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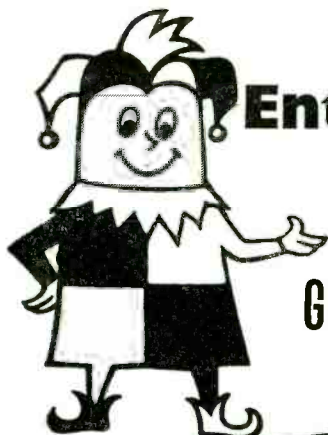
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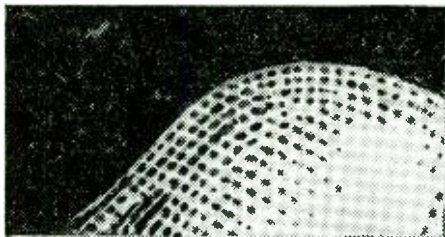
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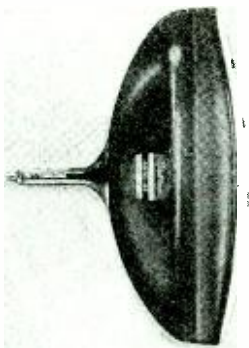
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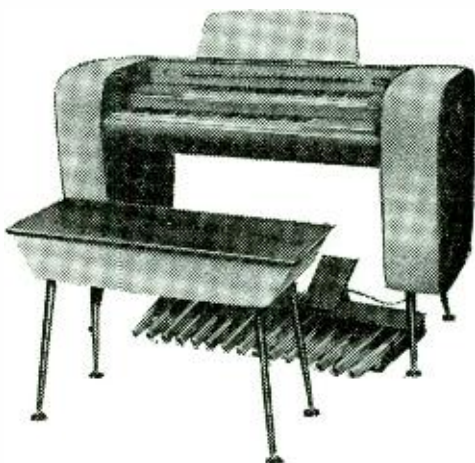
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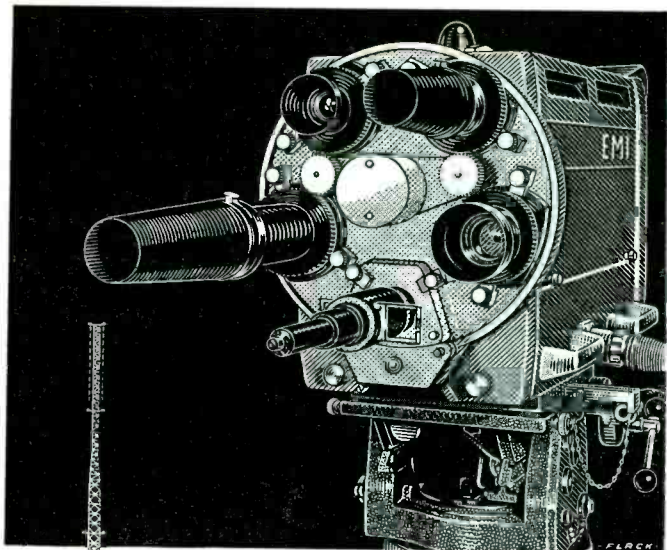
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Sir Arthur Forde, Chairman of the BBC, with Sir Ian Jacob, who retired from the post of Director-General at the end of 1959.

CONTENTS

Preface	19
List of Governors	20
REVIEW OF THE YEAR	21
THE HOME BROADCASTING SERVICES	36
Sound Broadcasting Services	36
Television Service	39
Regional Broadcasting	41
THE PROGRAMMES	44
News and Current Affairs	44
Talks and Discussions	51
Religious Broadcasts	56
Music	58
Gramophone Programmes	64
Drama	65
Features and Documentaries	70
Light Entertainment	71
Outside Broadcasts	75
Children's Programmes	78
School Broadcasting	81
Programmes for Women	85
THE EXTERNAL SERVICES	88
Overseas Services and European Services	90
Sound and Television Transcriptions	95
English by Radio	97
Overseas and Foreign Relations	98
External Programme Operations	100
Rebroadcasting	101
External Broadcasting Audience Research	102
Monitoring Service	103
Descriptive Survey of Overseas and European Services Programmes	106
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	109
Eurovision	111
ENGINEERING	114
Operations and Maintenance	114
Specialist Departments	117
SUPPORTING SERVICES	126
Programme Contracts	126
Copyright	130
Central Programme Operations	131
Television Programme Servicing Departments	134
Reference Library, News Information	138

Audience Research	139
Publications	144
Publicity	145
Writing to the BBC	146
Auditions, Submission of Scripts and Scores	147
Tickets for BBC Shows, Visits to BBC Premises	148
SOS Messages	149
Broadcast Appeals and Gramophone Record Requests	150
How to Get the Best Reception	151
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC	155
Broadcasting and Parliament	167
Advertising in Programmes	171
Advisory Councils and Committees	172
STAFF	180
Administration	180
Staff Training	181
Recruitment	183
Relations with Staff and Trades Unions	184
Staff Magazine	184
Organization and Senior Staff	185
BBC Postal Addresses	192
BBC Representatives Overseas	193
BBC FINANCE	195
BBC Income and Expenditure	195
BBC Balance Sheet and Accounts	197
Comparison of Programme Services Costs	213
MAPS, TABLES, CHARTS, AND ANALYSES	215
Map: Studios, Transmitters, Regional Boundaries	215
Tables: Transmitting Stations and Wavelengths (Long and medium)	216
Graph: V.h.f. Population Coverage	218
Table: V.h.f. transmitting stations	219
Graph: Television Population Coverage	220
Table: Television Transmitting Stations	221
Broadcast Receiving Licences	222
Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences	223
Charts: Analyses of Sound and Television Programmes	225
Tables: Analyses of Programme Output	227
Tables: Summaries of External Services Transmissions	230
Weather Forecasts	232
BBC PUBLICATIONS	234
SOME NOTABLE BBC DATES	237
THE ROYAL CHARTER, LICENCE, AND AGREEMENT	242
BIBLIOGRAPHY	266
INDEX	268

PREFACE

by SIR ARTHUR FFORDE

*Chairman of the
British Broadcasting Corporation*

The object of this handbook, like that of its predecessors in past years, is to give the reader a comprehensive and up-to-date picture of what the BBC is and what it does.

We in the BBC are always trying to find out more about our audiences and how we can best serve them. For this purpose we undertake continuous inquiries in a systematic way, both at home and overseas. The reverse of this activity is that people in this country, and in many other parts of the world, take a lively interest in what the BBC is doing. Here, in a concise form, is as much information about the BBC as we can provide, within the compass of a small book, to satisfy an interest that we greatly value.

This year's handbook appears very soon after the retirement from the BBC of Sir Ian Jacob, who joined the Corporation in 1946, and has done great service for it, first in the sphere of European and Overseas Broadcasting, and later, from 1952 onwards, as Director-General. As President of the European Broadcasting Union since its foundation nine years ago, Sir Ian Jacob has also taken a leading part in fostering international co-operation in the field of broadcasting, in Europe and beyond. We owe him much and we wish him well.

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REVIEW OF THE YEAR

In the course of the year under review the BBC broadcast some 20,000 hours of sound programmes and more than 3,000 hours of television programmes, designed to appeal to all sections of the community and to the nation as a whole. In addition, the Corporation was responsible for broadcasting to the rest of the world some 30,000 hours of programmes in forty languages.

Sound Radio

Sound Broadcasting, with its three programme services (one of them shared between the Third Programme and Network Three), was able to provide an enormous variety of programmes of all kinds. This system, based on planned alternative patterns of broadcasting, catered both for the majority audiences and for a comprehensive range of different minority audiences. The needs of the larger day-time audiences—larger particularly since television is only partly functioning during those hours—had, to a great extent, to be met bearing in mind that these audiences were often listening against a background of other occupations. Another consideration in planning programmes was the fact that car radio audiences were increasing.

It is interesting to look at the format of four programmes which are scattered throughout the day, which continued to command large regular audiences. Two of these follow the trend of the magazine shape of radio programme—'Today' in the morning, and 'Woman's Hour' in the early afternoon; the other two, *Mrs. Dale's Diary*, and *The Archers* in the evening, are family serials with listeners numbered in millions.

The increasing importance of science was reflected not only in the many broadcasts but also in the appointment, during the year, of a science correspondent in the News Division. Industrial correspondents were also appointed in several Regions and the need for specialist reporting on economic matters led to the appointment of an economics correspondent.

