences for individual programmes depend on a variety of factors, of which the nature of the programme itself is only one. Other important factors are the hour of

broadcasting and the nature of the 'competing' programme which is available. Some examples from the general run of well-known series in January–March 1960 are given below:

	<i>Average audience (aged 16 and over)</i>
<i>Early evening</i>	
Dixon of Dock Green (6.30 p.m. Saturday)	10,000,000
Tonight (6.45 p.m. Monday–Friday)	7,500,000
Meeting Point (7.00 p.m. Sunday)	1,600,000
Laramie (7.00 p.m. Saturday)	9,600,000
What's my Line? (7.30 p.m. Sunday)	8,900,000
This is Your Life (7.30 p.m. Monday)	9,500,000
Wells Fargo (7.30 p.m. Wednesday)	7,700,000
A Life of Bliss (7.30 p.m. Thursday)	7,400,000
<i>Mid-evening</i>	
The Sunday night play (8.00 p.m.)	6,500,000
Panorama (8.00 or 8.30 p.m. Monday)	6,800,000
Sportsview (8.00 or 8.30 p.m. Wednesday)	8,000,000
Spy-catcher (8.00 p.m. Thursday)	10,700,000
Emma (8.00 p.m. Friday)	5,100,000
Saturday light entertainment (8.00 p.m.)	8,400,000
Hancock's Half-hour (8.30 p.m. Friday)	10,600,000
Saturday film or play (8.40 p.m.)	7,500,000
Music for You (9.00 p.m. Wednesday)	5,000,000
Amateur Boxing (9.00 p.m. Thursday)	8,500,000
The Third Man (9.00 p.m. Friday)	7,000,000
Monitor (9.30 p.m. Sunday)	3,000,000
<i>Late evening</i>	
Television Concert Hall (10.00 p.m. Tuesday)	1,700,000
Picture Parade (10.00 p.m. Tuesday)	4,000,000
The Brains Trust (10.15 p.m. Thursday)	3,150,000
Who Goes Home? (10.15 p.m. Friday)	2,850,000
Small World (10.30 p.m. Saturday)	2,300,000
<i>Week-end afternoons</i>	
Sunday feature film (2.30 p.m.)	5,700,000
Grandstand (2.00 to 5.00 p.m. Saturday)	4,500,000

Among the largest BBC-TV audiences recorded during the year ending 31 March 1960 were those for the Cup Final (eleven million adults), for the General Election results (at 10.15 p.m. on Polling Day thirteen million), for the Wolves *v.* Red Star match for the European Cup (ten million) and programmes on the afternoon of Christmas Day (eleven-and-a-half to twelve-and-a-half million).

## **Sound Radio Audiences**

Virtually the whole population possesses facilities for listening to sound broadcasting (either a sound receiver or a relay service), for it is rare for the 'wireless set' to be thrown out when the television set comes in. While it is true that viewers listen to sound broadcasting very little in the evening, they continue to do so at other times, particularly in the early morning and throughout the hours of daylight at week-ends. The very general use made of sound broadcasting is illustrated by the fact that in January–March 1960 well over half the adult population listened at some time in the course of the typical day, the vast majority of these people being owners of television sets.

Sound broadcasting's evening audiences have borne the main brunt of the competition of television. They are no longer the largest of the day. Now the time of maximum listening on weekdays is between 7.00 and 9.00 a.m. News bulletin audiences provide a simple illustration of this. Audiences for the bulletins at 7.00 and 8.00 in the morning are three times as great as those of the bulletins at 9.00 or 10.30 in the evening.

Evening audiences for sound broadcasting are drawn largely from the 'sound only' public, i.e. the people who do not possess television sets. Their numbers, of course, have diminished as the 'television public' has grown. But they are still a substantial proportion of the population; in January–March 1960 they accounted for 21 per cent of the adult population (or about 7,900,000 persons.) Their appetite for evening sound broadcasting shows no sign of diminishing, the average amount of evening listening among them remaining at about seven and three-quarter hours per week (out of a possible thirty-five).

## **Children's Viewing and Listening**

The measurement of the viewing and listening of children of 5–14 was begun on a regular daily basis towards the end of 1959. One of the facts which at once became apparent was the very high incidence of viewing, not only between 5.00

and 6.00 p.m. when by long tradition programmes expressly for children are broadcast, but also in the first half of the evening (from 6.00 to 9.00 p.m.). In April 1960, for example, the proportion of children viewing was found to be as follows:

	<i>Proportion of children viewing television</i>			
	5-7	8-11	12-14	5-14
	<i>year</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>year</i>
	<i>olds</i>	<i>olds</i>	<i>olds</i>	<i>olds</i>
	%	%	%	%
Between				
5.00 and 6.00 p.m.	46	47	38	44
6.00 and 9.00 p.m.	32	45	45	41

It is normal for not far short of half the children in the United Kingdom to be viewing television between 5.00 and 6.00 p.m., and almost as high a proportion (including one-third of 5-7-year-olds) viewing between 6.00 and 9.00 p.m. By no means all the children who view are doing so in their own homes. It is significant that many children whose families do not have television sets are regular viewers in the homes of their friends.

Children's viewing varies greatly from programme to programme. There is plenty of evidence that most of them exercise discrimination, selecting the programmes of their choice or switching off the television set if there is nothing they fancy. Naturally enough the types of programme they tend to view in greatest numbers are those which are most 'exciting' and easily comprehensible, such as Westerns. They tend to apply the same criteria to programmes after 6.00 p.m. (though then their freedom of choice is often restricted by the demands of adults). Some examples of evening programmes which attract large numbers of children are the *Phil Silvers Show*, *Juke Box Jury*, and *Bronco* (on BBC-TV), and *Sunday Night at the Palladium*, *Wagon Train*, and *Emergency Ward 10* (on ITV).

Since children show so strong a partiality for television, it is inevitable that the number of them who listen to sound broadcasting, at times when viewing is possible, is relatively small. Thus when between 5.00 and 6.00 p.m. three-and-a-half million 5-14-year-olds are viewing, there are normally only about 150,000 listening to sound broadcasting. But

this does not mean that sound broadcasting has ceased to command the attention of children in general. 'Children's Favourites', for example, broadcast in the Light Programme at 9.00 on Saturday morning, is heard each week by about two-and-a-half million of them, while the audiences for such broadcasts as 'Family Favourites', the 'Billy Cotton Band Show', or 'Life with the Lyons' on Sunday afternoon quite often include as many as two million children.

### PROGRAMME CONTRACTS

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

Head of Programme Contracts conducts negotiations with the performers' unions. He is responsible for ensuring the observance throughout the Corporation of agreements with them, and for giving any necessary guidance on their interpretation. The direction section of the department administers the contracts of the BBC's regular salaried orchestras in London, the BBC Chorus, and the Drama and Schools Repertory Companies. It exercises a general supervision over salaried orchestras in the regions, but their day-to-day administration is the responsibility of the regions themselves. The other sections of the department book artists and speakers required for casual studio engagements by the BBC's sound broadcasting services in London.

#### **Agreements with Official Bodies**

There is a very large number of agreements between the BBC and organizations such as the *Musicians' Union*, *British*

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

There are separate agreements or understandings with the *Theatres' National Committee* covering broadcasts taken from theatres and other non-BBC places of entertainment, and with the *Association of Circus Proprietors of Great Britain* regulating the length and frequency of circus programmes in television. An agreement of a somewhat different kind with the *National Association of Symphony Orchestras* is designed to ensure that public concerts given by BBC orchestras do not harm the interests of that body by unfair competition.

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

### **Engagement of Broadcasters**

The department includes four BOOKING SECTIONS (Talks, Music, Drama, and 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 in order to advise BBC producers on the availability of speakers and artists for future programmes, and are also responsible for the arrangement of auditions of new artists.

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

In the regions local artists and speakers who are carried on the regional books are engaged by officials in the regional office concerned for 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, conditions of employment, and operation of agreements with artists' unions are concerned.

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

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

### **How Fees are Assessed**

The BBC is keenly conscious of its position as a leading employer of artists and speakers, many of whom rely mainly or wholly upon broadcasting for their livelihood, and the Corporation, therefore, takes all possible steps to ensure that performers receive fair remuneration. The Corporation takes into account the professional status of each individual;

the nature of the engagement, e.g. the length and prominence of the role in a play, or the degree of research or other preparatory work involved in preparing a talk; the value and importance of the individual to broadcasting (which may differ from his value in other fields of work); the time involved by the engagement, and any other relevant factors. In television there are the additional demands represented by the visual aspect of the medium and the period of time involved by the engagement. There is therefore no arbitrary BBC assessment of the fees to be paid for the wide range of work offered to performers in sound broadcasting and television. The BBC attaches appropriate weight to the factors indicated above, and recognizes the right of performers similarly to take them into account in discussing the fees acceptable to them. The various booking managers and their senior staffs and the corresponding regional officials need to be expert in the professional fields with which they deal. They must keep abreast of developments in the branches of the entertainment world with which they are concerned, with the achievements and progress of the principal professional artists, and also be thoroughly acquainted with the agreements which the BBC has made with artists' unions and similar representative bodies. The BBC takes all care to ensure that its agreements are scrupulously carried out and to rectify legitimate complaints arising from an oversight or accident. Only by this means can the BBC maintain the good relations which it believes to exist between itself and performers.

### **The Number of Contracts**

Some 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 artist, while in other cases it covers a group of performers, such as a symphony orchestra or the entire company in a theatre production, circus, or ice show, which is to be televised.

## STAFF

### Number of Staff

The total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1960 (excluding performers and staff engaged on programme contract) was 16,889, comprising 10,071 men and 6,818 women, 15,886 whole-time and 1,003 part-time staff.

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

- some 3,700 technical engineering staff
- 2,450 staff engaged on production and editorial duties
- 1,700 staff employed in supporting and administrative services
- 4,500 staff on secretarial and clerical grades
- 4,550 staff in the manual and catering groups
- about 5,550 are engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with Sound Broadcasting
- about 7,950 on Television
- about 3,450 on work for External Services.

### 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 Training Department has its headquarters at Wood Norton near Evesham, Worcestershire.

The General Courses in broadcasting, which are a permanent feature of the Staff Training Department, provide practical help to broadcasting staff not only in their own field of activity but also in relation to the work of the BBC as a whole. Normally four General Courses, lasting 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 is a number of special courses in sound radio and television.

During the past year new courses for the training of senior staff in administration and management have been introduced, and the training of foremen and supervisory staff has continued. Induction courses were introduced this year for all senior members of staff joining the Corporation to acquaint them with its purpose, organization, and basic procedures.

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 page 79.

Attached to the Staff Training Department is a School for Secretarial Training, where more than one hundred and seventy girls a year receive training of various kinds—mainly induction courses lasting from one to three weeks, but training is also given in the use of office machines such as teleprinters and duplicators.

Evening classes, proficiency testing, and special instruction for news dictation typists and Private Branch Exchange operators are other activities of the School, which also administers grants to enable BBC staff to attend external courses for specialized training.

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

### **Recruitment**

The Corporation's policy is to promote existing staff where possible. Vacancies on the programme, editorial, administrative, and engineering staffs concerned with all services in sound and television broadcasting are generally filled by promotion from within; but when it is desired to

draw on a wider field, or there is reason to doubt the existence in the Corporation of a candidate with the requisite qualifications, outside candidates may be considered usually after advertisement in the press. The results of public advertisement are supplemented 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.

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. I.

(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. I.

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

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

In regional centres to: The Administrative Officer, Midland, North or West Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the addresses given on pages 222-3.

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

Leaflets outlining the work of staff in different departments of the Corporation may be obtained from the Appointments Officer or Head of Engineering Establishment Department, as appropriate.

### Relations with Staff and Trades Unions

Staff Administration is in close touch with staff as a whole through the 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), the *Electrical Trades Union*, the *National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees*, the *National Union of Journalists*, the *National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper Workers*, and the *BBC (Malaya) Staff Association* representing staff of the BBC Far Eastern Station in Malaya and Singapore.

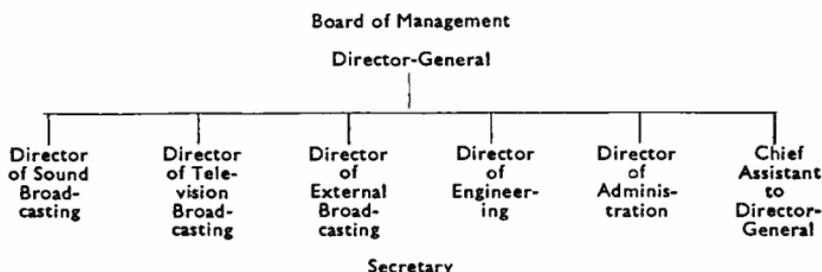
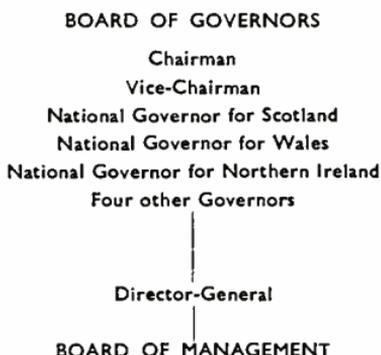
The comprehensive system of negotiation and consultation built up over the years when staff representation was originally covered by a single 'internal' union has been developed to meet the changing pattern now that other unions have been recognized. Agreements signed with the five unions in the United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

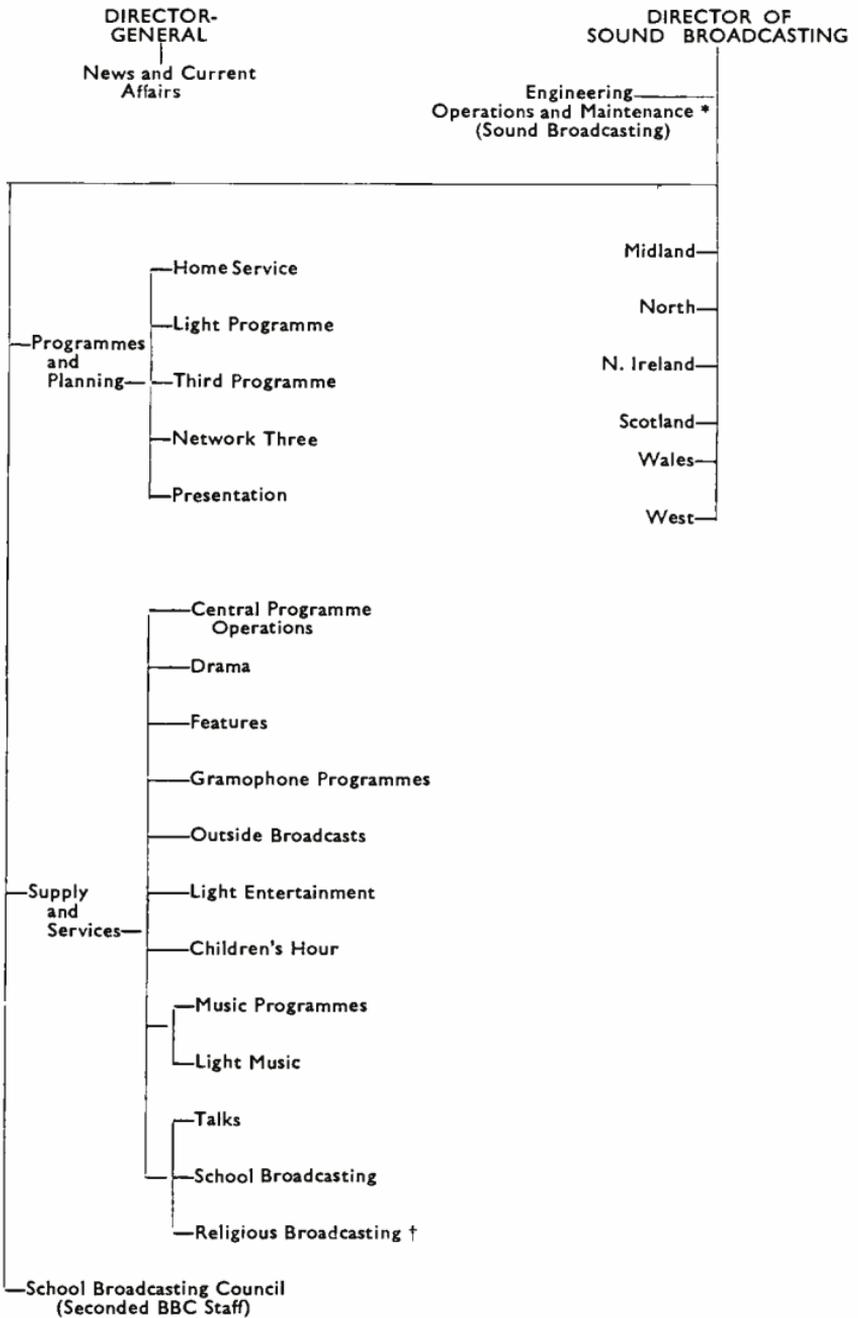
\* See also *Programme Contracts*, pages 135-8.

## ORGANIZATION AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE CORPORATION

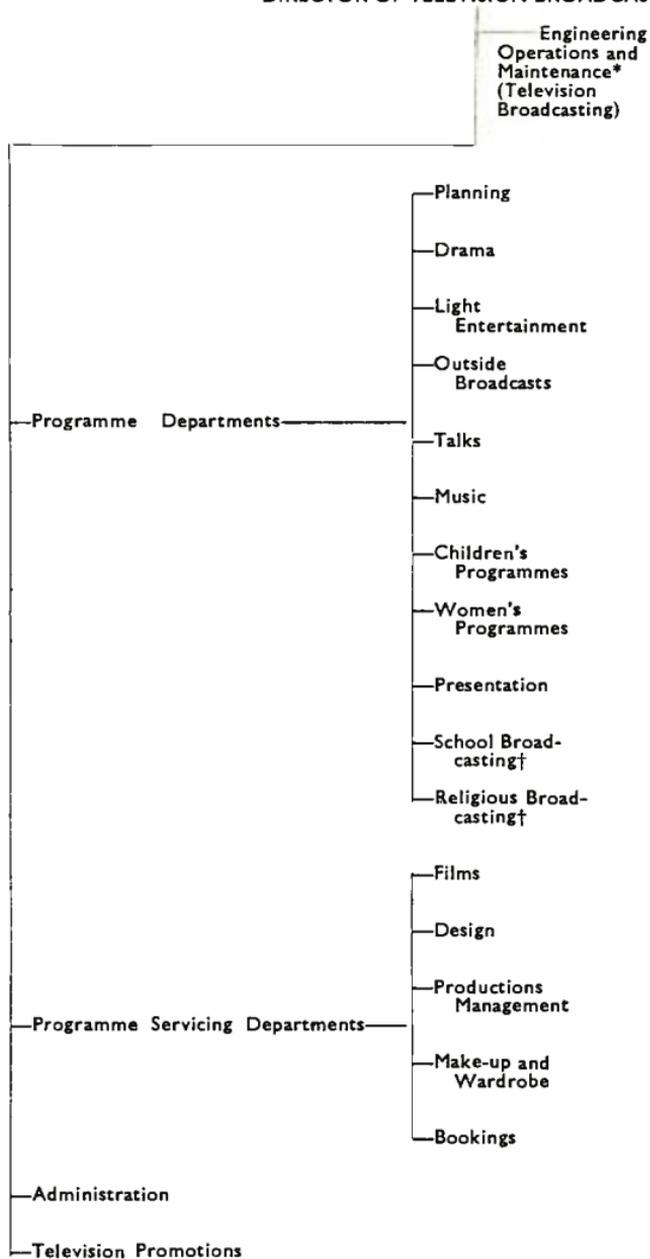
The following Charts give a broad outline of the way in which the Corporation is organized. The lists of staff which follow after link up approximately with the Charts so as to indicate who are the people bearing divisional and departmental responsibility; the lists do not include all senior staff in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



# CHARTS ILLUSTRATING ORGANIZATION OF DIRECTORATES

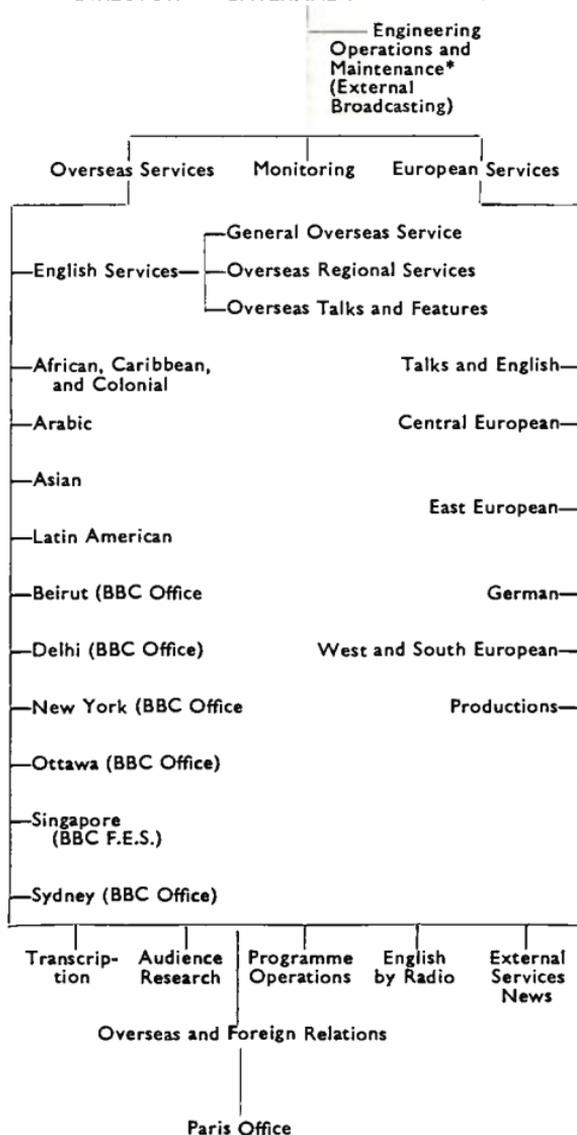


DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION BROADCASTING



† Parts of School Broadcasting Department and Religious Broadcasting Department which cover Sound and Television.

DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

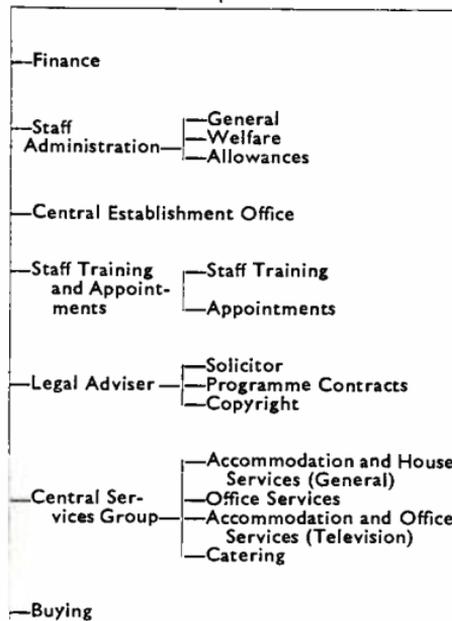


DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING

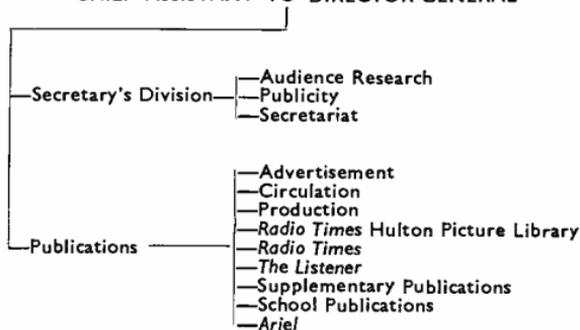


\* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

DIRECTOR OF  
ADMINISTRATION



CHIEF ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL



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

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

### *Sound Broadcasting*

Director of Sound Broadcasting  
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting  
Controller, Programme Organization (Sound)  
Head of Sound 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 Home Service  
Head of Light Programme  
Controller, Third Programme  
Controller, Music  
Head of Light Music Programmes (Sound)  
Controller, Talks (Sound)  
Head of Educational Broadcasting  
Head of School Broadcasting (Sound)  
Head of Religious Broadcasting  
Secretary, School Broadcasting Council  
Head of Presentation (Sound)

R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E.  
R. D'A. Marriott, D.F.C.  
M. F. C. Standing, C.B.E.  
M. M. Dewar, M.B.E.  
F. L. Hetley  
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.  
H. Rooney Pelletier  
G. R. Lewin  
D. E. Morris, O.B.E.  
P. H. Newby  
W. F. Glock  
F. O. Wade  
J. D. F. Green  
J. Scupham  
F. N. Lloyd-Williams  
Canon R. McKay  
R. C. Steele  
J. D. M. Snagge, O.B.E.

### *Regional Broadcasting*

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 Programmes, Wales  
Controller, West Region  
Head of West Regional Programmes

H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.  
D. L. Porter  
R. Stead  
B. W. Cave-Browne-Cave,  
O.B.E.  
R. C. McCall, C.M.G.  
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  
General Manager, Television Promotions  
Administrative Officer, Television  
Establishment Officer, Television  
Assistant to Controller Programmes, Television  
Head of Programme Planning, Television  
Head of Drama, 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.

Head of Light Entertainment, Television	E. Maschwitz, O.B.E.
Head of Talks, Television	R. L. Miall
Head of Music Productions, Television	L. P. Salter
Head of Children's Programmes, Television	O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
Head of School Broadcasting, Television	K. L. Fawdry
Head of Outside Broadcasts, Television	P. H. Dimmock
Head of Script Department	D. B. Wilson
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
Head of Presentation, Television	R. Moorfoot
Productions Manager, Television	B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
Make-up and Wardrobe Manager	Miss J. Bradnock, M.B.E.
Head of Artists' Bookings, Television	S. E. Holland Bennett
Television Liaison	I. Newbiggin-Watts, O.B.E.

### *News and Current Affairs*

Editor, News and Current Affairs	D. I. Edwards, O.B.E.
Deputy Editor, News and Current Affairs <i>and</i> Chief Editor, Television News	S. C. Hood, M.B.E.
Head of News and Current Affairs Administration	P. A. Findlay
Head of Newsroom	S. W. Rumsam, O.B.E.
Television News Manager	S. W. Smithers
Assistant Editor, News <i>and</i> Head of Home Correspondents and Reporters	E. R. Thompson
Foreign Editor	A. H. Wigan
Editor, Current Affairs, Sound	J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.

### *External Broadcasting*

Director of External Broadcasting	Sir Beresford Clark, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Assistant Director of External Broadcasting	E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
Head of External Broadcasting Administration	C. J. Curran
Controller, European Services	J. H. Monahan
Assistant Controller, European Services	F. L. M. Shepley
Head of German Service	L. M. Fraser, O.B.E.
Head of East European Service	M. B. Latey
Head of Central European Service	G. Macdonald
Head of European Talks and English Service	G. H. Gretton
Head of European Productions	K. Syrop
Head of West and South European Service	E. W. Ashcroft
Controller, Overseas Services	D. M. Hodson
Assistant Controller, Overseas Services	R. W. P. Cockburn
Head of General Overseas Service	R. E. Gregson
Head of Overseas Regional Services	G. Steedman
Head of Overseas Talks and Features	A. E. Barker
Head of African, Caribbean, and Colonial Services	S. E. Watrous
Head of Latin American Service	W. A. Tate
Head of Arabic Service	G. Waterfield, O.B.E.
Head of Asian Services	E. D. Robertson
Head of External Services Programme Operations	H. G. Venables
Head of External Services News	B. Moore
English by Radio Manager	C. W. Dilke
Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations	D. Stephenson
Head of Transcription Service	M. A. Frost
Head of Monitoring Service	J. T. Campbell

### *Engineering*

Director of Engineering	Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E.
Deputy Director of Engineering	F. C. McLean, C.B.E.

Head of Engineering Services Group	E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
Head of Engineering Establishment Department	G. Dunkerley
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	A. R. A. Rendall, O.B.E., Ph.D.
Head of Planning and Installation Department	E. W. Hayes
Head of Research Department	W. Proctor Wilson, C.B.E.
Head of Equipment Department	E. C. Drewe
Head of Building Department	R. H. S. Howell, O.B.E.
Senior Superintendent Engineer	E. G. Chadder, O.B.E.
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters	W. E. C. Varley
Superintendent Engineer, Lines	J. H. Holmes
Controller, Sound Broadcasting Engineering	F. Williams, C.B.E.
Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting	A. P. Monson
Senior Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting	F. Axon, D.C.M.
Controller, Television Service Engineering	M. J. L. Pulling, C.B.E.
Superintendent Engineer, Television	D. C. Birkinshaw, M.B.E.
Superintendent Engineer Television, London Studios	H. W. Baker
Superintendent Engineer Television, Regions, and Outside Broadcasts	T. H. Bridgewater
Superintendent Engineer, Television (Recording)	J. Redmond

### *Administration*

Director of Administration	J. H. Arkell
Controller, Staff Administration	J. H. Rowley
Controller, Staff Training and Appointments	O. J. Whitley
Controller, Finance	J. G. L. Francis
Chief Accountant	E. B. Thorne
Legal Adviser	E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Solicitor	L. P. R. Roche
Head of Central Services Group	P. A. Florence, O.B.E.
Head of Programme Contracts	G. M. Turnell
Head of Copyright	R. G. Walford
Head of Buying	E. C. French
Head of Central Establishment Office	D. Hay
Head of Staff Training	C. J. Pennethorne Hughes
Corporation Medical Adviser	Dr. A. F. Whyte, M.B., Ch.B.
Industrial Relations Officer	H. R. Ginn

### *Secretary's Division \**

Secretary	M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Secretary	J. C. Thornton
Head of Publicity	H. G. Campey
Head of Audience Research	R. J. E. Silvey, O.B.E.

### *Publications Management \**

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

\* Secretary's Division and Publications Management come under the direction of the Chief Assistant to the Director-General.

## BBC FINANCE

### Income and expenditure

#### **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 was governed by a financial agreement with the Postmaster General dated 1 February 1957 covering the three years from 1 April 1957 to 31 March 1960. This provided for the Post Office to deduct from the total amount collected a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Isles (the cost of collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, and administration costs) and the Treasury to retain 12½ per cent of the balance. In certain circumstances the agreement permitted a change in the Treasury retention, and for 1959-60 it was reduced to 7½ per cent.

A new financial agreement was made on 2 June 1960 under which the Treasury will retain only 5 per cent of the balance for the year ended 31 March 1961 and make no deduction for the year ended 31 March 1962 (*see pages 257-8*).

During the year 1959-60 the Post Office charges were £2,394,060, consisting of the estimated charge for the current year, £2,270,000, plus an adjustment of £124,060 for the previous year, and the Treasury retained £2,529,467. Gross licence revenue (after deducting the £1 excise duty on the combined sound and television licences) was £36,209,680, and after the Post Office and Treasury deductions, the income receivable from the Postmaster General was £31,286,153.

#### **External Services**

The External Services, which are directed to overseas listeners, are financed by grants-in-aid from the Treasury. In 1959-60 the grants-in-aid were £6,372,000 for operating expenses and £307,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £6,679,000.

*Summaries of the BBC's income and the way it is spent is on the facing page.*

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	£ 15,060,464	£ 21,149,216	£ 36,209,680
Less: Post Office Expenses	999,262	1,394,798	2,394,060
Treasury Retention	1,051,459	1,478,008	2,529,467
	2,050,721	2,872,806	4,923,527
Income from PMG	13,009,743	18,276,410	31,286,153

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)	13,009,743	18,276,410
Other income, publications, interest, etc.	644,868	588,920
	13,654,611	18,865,330
Revenue Expenditure		
Programmes	6,584,581	8,194,751
Engineering	2,769,206	5,021,084
Other	2,548,232	2,600,069
Operating Expenses	11,902,019	15,815,904
Depreciation	580,676	911,535
Income Tax	440,107	720,000
Total Revenue Expenditure	12,922,802	17,447,439
Balance available for Capital Expenditure	731,809	1,417,891
Net Capital Expenditure	30,716	1,790,147
Net variation in Reserves	701,093	-372,256

## BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 1960	31 March 1959	
	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Amounts appropriated for Capital Expenditure	21,500,000		20,000,000
REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT:			
Unappropriated Net Revenue at 31 March 1960	1,667,654		1,017,954
SPECIFIC RESERVES:			
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff	250,000	250,000	
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1960-61	1,175,000	605,000	
	1,425,000	855,000	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Creditors	3,608,063	3,421,467	
	<u>5,033,063</u>	<u>4,276,467</u>	
TOTAL HOME SERVICES	<u>28,200,717</u>	<u>25,294,421</u>	
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1959	5,140,994	5,272,577	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1960	295,148	239,821	
	5,436,142	5,512,398	
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	262,712	371,404	
	<u>5,173,430</u>	<u>5,140,994</u>	
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:			
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1960 carried forward—per account annexed	80,502	71,193	
Broadcasting Revenue	23,336	16,323	
Broadcasting Capital	1,266	-1,429	
Monitoring Revenue	1,027	781	
Monitoring Capital	3,627	6,452	
Civil Defence			
	109,758	93,320	
SPECIFIC RESERVE:			
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1960-61	1,431	7,912	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Creditors	162,330	102,819	
	<u>163,761</u>	<u>110,731</u>	
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>5,446,949</u>	<u>5,345,045</u>	
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>33,647,666</u>	<u>30,639,466</u>	

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 1960, calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,325,167, £140,174, and £50,982 for Broadcasting, Monitoring, and Civil Defence respectively.

NOTE 2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1960 approximately to £1,986,000 (1959 £3,315,000).

AT 31 MARCH 1960

<i>HOME SERVICES</i>	31 March 1960		31 March 1959	
FIXED ASSETS AT COST, <i>Less</i> DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:	£	£	£	£
Sound Television	5,491,212		5,460,496	
	14,641,375		12,851,228	
		20,132,587		18,311,724
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b> — earmarked for Capital purposes:				
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by Loans to Local Government Authorities		1,367,413		1,688,276
		21,500,000		20,000,000
<b>INVESTMENT</b>				
Shares in British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd. at cost		48,000		48,000
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b> —Other				
Stores on Hand				
At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,328,689		1,496,054	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	2,630,084		1,884,677	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	2,482,587		311,724	
Cash—at Bank	24,671		1,386,250	
Cash—in Hand	186,686		167,716	
		6,652,717		5,246,421
<b>TOTAL HOME SERVICES</b>		28,200,717		25,294,421

<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per Statement 5				
Broadcasting	4,813,436		4,742,478	
Monitoring	283,243		275,338	
Civil Defence	76,751		123,178	
		5,173,430		5,140,994
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>				
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	71,000		71,000	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	161,962		124,646	
Cash—at Bank	4,597		—22,112	
Cash—in Hand	35,960		30,517	
		273,519		204,051

ARTHUR FFORDE } *Governors*  
 PHILIP MORRIS }  
 H. CARLETON GREENE } *Director-General*

<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>	5,446,949	5,345,045
<b>TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>	33,647,666	30,639,466

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

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and Grant-in-Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation, and the Balance Sheet and Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and Grant-in-Aid Account, which are in agreement therewith, respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1960, and of the income, expenditure, and appropriations for the year ended on that date.

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2.  
 26th June 1960.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.  
*Chartered Accountants.*

HOME  
SOUND AND

NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1960		Year ended 31 March 1959	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	11,902,019		11,441,818	
Television—as per Statement 2	15,815,904		13,988,812	
	27,717,923		25,430,630	
Depreciation:				
Sound—as per Statement 4	580,676		544,235	
Television—as per Statement 4	911,535		822,546	
	1,492,211		1,366,781	
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (including £1,175,000 assessable 1960-61)	1,160,107		596,377	
Less Adjustment for prior years	—		26,139	
	1,160,107		570,238	
		30,370,241		27,367,649
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, carried down		2,006,480		1,247,048
		32,376,721		28,614,697
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expenditure		1,500,000		1,500,000
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward		1,667,654		1,017,954
		3,167,654		2,517,954

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.

EXPENDITURE:

- Revenue Expenditure for the year per Statement 3
- Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital Expenditure for the year
- Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets
- Excess Grant-in-Aid receipts refunded
- Income Tax on surplus for year (Assessable 1960-61)

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR  
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1959

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1960

SERVICES  
TELEVISION BROADCASTING  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1960

	Year ended 31 March 1960		Year ended 31 March 1959	
	£	£	£	£
Income Receivable from Postmaster General:				
Attributable to Sound	13,009,743		12,091,445	
Attributable to Television	18,276,410		15,231,670	
		31,286,153		27,323,115
Net Revenue from Publications		1,054,629		1,144,578
Interest receivable on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc. (less interest payable)		25,788		49,350
Profit on Sale of Investments				98,578
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure		10,151		-924
		<u>32,376,721</u>		<u>28,614,697</u>
Balance, being excess of Income over Expendi- ture, brought down		2,006,480		1,247,048
Settlement of War Damage Claims		32,950		—
Surplus on disposal of freehold properties		110,270		—
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1959		1,017,954		1,270,906
		<u>3,167,654</u>		<u>2,517,954</u>

NOTE: Income receivable from the Postmaster General has been attributed to Sound and Television Services respectively on the basis explained on page 153 of this report.

SERVICES  
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1960

Year ended 31 March 1960

Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence £	Total £	Year ended 31 March 1959 £
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £			
5,820,000	291,000	552,000	16,000	—	6,679,000	6,178,000
16	—	—	—	—	16	4,578
3,406	—	1,271	—	11,247	15,924	89,219
<u>5,823,422</u>	<u>291,000</u>	<u>553,271</u>	<u>16,000</u>	<u>11,247</u>	<u>6,694,940</u>	<u>6,271,797</u>
5,817,206		549,311		-2,841	6,363,676	5,912,079
—	279,550	—	15,598	—	295,148	239,821
—	—	—	—	11,247	11,247	81,969
-3,093	4,437	1,265	156	7,000	7,000	—
				-1,334	1,431	7,912
<u>5,814,113</u>	<u>283,987</u>	<u>550,576</u>	<u>15,754</u>	<u>14,072</u>	<u>6,678,502</u>	<u>6,241,781</u>
9,309	7,013	2,695	246	-2,825	16,438	30,016
71,193	16,323	-1,429	781	6,452	93,320	63,304
<u>80,502</u>	<u>23,336</u>	<u>1,266</u>	<u>1,027</u>	<u>3,627</u>	<u>109,758</u>	<u>93,320</u>

## STATEMENT I

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1960

## SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1960		Year ended 31 March 1959	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	3,620,958	30.42	3,557,592	31.08
Permanent Orchestras	517,240	4.35	500,706	4.38
Salaries and Wages	2,155,013	18.10	1,990,890	17.40
Sundry Expenses	291,370	2.45	265,228	2.32
	<u>6,584,581</u>	<u>55.32</u>	<u>6,314,416</u>	<u>55.18</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	257,312	2.16	227,156	1.99
Power, Lighting, and Heating	341,143	2.86	352,487	3.08
Plant Maintenance	231,694	1.95	286,904	2.51
Transport	101,406	0.85	91,620	0.80
Salaries and Wages	1,691,532	14.21	1,571,554	13.73
Sundry Expenses	146,119	1.23	146,422	1.28
	<u>2,769,206</u>	<u>23.26</u>	<u>2,676,143</u>	<u>23.39</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	485,655	4.08	474,058	4.14
Telephones	74,645	0.63	67,782	0.59
Household Maintenance	63,523	0.53	63,500	0.56
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	289,962	2.44	334,400	2.92
Salaries and Wages	569,509	4.79	544,306	4.76
Sundry Expenses	130,249	1.09	126,863	1.11
	<u>1,613,543</u>	<u>13.56</u>	<u>1,610,909</u>	<u>14.08</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT:</b>				
Salaries and Wages	370,716	3.11	334,994	2.93
Sundry Expenses	79,319	0.67	70,850	0.62
	<u>450,035</u>	<u>3.78</u>	<u>405,844</u>	<u>3.55</u>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND</b>				
	<u>476,814</u>	<u>4.01</u>	<u>430,306</u>	<u>3.76</u>
<b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>				
	<u>7,840</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>0.04</u>
	<u>11,902,019</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11,441,818</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1960

## TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1960		Year ended 31 March 1959	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	5,116,137	32.35	4,508,513	32.23
Permanent Orchestras	6,983	0.04	13,887	0.10
Salaries and Wages	2,788,998	17.63	2,358,356	16.86
Sundry Expenses	282,633	1.79	250,674	1.79
	<u>8,194,751</u>	<u>51.81</u>	<u>7,131,430</u>	<u>50.98</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	732,433	4.63	775,086	5.54
Power, Lighting, and Heating	295,917	1.87	293,934	2.10
Plant Maintenance	716,368	4.53	715,819	5.12
Transport	283,683	1.79	275,072	1.97
Salaries and Wages	2,739,987	17.33	2,343,271	16.74
Sundry Expenses	252,696	1.60	230,332	1.65
	<u>5,021,084</u>	<u>31.75</u>	<u>4,633,514</u>	<u>33.12</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	338,313	2.14	345,558	2.47
Telephones	86,634	0.55	74,580	0.53
Household Maintenance	82,590	0.52	52,269	0.37
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	338,752	2.14	280,944	2.01
Salaries and Wages	570,728	3.61	491,860	3.52
Sundry Expenses	146,678	0.93	135,238	0.97
	<u>1,563,695</u>	<u>9.89</u>	<u>1,380,449</u>	<u>9.87</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT:</b>				
Salaries and Wages	364,894	2.31	301,126	2.15
Sundry Expenses	67,590	0.42	52,056	0.37
	<u>432,484</u>	<u>2.73</u>	<u>353,182</u>	<u>2.52</u>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND</b>				
	<u>596,050</u>	<u>3.77</u>	<u>486,037</u>	<u>3.48</u>
<b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>				
	<u>7,840</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>0.03</u>
	<u>15,815,904</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>13,988,812</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1960

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1960		Year ended 31 March 1959	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	978,390	15.37	952,255	16.10
Permanent Orchestras	57,132	0.90	53,154	0.90
Salaries and Wages	2,210,727	34.74	1,992,854	33.71
Sundry Expenses	229,673	3.61	207,183	3.50
	<u>3,475,922</u>	<u>54.62</u>	<u>3,205,446</u>	<u>54.21</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	119,881	1.88	116,775	1.98
Power, Lighting, and Heating	348,067	5.47	380,768	6.44
Plant Maintenance	139,430	2.19	125,123	2.12
Transport	52,090	0.82	46,198	0.78
Salaries and Wages	898,035	14.12	792,556	13.40
Sundry Expenses	52,314	0.82	64,882	1.10
	<u>1,609,817</u>	<u>25.30</u>	<u>1,526,302</u>	<u>25.82</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	403,098	6.33	381,911	6.46
Telephones	25,889	0.41	25,386	0.43
Household Maintenance	17,770	0.28	20,142	0.34
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	137,821	2.17	102,110	1.73
Salaries and Wages	173,607	2.73	166,168	2.81
Sundry Expenses	49,213	0.77	52,124	0.88
	<u>807,398</u>	<u>12.69</u>	<u>747,841</u>	<u>12.65</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT:</b>				
Salaries and Wages	131,927	2.07	124,531	2.11
Sundry Expenses	27,756	0.44	35,543	0.60
	<u>159,683</u>	<u>2.51</u>	<u>160,074</u>	<u>2.71</u>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND</b>				
	310,856	4.88	272,416	4.61
	<u>6,363,676</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>5,912,079</u>	<u>100.00</u>
<b>Whereof:</b>				
Broadcasting	5,817,206	91.41	5,368,214	90.80
Monitoring	549,311	8.63	503,392	8.52
Civil Defence	-2,841	-0.04	40,473	0.68

## STATEMENT 4

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS  
HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1960		At 31 March 1959	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
<b>FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:</b>				
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	4,525,105	9,223,549	4,316,476	7,265,512
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	141,372	1,683,042	208,629	1,958,037
	4,666,477	10,906,591	4,525,105	9,223,549
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	2,276,213	987,683	2,178,202	742,174
	2,390,264	9,918,908	2,346,903	8,481,375
<b>PLANT:</b>				
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	5,596,361	6,456,972	5,325,169	5,761,093
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	283,176	781,429	271,192	695,879
	5,879,537	7,238,401	5,596,361	6,456,972
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	3,287,553	2,827,925	2,997,290	2,293,645
	2,591,984	4,410,476	2,599,071	4,163,327
<b>FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:</b>				
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	1,070,030	356,852	1,025,297	320,816
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	65,933	140,238	44,733	36,036
	1,135,963	497,090	1,070,030	356,852
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	679,368	185,656	608,487	151,170
	456,595	311,434	461,543	205,682
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, AND BOOKS:</b>				
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	281,469	6,311	273,320	6,311
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	10,040	—	8,149	—
	291,509	6,311	281,469	6,311
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	239,140	5,754	228,490	5,467
	52,369	557	52,979	844
<b>TOTAL:</b>				
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	11,472,965	16,043,684	10,940,262	13,353,732
<i>Gross Additions</i> —during the year	651,450	2,788,235	646,664	2,775,708
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	150,929	183,526	113,961	85,756
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	500,521	2,604,709	532,703	2,689,952
	11,973,486	18,648,393	11,472,965	16,043,684
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	6,482,274	4,007,018	6,012,469	3,192,456
<b>PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION</b>	<u>5,491,212</u>	<u>14,641,375</u>	<u>5,460,496</u>	<u>12,851,228</u>

## STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

## DEPRECIATION

	Year ended 31 March 1960		Year ended 31 March 1959	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
<b>DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:</b>				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	109,285	254,365	100,617	206,088
Plant	393,088	638,811	370,994	590,430
Furniture and Fittings	82,661	38,731	79,422	32,443
Musical Instruments, etc.	12,116	287	12,688	416
	<u>597,150</u>	<u>932,194</u>	<u>563,721</u>	<u>829,377</u>
<i>Less Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service other than freehold properties</i>	16,474	20,659	19,486	6,831
<b>PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT</b>	<u><u>580,676</u></u>	<u><u>911,535</u></u>	<u><u>544,235</u></u>	<u><u>822,546</u></u>

## STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS  
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1960 £	At 31 March 1959 £
<b>FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:</b>		
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	1,935,058	1,953,780
<i>Net Additions—at Cost</i>	-167,908	-18,722
	<u>1,767,150</u>	<u>1,935,058</u>
<b>PLANT:</b>		
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	3,015,229	3,100,140
<i>Net Additions—at Cost</i>	188,930	-84,911
	<u>3,204,159</u>	<u>3,015,229</u>
<b>FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:</b>		
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	190,707	218,657
<i>Net Additions—at Cost</i>	11,414	-27,950
	<u>202,121</u>	<u>190,707</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>		
At 31 March 1959—at Cost	5,140,994	5,272,577
<i>Gross Additions during the year</i>	295,148	239,821
<i>Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service</i>	262,712	371,404
<i>Net Additions—at Cost</i>	32,436	-131,583
<b>PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST</b>	<u><u>5,173,430</u></u>	<u><u>5,140,994</u></u>
<b>Whereof:</b>		
Broadcasting	4,813,436	4,742,478
Monitoring	283,243	275,338
Civil Defence	76,751	123,178

## HOME SERVICES

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 made possible only by the combined use of the income receivable from the Postmaster General and publications revenue from all regions including London. No region could support the complete service of Home, Light, Third, Network 3, and Television programmes it received out of the income arising from the region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its income receivable from the Postmaster General. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

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

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

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

The analysis shows that the net surplus on the year's working arises from an excess of income over expenditure in three of the regions and a deficit in the remaining four. 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:

London, Midland, and North Regions: Surplus	£000 2,008
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and West Region: Deficiency	1,679
	<hr/>
<i>Net Surplus</i>	<u>329</u>

## STATEMENT 6 (continued)

HOME SERVICES  
ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1959-60

	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	3,463	2,273	3,813	241	1,184	636	1,400	13,010
Attributable to Television	4,772	3,279	5,625	249	1,577	903	1,871	18,276
	<u>8,235</u>	<u>5,552</u>	<u>9,438</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>2,761</u>	<u>1,539</u>	<u>3,271</u>	<u>31,286</u>
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	189	79	158	12	44	26	55	563
Television Broadcasting	177	74	148	12	41	24	51	527
	<u>366</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>1,090</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>8,601</u>	<u>5,705</u>	<u>9,744</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>2,846</u>	<u>1,589</u>	<u>3,377</u>	<u>32,376</u>
Deduct Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.								
Sound Broadcasting	261	168	284	18	88	47	104	970
Television Broadcasting	877	603	1,034	45	290	166	344	3,359
	<u>1,138</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>1,318</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>448</u>	<u>4,329</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	<u>7,463</u>	<u>4,934</u>	<u>8,426</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>2,468</u>	<u>1,376</u>	<u>2,929</u>	<u>28,047</u>
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE								
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
SOUND BROADCASTING:								
Home Service—								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	394	507	709	304	660	532	480	3,586
Deduct Charges to Shared Home Services, and the External Services		74	89	27	76	56	50	372
Proportion of Shared Service	<u>394</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>3,214</u>
	<u>965</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>1,125</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>3,702</u>
	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,081</u>	<u>1,745</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>834</u>	<u>6,916</u>
<i>Light Programme—</i>								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	46	96	61	36	86	21	23	369
Proportion of Droitwich Long-wave Transmitter	20	-62	22	1	7	4	8	
Proportion of Shared Service	<u>66</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>369</u>
	<u>921</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>1,015</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>3,461</u>
	<u>987</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>1,098</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>3,830</u>

*Third Programs—*  
Gross expenditure in the Regions  
Proportion of Daventry High-power Transmitter

	6	17	20	5	15	7	16	86
	4	-7	2				1	
Proportion of Shared Service	10 223	10 147	22 245	5 16	15 77	7 41	17 90	86 839
	233	157	267	21	92	48	107	925

*Network 3—*  
Gross expenditure in the Regions  
Proportion of Shared Service

	1	4	4	1	3	2	3	18
	57	37	62	4	20	10	23	213
	58	41	66	5	23	12	26	231

TOTAL SOUND BROADCASTING:  
Net Regional Expenditure  
Proportion of Shared Service

	471	481	729	320	695	510	481	3,687
	2,166	1,437	2,447	158	726	392	889	8,215
	2,637	1,918	3,176	478	1,421	902	1,370	11,902

TELEVISION BROADCASTING:  
Gross expenditure in the Regions  
Deduct Charges to Shared Service

	386	529	608	160	650	397	498	3,228
		169	138		68	40	150	565
	386	360	470	160	582	357	348	2,663
	3,417	2,380	4,071	179	1,109	645	1,352	13,153
	3,803	2,740	4,541	339	1,691	1,002	1,700	15,816
	6,440	4,658	7,717	817	3,112	1,904	3,070	27,718

TOTAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING  
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
*SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)*

	754	266	511	-243	-281	-287	-19	701
	269	10	198	-123	-363	-241	-122	-372
	1,023	276	709	-366	-644	-528	-141	329

TOTAL

## STATEMENT 7

## SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 31 MARCH 1955 TO 31 MARCH 1960

	31 March 1955 £	31 March 1956 £	31 March 1957 £	31 March 1958 £	31 March 1959 £	31 March 1960 £
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>						
CURRENT ASSETS:						
Revenue	6,567,272	7,104,807	6,392,309	5,476,341	5,294,421	6,700,717
Capital	3,213,729	2,233,368	2,867,193	2,217,550	1,688,276	1,367,413
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES	9,781,001	9,338,175	9,259,502	7,693,891	6,982,697	8,068,130
	5,183,838	5,565,464	4,779,081	4,205,435	4,276,467	5,033,063
NET LIQUID ASSETS	4,597,163	3,772,711	4,480,421	3,488,456	2,706,230	3,035,067
FIXED ASSETS AT COST:						
Sound	8,559,817	9,337,712	10,142,234	10,940,262	11,472,965	11,973,486
Television	6,167,118	8,675,980	10,583,982	13,353,732	16,043,684	18,648,393
NET TOTAL ASSETS	14,726,935	18,013,692	20,726,216	24,293,994	27,516,649	30,621,879
	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637	27,782,450	30,222,879	33,656,946
Represented by:	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,500,000	18,500,000	20,000,000	21,500,000
Capital Account	4,748,756	4,814,346	5,147,751	5,562,709	6,012,469	6,482,274
Provision for Depreciation—	1,191,908	1,432,714	1,945,658	2,448,835	3,192,456	4,007,018
Sound	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954	1,667,654
Television	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637	27,782,450	30,222,879	33,656,946
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward						
TOTAL RESERVES						
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>						
CURRENT ASSETS	175,009	155,964	156,522	175,364	204,051	273,519
CURRENT LIABILITIES	112,164	120,357	105,553	112,060	110,731	163,761
NET LIQUID SURPLUS	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320	109,758
FIXED ASSETS AT COST	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202	5,272,577	5,140,994	5,173,430
NET TOTAL ASSETS	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171	5,335,881	5,234,314	5,283,188
Represented by:	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202	5,272,577	5,140,994	5,173,430
Capital Account	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320	109,758
Excess of Grant-in-Aid Receipts carried forward	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171	5,335,881	5,234,314	5,283,188

- Notes: 1. The increase in the Home Services Capital Account at 31 March 1956 differs from the amount appropriated in the Net Revenue Account representing the settlement of a Town and Country Planning Act Claim.
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 1954 TO 31 MARCH 1960

	Year ended					
	31 March 1955	31 March 1956	31 March 1957	31 March 1958	31 March 1959	31 March 1960
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>						
INCOME:						
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General—						
Attributable to Sound	11,809,327	11,726,029	12,115,948	11,984,847	12,091,445	13,009,743
Attributable to Television	7,134,517	9,476,080	11,674,260	13,312,680	15,231,670	18,276,410
Publications Revenue, etc.	18,943,844	21,202,109	23,790,208	25,297,527	27,323,115	31,286,153
	1,361,143	1,307,227	1,285,688	921,875	1,291,582	1,233,788
	20,804,987	22,509,336	25,075,896	26,219,402	28,614,697	32,519,941
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue—						
Sound	10,018,779	10,930,584	11,570,053	11,856,120	11,441,818	11,902,019
Television	5,043,908	7,033,044	9,095,889	11,149,207	13,988,812	15,815,904
Adjustment for prior years:				- 180,310		
Depreciation—						
Sound	323,435	356,498	387,253	484,734	544,235	580,676
Television	307,454	386,202	527,334	672,723	822,546	911,535
Appropriations—						
Revenue	20,000	95,000	2,500,000	18,500	1,500,000	1,500,000
Capital	2,967,725	1,975,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Income Tax	18,681,301	20,776,328	24,080,529	26,000,974	28,297,411	30,710,134
	2,066,536	1,577,099	921,482	560,750	570,238	1,160,107
	20,747,837	22,353,427	25,002,011	26,561,724	28,867,649	31,870,241

## STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

	Year ended					
	31 March 1955	31 March 1956	31 March 1957	31 March 1958	31 March 1959	31 March 1960
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>						
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	£ 57,150	£ 155,909	£ 73,885	£ -342,322	£ -252,952	£ 649,700
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	<u>1,383,434</u>	<u>1,539,343</u>	<u>1,613,228</u>	<u>1,270,906</u>	<u>1,017,954</u>	<u>1,667,654</u>
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)</i>						
INCOME:						
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	5,015,000	5,322,000	5,767,000	6,054,000	6,178,000	6,679,000
Other Receipts	8,495	13,115	10,871	19,157	93,797	15,940
	<u>5,023,495</u>	<u>5,335,115</u>	<u>5,777,871</u>	<u>6,073,157</u>	<u>6,271,797</u>	<u>6,694,940</u>
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue	4,922,217	5,092,554	5,441,933	5,841,173	5,912,079	6,363,676
Appropriations—						
Revenue	10,000	30,000				
Capital	168,209	275,114	324,287	225,423	239,821	295,148
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets					81,969	11,247
Excess Grant-in-Aid Receipts refunded						7,000
	<u>5,100,426</u>	<u>5,397,668</u>	<u>5,766,220</u>	<u>6,066,596</u>	<u>6,233,869</u>	<u>6,677,071</u>
	-40,455	-35,315	-3,711	-5,774	7,912	1,431
Income Tax	<u>5,059,971</u>	<u>5,362,353</u>	<u>5,762,509</u>	<u>6,060,822</u>	<u>6,241,781</u>	<u>6,678,502</u>
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	-96,476	-27,238	15,362	12,335	30,016	16,438
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>62,845</u>	<u>35,607</u>	<u>50,969</u>	<u>63,304</u>	<u>93,320</u>	<u>109,758</u>

## A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICES COSTS

### Revenue Expenditure, Programme Hours, Cost per Hour 1959-60

<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>				<i>Hours and Cost per Hour</i>			
	<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>	<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	<i>External Broadcasting</i>		<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>	<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	<i>External Broadcasting</i>
	£000	£000	£000				
Programmes	6,585	8,195	3,123	Programme Hours	21,322	3,949	31,168
Engineering	2,769	5,021	1,525	Cost per Hour	£	£	£
Other	2,548	2,600	1,169	Programmes	309	2,075	100
	11,902	15,816	5,817	Engineering	130	1,272	49
				Other	119	658	38
					558	4,005	187

The above tables show the revenue expenditure, and the programme hours, and cost per hour for each of the three Programme Services provided by the Corporation. Details of the revenue expenditure are given on pages 158-60.

The total revenue cost of Sound Broadcasting increased from £11,441,818 in 1958-9 to £11,902,019 in 1959-60, but there was an increase from 20,689 to 21,322 in the number of programme hours, and the cost per hour at £558 remains almost unchanged.

The total revenue cost of Television Broadcasting increased from £13,988,812 in 1958-9 to £15,815,904 in 1959-60, largely due to programme development. The number of programme hours increased from 3,708 to 3,949 and the cost per hour increased from £3,773 to £4,005.

The total revenue cost of External Broadcasting increased from £5,368,214 in 1958-9 to £5,817,206 in 1959-60, but there was an increase from 29,789 to 31,168 in the number of programme hours, and the cost per hour at £187 remained virtually static. The lower cost as compared with Sound Broadcasting is due partly to differences in types of programmes transmitted by the two Services—External broadcasts having a high proportion of news and talks programmes which have a comparatively low cost—and partly to the fact that External Services broadcast throughout the twenty-four hours of the day and are able to repeat many of their programmes and to make use of recordings of programmes already broadcast in the Home Services. The requirement that External Services should be charged with only those expenses additional to the requirements of the domestic services also helps to reduce the cost, External Services being able to use the technical and administrative resources of the Corporation at a cost less than that of providing similar facilities for their exclusive use.

The Monitoring Service intercepts and reports on foreign broadcasts for the information of Government Departments and the BBC News and Programme Services, and does not contribute directly to programme output. Its cost, £549,311 in the current year, met by a separate grant-in-aid, is not included above.

### Broadcast Receiving Licences 1927-1960 (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
1959	14,736,413	57,784	5,423,207	9,255,422
1960	15,005,011	54,958	4,480,300	10,469,753*

\* This figure includes 11,150 concessionary sound and television combined licences issued to blind persons, who are exempted in respect of sound broadcasting, at a fee of £2 (plus £1 excise duty).

COST OF BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE AT 31 MARCH 1960  
 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 £1 was imposed in August 1957.*

## Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1960

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
<b>LONDON REGION</b>						
Bedford			94,204		65,721	
Berkshire and South Oxford			220,101		146,452	
Buckingham			124,835		86,551	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey)			3,404,619		2,347,085	
Sussex (except West)			150,552		87,550	
	13·82	4·33	3,994,311	92·20	2,733,359	63·09
<b>WEST REGION</b>						
Channel Islands			32,730		21,012	
Cornwall and Devon			375,212		233,685	
Dorset and Wiltshire			189,476		124,847	
Hampshire			450,274		314,186	
Somerset and South Gloucester			391,400		269,238	
Sussex (West)			175,642		109,486	
	5·19	1·63	1,614,734	99·18	1,072,454	65·87
<b>MIDLAND REGION</b>						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			106,752		64,163	
Hereford			36,535		21,500	
Leicester and Rutland			206,695		156,477	
Norfolk and Suffolk			306,898		185,270	
Northampton			147,279		101,221	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			103,814		68,105	
Shropshire			89,627		58,855	
South Derby and South Nottingham			399,205		299,480	
Stafford and Warwick			1,039,412		789,560	
Worcester			185,267		133,307	
	8·69	2·72	2,621,484	96·29	1,877,938	68·98
<b>NORTH REGION</b>						
Cheshire, Lancashire, and Isle of Man			1,884,598		1,386,208	
Cumberland and Westmorland			101,313		66,372	
Lincoln and North Nottingham			246,661		176,820	
Northumberland and Durham			626,638		459,979	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,538,535		1,133,860	
	15·22	4·77	4,397,745	92·19	3,223,239	67·57
<b>ENGLAND—TOTAL</b>	42·92	13·45	12,628,274	93·87	8,906,990	66·21

## Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1960

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			96,882		60,133	
Angus and Perth			122,581		73,275	
Argyll and Bute			19,661		7,182	
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew			609,034		437,508	
Banff, Inverness, Moray, and Nairn			52,718		25,203	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Stirling)			357,757		248,629	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)			33,836		9,124	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigtown)			72,730		42,057	
	5·19	1·53	1,365,199	89·14	903,111	58·97
<b>WALES</b>						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Radnor)			39,569		17,350	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Flint)			129,610		84,371	
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Monmouth)			564,429		415,151	
	2·62	·82	733,608	89·22	516,872	62·86
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
Antrim and Down			195,703		112,231	
Armagh			23,339		9,933	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			31,147		7,911	
Londonderry			27,741		12,705	
	1·41	·44	277,930	63·36	142,780	32·55
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
	52·14	16·24	15,005,011	92·36	10,469,753	64·45

**Analysis of Programme Output for the 53 weeks ended 2 April 1960**  
(a) Sound Radio

		<i>Combined Output—London</i>								
		<i>Analysis by Services</i>								
	<i>Home Service</i>		<i>Light Programme</i>		<i>Third Programme</i>		<i>Network Three</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	1,305	20.9	67	1.0	774	54.7	147	23.7	2,293	16
Light Music	614	9.9	2,703	41.6	5	0.3	8	1.3	3,330	23
Features and Drama	650	10.4	465	7.1	492	28.4			1,517	10
Variety	219	3.5	575	8.8					794	5
Dance Music	142	2.3	1,164	17.9	187	13.2	27	4.4	1,333	9
Talks and Discussions	995	16.0	486	7.5			274	44.1	1,942	13
News	887	14.2	588	9.0			31	5.0	1,506	10
Schools	409	6.6							409	3
Children's Hour	349	5.6	66	1.0	8	0.6	26	4.2	415	3
Religion	300	4.8	96	1.5					430	3
Outside Broadcasts	100	1.6	260	4.0					456	3
Miscellaneous	259	4.2	36	0.6	40	2.8	11	1.8	346	2
	6,229	100.0	6,505	100.0	1,416	100.0	620	100.0	14,771	100
Presented by:										
London	5,290	84.9	5,337	82.0	1,364	96.3	431	72.7	12,442	84
Regions	939	15.1	1,168	18.0	52	3.7	169	27.3	2,329	16

\* This figure of 96 hours is for 'ball-by-ball' commentaries on Test Matches against India which were broadcast on the Network Three wavelength.

(b) Regional Home Services

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	136	192	54	238	98	39	757
Light Music	135	70	149	224	106	132	816
Features and Drama	44	13	28	56	92	45	278
Variety	24	28	11	18	47	5	133
Dance Music	17	43	5	7	3		75
Talks and Discussions	134	171	136	189	84	68	782
News	320	315	512	260	331	175	1,913
Schools				90	84		174
Children's Hour	70	111	34	80	110	71	476
Religion	41	51	68	158	135	51	504
Outside Broadcasts	20	54	45	39	60	38	256
Miscellaneous	25	23	82	87	73	97	387
	966	1,071	1,124	1,446	1,223	721	6,551

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the 53 weeks ended 2 April 1960 amounted to 195½ hours.

(c) London Television Service

	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Productions, and Ballet	87	2.9	85	2.7	80	2.5
Drama	296	9.9	312	9.9	292	9.1
Light Entertainment including Musical Comedy	413	13.8	413	12.0	371	11.6
Talks, Demonstrations, and Documentary Programmes	705	23.5	767	24.3	767	24.0
Children's Programmes	400	13.4	403	12.7	414	12.9
Religion	57	1.9	70	2.2	70	2.2
News Services	227	7.6	239	7.6	223	7.0
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	357	11.9	402	12.7	448	14.0
Outside Broadcasts of national and other events excluding sport	84	2.8	91	2.9	72	2.2
Entertainment Films	218	7.3	220	7.0	276	8.6
School Broadcasts	41	1.4	74	2.3	92	2.9
Miscellaneous	108	3.6	116	3.7	97	3.0
	2,993	100.0	3,160	100.0	3,202	100.0
Presented by:						
London	2,574		2,686		2,722	
Regions	419		474		480	
	0.000		0.150		0.150	

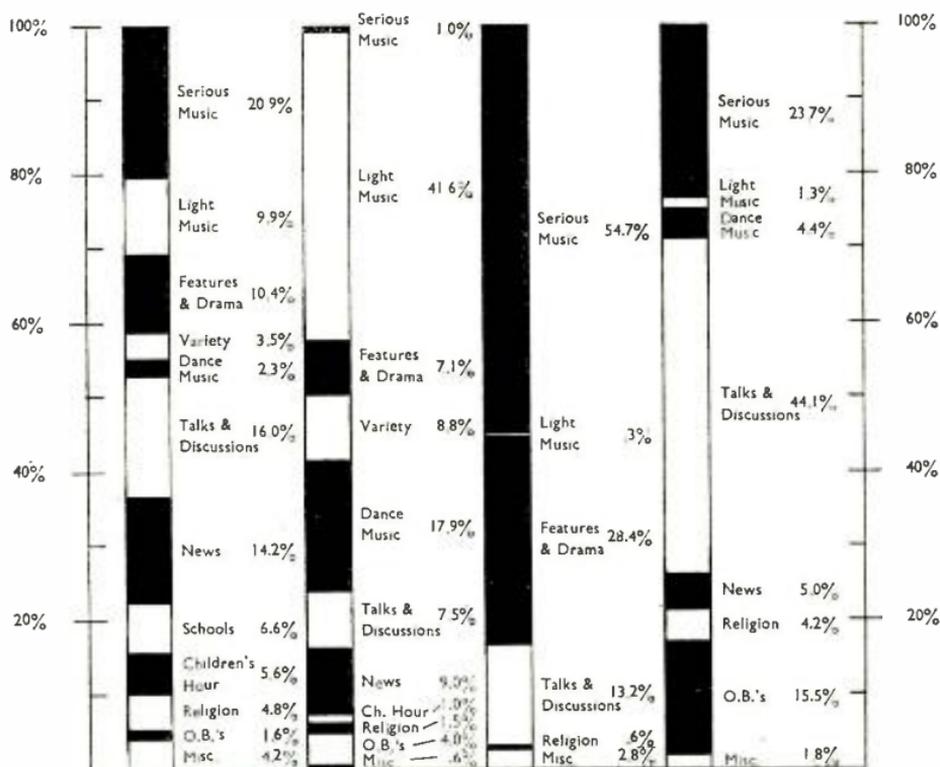
	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
<b>(a) Sound Radio</b>							
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.)							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	337	305	567	504	517	217	2,447
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,453	3,470	3,212	3,267	3,254	3,615	20,271
(c) Total	3,790	3,775	3,779	3,771	3,771	3,832	22,718
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards)							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	629	766	557	942	706	504	4,104
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,902	1,906	2,078	1,602	1,752	2,165	11,403
(c) Total	2,531	2,672	2,635	2,544	2,458	2,669	15,509
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1 (c) and 2 (c))	6,321	6,447	6,414	6,315	6,229	6,501	38,227
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Service							
(a) Other Home Services				2			2
(b) Light Programme	266	279	205	138	151	97	1,136
(c) Third Programme	14	11	5	20	2		52
(d) Network Three	50	67	18	28	3	3	169
(e) External Services	245	212	113	243	92	92	997
Total Programmes Produced by Regions (1 (a), 2 (a), and 4)	575	569	341	431	248	192	2,356
	1,541	1,640	1,465	1,877	1,471	913	8,907
<b>(b) Television</b>							
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network	79	115	80	188	199	86	747
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network	145	116	106	65	48		480
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 + 2)	224	231	186	253	247	86	1,227
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions	3,182	3,177	3,204	2,991	3,120	3,124	18,798
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2, and 4)	3,406	3,408	3,390	3,244	3,367	3,210	20,025

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the 53 weeks to 2 April 1960 amounted to 115 hours.