It was notable that, during the last year, over twenty million people were still using their sound sets at some time in the course of the day. These listeners ranged from the thirteen million listening to 'Two-way Family Favourites', the six million devotees of *The Archers*, and the four million for 'Any Questions?', to audiences counted in thousands.

An audience of thousands is, in fact, a large one for some kinds of programmes, and it is of great value to the community that sound broadcasting should be free to take the specialized interests of minority audiences, and sheer programme quality as the criteria for a reasonable proportion of its output. Broadcasting brings subjects to a far wider audience (although in radio listening terms it may be comparatively small) than can be reached by personal lectures or performances. Each of Professor Lovell's series of Reith Lectures, 'The Individual and the Universe', for example, was heard by estimated audiences of some three quarters of a million.

Although the evening audiences for sound programmes were diminished by the growth of television, listeners who did not own television sets were using sound receivers as much as they did in previous years. (The earlier trend which showed that the decline in listening was greater than could be accounted for by television alone was, therefore, halted.)

The aim of the broadcasting services was to maintain the traditions of good broadcasting and to meet the up-to-date requirements of the many different publics served by sound radio. Some indication of the breadth of the output of the BBC in both sound radio and television is shown in the articles on the various departments which appear in this book on pages 44-87. These articles, besides giving an outline of the policy behind the programmes, note some of

the outstanding broadcasts of the year in various fields. Details are given of concerts and musical contributions by international performers, the specialized series for linguists or amateur radio enthusiasts, the highlights of dramatic and light entertainment production as well as the topical and current affairs or sporting programmes that go to make up this diverse and complex pattern of broadcasting.

Television

Within the 3,000 hours of television programmes broadcast by the BBC during the year, an immense range of material was offered—from grand opera to comedy, from Shakespeare to science fiction, from the theory of evolution to the practicalities of ‘Do-It-Yourself’. The BBC’s policy is to provide the widest possible range of programmes within the confines of a single service. The aim is twofold. It is, firstly, to present programmes which have a general appeal and which attract very large audiences. Most people who view during the evening look to television to interest and entertain them after the day’s work.

A second important aim is to provide programmes which stimulate thought, widen people’s horizons, and enhance their artistic appreciation. Something approaching half of the BBC’s total television output in the past year consisted of material of this kind. It is the policy to present many such programmes at times when the majority of people are at home and free to view them—the ‘peak hours’ between 7 and 10.30 p.m.

The programmes which set out to awaken interest and enlarge experience, such as ‘Panorama’ and ‘Tonight’, with their regular audiences of many millions, and the documentary items on scientific, historical, and social themes, broadcast during the middle part of the evening, give proof enough that there is a very large number of people at the end of their day’s work who are ready to be stimulated and informed as well as amused. Further examples of programmes broadcast are included in the articles on the various output departments.

A Second Television Service

Given a second television service, the BBC would be able to increase its output of programmes of the more thoughtful kind, while at the same time providing lighter alternatives. The two services would be so planned that the viewer always had a choice, at any time of the evening, between lighter and more substantial fare which would be found on either of the two services. The Corporation reaffirms its belief in the need for a planned alternative service, in the interests of the viewing public, and its desire to provide such a service as soon as circumstances allow.

Television and the Child

As television spread into more homes the need became apparent for a thorough investigation of its effects on the child viewer. The BBC approached the Nuffield Foundation with the suggestion that the Foundation might sponsor a research project in this field. An expert committee under Dr. Hilde Himmelweit, appointed by the Foundation, carried out investigations over a period of three years; a comprehensive report was published in December 1958—'Television and the Child'.

The Corporation then set up a study group within the television service to examine the recommendations of the Report. Since certain of the recommendations were of a far-reaching character, affecting both the BBC and commercial television, the BBC approached the ITA and as a result a joint committee was set up, drawn from existing advisory bodies of the BBC and ITA, to study how far it was practicable and desirable to implement some, or all, of the recommendations.

Regional Broadcasting

The development of television facilities and resources in the BBC regional centres meant that the regions were able to play an increasingly responsible and representative part in the service of programmes that is broadcast over the main network to the country as a whole. The expansion of the

regional share in the national output was matched by an increase in the services provided by regions for their own regional audiences.

In sound radio the coming into service of more v.h.f. transmitters allowed further extensions of area broadcasting, and the broadening of existing area services with new programme material catering for local interests. Brief reviews of the year's work in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English regions follow.

SCOTLAND

V.h.f. transmitters give good reception now of all the sound services to some 93 per cent of the population of Scotland. Additional v.h.f. transmitters made possible the introduction of programmes of special interest to the areas served by Sandale, Meldrum, Rosemarkie, and Orkney.

The Audience Research Department studied the Gaelic-speaking area of Scotland and found that listening to Gaelic programmes was universal; as a result the broadcast Gaelic news reverted to a weekly bulletin instead of a monthly one.

There was an increase of television programmes originated by the BBC in Scotland, especially in religion, current affairs, sport, and light entertainment; at the beginning of 1959 this output was between four and five hours compared with the average output of a year ago, which was about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours a week. The coverage given by the television transmitters is roughly the same as that given in sound by the v.h.f. transmitters. The same Scottish coverage problem exists in television as in sound broadcasting; that is, that mostly in the lonely and remote places where the need for home entertainment is greatest, the lack of these services is most keenly felt.

In January 1959 the BBC opened at East Kilbride a specially designed base for television outside broadcasts. It provides a first-class centre of operations for the BBC Scottish Television Outside Broadcast Unit.

For the Robert Burns bicentenary the BBC commissioned two works in Scots—a full-length play for the Scottish Home

Service by Robert McLellan, and a poem for the Third Programme by Sydney Goodsir-Smith: there were many other programmes on the poet's life and work.

The five hundredth edition of 'Farm Forum' was celebrated in October 1958.

During the year a BBC industrial correspondent was appointed to Scotland.

The School Broadcasting Department in Scotland made a number of contributions to the United Kingdom series, particularly in the fields of current affairs, history, and French, as well as continuing its long-established service to Scottish schools.

In television Scotland contributed to the series 'Spotlight' and 'Young People at Work', and a series of five television broadcasts for schools in Scotland was broadcast in the summer term of 1959.

WALES

Following developments during the year, some 92 per cent of the population of Wales is now within reach of v.h.f. transmissions of the Welsh Home Service, the Light Programme, and the Third Programme. The Broadcasting Council for Wales, however, expressed concern about television coverage and its conviction that Wales should have its own television service.

The broadcasting of the British Commonwealth and Empire Games which were held in Wales entailed the creation of a television and sound broadcasting centre in Cardiff, and hundreds of sound broadcasts were transmitted to the world in a round-the-clock schedule.

Highlights of the year's drama production were the assembling of a cast of outstanding Welsh actors of the day for a sound radio performance of Saunders Lewis's 'Brad' (also performed in English by the same cast in all home services), and the Sunday night serials in Welsh.

In the field of music the first performances of a large number of works by Welsh composers were broadcast. Topical issues, industry, and science had prominent places in talks and discussion programmes from Wales, while a

series of twenty-four weekly talks—'Wales through the Ages'—aroused particular interest.

In addition to the usual series of Welsh sound broadcasts to schools, an experimental series of five television programmes in Welsh was arranged for the summer of 1959.

In television, studio productions for Wales were particularly strong in the field of drama. Thirteen plays and a series of six 'Davy Jones' comedies were presented on the television network; the Welsh television studio took its turn in presenting programmes in series such as 'This is your Life', '6.5 Special', 'Eye on Research', and 'Who goes Home?'.

Representatives of the London Welsh community presented a plaque to the BBC in Wales in appreciation of the first year of special Sunday programmes from the Crystal Palace transmitter for Welsh people in the London area.

A programme in Welsh was televised for the first time over the Eurovision link in February when Welsh people in Paris took part in a programme seen in Wales.

MIDLAND REGION

With the completion in permanent form of the main television studio in Birmingham and the equipping of a sound broadcasting studio to handle television news and interviews, the Midlands were able to make a larger contribution than in any previous year to the national television network. Almost every type of programme was represented in this contribution. There were, in particular, a number of successful drama productions and a documentary programme, 'Joe the Chainsmith', which was highly praised for the sensitive picture it gave of a Black Country craftsman.

Midland Region continued to be responsible through its Agricultural Unit for BBC sound and television programmes devoted to farming and horticulture. The region helped to organize, and acted as host to, a conference on 'Television and the Farmer', attended by over forty delegates from Europe, Canada, Australia, and the U.S.A., which was held in Birmingham in February under the auspices of O.E.E.C.

The 2000th edition of *The Archers* was celebrated by the publication of a fictitious local newspaper *The Borchester Echo*; over 1,000,000 copies of this single issue were sold. Another edition is being produced for Christmas 1959. *The Archers* is now heard daily in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand through BBC Transcription Service recordings.

New regular programmes of special interest to Midland listeners and viewers were introduced during the year. In sound, four magazine programmes a week, each devoted to a different area within the region, were broadcast under the general title 'Signpost'. A fortnightly regional magazine 'The Midlanders' made its appearance in television.

The service of local-interest programmes for East Anglia on v.h.f. was further extended.

The flourishing cultural life of the region was reflected in broadcasts from the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Birmingham Symphony Orchestra concerts, the Cheltenham Festival of Contemporary Music, the Three Choirs Festival, and the Aldeburgh Festival. The BBC Midland Orchestra was active in both broadcasting media.

NORTH REGION

More than half of North Region's sound broadcasting output is heard throughout the country, its contributions being particularly strong in discussion programmes ('The Fifty-one Society', 'Workshop', 'Gardeners' Question Time' among them), light entertainment, serious music (including musical biographies), and outside broadcasts of sporting events. At the same time the tastes and interest of north-country listeners are reflected in programmes specially designed for them—from news and sport to farming, choral and brass band music, features, magazines and documentaries. Regional arts and religious magazine series were added during the year.

The opening of a v.h.f. station at Sandale in Cumberland not only improved reception over a considerable area but created new possibilities for area broadcasting. The v.h.f.

station at Douglas in the Isle of Man has been extended to transmit Light and Third Programmes.

Many contributions to the television network came from the North, in the form of light entertainment (Dave Morris, Ken Dodd, Norman Evans, Michael Holliday, Blackpool shows, 'Make Way for Music', and 'Top Town'), drama, outside broadcasts (including those from historic places of worship), regular women's programmes, *Sooty* for the children, and documentaries including 'Dead Sea Scrolls' and the much praised 'Morning in the Streets' (which won an Italia Prize 1959 award for a filmed television documentary).

The construction of a television studio (also suitable for sound broadcasts) at Newcastle has enabled a nightly television news programme to be broadcast for the North-east and border counties and supplements Manchester as a venue for interview contributions to network programmes such as 'Tonight' and others.

The Region also has its own television sports programmes as well as other programmes of regional interest.

NORTHERN IRELAND

A permanent television studio with film-handling and projection facilities was opened in Broadcasting House, Belfast, in February 1959. As a result it became possible for the first time to supplement the daily television news programme 'Today in Northern Ireland' with other regular programmes reflecting local life and interests. The additional film facilities also made it possible to extend the scope of the news service.

A number of major events, broadcast in sound and television, included the visits of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, the swearing-in for a new term of office of the Governor of Northern Ireland and the Enthronement at Armagh of the new Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. The traditional procession of the Orange Order through Belfast was televised 'live' for the first time in 1958 and for the second time in July 1959 when the broadcast lasted one hour. Cameras were mounted on

platforms built at different levels overlooking the processional route where it passed Broadcasting House.

Young farmers all over Northern Ireland took part in a broadcast competition (January to April 1959) sponsored by the BBC to find the 'Farmer of the Year', and the winner was awarded a silver trophy.

Prizes of £100 and £50 were offered by the Northern Ireland region in a competition for the best short stories specially written for radio by local authors. More than 250 stories were submitted.

The Northern Ireland Home Service in sound radio continued to present a wide range of locally originated programmes of topical and cultural interest.

WEST REGION

The most notable television undertaking of the year in West Region was the series of programmes broadcast by Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein—'Command in Battle'. Both this series and an associated sound broadcast were made available in recorded form to broadcasting organizations in Commonwealth and other countries.

The BBC's Natural History Unit, which is a West Region responsibility, contributed to both sound and television services. Its television contributions included film series made by Armand Denis, in Africa, and Hans Hass, in the Indian Ocean, during expeditions sponsored by the BBC. The unit maintains contact with organizations devoted to natural history and allied subjects throughout the world, and this international character was reflected in 'Look' and other programmes for which it was responsible.

A television play-writing competition organized by West Region attracted 230 entries.

Contributions, covering a wide variety of programmes, were made to the television network service; a fortnightly magazine of West Country activities and interests was introduced for the regional audience only.

In sound broadcasting, 'Any Questions?' and 'Any Answers?' from West Region retained a firm place in the affections of Light Programme listeners. The region also

supplied the national sound services with programmes of music, drama, documentary, and light entertainment and with many outside broadcasts of events in the region. Broadcasts for the regional audience embraced a wide range of West Country life and interests. There was a small extension of the special programme services provided on v.h.f. for the three areas into which the region is sub-divided for this purpose.

Developments included the opening of a television interview studio at Southampton and 'occasional' sound broadcasting studios at Brighton and Portsmouth.

Finance

The year 1958-9 was the second of three years covered by a three-year financial agreement with the Postmaster General, under which the BBC has received annually an income equivalent to 87½ per cent of the licence revenue after deduction of a sum to cover Post Office expenses (*see page 195*). The Balance Sheet at 31 March 1959 shows revenue carried forward of £1,017,954 and also a capital reserve of £1,688,276, making a total of £2,706,230. (This is a reduction of £782,226 as compared with the previous year.)

In the Report and Accounts for 1956-7 the Corporation expressed some doubt as to whether the income then in view for the next three years would be sufficient, even if costs remained relatively stable, to maintain and develop its services. In fact, the costs of broadcasting have continued to rise. It became clear in the course of 1958 that the BBC would be unable to complete its programme of development up to 1960 without some addition to income. Therefore, although the current financial agreement had still a further year to run, it was decided to invoke that proviso in the agreement under which additional sums would be payable at any time during the three years if the Treasury were satisfied that the income then accruing to the BBC was insufficient for the adequate conduct of its services. In response to representations by the BBC, the Treasury in June 1959 reduced from 12½ per cent to 7½ per cent the

proportion of the Licence Income that it will retain in the financial year 1959-60.*

External Broadcasting

In the External Services certain changes were made in the year following the recommendations of the Government White Paper on Overseas Information Services (Cmd 225) published in 1957. These changes involved some expansion of the Sound Transcription Service output, expanded services in Hausa, Somali, and Swahili, minor extensions of services to Russia and Poland, and some other minor adjustments. Apart from these changes there was the increase of broadcasts in Arabic from nine and a half to twelve hours daily during 1959. The considerable numbers of extra staff required had to be recruited from many Arabic countries.

In addition, other alterations in the pattern of broadcasting were made to conform with the developing needs of the audiences. At the end of December 1958 broadcasts in Hindi and Urdu were increased, the output in Tamil and Sinhalese was doubled, and there was a slight addition to the Bengali transmissions. At the same time the transmissions in Marathi ceased.

In March 1959 a further Government White Paper (Cmd 685) reviewed broadcasting in the context of overseas information services, and noted that a reappraisal of the Overseas Services in English was being carried out by the BBC in consultation with the prescribing Departments.

The penetration of jamming by broadcasts to the Communist-dominated areas of Europe was confirmed by evidence of widespread listening in the satellite countries and in the U.S.S.R. In Eastern Germany it was significant that police and broadcasting authorities redoubled their efforts to discourage listening to the BBC.

Local stations in Western Europe increasingly rebroad-

* Under the three-year agreement the BBC received £2 9s. 1½d. of each £4 (£3 plus £1 excise duty) combined sound and television licence. The Treasury decision to reduce the amount retained from licence income from 12½ per cent to 7½ per cent for 1959-60 meant that the BBC retained £2 12s. 2d.

For broadcast receiving licences totals see page 222.



Studio G, Lime Grove, on 8 October 1959—Election Night. A minute-by-minute picture of the way the country had polled was maintained for almost twenty-four hours. Assisted by a highly-organized team, three men presented the election results to BBC viewers. On the left is David Butler, who interpreted the statistical evidence of the poll. In the centre the 'anchor man', Richard Dimbleby, watches the battery of monitors. On his right is Robert McKenzie ready to comment on the results in terms of personalities. Behind them is a small section of the backroom team.



Planet News

A major development in television communication, devised by BBC engineers, was made public in June 1959 when the BBC successfully transmitted for the first time news film sent over the transatlantic cable. On the occasion of the Royal Canadian Tour viewers in Britain saw pictures—similar to this photograph of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Philip being welcomed by President and Mrs. Eisenhower in Montreal—within three hours of the events taking place.

cast BBC Western language programmes, while the re-broadcasting of the BBC overseas programmes throughout the world continued to grow.