## PROGRAMME OUTPUT

### Analysis of Programmes in Sound Radio April 1959—March 1960

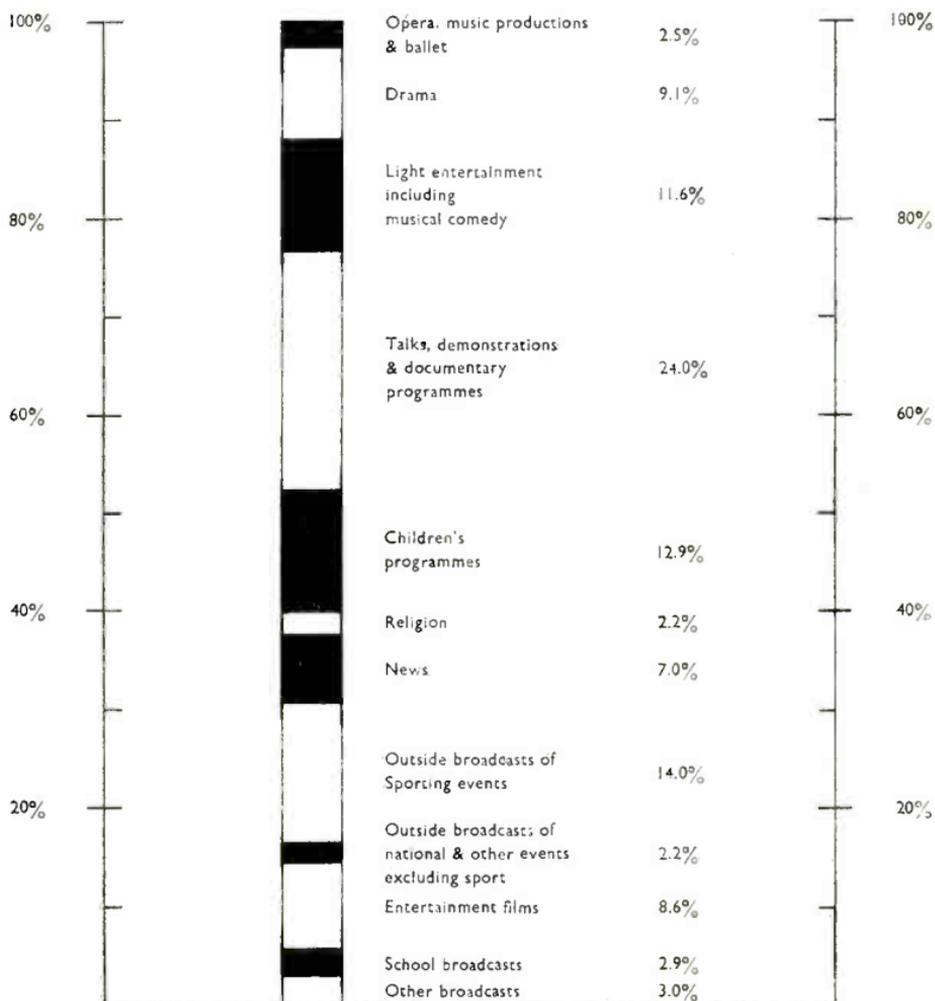
LONDON HOME SERVICE	LIGHT PROGRAMME	THIRD PROGRAMME	NETWORK THREE
117.5 Hours per Week	122.8 Hours per Week	26.7 Hours per Week	11.7 Hours per Week
(Average)	(Average)	(Average)	(Average)



## PROGRAMME OUTPUT

### Analysis of Programmes in Television April 1959—March 1960

National Network 60½ Hours per Week (Average)



## SELECT LISTS OF BROADCASTS

These lists give some idea of the range of output in the main programme categories. They are neither complete nor comprehensive.

### TELEVISION

#### TALKS, DISCUSSIONS, AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

##### *The General Election 1959*

- ELECTION RESULTS PROGRAMME** A comprehensive, round-the-clock coverage of the results of the Election
- BBC HUSTINGS** Two forty-minute question-and-answer sessions from each region during the week before the Election, in which spokesmen for each major party answered questions from an audience composed of supporters of those parties in equal proportion together with some uncommitted voters
- PANORAMA** A weekly topical magazine that is also the main vehicle for television coverage of controversial current affairs
- TONIGHT** Mondays to Fridays inclusive: a daily topical magazine for family viewing
- MONITOR** A fortnightly magazine of the arts
- THE BRAINS TRUST** A panel of distinguished thinkers, varied each week, discussing viewers' questions
- PRESS CONFERENCE** Personalities responsible for making news answering questions from panels of leading journalists
- FACTS AND FIGURES** A monthly survey of statistical data on a topical subject, illustrated by animated diagrams
- SKY AT NIGHT** An illustrated monthly talk by Patrick Moore, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society
- DO IT YOURSELF** A weekly service of practical instruction for viewers who like to 'do it themselves'
- SCIENCE IS NEWS** A fortnightly topical magazine covering the latest developments in scientific research
- LIFE LINE** A fortnightly series, introduced by a Consultant Psychiatrist, on current medico-social and psychological problems
- WHO GOES HOME** A weekly programme, when Parliament is sitting, in which Members of Parliament from both sides of the House are questioned by an audience of their constituents
- SMALL WORLD** Transatlantic discussions introduced by Edward R. Murrow
- FACE TO FACE** A regular series of frank, unscripted half-hour interviews with famous people, conducted by John Freeman

- ASIAN CLUB** Occasional television editions of the General Overseas Service series in which representative Westerners are questioned by an audience of students from Asia
- CRUSADE IN THE PACIFIC** An American series compiled from film shot during the war against Japan
- BRITISH INSTITUTIONS** Four filmed inquiries by Woodrow Wyatt, dealing with the Jockey Club, Sandhurst, Football organizations, and Somerset House
- TRAVELLERS' TALES** A continuing series of programmes filmed by travellers to lesser-known parts of the world, including a full-scale account of the Oxford and Cambridge expedition to South America
- ZOO QUEST** Programmes telling the story of David Attenborough's most recent zoological expedition
- WITH EUROPE IN VIEW** A series of six half-hour discussions, in which Aidan Crawley discussed the European idea with speakers in different countries on the Continent linked by Eurovision
- THE EDGE OF THE SIXTIES** A series of four documentary films about various periods of this century, presented on the last four days of the Fifties
- THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE** A series of three documentary programmes filmed in Greece with Sir Compton Mackenzie
- SOHO STORY** A prize-winning documentary film on life in Soho as experienced by one of its inhabitants
- SPEAKING PERSONALLY** Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma talking, with illustrative film, about his forty-six years in the Navy on his last day as First Sea Lord
- MISSION FROM OUTER SPACE** A programme showing American research with rocket aircraft into the problems of flight into and back from space
- VICE-PRESIDENT NIXON IN RUSSIA** A recording of Vice-President Nixon's own account, with film, of his visit to the Soviet Union
- RETURN TO CAMBRIDGE** Sir Charles Snow's filmed impressions of his old University as he remembered it as an undergraduate and as he found it on a return visit
- LORD BEAVERBROOK** A self-portrait filmed at his birthplace in New Brunswick
- THE STEEL GODDESS** A major documentary film on the massive steel works recently constructed at Durgapur in Bengal as a joint British and Indian enterprise.
- SIR ANTHONY EDEN** A filmed conversation in which Sir Anthony looked back on the period covered by the first volume of his Memoirs.
- RAILWAYS IN DISPUTE** A special topical programme, presented on the announcement of the settlement of the threatened major rail strike.
- THIS IS THE BBC** A sixty-eight-minute documentary film illustrating a typical twenty-four-hours in the life of the BBC

## DRAMA

### PLAYS AND DRAMATIZED DOCUMENTARIES

#### PLAYS *included in the* WORLD THEATRE SERIES

JULIUS CAESAR (*Shakespeare*)                      DANTON'S DEATH (*Georg Büchner*)  
BLOOD WEDDING (*Frederico Garcia Lorca*)                      BRAND (*Henrik Ibsen*)  
MOTHER COURAGE (*Bertholdt Brecht*)

#### PLAYS *included in the* TWENTIETH-CENTURY THEATRE SERIES

COLOMBE (*Jean Anouilh*)    MAN AND SUPERMAN (*Bernard Shaw*)    THE WHITE  
GUARD (*Michael Bulgakov*)    MACADAM AND EVE (*Roger MacDougall*)  
THE CONQUERING HERO (*Allan Monkhouse*)    THE FANATICS (*Miles  
Malleston*)    YOUNG WOODLEY (*John van Druten*)    I HAVE BEEN HERE  
BEFORE (*J. B. Priestley*)

#### NEW PLAYS *written specially for* TELEVISION

THE WOODCARVER (*Morris Brown*)    MOONEY'S WRECK (*Colin Morris*)  
THE DRIVING FORCE (*A. C. Thomas*)    ALL YOU YOUNG LOVERS (*Jack  
Pulman*)    THE WITHERED LOOK OF SUMMER (*Douglas Rae*)    NOTHING IS  
FOR EVER (*Thomas Clarke*)    A SMALL REVOLUTION (*Paul Power*)    LAST  
DAY IN DREAMLAND (*Willis Hall*)    A SPOKE IN THE WHEEL (*Michael  
Voysey*)    WINDMILL NEAR A FRONTIER (*John Harrison*)    BED AND  
BREAKFAST (*George and Diana Spear*)    NO FRIENDLY STAR (*Robert  
Cotton*)    THE VAGRANT HEART (*Rosemary Anne Sisson*)    THE CASE OF  
PRIVATE HAMP (*James Lonsdale Hodson*)    A QUESTION OF TIME (*Ada  
F. Kay*)    A CAR IN A THICKET (*W. S. Jones and Emyr Humphreys*)  
ECHO FROM AFAR (*Jack Pulman*)    DAVID AND BROCCOLI (*John Mortimer*)  
SONG IN A STRANGE LAND (*Terence Dudley*)    SOLDIER, SOLDIER (*John  
Arden*)    A CHANCE TO LIVE (*Michael Cahill*)

#### *Serials and Series*

HILDA LESSWAYS (*Arnold Bennett*)    THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS (*Anthony  
Trollope*)    THE HISTORY OF MR. POLLY (*H. G. Wells*)    BLEAK HOUSE  
(*Charles Dickens*)    HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY (*Richard Llewellyn*)  
EMMA (*Jane Austen*)    CHARLESWORTH (*Berkely Mather*)    THE WIDOW OF  
BATH (*Margot Bennett*)    THE NAKED LADY (*Duncan Ross*)    DANCERS IN  
MOURNING (*Margery Allingham*)

#### *Lanham Group Productions (experimental television programmes)*

TORRENTS OF SPRING (*Turgenev*)    MARIO (*Thomas Mann*)

#### *Repertory Theatre Productions*

THE HIGHLANDER (*Robert Kemp with the Edinburgh Gateway Theatre*)    THE  
GENTLE ALLIANCE (*Frances Rich with the Manchester Library Theatre*)  
LAST DAY IN DREAMLAND (*Willis Hall with the Nottingham Playhouse  
Company*)

### *Dramatized Documentaries*

MOCK AUCTION Robert Barr: on 'mock' or false auction sales FIRE-GROUND Duncan Ross: the story of a fire WHO, ME? Colin Morris: on C.I.D. interrogations BLACK SPOT Derek Wellman: on road accidents THE CASE BEFORE YOU John Whitney and Geoffrey Bellman: a series about the Magistrates' Courts SPY-CATCHER Robert Barr: two series on the wartime experiences of Lt.-Col. Pinto MAN AT THE DOOR Allan Prior: a series on the jobs of a bailiff, debt collector, planning officer, and education welfare officer

## MUSIC

### *Some TELEVISION MUSIC PROGRAMMES and SERIES*

TELEVISION CONCERT HALL A series with leading artists and orchestras

MUSIC AND SIR MALCOLM A series in which Sir Malcolm Sargent talked about and conducted music of his own choice

MUSIC FOR YOU A continuing series, primarily of popular appeal but including works in the serious music and ballet repertoire. Solo artists included Boris Christoff, Tagliavini, Joan Hammond, and Gyorgy Cziffa

CELEBRITY RECITALS Internationally known artists including Menuhin, Arrau, Fischer-Dieskau, Seefried

CONCERT RELAYS From the 'Proms', the Edinburgh International Festival, the Royal Philharmonic Society's Handel Celebrations, and, by Eurovision, part of the New Year's Day Concert from Vienna

OPERA BROADCASTS Included a relay from Glyndebourne of Rossini's *Cenerentola*, Verdi's *Otello* (a studio production), *The Spur of the Moment* (commissioned by the BBC), Puccini's *The Clock*, *Amahl and the Night Visitors* and scenes from Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, relayed from the Aix-en-Provence Festival

BALLET BROADCASTS These included *The Sleeping Beauty* (transmitted via Eurovision to ten other countries), *Pineapple Poll*, *The Lady and the Fool*, and performances by the Georgian State Dance Company and the Bayanihan Philippine Dance Company

## LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

### *Some LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT programmes and series*

DIXON OF DOCK GREEN (with Jack Warner) SHOWTIME (with David Nixon) THE WAKEY-WAKEY TAVERN (with Billy Cotton) WORDS AND MUSIC (with Jack Payne) THE CHARLIE DRAKE SHOW (with Charlie Drake) MAKE MINE MUSIC (with David Hughes) WHACK-O! (with Jimmy Edwards) HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR (with Tony Hancock) BE MY GUEST (with Joan Regan) THE JULIE ANDREWS SHOW (with Julie Andrews) THE JIMMY LOGAN SHOW (with Jimmy Logan) POT LUCK (with Charlie Chester)

A LIFE OF BLISS (*with George Cole*) ON THE BRIGHT SIDE (*with Stanley Baxter*) THE TRINDER BOX (*with Tommy Trinder*) THE KEN DODD SHOW (*with Ken Dodd*) HI, SUMMER! (*with Ken Connor*) THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW (*with Stan Stennett*) THE ERIC SYKES SHOW (*with Eric Sykes*) VERA LYNN SINGS (*with Vera Lynn*) THE RUSS CONWAY SHOW (*with Russ Conway*) CHAN CANASTA (12 programmes) HARRY BELAFONTE (2 programmes) MOTHER GOOSE (Christmas pantomime) CHRISTMAS NIGHT WITH THE STARS (A light entertainment symposium) PERCHANCE TO DREAM (The Ivor Novello musical)

## OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

*Illustrating the range of EVENTS covered month by month*

1959

*Apr.* Budget broadcasts from No. 11 Downing Street Theatre Excerpt: *The Long, the Short, and the Tall*, New Theatre, London Amateur Cup Final: Wembley Stadium Badminton Horse Trials

*May* Religious service from Chelmsford Cathedral State visit: Shah of Persia 'Eye on Research' programme from Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford Cricket: M.C.C. versus India at Lords International Athletics from White City Stadium

*Jun.* Summer Exhibition: Royal Academy N.A.T.O. Conference: Westminster Hall Trooping the Colour: Horse Guards Parade Horse racing: Royal Ascot meeting The Star Ballroom Championships at Earls Court

*Jul.* Cricket: Third Test Match, England *v.* India from Leeds International Horse Show: White City Children's Caravan programme on the sands at Eastbourne Theatre excerpt: Garrick Theatre, *Farewell, Farewell, Eugene* Eurovision O.B. from Brussels: The Belgian Royal Wedding

*Aug.* Programme from H.M.S. *Ganges* Roman Catholic service from the Grail, Pinner Championship Dog Show: Priory Park, Southend National Youth Orchestra: Henry Wood Promenade Concert, Royal Albert Hall Eisenhower/Macmillan discussion at No. 10 Downing Street

*Sep.* Farnborough Air Display Professional Tennis Championships: Wembley Horse racing: St. Leger from Doncaster Motor racing from Goodwood Amateur Swimming Association Championships from Blackpool

*Oct.* General Election: Various O.B. points throughout the country Festival of Magic, Scala Theatre, London Jubilee Rugby Match at Twickenham International Dance Championships from the Royal Albert Hall

*Nov.* Cenotaph service, London Variety Club Lunch, Savoy Hotel Lord Mayor's Banquet, Guildhall Indoor Athletics: R.A.F., Stanmore Inter-regional Dance programme: The Guildhall, Portsmouth Soccer: Football League, Blackburn

*Dec.* Swimming: Maindy Baths, Newport, Monmouth Varsity Rugby Match at Twickenham Carols from Canterbury Cathedral Eurovision programme: Pestalozzi Professional Boxing: The National Sporting Club

1960

*Jan.* Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra: Wembley Town Hall 'Your Turn Now', Women's programme: Govern Town Hall, Glasgow Amateur International Boxing: Wales *v.* Denmark, Drill Hall, Cardiff Christmas Ice Show, Wembley International Rugby: England *v.* Wales at Twickenham

*Feb.* Rugby League: Wigan *v.* Leeds at Wigan Free Church Baptismal service at Sanderstead Inter-regional Dance Competition: Weston-super-Mare Cruft's Dog Show at Olympia

*Mar.* Horse racing: Grand National meeting, Aintree 'Lookout' programme from the Tongue lightship Women's International Hockey: Wembley Inter-regional Dance Competition: Birmingham *News Chronicle* 'Get Ahead' competition: Carlton Rooms, Maida Vale

## SOUND RADIO

### *The General Election 1959*

BBC HUSTINGS (sound-tracks of Television programmes) In each of the seven regions candidates answered questions before invited audiences

ELECTION RESULTS and THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE Comments and analyses were provided throughout the period of the declarations of the poll, followed by a programme of comment from Britain and overseas, opening with statements by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P., and Mr. Frank Byers, for the Liberal Party

*Some of the subjects covered in DISCUSSION PROGRAMMES in the HOME SERVICE*

ANTI-SEMITISM IN GERMANY. Discussion among Germans with a message by Dr. Gerhardt Schroeder, Federal German Minister of the Interior

THE FRENCH CRISIS IN ALGERIA. Discussion among Frenchmen

PRESS CONFERENCES with Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (concerning the CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AT GENEVA) Senator Hugh Scott (on AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY) Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P. (on the POSITION and PROSPECTS OF THE LABOUR PARTY AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION)

BRAINS TRUST with Senator John Cooper, Monsieur Maurice Schumann, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, and Herr Willy Brandt, Mayor of Berlin (answering questions from an audience of members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs)

*Broadcast in AT HOME AND ABROAD a twice weekly survey of current affairs*

DEFENCE POLICY OUTER SEVEN TRADE AREA GOVERNMENT AID TO THE COTTON INDUSTRY LABOUR PARTY'S POLICY ON DISARMAMENT AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S TOURS MR. KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT TO AMERICA ANGLO-FRENCH AND ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS POLITICAL SITUATION IN TIBET, CEYLON, PAKISTAN, IRAQ, INDONESIA, SPAIN, AND ITALY THE RAILWAYS AND THE GUILLEBAUD REPORT THE E.T.U. AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE T.U.C. THE SITUATION IN THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND THE DEVLIN REPORT THE CROWTHER AND ALBEMARLE REPORTS ON YOUTH AND EDUCATION SPACE RESEARCH

*Broadcast in MATTERS OF MOMENT, a weekly discussion programme on questions of current concern and interest*

INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS TRADE WITH THE U.S.S.R. PRESS CONFERENCE WITH THE RT. HON. R. G. MENZIES, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA TAKE-OVER BIDS THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY TREATMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS

*Some TALKS series broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME*

THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY A monthly programme WEST AFRICA Eighteen talks by Africans and African experts GERMANY TODAY Nine talks by Germans on present ways of thought in Germany LAW IN ACTION A regular monthly programme THEORIES OF THE UNIVERSE A group of talks by scientists AUTHORITY IN RELIGION One talk and then discussions ART—ANTI-ART A series of talks, conversations, discussions, interviews, and plays

*Some of the TALKS and FURTHER EDUCATION series broadcast in NETWORK THREE*

PAINTING OF THE MONTH A monthly talk on famous pictures supported by colour reproductions available on subscription

*Regular Series*

CHOOSING A JOB BACKGROUND TO MUSIC TALKING ABOUT MUSIC THE  
WORLD OF NATURE CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS THINKING IN NUMBERS  
BACKGROUND TO THE CRUSADES

LANGUAGE SERIES (SPANISH, RUSSIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN)

MUSIC

PREMIÈRES *in the HOME SERVICE*

TWELVE PRELUDES, FOR PIANO (William Alwyn) VARIATIONS FOR  
PIANO (Richard Arnell) SUITE FOR THREE CLARINETS (Arnold Cooke)  
PASTORALE FOR ORGAN (*Network Three*) (Norman Demuth) SONGS,  
OP. 32 (Benjamin Frankel) CANZONA: HOMAGE TO PURCELL (Anthony  
Lewis) CLARINET CONCERTO (Alan Paul) SONATA FOR VIOLIN AND  
PIANO (Alan Rawsthorne) VIOLIN CONCERTO (Edmund Rubbra)  
TRIO FOR FLUTE, CELLO, AND PIANO (Cyril Scott) SINFONIETTA NO. 2  
(Malcolm Arnold) SONATINA FOR FLUTE AND HARP (Arnold Bax)  
FIVE POEMS FOR CONTRALTO AND PIANO (Lennox Berkeley) SINFONI-  
ETTA CONCERTANTE FOR BRASS AND ORCHESTRA (York Bowen) MISSA  
BREVIS IN D, OP. 63 (Benjamin Britten) VARIATIONS, NOCTURNE AND  
FINALE FOR PIANO (Alan Bush) CONCERTO FOR TRUMPET, STRINGS, AND  
PERCUSSION (Mary Chandler) VARIATIONS ON AN EASTERN FOLK-TUNE  
FOR PIANO (Peter Feuchtwanger) SUITE FOR TWO CLARINETS (Alan  
Frank) TOCCATA FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA (Peter Fricker) SONATA  
FOR VIOLA AND PIANO (John Greenwood) CONCERTO GROSSO FOR  
PIANO AND ORCHESTRA (Peter Hodgson) SYMPHONY NO. 2 (Peter  
Hodgson) CONCERTO FOR CLARINET AND ORCHESTRA (Leighton Lucas)  
IMPROVISATIONS FOR HARP (William Mathias) SONATINA IN F, FOR  
FLUTE AND PIANO (Robin Milford) SONATA IN F SHARP MINOR FOR  
VIOLIN AND PIANO (David Moule-Evans) CHACONNE, FOR ORGAN  
(*Network Three*) (Walter Pach) SONATA FOR FLUTE, CLARINET AND  
HARP (Elizabeth Poston) PIANO SONATA NO. 2 (Freda Swain)  
TRIOLET IN E FLAT, FOR OBOE, CLARINET AND BASSOON (Richard Wal-  
thew) THRENODY FOR CELLO AND ORCHESTRA (Leslie Walters)  
SONATA FOR CELLO AND PIANO (William Wordsworth)

*Some OPERA BROADCASTS in the HOME SERVICE*

LOVE'S THE DOCTOR (Arwel Hughes) (*BBC Recording, Cardiff*) THE  
MERRY WIDOW (Lehar) (*From Sadlers Wells*) COSI' FAN TUTTE (Mozart)  
(*From Glyndebourne*) L'ITALIANA IN ALGIERI (Rossini) (*Italian Radio  
Recording*) BETHLEHEM (Rutland Boughton) (*Studio Performance*)  
I LOMBARDI (Verdi) (*Welsh National Opera Company*) LA TRAVIATA  
(Verdi) (*From Covent Garden*)