(See also pages 49, 88-105 and 213-14; a descriptive survey of the programmes broadcast in the External Services is on pages 106-8.)

Political and Election Broadcasting

The Corporation announced early in 1959 its plans for covering the next General Election in sound and television (see pages 168-9).

The broadcasting of by-elections, begun in the previous year, was continued, and all the by-elections that took place during the year 1958-9 were covered in news bulletins. In some cases the BBC invited all the candidates concerned to participate in specially arranged sound and/or television programmes. Plans to reflect the East Harrow by-election in this way were abandoned because one of the candidates refused to take part. The Corporation was advised that to carry out the broadcast in those circumstances would be a violation of Section 63 of the Representation of the People Act, 1949. A similar situation was encountered subsequently in the South-west Norfolk and Galloway by-elections.

In addition to the series of Party Political broadcasts, the Budget broadcasts, and the Ministerial broadcasts (on sound radio and television), there were reports on Parliamentary topics in 'The Week in Westminster' in the Home Service, and in the weekly television series 'Who goes Home?' M.P.s of different parties from neighbouring constituencies appeared before an audience of constituents to answer questions.

Sound radio and television broadcasts by Members of Parliament (excluding Party Political and Ministerial Broadcasts), April 1958-March 1959, totalled 499. The corresponding figure for the External Services was 430.

Engineering

A further stage was reached in the BBC's plans to make its sound and television services available, as far as possible, to every potential listener and viewer in the land.

On the sound radio side, the substantially interference-free v.h.f. service was further extended; the v.h.f. stations already existing, together with a new v.h.f. station to be built near Dover, make BBC programmes available on this system to 96.4 per cent of the population. The building of the ten additional low-power satellite v.h.f. stations now planned will increase the coverage to reach 640,000 more people, and will give improved service to a further 380,000.

Already 98.5 per cent of the population is able to receive BBC Television programmes, and, with the building of the fourteen satellite television stations planned, coverage will be increased by about 200,000 people and an improved service will be available to a further 940,000 people.

The many development projects such as research on stereophonic sound broadcasting, colour television, and transatlantic cablefilm, as well as the achievements in improving the fundamental engineering facilities for good broadcasting and reception, are described on pages 117-25 in the article dealing with the work of the various engineering departments.

The BBC continued to contribute to the work of the Television Advisory Committee and its technical Sub-committee, and made available to these bodies the results of research by BBC engineers, especially with regard to colour television and the possible use for television broadcasting of the higher frequency bands (Bands IV and V) and of the 625-line standard. The recommendations of the Television Advisory Committee to the Postmaster General on the subject of technical standards for the further development of television in the United Kingdom have not been published at the time of writing.

QUOTATIONS OF THE YEAR

Director-General, Sir Ian Jacob, K.B.E., C.B.

‘ . . . The manner in which television is controlled . . . is a matter for general concern, the question being simply whether television shall be operated for personal profit, of whatever kind, or whether it shall be operated in the public service. The public service system, like other British institutions, depends upon checks and balances, but, if it is to be successful, there are two important conditions to be observed. They are independence and public trust. Neither can exist without the other . . . ’

Director of News and Current Affairs, Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene, O.B.E.

‘ . . . a service (public service broadcasting) of news and information must not try to influence its audience in any particular direction and must mirror with the greatest possible fairness and objectivity all main streams of opinion without fear or favour. It must be a forum for discussion and for the clash of opposing views. It must not try to make people’s minds up for them. In the case of the BBC, the only restriction on its freedom in this connection is that it must not have an editorial opinion of its own—and that is a restriction which nobody, I think, would want to see removed.

‘ I do not mean to imply that such a broadcasting system should be neutral in clear issues of right and wrong—even though it should be between Right and Left. It can, for instance, encourage the right attitude on such matters as the colour bar. In my job in the BBC I should not for a moment admit that a man who wanted to speak in favour of racial intolerance had the same rights as a man who wanted to condemn it. There are some questions on which one should not be impartial.’

Director of External Broadcasting, Sir Beresford Clark K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

‘ . . . It is popularly thought, because of the fact that the BBC takes pride in observing objectivity and accuracy in news broadcasts, that there is something detached, something un-British, something which is not serving the national interest pervading the whole of our services. This is simply not true: we do not pull our punches in offering explanation or interpretation of news, or of other public discussions of affairs in this country. Our aim in all such comment is to serve the national interest. . . . There are times when the reflection of responsible but different views seems to us to be absolutely inherent in the British way of life. We would be entirely false to the principles which we claim to observe if we suppressed views on any subject, political or otherwise, which were held by substantial elements in this country. . . . ’

THE HOME BROADCASTING SERVICES

SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICES

Over one in every three 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 well over 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 pour out from 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 five and a half million sound licence holders who rely on sound broadcasting, as well as a complementary service to television set owners, now holding over nine and a quarter 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 Ser-

vice 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 v.h.f. system was introduced by the BBC to provide much higher quality reception and also to offer listeners reception giving freedom from all kinds of interference. It was estimated that in mid-1959 there were some two and a half million v.h.f. sets in use in the country.

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

Home Service

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

Light Programme

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

Third Programme

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

Network Three

Network Three, the service which uses Third Programme frequencies and transmitters when they are not being used for the Third Programme itself, is normally on the air between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and between 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m., approximately, on Saturdays; on Sundays, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. It serves selective minority audiences with interests, for example, such as the learning of languages, playing bridge or chess, collecting, gardening or motoring. It broadcasts regular series for listeners interested in the detailed treatment of subjects in the field of science, history, or the arts. There are also regular series for parents, and a weekly magazine of news and comment on the affairs of the Churches. The Network Three frequencies are also used to provide additional services from time to time to supplement what is provided on other programmes, for example, a ball-by-ball commentary on Test Matches, and also for giving Market Trends each night (except at week-ends) when the Third Programme has closed down.

TELEVISION SERVICE

The BBC Television Service is the oldest, and the most experienced, television organization in the world. It began in 1936 when the BBC put on the first regular programmes ever to be seen on a high definition system. Since then the BBC Television Service has developed into an important and integral part of national life. It is certainly a service which is national in its physical range, covering as it does over 98 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom, and in its character, as evidenced by the wide variety of programmes it transmits.

The viewer can see about fifty-five hours of BBC Television programmes a week (the Postmaster General permits fifty basic hours with extensions for specific purposes) or more than four thousand programmes a year. These programmes are predominantly 'live', and they form a pattern of viewing which seeks to provide a balance of information,

education, and entertainment. Thus a day's viewing could (as on a Sunday) include a church service, a ninety-minute play, a light entertainment show, a film or documentary programme, news bulletins, outside broadcasts of sport or events, an arts magazine, and musical items. In addition to these general daily programmes, BBC Television provides special daily programmes for young people, afternoon programmes for women, regular programmes on religion, a full range of Schools Television broadcasts, and a weekly programme for farmers.

The BBC is recognized as the main instrument for broadcasting in this country. So the Television Service, in planning its programmes, must be aware of the minority as well as the majority interest; and this accounts as much for the inclusion in its programmes of special items for deaf children as it does for the televising of, say, a boxing match. BBC Television does, moreover, offer an extensive choice of programmes of a popular nature. Apart from the light entertainment shows and sports events, with their audiences counted in many millions, the presentation of plays continues to be of great interest and importance to the television public. The encouragement given by the BBC to new writers has helped in expanding the drama field. Eurovision (*see pages 111-13*), pioneered by the BBC, is freely used in programme planning.

In 1960 the BBC Television service will begin to occupy its new headquarters, known as the Television Centre, in Shepherd's Bush. This building, standing on a 13-acre site, will be the largest television headquarters in Europe and the most up to date in the world. It will provide the service with production and administrative offices and, ultimately, seven major production and two presentation studios. These will be the first BBC studios which have been designed specially for television: hitherto the BBC has had to use converted premises and film studios. The first of the new studios is expected to be in operation in 1960 and three more by the end of 1961. The BBC occupies at the moment five television studios, in Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, two on the riverside at Hammersmith, and the Television Theatre on Shepherd's Bush Green, and Ealing Studios where the



'Out of this World'—a BBC Television Outside Broadcasts Unit visited the Carmelite Convent at Presteigne, in Radnorshire.

*The BBC televised a special performance of Rossini's *La Cenerentola* in August 1959 at Glyndebourne during its twenty-fifth anniversary season.*





B.I.P.P.A.

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan in a drawing-room at 10 Downing Street before their broadcast on 31 August 1959. BBC television cameramen prepare for the transmission of the informal discussion between the two leaders. Through Eurovision the broadcast was seen over much of Europe and the soundtrack was broadcast by the External Services of the BBC all over the world.

BBC's film department is established. Alexandra Palace, where the public service began in 1936, is still used as the home of BBC television news broadcasts. There are five ancillary studios in the London area; and the regions in Britain have their own television studios, enabling them to contribute many programmes to the national network or to mount their own programmes for regional viewers only.

The new Centre, with its modern studios and equipment, will in itself be an important development of BBC Television. Beyond that, the BBC envisages the introduction of a second programme and to this end has applied for the allocation of the necessary wavelengths. This programme would be centrally planned with the existing one in order to provide the viewer with a genuine alternative.

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 165 and 166*). The other regions enjoy the assistance of

Advisory Councils which meet several times each year. Over 3,000 staff are employed in these 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 45 hours a week on the Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes and some 10 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 227-9 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. An example is the concentrating of farming and agricultural programmes for all services 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 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 v.h.f. broadcasting by the BBC, which now covers practically the whole country, has given

a new opportunity to the regions, since most v.h.f. 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, v.h.f. 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, regional television news bulletins—which began in Scotland in August 1957, and in the other regions including the south-east in September 1957—are broadcast. In the field of television news, too, there is now a tendency to break down the regions into areas, and viewers in Southampton since July 1958, and viewers in the Newcastle area since 1959, can see the programmes of local news, in other words area television broadcasts (*see also page 49*).

This development, which localizes broadcasting to a degree not undertaken before in this country, is balanced by the increases in the contribution of the regions to the national network.

THE PROGRAMMES

NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

During the past few years the BBC has developed alongside its service of news a wide range of topical programmes, in which main events of the day are subject to expert analysis, comment, and discussion. In 1958 the direction of news and of all topical programmes was brought under a Directorate of News and Current Affairs, which provided overall co-ordination and editorial direction of the topical output, both in sound radio and television, and aimed at securing the most efficient use of programme resources, both human and material, in the news and current affairs field.

The best known of the topical programmes, which are in some sense complementary to the news bulletins, are 'Panorama', 'Tonight', and 'Press Conference' in television; and 'At Home and Abroad', 'Radio Link', and 'Matters of Moment' in sound radio. The co-ordination of news and programme sources meant to programmes such as these that News Division, with its foreign and specialist correspondents or home reporters, contributed together with programme departments in producing, for example, special programmes on the Prime Minister's visit to Moscow, a special edition of 'At Home and Abroad' on the Berlin situation and one on the French referendum, programmes on Cyprus and Cuba, on the escape of the Dalai Lama, on unemployment and race riots.

Sound Broadcasting programme departments also combined to focus on such subjects as NATO—at the time of its tenth anniversary—in a documentary programme followed by a 'Radio Link'; while a sound radio version of a television

documentary on take-over bids preceded a 'Matters of Moment' discussion on the subject.

In the summer of 1959, co-operative programme efforts between sound radio and television developed in the field of current affairs. For example, after the Transport and General Workers' Union Conference, Mr. Frank Cousins was interviewed for 'At Home and Abroad' in sound radio from a television studio at Lime Grove, where he was to be questioned in the 'Press Conference' television programme later that same evening. A week later Mr. Hugh Gaitskill was interviewed similarly about the Labour Party's nuclear policy for 'At Home and Abroad' on the same evening as he appeared in 'Press Conference'.

The new organization has particular advantages in both sound radio and television, which were felt in the arrangements made for covering the General Election campaign, for the special Election results programmes (for which News and other departments concerned were fully integrated), and for covering political Party Conferences with the greatest effectiveness and the most economical use of resources.

News Broadcasting

This year has seen an important step forward in the history of telecommunications. The new technique whereby moving pictures can be brought across the Atlantic in the shape of cablefilm, transmitted over normal telephone circuits, has suddenly brought the Western hemisphere nearer. The viewer has no longer to wait for film to arrive by transatlantic planes, which even when they were jets seemed dilatory to Television News staff. The BBC's engineers—as was strikingly demonstrated during Her Majesty's visit to the United States and Canada—by exploiting the speed of light itself, have come close to making Television News as immediate as radio. The transmission of live news and up-to-date film from the continent of Europe is in itself, of course, no longer a matter for particular remark. We are, in fact, standing at the beginning of a new era in telecommunications. But whatever the

marvels which bring the story to us, in the last resort the listener or viewer does not judge the bulletin in terms of technical achievement, which he may not understand, or may indeed find uninteresting. The final test, whether it is of a Home Service bulletin, a Light Programme summary, or a Television News transmission, is that it should give the public an interesting account of the main events of the day, at home and abroad, which is at once clear, accurate, and free from bias.

Sources of News

In radio as in television news there must be a rigorous selection of items and clear presentation of them. The news must be immediately comprehensible, for the listener cannot cast his eye back to check a word or phrase. In Television News, editorial staff must, in addition, be able to select the telling shot and to match words to images. The main sources of news, whether in sound or television, are the news agencies—Reuters, Associated Press, Exchange Telegraph, British United Press, and the Press Association. These are supplemented by reports from the BBC's Monitoring Service, which keeps its watch on foreign broadcasting services day and night. These sources feed into the newsroom between 300,000 and 400,000 words every twenty-four hours. (The length of the average radio bulletin is under two thousand words—rather less than two columns of a newspaper.) The film agencies, the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (Visnews), and United Press Movietone Television, supplemented by the BBC's own cameramen, supply 10,500 feet of film a week, of which only a fraction is selected for use in bulletins. The processes of sifting, checking, and compressing this material is the duty of the editorial staffs—from the copy-tasters who first comb through the agency tape or view the film, to the sub-editors who write stories for sound or vision and the duty editors who are responsible for the shape and content of individual bulletins.

Foreign Correspondents

News division is also an organization for news gathering. Abroad this is the task of the BBC's correspondents. In Europe, correspondents are stationed in Paris, Bonn, Berlin, Rome (with a brief covering North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula), and Vienna, which is a point of vantage for the Iron Curtain countries. From Cyprus a correspondent covers Turkey, Israel, Greece, and the Balkans. A colleague in Cairo is responsible for the Middle East—the United Arab Republic, Irak, Iran, and Arabia. Farther east a correspondent covers the Indian Sub-Continent; another, in Singapore, has the important task of sifting information from China. In the Western hemisphere there are posts in Washington, Ottawa, and New York—the last to provide coverage for the United Nations. A correspondent in Cape Town frequently ranges beyond the frontiers of the Union of South Africa. Last year his assignments took him to Kenya and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. News in West and Central Africa was covered by a home-based correspondent specializing in Commonwealth affairs. The Diplomatic correspondent is also based in London, but in a year of great diplomatic activity his work took him to Moscow, Washington, Paris, and Geneva. Reinforced by a network of occasional contributors in many parts of the world, these correspondents supply information by cable, telephone, or radio circuit for any BBC services dealing in news and current affairs. Their despatches are widely used in the compilation of bulletins, but they may equally well be placed in programmes like 'From Our Own Correspondent', 'Today', or 'At Home and Abroad'. They are a corps of men with great specialized knowledge. It is therefore natural that they should, from time to time, be brought in by radio circuit to discuss on the air the impact of major political events on the countries in which they serve.

Home Reporters

On the home side, news is collected by the Reporting Unit, which has a staff of fifteen reporters. All of them must

know the ins and outs of sound and vision, from the midget tape recorder to the live television studio, must know too not only how to get the story but how to boil down the telling of it to a couple of minutes or so. Covering the home news from all the BBC news services in sound and vision, they also act on occasions as reinforcements for emergency news coverage abroad. Reporters, for instance, have in recent years been sent from London to cover the news in Cyprus, in Suez, in the Middle East, and in North Africa. Godfrey Talbot, the senior reporter, has for many years accompanied the Royal Family on all the major tours abroad. Two Parliamentary Correspondents, two Industrial Correspondents, the Air Correspondent, and the Science Correspondent complete the unit and contribute regularly in their own important and specialized fields.

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

Round-up Programmes

The Reporting Unit works not only for news bulletins in sound and vision, but also for 'Radio Newsreel' and 'Eye-Witness' (a sound programme of short topical talks and reports based on first-hand observation, broadcast in the Home Service on Saturday mornings). The unit also contributes some topical items to the Home Service programme 'Today'.

'Radio Newsreel' is a programme of fast-moving radio news and actuality, gathered from all over the world. It is broadcast in seven editions every twenty-four hours. One of these, in the Light Programme at 7 p.m. every week-day, reaches an average daily audience of 3,000,000 from Monday to Friday. A recent analysis showed that the vast majority of this audience is drawn from the working-class.