OPERA BROADCASTS *in the* THIRD PROGRAMME

There were over fifty opera broadcasts during the year, of which the following are representative

FIDELIO (Beethoven) (*From Glyndebourne Festival*) WOZZECK (Berg) (*From Edinburgh Festival*) DOCTOR MIRACLE (Bizet) (*From Bath Festival*) ANIARA (Blomdahl) (*From Edinburgh Festival*) THE SHEPHERD'S LOTTERY (Boyce) (*Studio performance*) PETER GRIMES (Britten) (*Gramophone records*) DOKTOR FAUST (Busoni) (*From the Festival Hall*) MEDEA (Cherubini) (*From Covent Garden*) SEMELE (Handel) (*From Sadlers Wells*) IL MONDO DELLA LUNA (Haydn) (*Netherlands Radio recording*) ANTIGONE (Honegger) (*Italian Radio recording*) IDOMENEO (Mozart) (*From Glyndebourne*) DIE ZAUBERFLÜTE (Mozart) (*From Salzburg Festival*) SAUL AND DAVID (Nielsen) (*Studio performance*) TURANDOT (Puccini) (*Italian Radio recording*) DIDO AND AENEAS (Purcell) (*From Bath Festival*) MOSES UND AARON (Schönberg) (*Gramophone records*) DER ROZENKAVALIER (Strauss) (*From Covent Garden*) DER ROZENKAVALIER (Strauss) (*From Glyndebourne*) DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER (Wagner) (*From Bayreuth Festival*) DAS RHEINGOLD (Wagner) (*From Covent Garden*) TANNHÄUSER (Wagner) (*From Sadlers Wells*)

PREMIÈRES *in the* THIRD PROGRAMME

CONCERTO FOR GUITAR (*O.B. Aldeburgh Festival*) (Malcolm Arnold) THREE SONGS (Richard Rodney Bennett) SYMPHONY NO. 12 (1957) (Havergal Brian) SYMPHONY NO. 11 (1954) (Havergal Brian) IMPROVISATIONS FOR JAZZ BAND AND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Johnny Dankworth and Matyas Seiber) SONATA FOR SEVENTEEN WIND INSTRUMENTS (*Cheltenham Festival relay*) (Maxwell Davies) SONATA FOR FLUTE AND HARP (Norman Demuth) SYMPHONY NO. 2 (*BBC Commission, Festival Hall relay*) (Roberto Gerhard) NOCTURNAL FOR ELEVEN SOLO VOICES (1959) (Iain Hamilton) SEXTET (Alun Hoddinot) GOFF'S FIRESIDE, FOR CLAVICHORD (Herbert Howells) SUITE FOR VIOLA AND CELLO (1949) (Daniel Jones) WIND SEPTET (1949) (Daniel Jones) EIGHT PIECES FOR VIOLIN AND VIOLA (1948) (Daniel Jones) PASSACAGLIA, CHORALE AND FUGUE FOR ORCHESTRA (Kenneth Leighton) QUINTET FOR PIANO AND STRINGS (*Commissioned by the BBC*) (Kenneth Leighton) PIANO CONCERTO (*Cheltenham Festival relay*) (Malcolm Lipkin) ORCHESTRAL SUITE: BALLET DE LA REINE (Leighton Lucas) DUO FOR PIANO AND CELLO (Elizabeth Lutyens) CONCERTO FOR OBOE, BASSOON AND STRING ORCHESTRA (Elizabeth Maconchy) PASTORALE TRIPTYCH FOR UNACCOMPANIED OBOE (Priaulx Rainier) SYMPHONY NO. 2 (*C.B.S.O. Birmingham relay*) (Alan Rawsthorne) FIVE SONNETS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING (Franz Reizenstein) PEZZO PER IL CLAVICORDO (Matyas Seiber) PERMUTAZIONE A CINQUE (Matyas Seiber) FIVE GERMAN SONGS (R. W. Wood)

*Some of the* FIRST PERFORMANCES *in the* UNITED KINGDOM

SIX ISRAELI DANCES FOR PIANO (Haim Alexander) VIOLIN CONCERTO (1957) (Sven Erik Back) SERENADE FOR VIOLIN, STRINGS, AND PERCUSSION (Leonard Bernstein) CONCERTO FOR VIOLA AND CHAMBER

ORCHESTRA (Boris Blacher) DREI DITHYRAMBEN, FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA (Hans Werner Henze) PITTSBURGH SYMPHONY (Hindemith) CHAMBER CONCERTO NO. 8 (Vagn Holmboe) CHINESISCHE LIEBESLIEDER (Rolph Liebermann) SINFONIA DA CAMERA (Giulio Majel) THE TEMPEST (opera) (Frank Martin) THE EPIC OF GILGAMESH, FOR SOLOISTS, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA (Martinu) FANTASIA CONCERTANTE IN B FLAT, FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA (Martinu) PIANO SONATA NO. 2 (Alexander Moyses) SAUL AND DAVID (opera) (Nielsen) LAMENTATIONS OF JEREMIAH (Stravinsky) EPIITAPHIUM (Stravinsky)

#### Some FIRST BROADCASTS

CONCERTANTE FOR OBOE, CLARINET, AND HORN (*from Cheltenham Festival*) (John Addison) FOUR SONGS OF T. L. BEDDOES (Denis ApIvor) PAN'S ANNIVERSARY (Norman Demuth) MEANDERS, FOR ORCHESTRA (Hans Gal) CONCERTANTE FOR PIANO AND STRING ORCHESTRA (Pamela Harrison) CHAMBER MUSIC (1959) (*from Aldeburgh Festival*) (Hans Werner Henze) STRING QUARTET NO. 9 (Daniel Jones) SONATA FOR TIMPANI (1947) (Daniel Jones) CONCERTO FOR TWO PIANOS, TIMPANI AND STRINGS (Kenneth Leighton) VARIATIONS FOR ORCHESTRA, OP. 14 (1958) (Anthony Milner) ESSAY FOR STRING ORCHESTRA (Barry Moss) SONATA FOR VIOLIN AND HARPSICHORD (Robin Ott) STRING TRIO (1956) (Raymond Premru) MUSIC FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO (Thomas Rajna) SONATINA FOR CLARINET AND PIANO (Gunter Raphael) STRING QUARTET (Geoffrey Winters)

#### DRAMA

Some plays broadcast in the Home Service

##### WORLD THEATRE series

MISS JULIE; PARIAH (Strindberg, translated by MacFaber) CORIOLANUS (Shakespeare) THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD (Synge) SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR (Pirandello, translated by Frederick May) L'AIGLON (Rostand, translated by Clemence Dane) THE CHERRY ORCHARD (Tchekov, translated by Manya Harari)

##### PLAY FOR A STAR series

TIGER AT THE GATES (*Michael Redgrave*) (Giraudoux, translated by Christopher Fry) PRIDE AND PREJUDICE (*Denholm Elliott, Dorothy Tutin*) (Jane Austen) RAIN (*Joan Miller*) (Somerset Maugham) THE DARK IS LIGHT ENOUGH (*Edith Evans*) (Christopher Fry) THE LINDEN TREE (*Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson*) (J. B. Priestley) THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER (*Robert Morley*) (Hart and Kaufman) BRIGHTON ROCK (*James Kenney*) (Graham Greene) CLOSE QUARTERS (*Flora Robson*) (W. O. Somin) BRITANNIA OF BILLINGSGATE (*Gladys Henson*)

(Christine Jope-Slade and Sewell Stokes) A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY  
(*Gwen ffrrangcon Davies*) (Turgenev)

REPERTORY IN BRITAIN (three plays) THE OSCAR WILDE FESTIVAL  
(five plays)

Other plays included the Italia Prize winning play ONE EVENING IN  
LATE AUTUMN (Friedrick Dürrenmatt) DR. ZHIVAGO (Boris Pasternak)  
ROOTS (Arnold Wesker) BEFORE SUNSET (Gerhardt Hauptmann)

Some PLAYS broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

Translations of the Classics

DYSKOLOS (Menander) ANTIGONE (Sophocles) DON CARLOS (Schiller)  
PEER GYNT (Ibsen)

Translations of Modern Works

GALILEO GALILEI (Bertholdt Brecht) LETHE MARTI (Robert Pinget)  
THE RENEGADE (Albert Camus) CARVE UNICA (Silviro Giovaninetti)

Original radio writing and experimental work included:

MITCHENOR'S DOG (Tyrone Guthrie) EMBERS (Samuel Beckett) (*awarded  
the Radiotelevisione Italiana Prize for 1959*) A SLIGHT ACHE (Harold  
Pinter) THE VOICE OF SHEM (adapted by Mary Manning from James  
Joyce's *Finnigan's Wake*) EN FIACRE (Arthur Adamov) FREE FALL  
(adapted by Donald McWhinnie from William Golding's novel) THE  
RED BADGE OF COURAGE (adapted by H. A. L. Craig from Stephen  
Crane's book)

## LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

*Established Series*

TAKE IT FROM HERE (*Jimmy Edwards and Dick Bentley*) THE GOON SHOW  
HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR THE BILLY COTTON BAND SHOW VARIETY  
PLAYHOUSE TWENTY QUESTIONS BEYOND OUR KEN FLYING DOCTOR

*New Series*

WE'RE IN BUSINESS (*Peter Jones and Harry Worth*) HOW ABOUT YOU (*Dickie  
Valentine*) HOLIDAY MUSIC HALL (*Cyril Fletcher*) ORBITER X (*a space  
fiction thriller*)

*Music Series*

SING SOMETHING SIMPLE PARADE OF THE POPS EASY BEAT CAVALCADE  
OF SONG SIMPLE MELODY SATURDAY MUSIC ALBUM TIP TOP CROSSING

## OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

*Illustrating the range of EVENTS covered month by month*

1959

*Apr.* Soccer: England *v.* Scotland (*Light*)

*May* Soccer: F.A. Cup Final (*Light*) Racing: One Thousand and Two Thousand Guineas (*Light*) State Visit of the Shah of Persia (*Home*)

*Jun.* Cricket: 1st and 2nd Tests: England *v.* India (*All Services*) Opening of the Atlantic Congress by the Queen (*Home*) Racing: The Derby, the Oaks, and Royal Ascot (*Light*) Trooping the Colour (*Home*) Royal Tour of Canada (*All Services*) Tennis: Wimbledon Championships (*All Services*) Rowing: Henley Regatta (*Home and Light*)

*Jul.* Cricket: 3rd and 4th Tests: England *v.* India (*All Services*) Royal Tour of Canada (cont'd.) International Horse Show (*Home and Light*)

*Aug.* Swimming: G.B. *v.* West Germany (*Light*); Italy *v.* Sweden *v.* G.B. (*Light*) Visit of President Eisenhower (*Home and Light*) Cricket: 5th Test Match: England *v.* India (*All Services*)

*Sep.* Farnborough Air Display (*Home and Light*) Athletics: U.S.S.R. *v.* G.B. (*Light*); Finland *v.* G.B. (*Light*)

*Oct.* General Election (*All Services*) Racing: The Cesarewitch (*Light*) Duke of Edinburgh installed as President of the British Medical Council (*Home*) Soccer: England *v.* Sweden (*Light*)

*Nov.* Festival of Remembrance (*Light*) The Cenotaph Service (*Home and Light*) Lord Mayor's Banquet (*Home*) Soccer: England *v.* Ireland (*Light*)

*Dec.* Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols (*Home*) A Year of Summer: end of the year programme (*Home*) Highlights of 1959: end of the year programme (*Home*) This Year's Sport: end of the year programme (*Light*)

1960

*Jan.* Cricket: 1st, 2nd Test Matches: W. Indies *v.* England (*Light*) Monte Carlo Rally (*Light*)

*Feb.* Cricket: 3rd Test Match: W. Indies *v.* England (*Light*) Royal Luncheon at Guildhall (*Home*) Boxing: Molloy *v.* Swift (*Light*) Racing at Eire: The Leopardstown Chase (*Light*)

*Mar.* Boxing: Swift *v.* Akins (*Light*) Cricket: 4th and 5th Test Matches: W. Indies *v.* England (*Light*) Racing at Cheltenham: The Gold Cup (*Light*) Racing at Lincoln: The Lincolnshire Handicap (*Light*) Racing at Aintree: The Grand National (*Light*)

## REITH LECTURES

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

The following is a list of Reith lecturers and their subjects. The details of publication of those lectures which have been prepared 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 of 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*. (Edin. U.P. 10s. 6d.)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the Atom and the West*. (O.U.P. 1958. 10s. 6d.)
- 1958 A. C. B. Lovell, *The Individual and the Universe*. (O.U.P. 1959. 10s. 6d.)
- 1959 Professor P. B. Medawar, F.R.S. *The Future of Man*. (Methuen. 1960. 10s. 6d.)

## 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		28
BBC SCOTTISH	Norman Del Mar	57
BBC NORTHERN	George Hurst	67
BBC MIDLAND LIGHT	Jack Coles } ( <i>associate</i> Gilbert Vinter } <i>conductors</i> )	28
BBC WELSH	Rae Jenkins	44
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND PLAYERS	Peter Martin	17
BBC NORTHERN IRELAND LIGHT (part time)	David Curry	21
BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY (part time)	Jack Leon	27
BBC NORTHERN DANCE		20
LONDON STUDIO PLAYERS (a group of twenty-nine musicians who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes and under different titles)		

## SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSIONS IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

*Programme hours per week as at 31 March 1960*

### (a) Hours of Broadcasting in the European Services

ENGLISH and ENGLISH BY RADIO	36½
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	
Czechoslovak (Czech and Slovak)	13¼
Hungarian	14¾
Polish	16¼
Finnish	8½
SOUTH and WEST EUROPEAN	
French	12¼
Greek	8
Hebrew	3½
Italian	10½
Spanish	8
Turkish	7¾
GERMAN	28¼
EAST EUROPEAN	
Albanian	3½
Bulgarian	10½
Rumanian	12¼
Russian	19½
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	<hr/> 225 <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 services to Europe which are carried over BBC transmitters.

(b) **Hours of Broadcasting in the Overseas Services**

GENERAL OVERSEAS	156
PACIFIC	
Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOUTH AFRICAN	
English for South Africa, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland	$\frac{3}{4}$
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND COLONIAL	
English for West Africa and West Indies	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
English for East Africa	$\frac{3}{4}$
English for Falkland Islands	$\frac{1}{2}$
Maltese	1
Hausa for West Africa	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Somali for East Africa	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swahili for East Africa	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARABIC	84
ASIAN	
Hindi	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tamil	1
Bengali	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sinhalese	1
Urdu	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Persian	7
Cantonese	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kuoyu	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burmese	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Malay	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Japanese	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Indonesian	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vietnamese	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
LATIN AMERICAN	
Spanish	21
Portuguese	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
<b>TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES</b>	<b>369</b>

A daily service in French for West and Equatorial Africa began in June 1960 for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. weekly. It was doubled in October 1960.

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 15 minutes.



*The Sinhalese Service broadcasts 'For the Teachers' to Ceylon*

*The West Bengali Service broadcasts a sitar recital by Miss Jaya Bose*





*'Over the Waves', a voyage round Wales broadcast in the Welsh Home Service and Light Programme and also filmed for TV viewers in Wales*

*The main BBC Television Control Centre for the televising of Princess Margaret's wedding. The BBC programme was seen all over the world*



## DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

### *The International Scene*

Relations between East and West and developments in Africa were the two dominant themes in the vast amount of current affairs broadcasting in the External Services during the past year. Mr. Macmillan's visit to Moscow in February and March 1959 began the long series of meetings between Heads of State, Foreign Secretaries, NATO members, and nuclear experts leading up to the abortive Summit conference of May 1960, which provided continuous material for output.

Major events such as President Eisenhower's visit to Britain in August 1959, highlighted by his television conversation with Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Khrushchev's subsequent visit to the U.S.A. and the dramatic breakdown of the Summit talks were all prominently dealt with in a variety of types of programme for the various audiences. Thus daily commentaries analysed the implications of political events at home and abroad as seen from London. Longer daily talks provided background information and outlined British and world reactions to events. Composite programmes brought together live or recorded contributions from countries overseas, and discussion programmes reflected the viewpoints, expressed in free argument, of British public opinion on issues of the day.

In a situation, too, where there were many reported differences of view within the Western Alliance on the desirability of a Summit meeting, its substance and its timing, the External Services had a particularly important role in explaining fundamental British attitudes to various controversial diplomatic moves and counter-moves. In broadcasts to Eastern Europe, comment emphasized the way in which details of Western policy were being worked out by genuine discussion among independent partners fundamentally united in their attitude to the Soviet threat.

African affairs were given similarly detailed and extensive treatment. The developments in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Kenya constitutional conference, and other important steps in the development of East Africa, the Algerian question, the changing role of the French community and the emergence of newly independent territories, and, perhaps most significant, the dramatic turn of events in South Africa—these and many other major changes were fully dealt with in the news and current affairs output, which contributes in no small measure to the BBC's international reputation by virtue of its immediacy, objectivity, and authority.

### *Other Commonwealth Themes*

This combination of explanatory comment and objective presentation of background information by experts and of discussion and controversy was also applied to other Commonwealth events. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, as in previous years, provided a significant opportunity for treatment of Commonwealth themes, and for appearances at the microphone of most Commonwealth Prime Ministers or

their representatives. A special effort has also been made to reflect and support the Commonwealth Weeks' venture sponsored by the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office in the United Kingdom.

### *Princess Margaret's Wedding*

The ceremony of Princess Margaret's wedding was typical of the 'broadcast occasion' presented to the world through the BBC's External Services. The General Overseas Service shared with the Home Service a full broadcast commentary on the procession to and from the Abbey and the ceremony itself. This broadcast was given world coverage and widely rebroadcast. Other Overseas Services dealt fully with the event, and for Europe coverage of the wedding was the most ambitious outside broadcasting operation since the Coronation, involving the deployment of nearly forty commentators and observers. The French broadcast was organized jointly by the French Service and the C.B.C. French network, and the transmission was simultaneously broadcast by C.B.C. in Canada and by Radio Luxembourg. Transmissions in Italian and German were relayed by the local networks in Italy and Western Germany. In addition, special facilities were provided for visiting teams from eleven different broadcasting organizations to do their own recording, and the North American Service dealt with the complicated liaison with United States radio networks which enabled the Royal wedding to be heard right across the North American continent.

### *Other Royal Occasions*

Many other Royal occasions which reflect Commonwealth and other overseas and foreign links were broadcast in whole or part by the General Overseas Service in English and by other language services. For many millions overseas the BBC is one of the principal means whereby the Commonwealth link and the Commonwealth idea are strengthened and propagated. For example, Christmas programmes in the External Services culminating in the Queen's message are always responsible for a great increase in audience. In 1959, in the unusual situation arising from the Queen's decision to pre-record only a short message for general release many hours earlier than the traditional time, it was to be expected that there would be a marked decline in interest. Precisely the opposite seems to have occurred. Thirty-one Commonwealth stations were provided with the pre-recording of the Queen's message; at least half of them preferred to relay the General Overseas programme than use the recording, an immense tribute to the 'pull' of London.

Other Royal events overseas and at home have been fully reflected in output—the Queen Mother's visit to East Africa, the Duke of Edinburgh's tour of the Pacific, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester's visit to Northern Nigeria, Princess Alexandra's visit to Australia, the birth of Prince Andrew, are typical of Royal events in which listeners overseas are able to participate through the medium of broadcasting.

Visits of foreign Heads of State similarly produce important broadcasting occasions. President de Gaulle's visit in April 1960, which was given extensive coverage, was a particularly impressive example in this field.

### ***Science, Industry, and Trade***

While it is not the job of external broadcasting specifically to sell goods, it can do much to create an atmosphere of knowledge and confidence overseas whereby the sales of British goods and services will be facilitated. As far as is possible, every invention, new product, major contract, show, and exhibition is reported and followed up in the daily and weekly scientific and industrial reviews which are broadcast in all the language services to keep overseas listeners regularly informed of the latest British developments.

Events such as the Milan Fair, the British Exhibition in New York, the Farnborough Air Display, and the Motor Show presented the BBC with special opportunities to act as a shop window for the goods and services which Britain can provide. In the course of a year, several thousand programmes are broadcast on industry, exports, research, and kindred subjects. The European Service bulletin 'British Enterprise', for example, in the past year has described some 1,500 new products and processes and mentioned some 300 British firms by name. There is no doubt of the useful effect these broadcasts have in helping to export British products.

The projection of British scientific achievement is also a major concern of the External Services which aim at giving a clear and continuous picture of what is happening in British science and of practical applications in industry and technology. Series such as 'Frontiers of Knowledge', 'Man's Knowledge of Man', 'The ABC of Electronic Brains', 'Science and Industry', in which distinguished scientists have participated, are typical of the varied and intensive coverage devoted to scientific subjects.

### ***Parliament and the General Election***

Home affairs naturally form a very substantial ingredient in the BBC's External broadcasts. The importance of Parliament is a subject of continuous interest. Members of Parliament are interviewed every week while Parliament is in session; during recess, broadcasts are made on subjects describing aspects of parliamentary and political life. The way was paved for the intensive work of presenting the General Election campaign and its results, which were given wider coverage than any previous election.

Leading up to Election Day, talks and documentaries explained the peculiarities of the British electoral system, described the issues, and analysed the trends. Extensive arrangements were made for the language services to give eye-witness reports from the hustings; in all, thirty-eight reporters from the External Services visited fifteen constituencies. The African Service, for example, broadcast some forty programmes devoted to the background and mechanics of the election, interviews with candidates and supporters.

Election night was the occasion of the most elaborate operation ever mounted by the General Overseas Service. In close on seven hours of continuous broadcasting on Election night, and another three hours of the next day, listeners were given a running account of the results and their implications by a team of announcers and commentators operating in one central studio. Each batch of results was followed immediately by comments on the significance of the most important among them, while the latest state of the parties and up-to-the-minute swing information were given at frequent intervals. All this was supplemented by actuality recordings of declarations of results and statements and interviews by candidates and party leaders, including Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Gaitskell, Mr. Frank Byers, Lord Hailsham, and Mr. Morgan Phillips.

Second only to this operation on Election night was the complicated set-up of the North American Service, which was providing elaborate facilities to five separate American networks and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Facilities and circuits were made available to the six broadcasting organizations. A considerable amount of BBC material was, as a result, incorporated in the programmes beamed across the North American continent by such personalities as Edward R. Murrow, Eric Severeid, Joseph C. Harsch, and Yale Newman. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Canada threw the coast-to-coast network open for more than two hours for a continuous 'live' feed from the BBC External Services, and Canadian listeners were with London during the whole of the electoral climax when victory was conceded in the early hours of the morning.

The North American operation was the most spectacular piece of work done for our broadcasting colleagues from other countries, but extensive facilities were also provided for European broadcasters. Thirty, mainly London-based, correspondents of broadcasting stations in twelve countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland) carried one hundred and thirty transmissions via line from BBC studios to Europe.

On the day after polling, listeners in most European languages were given news on the state of the parties, as results came in from the constituencies, by the addition of sixty special bulletins—most of them in the early hours of the morning—to the normal schedule of news broadcasts.