Apart from this, there are six editions which go out to English-speaking audiences all over the world, and there is the weekly edition, a tight packed review of the week, broadcast on Sunday in the Home Service.

The Regional Centres

A considerable part of the BBC's News output originates not in London but in the regional news-rooms—in Bristol, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham, Belfast, and Glasgow. All these centres produce their own bulletins in sound and television with a strong regional flavour. They are also important sources of news for the national bulletins, and provide reports or film on big local stories. The year saw two notable developments in regional broadcasting—the introduction of Television News for north-east England from the Newcastle studio and 'Town and Around' the magazine programme for London and south-east England. The broadcasting of regional news in both sound and television (*see also page 43*) is an important part of News Division's activities and one which is developing rapidly.

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 140 bulletins are broadcast in English and thirty-five other languages, to be heard in East and West Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, and on the High Seas.

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. 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. 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 in English in the General Overseas Service, which number over twenty 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, particularly in times of their own internal crises or important international happenings, for listeners in the other language services. Listeners to the French Service, for example, were particularly interested in events in North Africa and in France itself during the constitutional crisis: those to the Hausa, Swahili, and Somali Services in events in other parts of Africa; and those to the Arabic Service in events in the Arab world.

During the last year important steps have been taken to increase the coverage of news of special interest to Arab listeners, by the establishment of an outpost of the Arabic newsroom in Beirut where special bulletins of local Arab interest are prepared, and by the appointment of two External Services News Correspondents—one in North Africa and the other in Aden.

Broadcasting news to audiences behind the Iron Curtain presents special problems. The well-established fact that they listen to the BBC despite jamming is evidence of their hunger for unbiased news. BBC news to Russia and the

satellite countries must not only be accurate and unbiased, but must present facts with great clarity and explain many points of view taken for granted by listeners in the west.

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.

TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

Sound Radio

The main development in the broadcasting of talks in the year is perhaps the new and increasing interest in the short talk within the framework of the magazine form of programme. This trend meets the more casual habits of listening that are typical of day-time audiences in particular. At the same time, broadcast talks continue to contribute to the needs of the selective listener who wishes to exercise choice and not necessarily be satisfied with what is offered for mass entertainment.

The magazine programmes, made up of mixed items of short duration, include the newcomer 'Today', and in the London area the regional programme, 'In the South-East', in addition to the old-established programmes such as 'Woman's Hour'. These are all programmes made up of numbers of short items designed to provide complete and stimulating listening for people who may only be able to turn on their radios for a few minutes, while at the same time offering variety to those who may be able to listen for the whole period.

The growth of this type of broadcasting has fostered a considerably closer degree of co-operation among the various BBC departments in the Sound service. For instance, Features, Talks, Light Entertainment, and Outside Broadcasts Department may all contribute items to a single magazine programme.

In preparing talks material for broadcasting it is the responsibility of the BBC talks producer to select the right

technique for his purpose and then to exploit the chosen technique as fully as possible. The 'Radio Link' programme for international discussion and controversies is a good example. In this programme the technical resources of radio are exploited on a world-wide scale with 'live' and unscripted exchanges of opinion by informed speakers in different centres of the world. 'Asking the World', introduced early in 1959, takes this technique further by bringing into the programme a studio audience. Questions from the audience are put 'live' and answered immediately by authoritative experts who may be in front of microphones as far away as Washington or Moscow. Distinct from these 'live' unscripted programmes are the studio discussion for confrontations of opinion, the scripted talk for the development of a thesis in Third Programme, or the narration of a travel experience.

Another form of presentation which is greatly facilitated by modern tape editing developments is the pieced-together picture, whether of some personality, as in the 'Frankly Speaking' series, or of a social scene, as in 'Black and White' (the survey made after the Nottingham and Nottingham Hill race riots). The increase in the number of short items and the more topical treatment of so many subjects present the talks producer with the further problem of how to maintain traditional standards of performance. Should the old techniques of careful scripting and rehearsal be abandoned, and do the qualities of vitality and urgency compensate for any loss of polish and perfection of delivery? are the questions that are now asked. It is generally agreed that the interview technique suits the current form of programme preparation more than talks by single speakers; but good interviewers who can handle a delicate personal and complicated technical situation are at a premium.

Network Three requires producers to study the special needs of the audiences in close association with the various outside organizations which also foster the particular interests. Special programmes for those interested in such things as chess, gardening, learning languages, archaeology, or specialized collecting have resulted. It is noticeable that such programmes are most successful when they provide a

continuing and a practical service. The language series and the series 'Parents and Children' on the bringing-up of a family were perhaps the outstanding Network Three successes of the year. Network Three also carried programmes reviewing the arts, of which 'Talking of Theatre' was well received.

A Network Three programme for radio and recording enthusiasts, 'Sound', was a venture of the year which followed closely and exploited all the developments and potentialities of radio and recording. Similar programmes based on the model of 'Sound' are under discussion in several other European countries at the moment.

One of the more important landmarks in the year's talks broadcasts is the series of Reith Lectures * which were inaugurated in 1947 and named after the BBC's first Director-General. Each year the BBC decides the broad area of the subject to be treated and invites a person of acknowledged authority in the chosen field to undertake a study or some original research and to give the results of his works in a series of broadcasts. The 1958 series was given by Professor A. C. B. Lovell in which he spoke on 'The Individual and the Universe'.

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

- 1948 Bertrand Russell, *Authority and the Individual*. (Allen & Unwin. 1949. 6s.)
- 1949 Robert Birley, *Britain in Europe: Reflections on the Development of a European Society*.
- 1950 J. Z. Young, *Doubt and Certainty in Science*. (O.U.P. 1951. 7s. 6d.)
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe of Werneth, *The Problem of Power*. (Secker & Warburg. 1952. 8s. 6d.)
- 1952 A. J. Toynbee, *The World and the West*. (O.U.P. 1953. 7s. 6d.)
- 1953 J. R. Oppenheimer, *Science and the Common Understanding*. (O.U.P. 1954. 8s. 6d.)
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks, *Britain and the Tide of World Affairs*. (O.U.P. 1955. 5s.)
- 1955 Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Englishness of English Art*. (Architectural Press. 1956. 16s.)
- 1956 Sir Edward Appleton, *Science and the Nation*. (Edinburgh Univ. Press. 10s. 6d.)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the Atom, and the West*. (O.U.P. 1958. 10s. 6d.)
- 1958 A. C. B. Lovell, *The Individual and the Universe*. (O.U.P. 1959. 10s. 6d.)

Television

The shrinking world has become a commonplace, and the viewer today has a nodding if vicarious acquaintance with the high and mighty everywhere, which to a generation that never knew television would seem unbelievable. Radio and cinema have contributed to this shrinking, but television has added an immediacy and intimacy which bring a tremendous expansion of individual experience. Reading or listening has been followed by seeing for yourself. It is a fallacy to imagine that the mass audience is only interested in 'entertainment'; television 'talks', for which there is an audience running at times into eight figures, are entertainment no less than leg shows, although their content may—or should be—more informative. 'Information' suggests hand-outs, official statements, and propaganda—but here it simply means communication of thought. The producer of television plays may scratch his head as one play after another is chosen, rehearsed, transmitted, and ticked off. His 'talks' colleague is luckier in that his stock-in-trade can change from day to day; he need never be short of topics. For the audience of millions King Hussein is no longer a remote monarch they have read about in the newspapers, he is living flesh and blood perceived through the 'Panorama' film camera. Mexico's fabulous university is no longer a hearsay—it has become a pictorial reality enlivened by Alan Whicker and a 'Tonight' camera team on a round-the-world tour. Maria Callas is no longer just a name on a programme or a voice on a gramophone record: she is a very positive personality in the 'Monitor' studio.

In the past year there was a great deal to share through studio, film, Eurovision link, or new and improved means of telerecording, and no 'Talks' programme is doing its job if it does not bring some sharing of experience or knowledge to the viewer. The dilemma is not so much what to put in as what to leave out, since, with one channel only (compared with Home, Light, Third, and Network Three), talks subjects have to be limited to six or seven hours a week. Even so, the viewer has a remarkably wide choice of programmes based not on gimmicks or mass appeal at the

lowest common denominator, but on substantial, lively, and entertaining material for active minds.