### *The Arts*

Programmes on literature, the visual arts, and music continually stress the vitality of the British contribution. Writers such as V. S. Pritchett and C. P. Snow made a regular appearance. Henry Moore and Reg Butler, two of the most internationally famous names in British art, were heard in External Services broadcasts. A European English Service series 'The Composer Speaks' presented interviews with Sir William Walton, Michael Tippett, Edmund Rubbra, Sir Arthur Bliss, and Humphrey Searle among others. The centenary of the publication of *On Liberty*, by John Stuart Mill, the archetypal figure of the British democratic virtues, was the occasion of an important series of talks on 'Liberty' by Sir Isaiah Berlin.

Important British occasions are reflected generously in output. Festivals, for example at Aldeburgh, Bath, and Edinburgh, provide musical and documentary programmes. From the Promenade Concerts broadcasts are taken which in particular tend to illustrate the achievement of artists and composers with Commonwealth connexions. In the same genre is a General Overseas Service series, 'Commonwealth Concert Hall'. No important musical occasion in Britain passes unnoticed.

### ***Co-operative Programmes***

Continued progress is being made in the preparation of co-operative programmes in association with broadcasters overseas both in Europe and elsewhere.

The BBC's German Service is working increasingly closely with stations in West Germany, as also is the Italian Service with the Italian Radio. An increasing number of programmes originated by overseas stations is also taken in the General Overseas Service. A typical example was the special commemorative programme on the opening of the Kariba Dam prepared by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. The External Services set much store by this effective means of enriching the content of programmes.

### ***Sport***

The reflection of British, Commonwealth, and International sport is an important ingredient in output. By paying particular attention to Commonwealth activities a considerable increase in rebroadcasting by overseas broadcasting organizations has been obtained. The visits of the Indian and South African cricket teams and the M.C.C. Tour of the West Indies; the Australian Rugby League Tour of the North of England; and the visits of British athletes to Helsinki, Moscow, and Rome all received special treatment.

The preparations for the Olympic Games in various Commonwealth territories provided a curtain-raiser programme for the thorough coverage of the Games themselves. The British successes in motor racing and swimming along with the interest in particular sports in different Commonwealth countries, were reflected in the greater emphasis given to these sports in programmes. Altogether, some five hundred hours of sports programmes are broadcast annually in the General Overseas Service alone.

## BBC TRANSMITTING STATIONS AND STUDIOS

### Transmitting Stations

#### DOMESTIC SERVICES

Total number of long- and medium-wave transmitting stations	44
<i>These contain 58 transmitters in service plus 27 installed reserves</i>	
Total number of VHF sound transmitting stations	20
<i>These contain 117 transmitters in service plus 2 installed reserves</i>	
Total number of television transmitting stations	23
<i>These contain 46 transmitters in service plus 42 installed reserves</i>	
Total of transmitting stations	87
Total of transmitters in service	221
Total of reserve transmitters	71

#### EXTERNAL SERVICES

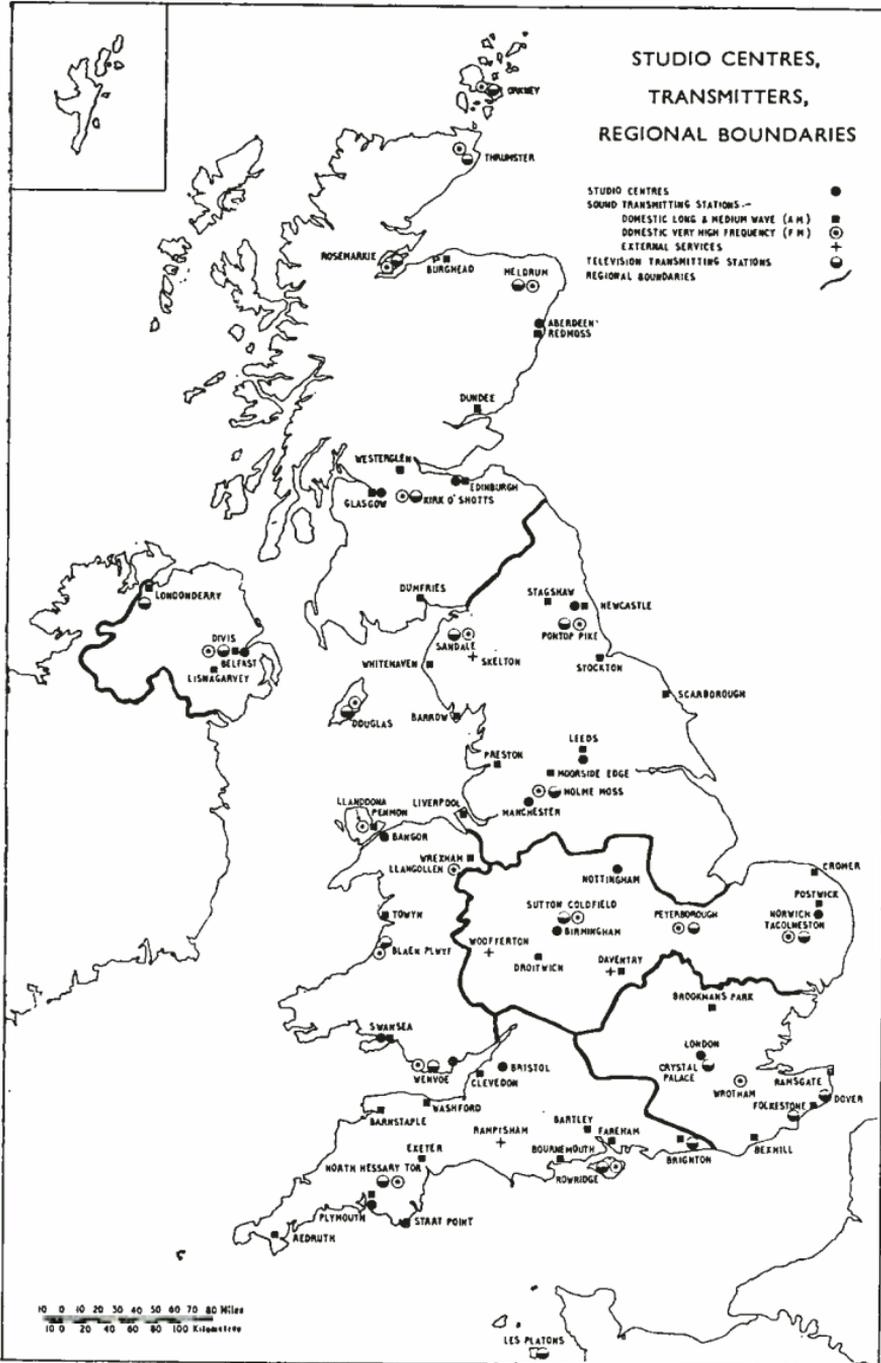
Total number of short-wave transmitting stations (including the BBC Far Eastern Station, Tebrau)	5
Total number of high-power short-wave transmitters (with powers of 50 kW and over)	39
Total number of lower-power transmitters (with powers of less than 50 kW)	6
Medium-wave stations in Europe (Norden and Berlin)	2
VHF stations in Europe (Berlin)	1
East Mediterranean relay station (2 medium-wave, 4 short-wave transmitters)	1
Total of transmitting stations	8
Total of transmitters in service	54

### Studios

DOMESTIC SOUND (attended) London	59
Regions	89
	148
DOMESTIC SOUND (unattended) London	4
Regions	16
	20
Total Domestic Sound Studios	168
EXTERNAL SERVICES (studios also in Beirut, Paris, Berlin, and New York)	35
TELEVISION (main production) London	8
Regions	6
	14
TELEVISION (interview) London	5
Regions	9
	13
Total Television Studios	28
Total number of studios in U.K.	231

# STUDIO CENTRES, TRANSMITTERS, REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

- STUDIO CENTRES  
 SOUND TRANSMITTING STATIONS—  
 DOMESTIC LONG & MEDIUM WAVE (A.M.)  
 DOMESTIC VERY HIGH FREQUENCY (F.M.)  
 EXTERNAL SERVICES  
 TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS  
 REGIONAL BOUNDARIES



**STATIONS TRANSMITTING the HOME, LIGHT, THIRD and NETWORK THREE PROGRAMMES  
on LONG and MEDIUM WAVELENGTHS**

**Home Service**

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Programme	Main Areas Served
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lincolnshire Whitehaven District N.E. Norfolk
Whitehaven Cromer			2 2		
Burghead	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland
Redness			5		
Westergien Dumfries			100 2		
Penmon	881	341	8	Welsh	Wales
Towyn			5		
Washford Wrexham			100 2		
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, S. Coast, Barnstaple-Bideford Area
Barnstaple			2		
Droitwich	1,088	276	150	Midland	Midland Counties Norwich Area
Postwick			7.5		
Lisagarvey	1,151	261	100	N. Ireland or Northern	Northern Ireland Londonderry District Scarborough District N.E. England, Scottish Border
Londonderry			0.25		
Scarborough Stagshaw			2 100		
Bartley	1,457	206	10	West	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire Brighton District Somerset, S. Gloucestershire Folkestone District Hastings and Eastbourne Districts Camborne and Redruth Districts
Brighton			2		
Clevedon			20		
Folkestone			1		
Bexhill Redruth			2 2		
Barrow	1,484	202	2	Northern London	Barrow District Ramsgate District
Ramsgate			2		

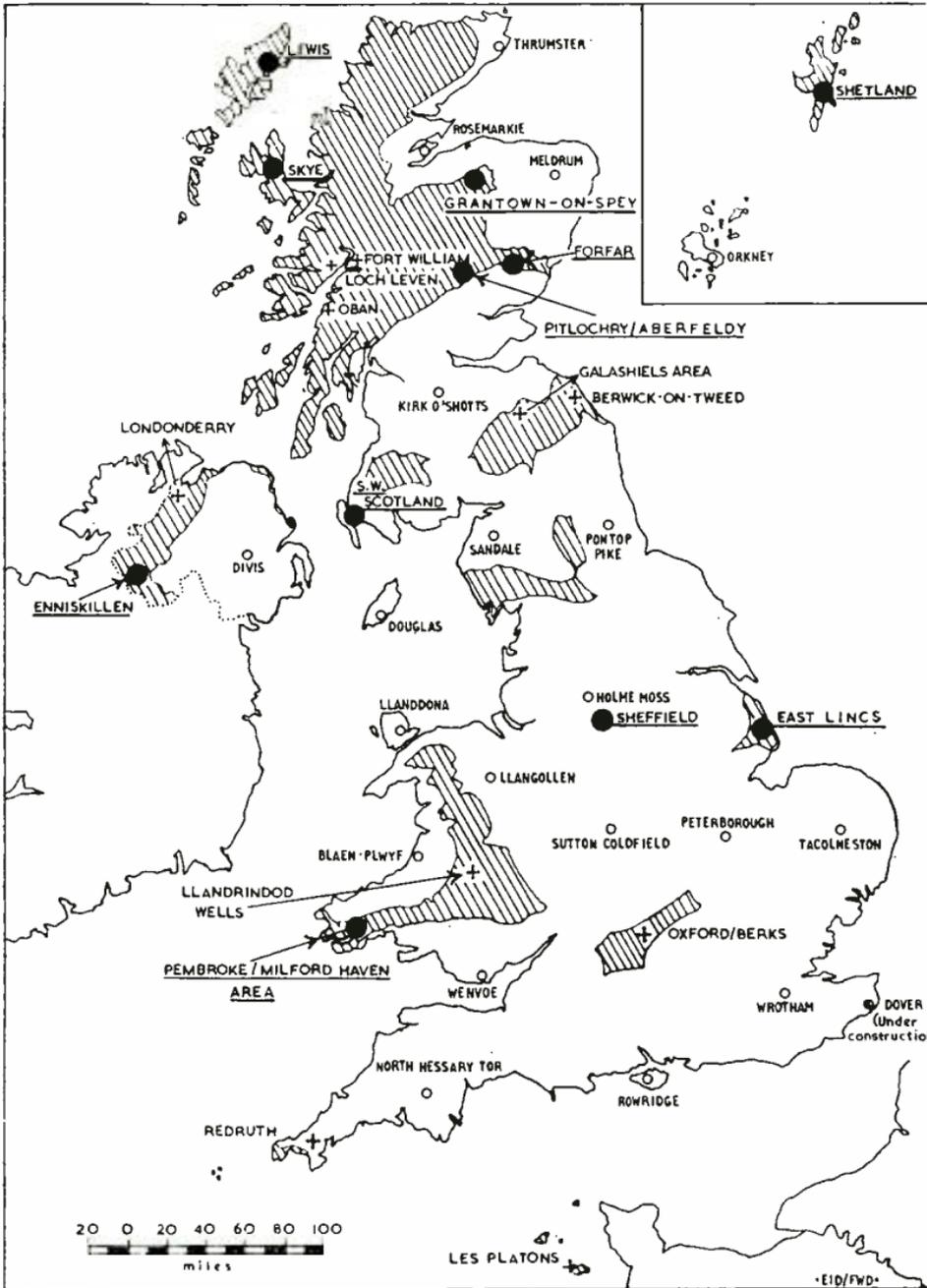
### Light Programme

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Main Transmission: Droitwich	200	1,500	400	British Isles
Auxiliary Service: Brookman's Park Burghhead Lisnagarvey Londonderry Moorville Edge Newcastle Plymouth Redmoss Redruth Westerglen	1,214	247	50 20 10 0.25 50 2 0.25 2 2 50	London Moray Firth area of Scotland Parts of Northern Ireland S. Lancashire and S. W. Yorkshire Tyneside Plymouth Aberdeen Redruth, Cornwall Edinburgh and Glasgow

### Third Programme and Network Three

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of approximately 100 miles of Daventry, Northamptonshire
Edinburgh	647	464	2	
Glasgow	647	464	2	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	647	464	2	
Redmoss	647	464	2	
Belfast Bournemouth Brighton Dundee Exeter Fareham Leeds Liverpool Preston Plymouth Redruth Stockton-on-Tees Swansea	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1	Local Districts

**BBC VHF Sound Transmitting Stations Coverage** 97 per cent of the population  
 the United Kingdom is served by the existing stations (o) (December 1960)

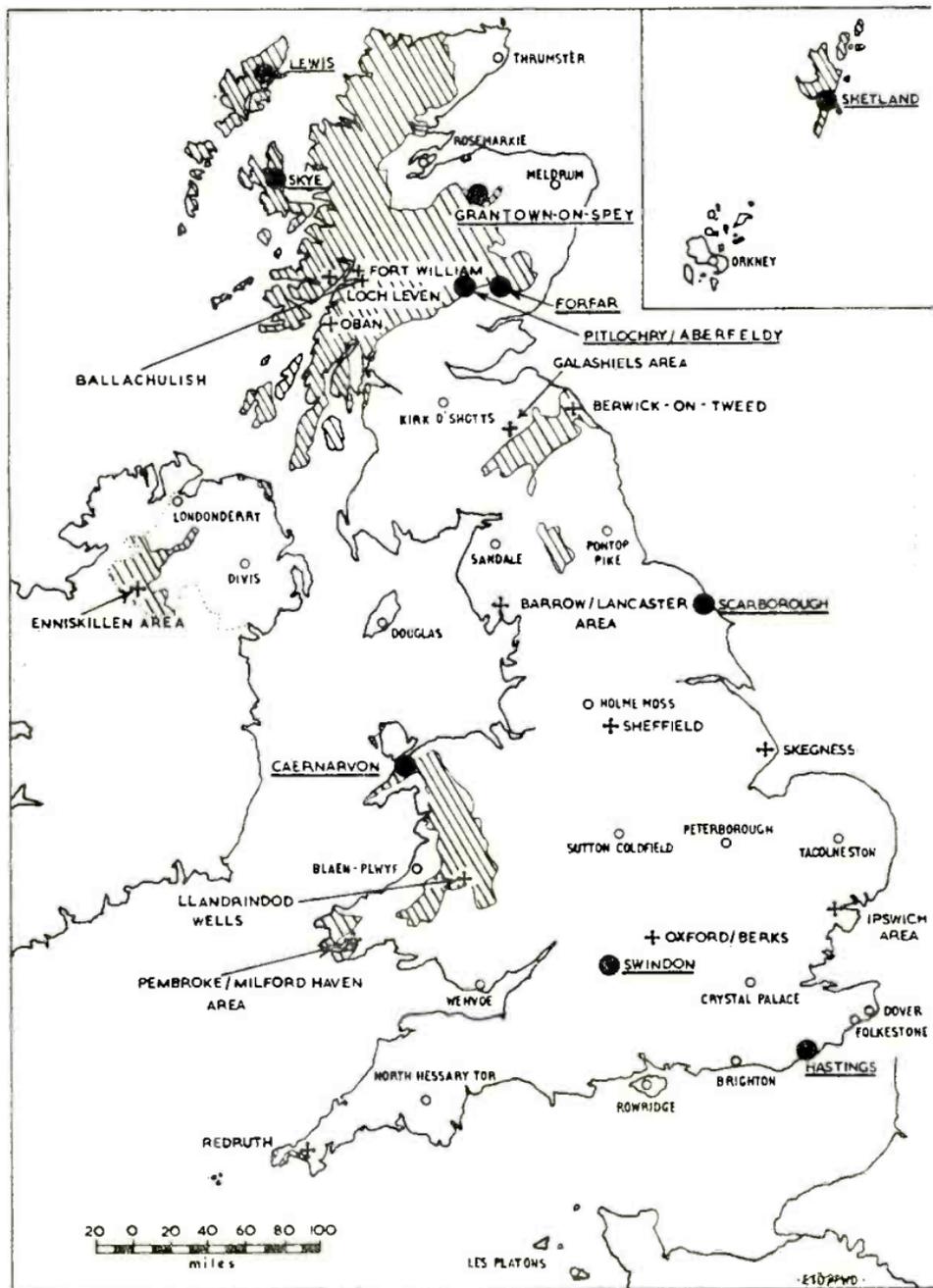


EXISTING STATIONS - - - - -  
 STAGE 1: low-power satellite stations planned or under construction (announced June 1959) . . . . .  
 O STAGE 2: additional low-power satellite stations planned (announced May 1960) . . . . .  
 + Areas not yet covered . . . . .

Station	Frequencies, Mc/s			Effective Radiated Power, (kW each transmitter)	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third/Network 3	Home		
Blaen-plwyf Divis	88.7 90.1	90.9 92.3	93.1 94.5	60 60	Cardigan Bay area N. Ireland to the borders of Eire, to Omagh in the west, Coleraine in the north, and to the coast on the east Most of the Isle of Man
Douglas (I.O.M.) Holme Moss	88.4 89.3	90.6 91.5	92.8 93.7	3.3 120	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
Kirk o'Shotts Llandona Llangollen	89.9 89.6 88.9	92.1 91.8 91.1	94.3 94.0 93.3	120 3-12* 5-11*	Central Scotland Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth and Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire
Meldrum North Hessary Tor	88.7 88.1	90.9 90.3	93.1 92.5	60 60	N.E. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose Devon and Cornwall (except for small areas in north-east Devon and West Cornwall), parts of Somerset and Dorset
Orkney Peterborough	89.3 90.1	91.5 92.3	93.7 94.5	3-20* 1-21*	Orkney and north Caithness Rutland, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, most of Bedfordshire and parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	County of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire, most of North-umbria and part of Cumberland
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12*	Moray Firth area, including most of Nairn and Morayshire; parts of Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherland
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Dorset, south Wiltshire, west Sussex, south Berkshire, and south-western Surrey
Sandale (Carlisle)	88.1	90.3	94.7 North 92.5 Scottish	120	North-west England, part of south-west Scotland
Sutton Goldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	An area extending to Chester and Workop in the north, Gloucester in the south, Welshpool in the west, and Grantham in the east
Tacolneston (Norwich) Thrumster Wenwoe	89.7 90.1 89.95	91.9 92.3 96.8	94.1 94.5 94.3 Welsh 92-125 West	120 0.1-10* 120	Norfolk and Suffolk and parts of Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex Most of Caithness South Wales and Monmouthshire, Somerset and parts of Dorset, Devon, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	120	South-east England, including the London area

\* Directional aerial.

**BBC Television Stations Coverage** 98.8 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom is served by the existing stations (o) (December 1960)



EXISTING STATIONS ○ STAGE 2: additional low-power satellite stations planned (announced May 1960)  
 STAGE 1: low-power satellite stations planned or under construction (announced June 1950) + Areas not yet covered

## TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS

Station	Channel	Frequencies, Mc/s		Effective Radiated Vision Power, kW	Polarization	Main Areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Crystal Palace	1	41.50	45.00	200	V	South-east England, including London area
Divis	1	41.50	45.00	12	H	Northern Ireland (except western parts), S.W. Scotland, and west Isle of Man
Thrumster	1	41.50	45.00	0.25-7*	V	Most of Caithness
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	100	V	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 (temporary)	2	48.25	51.75	0.1-0.33*	V	Dover, Deal, and Ramsgate area
North Hessary Tor	2	48.25	51.75	1.5-15*	V	Most of Cornwall and Devon, south Somerset, and west Dorset
Brighton	2	48.25	51.75	0.004-0.04*	V	Brighton area
Rosemarkie	2	48.25	51.75	0.5-1.5*	H	Moray Firth area
Londonderry	2	48.25	51.75	0.5-1.5*	H	Londonderry area
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	100	V	Central Scotland
Rowridge	3	53.25	56.75	1-32*	V	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset, south Wiltshire, west Sussex, south Berkshire, and south-west Surrey
Tacolneston (Norwich)	3	53.25	56.75	1.3-15*	H	Norfolk and north Suffolk
Blaen-plwyf	3	53.25	56.75	1-3*	H	Cardigan Bay area
Sutton Coldfield	4	58.25	61.75	100	V	The Midland Counties
Sandale	4	58.25	61.75	10-28*	H	N.W. England, part S.W. Scotland, and N.E. Isle of Man
Folkestone	4	58.25	61.75	0.007* max.	H	Folkestone area
Les Platons	4	58.25	61.75	1	H	The Channel Islands
Meldrum	4	58.25	61.75	4-17*	H	N.E. Scotland east of line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose
Wenvoe	5	63.25	66.75	100	V	South Wales, Monmouthshire, Somerset, Dorset, North Devon, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire
Pontop Pike	5	63.25	66.75	12	H	North-east England
Douglas (Isle of Man)	5	63.25	66.75	0.18-2.8*	V	Douglas and the south-east of the Isle
Orkney	5	63.25	66.75	4-14*	V	Orkney, N. Caithness
Peterborough	5	63.25	66.75	1	H	Rutland, Huntingdonshire, most of Cambridgeshire, parts of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk

\* Directional aerial.

## SATELLITE TRANSMITTING STATIONS

The BBC plans to build a considerable number of satellite transmitting stations for its television and VHF sound broadcasting services, to extend the coverage to additional areas and to improve reception in areas where it is not at present satisfactory.

The following stations have so far been approved in principle by the Postmaster General.

### Stage I (*Approved 24.6.59*)

#### SATELLITE STATIONS CARRYING TELEVISION AND THREE SOUND PROGRAMMES ON VHF

Berwick on Tweed	Oban
Fort William	Oxford/Berkshire (television and four sound programmes)
Galashiels area	West Cornwall
Llandrindod Wells area	
Loch Leven	

#### SATELLITE STATIONS FOR TELEVISION ONLY

Barrow/Lancaster area	Pembroke/Milford Haven area
Enniskillen area	Sheffield
Ipswich area	Skegness

#### SATELLITES FOR VHF SOUND ONLY (at the same sites as existing Television Stations)

Les Platons, Channel Islands  
Londonderry

### Stage II (*Approved 20.5.60*)

#### SATELLITE STATIONS FOR BOTH TELEVISION AND VHF SOUND

Forfar, Angus	Pitlochry/Aberfeldy
Grantown-on-Spey	Shetland
Lewis	Skye

#### SATELLITE STATIONS FOR TELEVISION

Caernarvon	Scarborough
Hastings	Swindon

#### SATELLITE STATIONS FOR VHF SOUND

East Lincolnshire  
Enniskillen (for which a television station is being provided under Stage I)  
Pembroke/Milford Haven (for which a television station is being provided under Stage I)  
Sheffield (for which a television station is being provided under Stage I)  
South-west Scotland

Work on Stage I is already in hand; some of the stations will come into service in 1961 and others early in 1962. Work on the stations in Stage II will proceed concurrently with that of Stage I, and it is expected that most of the stations will be completed by the end of 1963.

## HOW TO GET THE BEST RECEPTION

### Sound Radio

The BBC's sound radio programmes are broadcast on one frequency in the long waveband and twelve in the medium waveband. The fifty-seven transmitters used are disposed throughout the United Kingdom in such a way as to provide the best possible reception for the maximum number of listeners.

Unfortunately, reception in the medium waveband has deteriorated because of interference from broadcasting stations in other parts of Europe, which continue to increase in number. The BBC has, therefore, provided an additional service of all the sound radio programmes in the VHF or very high frequency band. Interference from foreign stations in this band is so rare as to be negligible, and other forms of interference, from domestic and other electrical equipment, for example, are greatly reduced.

Another advantage of the VHF transmitting service is that it gives listeners the opportunity of hearing the programmes with a much better standard of technical quality.

Twenty VHF transmitting stations are already in operation, most of them equipped with three transmitters, and covering more than 97 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Four transmitters are used at Sandale and at Wenvoe, where it is advantageous, because of the geographical situation, to radiate two different Home Services. A list of stations appears on pages 203 and 206.

To avoid disappointment, listeners to the VHF service are advised to use a suitable aerial.\* Aerials for VHF reception are similar in appearance to the aerials used for receiving BBC television, but are physically smaller; the elements or rods should be horizontal. Many VHF receivers have an aerial inside the cabinet, but, except in the most favourable circumstances, this simple aerial does not

\* Three leaflets, *The Listener's Aerial*, *VHF Aerials*, and *The Viewer's Aerial* are available free on request from the ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1.

enable the full benefits of the VHF service to be obtained, particularly in respect of freedom from background noise and interference.

### **Television**

BBC television programmes are broadcast from twenty-three transmitting stations throughout the country and are so far available to more than 98 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom.

Good reception is obtainable by the vast majority of viewers. But there are problems, particularly when a viewer lives in hilly country or in a 'fringe area' at a considerable distance from a 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. These difficulties can be minimized, together with others, such as 'ghosts' or multiple images caused by reflection of the television signals by hills, steel towers, gas holders, and so on, by using an efficient type of directional aerial, mounted as high above the ground as is possible. A local television dealer who has experience of these problems will be able to give expert advice.

In some areas, interference from foreign stations can be severe at certain times of year. It may not always be possible to eliminate this, but here again the local dealer should be able to give expert advice and help.

### **Local Interference**

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

All new cars, motor-cycles, other vehicles, and stationary installations using internal-combustion engines with spark ignition have 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 this type of local interference by using a suitable and properly installed outdoor aerial: he can make sure, too, 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 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 specialist agency of the United Nations; the most recent Convention was held at Geneva in the autumn of 1959. 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 Geneva additional wavebands allocated for television and sound broadcasting at the previous Convention at Atlantic City in 1947 were slightly amended; 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-three BBC transmitting stations in service; additional stations planned.
Band II	87.5-100	VHF sound broadcasting. Twenty BBC transmitting stations in service; others planned.
Band III	174-216	Television. Other services are operating in this band; the 8 channels in it are being cleared for television broadcasting; 4 channels are already used by ITA.
Band IV	470-582	Television. For future developments.
Band V	606-960	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.; in the United Kingdom information on the engineering problems involved in the use of these Bands for television has been provided by the BBC after large-scale field trials and the results have been used in the preparation of the Report of the Television Advisory Committee, 1960.

\* 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 . . .).

## Writing to the BBC

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

The PROGRAMME CORRESPONDENCE SECTION of the BBC is responsible for seeing that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward are carefully considered. As far as possible, answers are supplied to inquiries relating to specific items in the programmes; requests entailing research or lengthy type-written lists cannot be met.

Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

The large mail in English from listeners overseas which reaches the BBC from all parts of the world is answered by an OVERSEAS AUDIENCE RESEARCH AND CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT, which also ensures that the 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.

## 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:

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

If visitors from outside London indicate the period during which they will be in London, every effort will be made to send a ticket for the appropriate time. In the case of London residents there may be 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.

People with a special or professional interest may write to the SECRETARY, BBC, LONDON, W.1, or to the Controller in their own region.

Visitors from overseas should address themselves to OVERSEAS AUDIENCE RESEARCH, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

## **Auditions**

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

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

### **BBC CHORAL SOCIETY**

Auditions are arranged at various times during the year for amateur singers who wish to become members (unpaid) of the BBC Choral Society. Candidates are required to sing one of two test pieces at choice, and there is a simple sight-reading test. Members of the Society attend rehearsals each Friday evening. Written applications should be made to the CHORUS MASTER, LESLIE WOODGATE, BBC, LONDON, W.1.

## **Submission of Scripts and Scores**

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

Typescripts of talks or short stories for broadcasting in sound radio should be addressed to: HEAD OF TALKS 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: 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: SCRIPT EDITOR, LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT, 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: HEAD OF SCRIPT DEPARTMENT, TELEVISION, BBC, TELEVISION CENTRE, WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12, who will ensure that they are seen by the relevant department.

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

Music scores for sound radio should be addressed to: CHIEF ASSISTANT (MUSIC PROGRAMME ORGANIZATION), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, W.1.

## 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 sound or television 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 *Publisher's 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 pages 79-80 and 99*).

### 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 (for example, it contained no reference to broadcasting). The 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 Act which affect broadcasting:

The Act creates a performing right in television broadcasts which enables 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 was 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 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.

## 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. 1959

	Success- ful	Unsuc- cessful	Not Known
SOS messages broadcast from London	97	55	76
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	36	42	26
Total number broadcast: 332	133	97	102
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	163	210	
Regions	86	208	
Total number broadcast: 667	249	418	
Police messages for lost drugs and special messages:			
London	2	3	
Regions	4	15	
Total number broadcast: 24	6	18	

### **Broadcast Appeals**

Charitable organizations are considered for inclusion in either the Week's Good Cause period at 8.25 p.m. on a Sunday evening in the Home Service or in the Television Service at 9.35 p.m. on, normally, the third Sunday in the month. In selecting appeals the BBC has expert guidance and advice from the *United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee* and its subsidiary Committees which meet periodically in London and at the BBC's main regional centres.

Organizations wishing to be considered for an appeal will be sent application forms on request to the Secretary of the appropriate Appeals Committee.

Week's Good Cause appeals in the Home Service during 1959 resulted in a total response of £213,818, while a further £113,650 was donated to the Television appeals.

In addition, £21,695 was received in response to the annual Christmas Day appeal for the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, which in 1959 was given by Lord Birkett and was broadcast in both the Home and Light Programmes.

Special appeals of outstanding topical national interest are sometimes broadcast on a weekday in either the sound or television programme and, on 23 September 1959, the Scottish Home Service and the Scottish Television programmes broadcast an appeal by Captain J. C. Stewart, C.B.E., Lord Lieutenant of The County of Lanark, on behalf of the Auchengeigh Colliery Disaster.

### **Gramophone Record Requests**

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

The General Overseas Service broadcasts many programmes which are popular links with home for service men and women wherever they may be stationed and for the Merchant Navy. Listeners in the United Kingdom who would like to send a message and choose a record for a member of their family serving overseas should write to:

FORCES FAVOURITES OR MERCHANT NAVY, BBC, BUSH HOUSE,  
LONDON, W.C.2

and should give the serviceman's full name, rank, where stationed, and the relationship of the writer.

## 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 Office 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

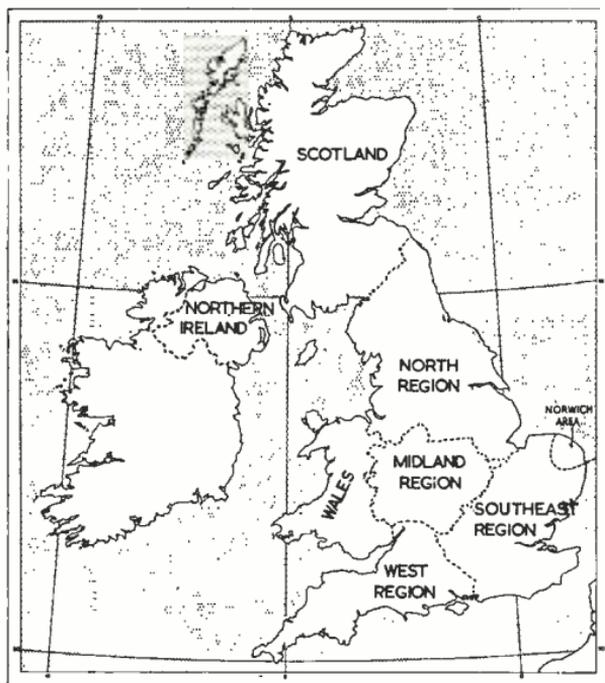
In **Television** two daily weather reports of approximately 3 minutes:

(1) In the early evening, after the news, 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

In addition, at the end of each main news bulletin a summary of the forecast for the following day is shown in caption form.

On Sunday, 1.13-1.15 p.m., there is a two-minute weather report and forecast with information for farming interests



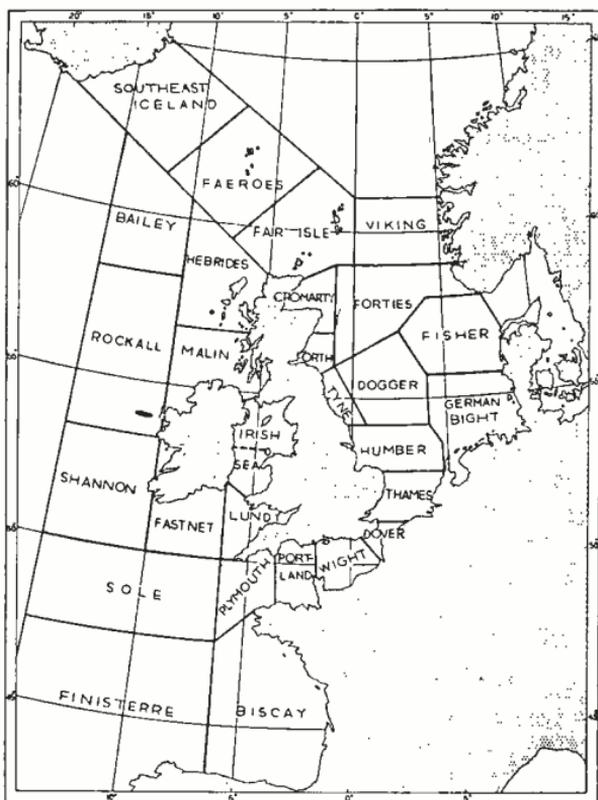
Regional boundaries for land area forecasts

(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) and 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 for gale warnings, and these are repeated if necessary after the subsequent news summary at 30 minutes past the hour.



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 10 p.m., when Big Ben is heard. The first stroke after the chimes marks the hour.

## PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the British Broadcasting Corporation include:

**RADIO TIMES**, with full details of BBC Television, Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes, is published in seven editions every Thursday, price 5*d*. Each edition gives full details of the BBC's regional programmes and a summary of the programmes from other regions. The average weekly sale is more than seven million copies. Annual subscription rates are: Inland £1 12*s*. 6*d*., Overseas £1 13*s*. 6*d*.

**THE LISTENER AND BBC TELEVISION REVIEW** surveys the entire field of intelligent interest in politics, economics, industry, science, literature, and the arts. Its contents cover the output of BBC sound and television, and the contributors are authorities on their subjects. Distribution is world-wide, and sales average more than 100,000 copies each week. Published each Thursday, price 6*d*. Annual subscription inland and overseas 37*s*. U.S.A. and Canadian edition 1 year \$7.50; 2 years \$12.50; 3 years \$17.00.

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

**LONDON CALLING** provides for listeners to the BBC's Overseas Services short-wave broadcasts throughout the world advance programme information in a weekly airmail edition. The annual subscription of 30*s*. includes airmail postage (U.S.A. and Canada, \$4).

**LONDON CALLING EUROPE**, weekly, with details of daily broadcasts in the European Service of the BBC in English and other languages and texts of English by Radio lessons. Subscriptions rates on application.

**HIER SPRICHT LONDON** is a weekly magazine in German containing BBC German language service 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.

**SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS**, for use in conjunction with BBC School Broadcasts, issued for autumn, spring, and summer terms. Pamphlets 7*d*.

**PAINTING OF THE MONTH**: A series of monthly issues of colour reproductions of famous paintings, with accompanying notes by art experts. Annual subscription (1961) 35*s*. (includes container-wallet).

**BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS** deal with specialized aspects of the work of the BBC's Engineering Division. About six monographs are published yearly at 5*s*. each. Annual subscription 20*s*.

**BBC TELEVISION CENTRE:** Special souvenir book to commemorate opening, 1960. Description of the technical aspects of the building. Photographs in colour, and black and white. Sketches and plans. 40s.

**BBC TELEVISION: A BRITISH ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT.** 2s. 6d.

**TELEVISION FIELD TRIALS:** the report of a Television Advisory Committee on field trials of 405-line and 625-line systems in UHF and VHF bands. 20s.

**SPOTLIGHT ON BBC TELEVISION:** How television works; advice on the problems of interference; how to receive BBC Television. 9d.

**ABC OF ATOMIC ENERGY** (based on talks broadcast by Sir Christopher Hinton, F.R.S.) explains atomic energy in simple terms. 1s. 3d.

**THE ABC OF ELECTRONIC BRAINS:** A simple explanation by Leon Bagrit, with numerous diagrams, on how computers work. 1s. 6d.

**POWERED FLIGHT:** The history of British aviation, told by pioneers and experts. 2s. 6d.

**THE PUBLIC AND THE PROGRAMMES:** An Audience Research report on habits and preferences of listeners and viewers. 8s. 6d.

**MAHLER:** A booklet commemorating the Mahler Centenary 1960. 5s.

**THE STORY OF THE PROMS:** The history of these unique concerts from their inception. Fully illustrated. 2s. 6d.

**THE BBC HYMN BOOK** (published by Oxford University Press): words and music 16s.; words only (large type) 8s. 6d.

**THE BROADCAST PSALTER** (published by S.P.C.K.): words and music (cloth) 10s. 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 version (stiff covers) 3s. 6d.

**ULSTER SINCE 1800:** Vol. I (3s. 6d.) surveys Ulster's political and economic progress; Vol. II (6s.) tells the story of the people of Ulster since 1800.

**RUSSIAN FOR BEGINNERS** contains the text of Russian lessons used in conjunction with the BBC programme 'Russian for Beginners'. 5s.

**KEEP UP YOUR RUSSIAN.** A simple anthology for use with the 'Russian for Beginners' broadcasts. 6s.

ITALIAN FOR BEGINNERS contains the readings, points of grammar and vocabulary in conjunction with the BBC programme 'Italian for Beginners'. 4s.

MRS. DALE'S DIARY. Published for 1961 by Waterlow and Sons Limited, De luxe edition, leather, 7s. 11d.; ordinary edition, leather, 6s. 8d.; Linson bound, 3s. 11d.

IDEAS FOR FOOD: Woman's Hour Competition winning entries, 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.

THE RADIO TIMES HULTON PICTURE LIBRARY—probably the largest of its kind in the world—contains 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, books, and maps, covering a wide range of historical subjects, personalities and peoples, arts, sciences, and life in all its aspects. This collection is available to all who require pictures for reproduction. An illustrated brochure and a list of fees may be obtained from: Librarian, Radio Times Hulton Picture Library, 35 Marylebone High Street, W.1. (Telephone Langham 4468, Ext. 4621.)

*A bibliography of publications concerning broadcasting is on pages 259-60.*

#### Average weekly Net Sales of RADIO TIMES and THE LISTENER

	Radio Times	The Listener		Radio Times	The Listener
1927	851,657	—	1944	3,679,859	119,774
1928	977,589	—	1945	4,058,650	129,368
1929	1,147,571	27,773	1946	5,202,937	137,834
1930	1,334,063	33,803	1947	6,237,926	142,236
1931	1,575,151	37,586	1948	7,092,280	150,730
1932	1,825,951	38,087	1949	7,765,361	151,350
1933	1,962,047	42,627	1950	8,108,431	148,217
1934	2,155,371	50,670	1951	7,880,718	137,910
1935	2,456,764	52,379	1952	7,717,501	130,093
1936	2,628,757	50,626	1953	7,903,969	133,105
1937	2,821,597	48,180	1954	8,223,612	137,826
1938	2,880,747	50,478	1955	8,800,715	133,601
1939	2,588,433	49,692	1956	8,591,378	122,751
1940	2,302,399	58,554	1957	8,259,371	120,928
1941	2,282,422	80,205	1958	7,697,433	103,872
1942	2,718,654	89,583	1959	7,214,725	101,493
1943	3,181,095	102,744			

## BBC ADDRESSES

	<i>Telephones :</i>
<b>LONDON</b>	
<i>Head Office :</i> Broadcasting House, London, W.1	Langham 4468
<i>Telegrams :</i> Broadcasts, London, Telex	
<i>Cables :</i> Broadcasts, London	
<i>Television :</i> Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	Shepherds Bush 8000
<i>Telegrams :</i> Broadcasts, London, Telex	
<i>External Broad- casting :</i> Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2	Covent Garden 3456
<i>Telegrams :</i> Broadcasts, London, Telex	
<i>Cables :</i> Broadcasts, London	
<i>Publications :</i> 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1	Langham 4468
<i>Telegrams :</i> Broadcasts, London, Telex	
 <b>MIDLAND REGION</b>	
Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15	Edgbaston 4888
<i>East Midland Representative :</i> G. Nethercot, Bentinck Buildings, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham	Nottingham 44754
<i>East Anglia Representative :</i> D. C. Bryson, St. Catherine's Close, All Saints' Green, Norwich, Nor. 88B	Norwich 28841
 <b>NORTH REGION</b>	
Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1	Manchester Central 8444
<i>Newcastle Representative :</i> E. Wilkinson, Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle	Newcastle 20961
<i>Leeds Representative :</i> W. K. Severs, Broadcasting House, 146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds 2	Leeds 31516
<i>Liverpool Representative :</i> H. R. V. Jordan, Rylands Buildings, Lime Street, Liverpool, 1	Liverpool Royal 472
 <b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	
Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast	Belfast 27411

**SCOTLAND**

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow  
 Glasgow, W.2 Western 8844

*Edinburgh Office:* Broadcasting House, 4, 5 and 6 Caledonian  
 Queen Street, Edinburgh 3131

*Aberdeen Representative:* H. Hoggan, Broadcasting Aberdeen 25233  
 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, Broadcasting Swansea 54986  
 House, 32 Alexandra Road, Swansea

**WEST REGION**

Broadcasting House, 21/33 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol 33052  
 Bristol 8

*Plymouth:* Broadcasting House, Ingledene, Seymour Plymouth 62283  
 Road, Mannamead, Plymouth

*Southampton:* South Western House, Southampton Southampton  
 26201

**Publicity Addresses**

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

**MAIN PRESS OFFICE**

12 Cavendish Place, W.1 Langham 4468  
 9 a.m.—Midnight

**TELEVISION PRESS OFFICE**

Television Centre, Wood Lane, W.12 Shepherds Bush 8000  
 9 a.m.—end of transmission time

**EXTERNAL SERVICES' PRESS OFFICE**

2 Surrey Street, W.C.2 (Near Bush House) Covent Garden 3456

## **BBC Representatives Overseas**

Offices for BBC representatives are in Beirut, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, Paris, Sydney, and Toronto. 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 in that area.

The representatives 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.

The names and addresses of the BBC representatives overseas follows. The list does not include the names and addresses of News Correspondents who are resident in many centres of the world.

### **U.S.A.**

*Representative in New York:* D. Russell Circle 7-0656  
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.  
*Cables:* Broadcasts, New York

### **CANADA**

*Representative in Ottawa:* L. M. Stapley Ottawa Central  
Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, 6-7331  
Ottawa, 4, Canada

*Cables:* Loncalling, Ottawa

*Toronto Address:* 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Walnut 5-3311  
Canada

*Cables:* Loncalling, Toronto



Entrance to the BBC Exhibit

THE BRITISH EXHIBITION,  
NEW YORK, 1960



The story of the BBC was graphically told





The finals of the Eurovision Song Contest, arranged by the BBC, at the Royal Festival Hall, London, which was seen over the Eurovision Network in fourteen countries.