There are the three major magazine programmes: 'Panorama', 'Tonight', and 'Monitor'. There are favourites like 'Press Conference' and 'The Brains Trust'. Amateurs of archaeology must include many whose interest had been quickened by 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?' and 'Buried Treasure'. And how many viewers have become ardent armchair anthropologists or nature-study fans as a result of a course of easy lessons in the guise of 'Zoo Quest' by that most persuasive of globe-trotting zoologists, David Attenborough? For how many, too, has their grasp of the theory of evolution become coherent as a result of watching the series 'Five Hundred Million Years' which commemorated the Darwin-Wallace centenary? The reality of the British Commonwealth today and the legacy of British influence in Africa, Australia, Asia, and the Caribbean were vividly presented in 'The Inheritors', through BBC film cameras which travelled thousands of miles to bring that reality to the firesides of some five and a half million viewers. 'Who goes Home?', 'Lifeline', 'Who Cares?', 'Portraits of Power', 'The Glory that was Greece', 'On Call to a Nation', 'Facts and Figures', 'The Sky at Night', 'A Sculptor's Landscape'—these, and other programmes which ranged from live discussions and topical magazines to the documentary film, all bear the label of Television Talks.

Many of these so-called talks won national and international professional awards during the year. Of BBC documentaries (in particular of the programmes 'Morning in the Streets', and 'Medico' which won the 1959 Italia Prize awards for documentaries, and 'Soho Story' which won an award at Vancouver in 1959), the critic Peter Black said: 'a complete and satisfying success . . . a new form of factual television'.

In 'Face to Face' Lord Birkett reminisced frankly and informally, speaking as it were in the same room as the viewer, who had an uncannily vivid feeling of sharing directly in the speaker's experiences, and perhaps of looking in on history almost before it had been written.

All talks may be said to have the same object: to present for its own sake, and without ulterior motive, some aspect of human activity which is worth putting in front of television or film cameras.

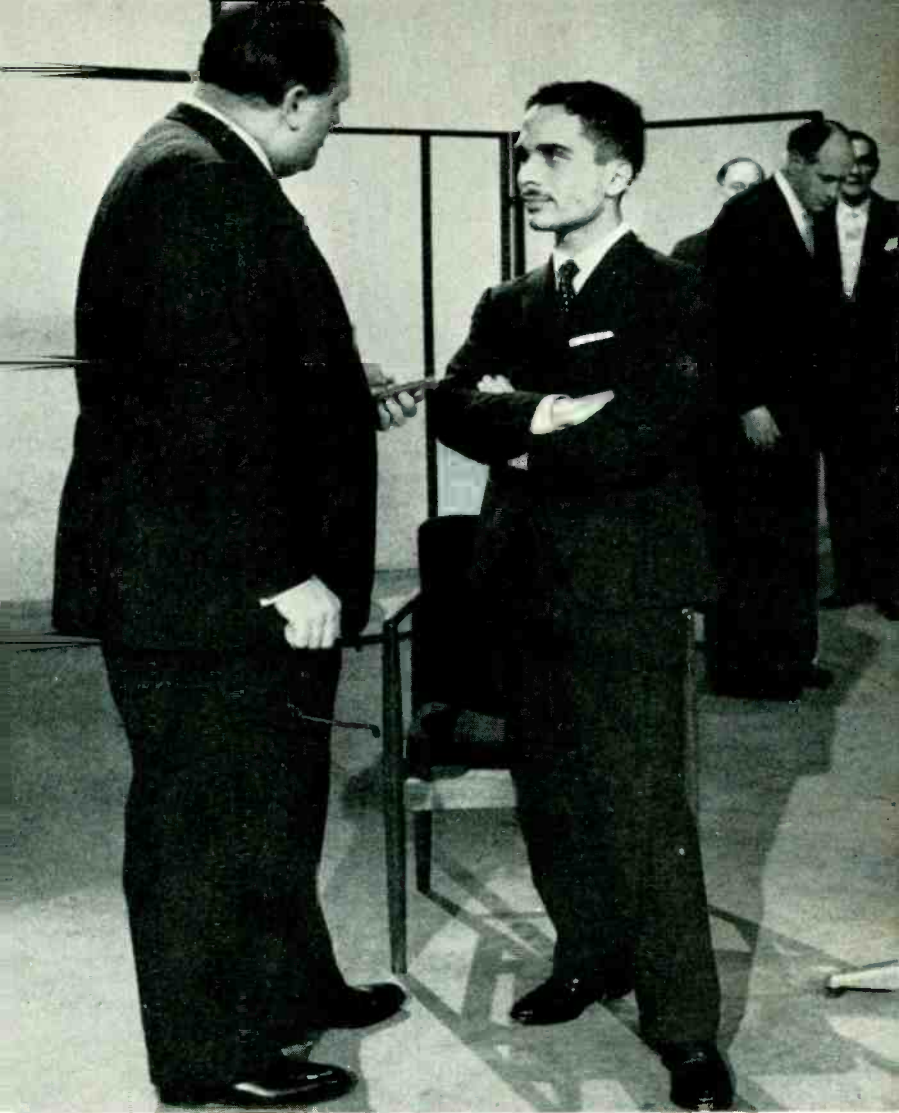
RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

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

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

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

The second aim—to call attention to what is of special significance in the relationship between the Christian faith and the modern world—involves careful selection in the use of speakers and in the choice of subjects and themes. The same principle is applied in planning sermons in a series



H.M. King Hussein of Jordan, during a visit to London in April 1959, appeared in the television programme 'Panorama'.



Religious Broadcasting

Josephine Douglas and Bishop Robin share a 'View Point' programme. This fortnightly television broadcast is one in which individual Christians express their personal points of view on problems, people, and affairs of the day.

over several weeks, and in the selection of subjects for talks and discussions in both sound radio and television.

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

The primacy of this last aim has made it an agreed policy of religious broadcasting that a strict denominational representation is subordinate to the use of the most effective speakers. At the same time it is true that over a period of months a broad denominational balance between the main church traditions is achieved. In particular, care is taken at Christmas and Easter to place programmes which represent these main traditions. Provision is also made for occasional broadcasts by certain minority Christian groups, and there are 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.

Sound Radio

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

In the Home Service on Sunday evenings, 'The Way of Life' is the overall title for a series of programmes of different types. It includes documentaries, discussions, biblical exposition, drama, and biography. All are intended to reach those within the life of the churches and on its fringe, who want to see how the Christian faith is related to the contemporary world. In Network Three 'Christian Outlook' provides a specialized programme for clergy, ministers, and church people.

Television

Religious broadcasting presents between eighteen and twenty morning services in the year from different churches. These reflect the main traditions of church worship, and also some experimental services within these traditions.

A series on the sacrament of Baptism, according to the practice of the different churches, is being televised over a period of two years. A special service for the deaf is included each year.

The Sunday evening programme 'Meeting Point' aims to reach both believers and those on the fringe by presenting people, events, situations, ideas, and problems which are potential meeting points between Christianity and the contemporary world. Programmes vary considerably in both content and form, though a number of established types appear at more or less regular intervals.

Other religious television programmes are 'Viewpoint' and 'Late Night Final' which alternate on Wednesday evenings; 'Sunday Special', late on Sunday afternoons; and the Sunday evening Epilogue.

Twenty-four Anglican clergy from the dioceses of London and Southwark attended a two-day conference at Broadcasting House and Lime Grove in January 1959, and smaller one-day conferences on television for clergy and ministers are held at regular intervals.

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.

MUSIC

Sound Radio

The BBC is the largest single provider of music programmes in the country. No other organization can compare with it in range of repertory. At the same time, the infinity of possible programmes is a tremendous challenge; a constant effort is made to ensure that only vital works, both past and

present, shall be performed and, equally, that the standards of performance shall maintain a high level. Through relays and recordings many performances from opera-houses and festivals abroad are also made available to listeners at home.

The orchestral broadcasts during the year included three Mahler symphonies within nine days: No. 2 (Barbirolli), No. 5 (Schwarz), and No. 8 (Horenstein), the last being presented as a public concert in the Royal Albert Hall by the Third Programme. The winter series of BBC Symphony Concerts in the Royal Festival Hall were conducted by Rudolf Schwarz, with guest conductors Rudolf Kempe, Sir John Barbirolli, Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt, and Nino Sanzogno. Stravinsky conducted a concert of his own works which included the Symphony in Three Movements and the recently composed *Agon*. Daniel Jones conducted the première of his fifth symphony commissioned by the BBC.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra, in addition to their regular studio broadcasts, toured Ireland, the North of England, and the West Country. They also played at the Leeds Festival under their Chief Conductor and with Sir Malcolm Sargent at the Brussels World Fair. The BBC Concert Orchestra gave public concerts in the North, at South Coast holiday resorts (an annual event since 1955), and took part in the sixth BBC Light Music Festival at the Royal Festival Hall. The Dutch invited the orchestra to tour Holland in April 1959, and to give seven concerts, five of them broadcast.