Jacqueline Boyer sings the winning French song 'Tom Phillibi'

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

*Representative in Sydney:* J. F. Mudie, M.B.E., National  
Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia  
*Cables:* Mudie, Abcom, Sydney

BM 3894  
B 0657

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*Representative in New Delhi:* M. W. Stephens,  
P.O. Box 109, I.E.N.S. Buildings,  
Old Mill Road, New Delhi, India  
*Cables:* Loncalling, Newdelhi

Delhi 48009  
46591

MIDDLE EAST

*Representative in Beirut:* H. F. Duckworth,  
P.O. Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon  
*Cables:* Broadcasts, Beirut

Beirut 25658  
23102

SINGAPORE

BBC Far Eastern Station  
*Head of Service:* G. A. Tree, P.O. Box 434,  
Thomson Road Studios, Singapore, Malaya  
*Cables:* Febroadcast, Singapore

Singapore  
86321/2

FRANCE

*Representative in Paris:* R. H. Scott, 59 Avenue Hoche,  
Paris 8  
*Cables:* Broadbrit, Paris  
*Telex:* 20791

McMahon  
0830

GERMANY

*BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:* A. G. Powell,  
BBC Buero, Berlin, W.30, Bayerischer Platz 1

Berlin 935277

## SOME BBC DATES

1922

- 1 Nov 10s. broadcast receiving licence introduced
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)
- 15 Nov Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations opened
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station opened

1923

- 13 Feb Cardiff (5WA) station opened
- 6 Mar Glasgow (5SC) station opened
- 28 Sep First issue of *Radio Times* published
- 10 Oct Aberdeen (2BD) station opened
- 17 Oct Bournemouth (6BM) station opened
- 16 Nov Sheffield (2FL) relay station opened
- 30 Dec First Continental programme contributed by landline from Radiola, Paris
- 31 Dec First broadcast of chimes of Big Ben to usher in the New Year

1924

- 28 Mar Plymouth (5PY) transmitting station opened
- 4 Apr Broadcasts for schools began
- 23 Apr First broadcast speech by King George V from the opening of the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley
- 1 May Edinburgh (2EH) relay station opened
- 11 Jun Liverpool (6LV) relay station opened
- 8 Jul Leeds-Bradford (2LS) relay station opened
- 21 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) high-power station opened for experimental purposes
- 15 Aug Hull (6KH) relay station opened
- 14 Sep Belfast (2BE) station opened
- 16 Sep Nottingham (5NG) relay station opened
- 9 Nov Dundee (2DE) relay station opened
- 21 Nov Stoke-on-Trent (6ST) relay station opened
- 12 Dec Swansea (5SX) relay station opened

1925

- 27 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) transferred to Daventry (first BBC long-wave transmitter)
- 16 Oct Special weekly broadcasts to the Continent began from Daventry (5XX)

1926

- 26 May First broadcast from the House of Lords—speeches at the banquet of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, including one by the Prince of Wales and one by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill
- 31 Dec The British Broadcasting Company dissolved

1927

- 1 Jan The British Broadcasting Corporation constituted under Royal Charter for ten years
- 21 Aug Daventry (5GB) experimental transmitting station opened for alternative programmes in the Midlands
- 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station opened for experimental broadcasts to Empire

1928

- 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental television transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry

- 1929  
 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published  
 21 Oct Brookmans Park transmitting station opened, marking the beginning of the regional scheme
- 1930  
 21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of the opening by King George V of the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords
- 1932  
 2 May Broadcasting House, London, opened  
 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)  
 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated  
 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934  
 7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936  
 2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated  
 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.R.H. Prince Edward
- 1937  
 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years  
 12 May Coronation of King George VI: first outside broadcast by Television Service
- 1938  
 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)  
 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)  
 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939  
 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)  
 14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)  
 24 May First time Derby televised  
 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  
 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 (discontinued 4 March 1960)
  - 2 May Malay Service began
  - 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyu Service began
  - Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
  - 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
  - 11 Oct Bengali Service began
- 1942
- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English
- 1943
- 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (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 Samue
- 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  
 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3  
 { 6 Jun First European exchange of television programmes with eight countries taking  
 { 4 Jul part  
 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened  
 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 VHF sound broadcasting transmitting station opened at Wrotham  
 21 Jul Divis television transmitting station opened (replacing Glencairn in Northern Ireland, *see* 1.5.53)  
 15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed  
 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary VHF transmitting station opened  
 3 Oct Les Platons (Channel Islands) television transmitting station opened  
 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace  
 12 Oct Meldrum television transmitting station opened (replacing Redmoss, near Aberdeen, *see* 14.12.54)  
 20 Oct Demonstration of colour television to members of the press  
 15 Nov Pontop Pike television transmitting station completed (*see* 1.5.53)  
 17 Nov First live television programme from Northern Ireland

1955 (*continued*)

- 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe VHF transmitting stations opened (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only)
- 1956
- 18 Mar Divis VHF transmitting station opened
- 28 Mar Crystal Palace television transmitting station opened replacing Alexandra Palace
- 29 Mar Meldrum VHF transmitting station opened
- 3 Apr First public colour television test transmissions from Alexandra Palace (see 10.10.55)
- 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
- 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 VHF transmitting station opened
- 14 Oct Blaen-plwyf temporary VHF transmitting station opened
- 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
- 5 Nov Sandale temporary television transmitting station opened
- 10 Dec Holme Moss VHF transmitting station opened
- 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield VHF transmitting station began test transmissions on reduced power
- 22 Dec Wenvoe and Tacolneston (Norwich) VHF transmitting stations began test transmissions on reduced power

## 1957

- 30 & 31 Jan Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both Houses of Parliament
- 13 Mar Hausa Service began
- 31 Mar Arabic Service doubled to 9½ hours a day and rebroadcast on medium waves from a transmitter in the Middle East
- 29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent VHF transmitting station opened (see 14.10.56)
- 30 Apr Sutton Coldfield and Tacolneston (Norwich) VHF transmitting stations came into full service (see 20 and 22.12.56)
- 4 Jun Rowridge VHF transmitting station opened
- 27 Jun Swahili Service began
- 18 Jul Somali Service began
- 1 Aug Sound and television combined licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)
- 16 Aug Rosemarkie television transmitting station opened
- 24 Sep BBC Television for schools began
- 30 Sep Re-organization of sound radio programmes. Network Three began
- 28 Oct Bristol temporary VHF transmitting station opened (Third Programme only)
- 29 Oct First BBC unattended television studio brought into use at St. Stephen's House opposite the House of Commons
- 11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace
- 30 Nov Kirk o'Shots VHF 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 transmitting 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 & 14 Jan Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF transmitting station opened (temporarily North Home Service only)
- 8 Apr First public demonstration of VERA (Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus) for magnetic recording of television pictures, first programme use 14 April
- 21 Apr Dover temporary television transmitting station opened
- 5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
- 14 Jul Folkestone (experimental) television transmitting station opened (first BBC low-power 'translator' station)
- 30 Jul Southampton television interview studio opened
- 18 Aug Sandale VHF transmitting station opened
- 12 Oct Rosemarkie VHF transmitting station opened
- 18 Oct Regular fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec Thurmster temporary television station opened
- 20 Dec Llanddona VHF station opened (replacing Penmon, *see* 2.10.53)
- 20 Dec Llangollen VHF station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary television station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney VHF station opened (temporarily, Scottish Home Service only)
- 1959
- 1 Mar Third Programme/Network Three VHF transmissions began from Wenvoe
- 15 Jun Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF station completed (*see* 9.3.58)
- 17 Jun First public demonstration of transmission of films for television by transatlantic cable; first programme use 18 June 1959
- 24 Jun BBC satellite transmitting station plans announced; fourteen television stations and ten VHF
- 1 Jul New Post Office Eurovision link across English Channel opened. (Replacing temporary BBC/RTF Link)
- 5 Aug Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station closed; service transferred to Brighton (Whitehawk Hill)
- 4 Oct Arabic Service increased to 12 hours a day
- 5 Oct Peterborough television and VHF transmitting station opened.
- 5 Oct Norwich television interview studio opened.
- 17 Dec Orkney television transmitting station completed (*see* 22.12.58)
- 19 Dec New BBC television standards converter (European to N. American standards) used for first time to produce 525-line videotapes of Western Summit Conference in Paris.
- 1960
- 1 Mar Thurmster television transmitting station completed (*see* 15.12.58)
- 1 Mar Thurmster VHF transmitting station opened
- 2 May Orkney VHF transmitting station completed (*see* 22.12.58)
- 20 May Stage 2 of BBC satellite transmitting stations plans announced; 10 television stations and 11 VHF
- 1 Jun Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
- 29 Jun First programmes transmitted from Studio 3, Television Centre
- 20 Jun French for West and Equatorial Africa began (doubled to 3½ hrs. a week on 13 Oct. 1960)

## 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 texts of the Royal Charter, granted 1 July 1952, of the Licence and Agreement between the Postmaster General and the BBC, 12 June 1952, and of the Supplemental Agreements, 1 February 1957 and 2 June 1960, follow.

## CHARTER

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

Whereas on the twentieth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, Our Royal Predecessor His Majesty King George the Fifth granted unto The British Broadcasting Corporation (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') a Charter of Incorporation:

And Whereas on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplementary Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

And Whereas it has been represented to Us by Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Counsellor HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for a period of ten years from the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two:

And Whereas it has been made to appear to Us that some twelve and a half million persons in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have taken out licences to instal and work apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

And Whereas in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evidences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and of the great value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertainment, We believe it to be in the interests of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Corporation should continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such non-exclusive licences and such agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

NOW KNOW YE that We by Our Royal Prerogative and of Our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion do by this Our Charter for Us Our Heirs and Successors will, ordain and declare as follows:—

### INCORPORATION

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

### TERMS OF CHARTER

2. THIS Charter shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force for the term of ten years from that date.

### OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

3. THE objects of the Corporation are as follows:—

(a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel

Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places oversea (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').

(b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and instal additional wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work and use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid and for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes, and for the reception (as opposed to the emission) of 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 inci

dental 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 authorize the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.

(o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.

(p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.

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

(r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.

(s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidize and assist any such company.

(t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

(u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining

temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £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, license, authorize and enable the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation to purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and, subject to the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General to each purchase or acquisition, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in other countries or places and to hold all or any such lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein in perpetuity or on lease or otherwise and from time to time to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose of or deal with the same or any part thereof. And we do hereby also for Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant Our Licence to any person or persons and any body politic or corporate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or wheresoever else the same may be required to assure in perpetuity or otherwise or to demise to or for the benefit of the Corporation any lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever.

#### RESTRICTION ON OVERSEAS CONCESSIONS

5. THE Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place oversea, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

#### CONSTITUTION

6.—(1) THE following persons shall be the Governors of the Corporation during the period beginning on the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and ending on the thirty-first day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, or in such earlier date as may be directed by Us in Council, namely—

Our right trusty and well beloved Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and Arthur William Baron Tedder. Our trusty and well beloved John Adamson Esquire,

Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor David John Baron Clydesmuir, Our trusty and well beloved Barbara Wootton wife of George Wright Esquire, Ivan Arthur Rice Stedeford Esquire and Francis Williams Esquire.

(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 o 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 hereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) Each Advisory Council shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

(7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council (including functions of any sub-committee appointed by the Council).

(8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) or of any sub-committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(9) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall devolve upon the Controller, Northern Ireland, and upon the Controller of each Region powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes.

(10) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council and make such adjustments, if any, as may be appropriate in the powers devolved upon the Controller, Northern Ireland.

### ORGANIZATION

14.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint one or at its discretion two or more chief executive officers, who shall be called the Director-General or the Joint Directors-General of the Corporation, and may if it thinks fit appoint one or more Assistant Directors-General of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall appoint such other officers and such staff as it may from

time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(3) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the Director-General or Joint Directors-General and for any Assistant Director-General or Assistant Directors-General and for the other offices and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 12 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

15.—(1) IT shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organization appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organization of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for—

(a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and

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

#### FINANCIAL

18.—(1) THE Corporation is hereby 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 with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

## GENERAL

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, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the

Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

23. AND We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term of ten years the business so to be carried on by the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under 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 Ourselves at Westminster the first day of July in the first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

(L.S.)

NAPIER.

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## LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR, Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of its carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further term of ten years from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two subject to such provisions and conditions as may to Her Majesty seem fit:

AND WHEREAS the Corporation has applied to the Postmaster General for a further licence authorizing the Corporation to continue to use its existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish 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;

'Army signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between units of Her Majesty's Forces, between any unit of Her Majesty's Forces and any wireless telegraph station or between any Army Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

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

'broadcast receiving licences' means licences issued by the Postmaster General for the establishment, installation, working or use of wireless telegraph stations (not being broadcast relay exchange stations) or apparatus for wireless 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 telegraphy between two or more ships of Her Majesty's Navy, between ships of Her Majesty's Navy and Naval Stations, or between a ship of Her Majesty's Navy or a British Naval Station and any other wireless telegraph station whether on shore or on board any ship or aircraft;

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

'Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more Government aircraft, between any Government aircraft and any wireless telegraph station or between any Government aerodrome or Air Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means wireless telegraph station;

'telegraph' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Acts 1869;

'wireless telegraph station' means station for wireless telegraphy, which expression shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'wireless telegraphy' has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 to 1926, but shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act.

(b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term of ten years from and including the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, licence—

(a) to maintain and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated 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 belonging to or worked or used by the Postmaster General or constructed or maintained by him for any Department of Government or other body or person.

11. Persons employed by the Corporation in the conduct of the services who are not, or are not deemed to be, British subjects, shall be so employed on and subject to such

conditions as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General. Any person who is so employed and is not subject to any restriction under the Aliens Order 1920 as to the period of his stay or the employment in which he may engage in the United Kingdom may, if the Corporation think fit, be employed by the Corporation in an established capacity.

12. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly 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, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any commercial advertisement 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, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and

every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

25. The Corporation shall at all times indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made against the Crown or any servant or agent of the Crown by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act of the Corporation or its servants or agents licensed or permitted by these presents.

26.—(1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General or any other duly authorized officer of the Post Office and may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being, and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

27. No member of the United Kingdom House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom (see House of Commons (Disqualification) Acts, 1782 and 1801, Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and House of Commons Disqualification (Declaration of Law) Act, 1931).

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by Sir George Ismay, K.B.E., C.B. (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 12 of the Post Office (Amendment) Act 1935) in the presence of

F. E. HICKS,  
General Post Office,  
London E.C.1,  
Civil Servant.

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

SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW, Governor.  
W. J. HALEY, Director-General.

L.S.

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## 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

W. G. RADLEY,  
On behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

(l.s.)

J. M. HARPER,  
Private Secretary to the  
Director-General.

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(L.S.)

ALEXANDER CADOGAN,  
H. G. H. MULHOLLAND, } Governors.  
IAN JACOB,  
Director-General

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## AGREEMENT

### Supplemental to a Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated 2 June 1960

My Lords have had before them an Agreement dated 2 June 1960, between the Postmaster General on behalf of H.M. Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Agreement is supplemental to a Licence and Agreement made the 12 June 1952, between the parties (Cmd. 8579) and to three Supplemental Agreements between the same parties dated respectively 19 February 1954 (Cmd. 9089), 28 June 1954 (Cmd. 9196) and 1 February 1957 (Cmd. 80). The term of the Agreement is from 1 April 1960, until the termination of the Licence.

The new Agreement amends the provisions made in Clause 17 (1) and (2) of the Licence and Agreement, as substituted by the Supplemental Agreement of 1 February 1957 for the finance of the Home Services (Sound and Television). Under that Supplemental Agreement (Cmd. 80) the Postmaster General was to pay the Corporation in respect of the period commencing 1 April 1957, and ending 31 March 1960, a sum equal to 87½ per cent of the net licence revenue, and in respect of the remainder of the term of the Licence and Agreement such sum as My Lords might authorize. Provision was also made for additional sums to be paid to the Corporation if, on representations by the Corporation to the Postmaster General, My Lords were satisfied that the income of the Corporation was insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services (Sound and Television) during any portion of the term of the Licence and Agreement. Under this provision the percentage of the net licence revenue payable to the Corporation was increased to 92½ per cent for the period 1 April 1959 to 31 March 1960.

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 year ending 31 March 1961, a sum equal to 95 per cent of the net licence revenue; in respect of the year ending 31 March 1962, a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue; and in respect of the remainder of the term of the Licence and Agreement 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 Islands.

In all other respects the Licence and Agreement dated 12 June 1952, as amended by the Supplemental Agreements dated 19 February 1954, 28 June 1954 and 1 February 1957, 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 second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixty BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN REGINALD BEVINS, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose chief office is situate at Broadcasting House, Portland Place, in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

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 services 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 (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 and (4) An Agreement dated the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General of the one part and the

Corporation of the other part and supplemental to the Licence, to the said Agreement dated the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four and to the said Agreement dated the twenty-eighth day of June, 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 sixty, the following clause shall be substituted 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 sixty, and ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, a sum equal to ninety-five per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (3) hereof);
- (b) during the period commencing on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, and ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (3) hereof);
- (c) thereafter during the continuance of these presents such sum as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(3) The expression ‘net licence revenue’ means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses (include the cost of collection of sums payable in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electromagnetic 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.

(4) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office, the Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office or a Deputy Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office, of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.’

2. IN all other respects the Licence, the said Agreement dated the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, the said Agreement dated the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and the said Agreement dated the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, 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 Alfred Wolverson (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

(L.S.)

W. A. WOLVERSON,  
On behalf of Her Majesty's  
Postmaster General.

M. D. COLTMAN,  
Civil Servant.

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(L.S.)

ARTHUR FFORDE } GOVERNORS.  
BALFOUR }  
H. CARLETON-GREENE,  
Director-General

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THE full bibliography on books and publications concerning broadcasting, compiled by the BBC's Librarian and entitled *British Broadcasting*, can be obtained, price 5s., from BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1. *A list of BBC publications is on p. 219.*

The following select list is in two sections:

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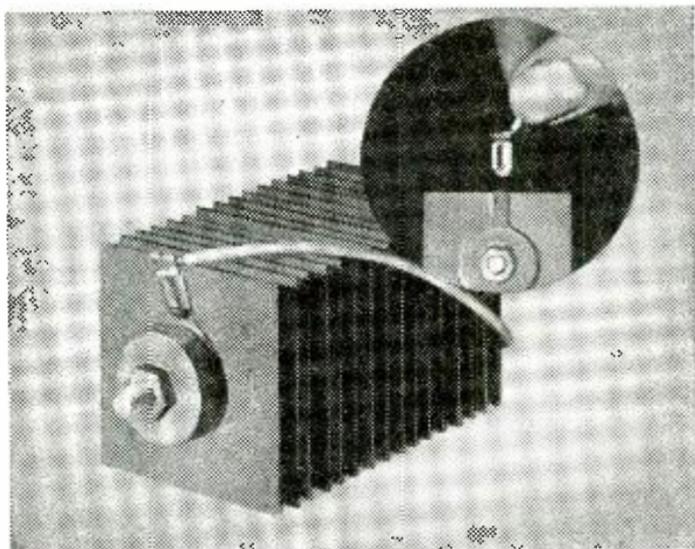
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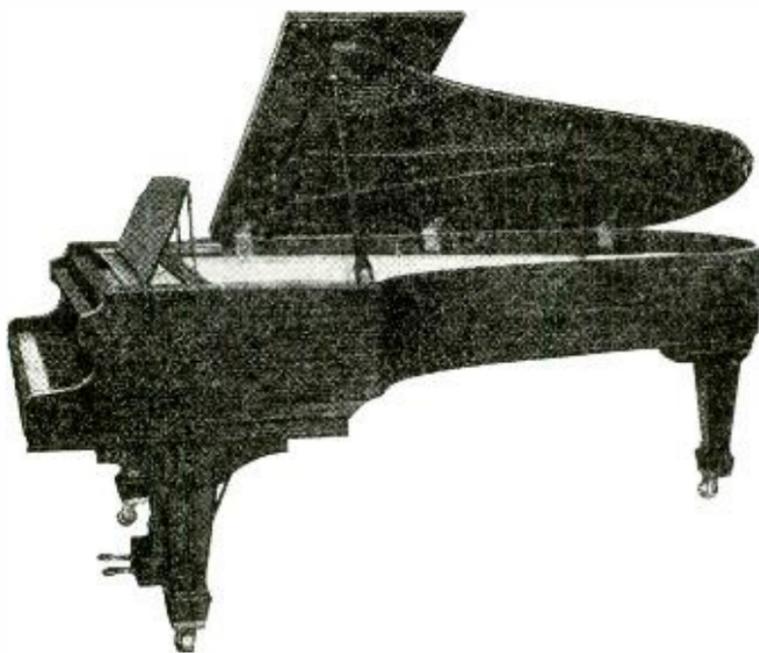
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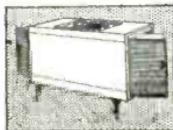


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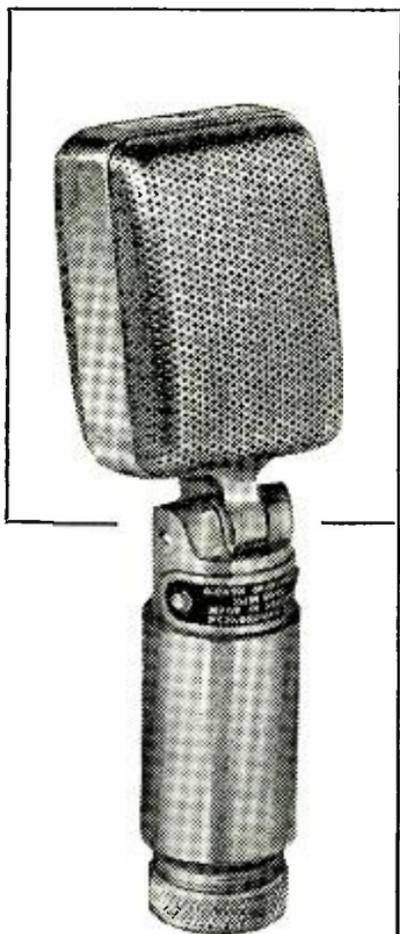


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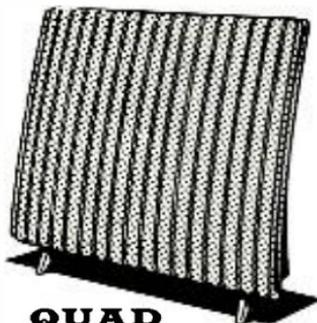
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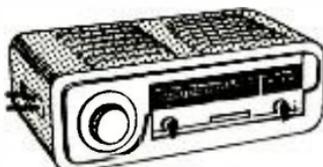
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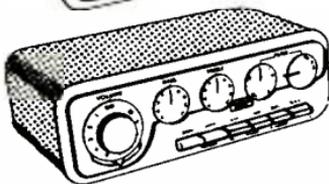
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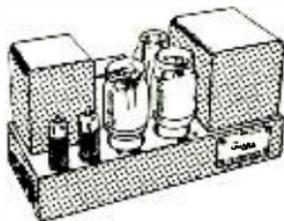


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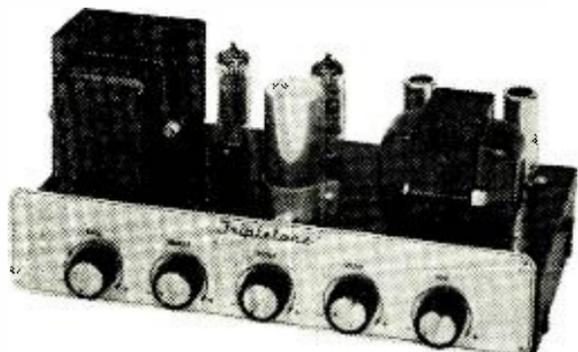
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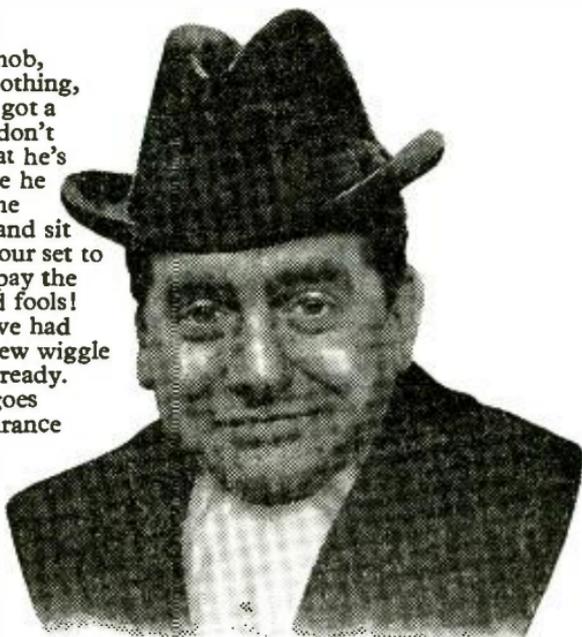
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