Further afield still, another interesting event was the relay by transatlantic cable of two concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra direct from Symphony Hall, Boston.

The sixty-fourth season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall (which have been sponsored by the BBC since 1927) played to nearly 300,000 people during forty-nine evenings; the 'Music to Remember' broadcast series reached its 200th performance, including the first from abroad.

Operas, concerts, and recitals were relayed from the Edinburgh International Festival, the Three Choirs Festival, the Cheltenham, Bath and Swansea Festivals, and various European Music Festivals. The BBC Choral

Society * went abroad for the first time, singing in Munich and Aachen during the International Choral Festival. A performance of Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* in German by the London Bach Society was broadcast by the Third Programme on Good Friday. Eighty-three operas were broadcast, including Covent Garden's remarkable production of *Lucia di Lammermoor* with Joan Sutherland. *Un Ballo in Maschera* was taken from the Holland Festival, *Così fan Tutte* and *Don Carlos* from Salzburg, *Lohengrin* and the whole of *The Ring* cycle from Bayreuth. Several operas were relayed from the Glyndebourne Festival, and Puccini's *Le Villi* and Mozart's *Zaide* were among productions broadcast from the BBC's own studios.

To mark the tercentenary of Purcell's birth and the bicentenary of Handel's death, the BBC, as well as having a large share in the organization of a three-week June Festival in London, broadcast in the first three months of the year fourteen programmes; further performances continued throughout the year.

The responsibility for all music broadcasts rests with the Music Division, under Controller, Music. It is divided into two parts: the Heads of Music and Light Music programmes, with their planning and production staffs, work closely with choral and orchestral sections, public concerts management, brass and military bands organizers, music publicity, and the copying and hiring section, an offshoot of the BBC's vast music library. There is close liaison with BBC television and regional music staffs, with agents and publishers, and with radio stations overseas.

Music staff attend public performances and help with studio auditions (*see also page 147*). One hundred and seventy-five British and ninety-four foreign performers were auditioned, out of which sixty-two British and thirty-three foreign artists were accepted. In addition, nearly 700 new

* *The BBC Choral Society* of over two hundred members was formed in 1928 as *The National Chorus*. It was formed not to compete with others, but essentially to perform a repertoire that for economic reasons no other choir could be expected to undertake. The Chorus Master, Leslie Woodgate, joined the BBC in the same year as the chorus was formed. All members are encouraged to belong to one or more other choral society or choir (*see also page 147*).

compositions were submitted to the BBC reading panel. Out of forty premières given by the BBC, thirty-eight were British works. Out of seventy-five first broadcasts, seventy were British.

The BBC commissioned a Piano Quintet (Kenneth Leighton), which was performed at the Cheltenham Festival and broadcast from there in July 1959, and a Symphony (Malcolm Arnold: No. 4) for performance during 1960.

The Director of Sound Broadcasting, speaking to the Annual Conference of the I.S.M., predicted that music of all kinds would play an increasing part in sound broadcasting, and said: 'So far as music is concerned, it is a source of pride to the BBC that it has been able to play a great part in the growth of music-making in this country in the last thirty years. In itself it must be the biggest single employer of musicians in the country, but the effects of its broadcasting have spread far beyond the broadcasting of its own programmes. Many of you must remember, as I do, that fear was expressed in the 1920s that broadcasting would kill the public concert. So far from this fear being realized, it has long been accepted that broadcasting stimulated a wider interest in hearing and making music which has itself resulted in the formation of orchestras and of music clubs, and in the giving of concerts in a profusion which used not to exist. Broadcasting, and the gramophone record, may be allowed to claim some credit for helping this growth. I should like you to know that we hope and expect to go on helping in this process.'

SOME FACTS ABOUT BBC MUSIC PROGRAMMES (SOUND RADIO) 1958-9

	<i>The Home Service broadcast</i>	<i>The Third Programme broadcast</i>
Premières	14	26
First broadcasts	22	53
First performances in Great Britain	9	26
First broadcasts in Great Britain	14	58
Opera performances	20	60

Works commissioned during the year:

PIANO QUINTET—Kenneth Leighton (*broadcast from the Cheltenham Festival, July 1959*)

SYMPHONY NO. 4—Malcolm Arnold (*for public performance in 1960*)

Television

Television Music Productions Department brings to viewers ballet and all types of music, from full-scale opera and serious orchestral concerts to light music programmes. Audiences for its opera productions average four millions, and for ballets over five millions; specialist staff producers put works of these kinds on the screen, and studio presentations form the mainstay of this output.

In the field of opera, the year's most spectacular production—indeed, the most ambitious music production so far in the history of British television—was that of Arthur Benjamin's Festival of Britain prize-winning work *A Tale of Two Cities*, which called for some 200 people and for three studios (one for the orchestra, seven miles away). Other operatic broadcasts included Puccini's melodramatic one-act *The Cloak*, a television version of *The Merry Widow* with the Sadler's Wells Company, and a repeat of *Salome*, as well as programmes of opera excerpts, one of which was built round Tito Gobbi in various rôles. From Glyndebourne the BBC relayed Stravinsky's *Rake's Progress*, and through Eurovision viewers saw part of *Così fan Tutte* from the Salzburg Festival, Act 2 of *Tosca* (with Callas and Gobbi) from Paris, and Act 1 of Gluck's *Orpheus* from Sweden. A Russian film version of *Boris Godunov* was also shown.

Ballet highlights included programmes by visiting companies such as the National Dancers of Ceylon, the de Cuevas ballet (who presented Balanchine's *Night Shadow*), and Antonio, and a preview of the Edinburgh Festival Ballet in Cranko's *Secrets*. Three major ballets, which attracted considerable attention and acclaim, were mounted specially for television with individually selected casts—*Sylphides* (with Nerina and Chatfield), *Giselle* (with Nerina, Sokolova and the Bolshoi Ballet premier danseur Fadeyev), and *Nutcracker* (with Fonteyn and Somes).

Ballet and opera items also appeared in the 'Music for You' series, which aims at presenting good music to the wider audience; some of the distinguished artists in these programmes were Boris Christoff, Menuhin, Elaine

Malbin, Fonteyn, Beryl Grey, Markova, and Amalia Rodrigues.

The television screen brought to viewers' homes recitals by instrumentalists of international rank such as Arrau, William Primrose, Zabaleta, Foldes, and the three Soviet artists Gilels, Kogan, and Rostropovich, and celebrated singers such as Schwarzkopf and Richard Lewis. A new venture, 'Music in Camera', presented two experimental chamber-music miscellanies.

Outside broadcast cameras relayed public concert performances from the Edinburgh Festival and the Promenade Concerts; and Eurovision offered opportunities for watching the traditional New Year's Day concert of Strauss waltzes from Vienna and, from Paris, Oistrakh and Menuhin in Bach's Concerto for two violins.

Through the co-operation of BBC sound radio services, Television Music Productions Department presented programmes of concert music contributed by the BBC Symphony and several of the regional orchestras; and various outside orchestras, ranging from the National Youth Orchestra of Wales to the Philomusica of London, also appeared on the screen. Sir Malcolm Sargent presented three programmes of music of his own choice, with personal reminiscences. Occasional brass band performances were televised during the year.

Lighter music ranged from the programmes given by the popular Max Jaffa Trio to larger-scale productions such as the 'Those Wonderful Shows' series of extracts from 'musicals', and programmes by Robert Farnon and his orchestra or by all-female casts in the series 'She shall have Music'. Late-night programmes devoted to 'musicians' jazz' were also presented.

The Music Productions Department also acts as a reference point for specialist advice to other departments in the Television Service, and provides all their music requirements, maintaining for this purpose extensive music and gramophone libraries, which also draw upon the main BBC libraries and the hiring departments of publishers. In addition, it provides accompanists, facilities for commissioning certain new music, for arranging

and copying, and for the hire, as required, of musical instruments.

BBC ORCHESTRAS

<i>Orchestra</i>	<i>Conductor</i>	<i>No. of Players</i>
BBC SYMPHONY	Rudolf Schwarz	89
BBC CONCERT	Vilem Tausky	54
BBC VARIETY	Paul Fenoulhet	28
BBC REVUE	Harry Rabinowitz	28
BBC SCOTTISH	Ian Whyte	57
BBC NORTHERN	George Hurst	57
BBC MIDLAND LIGHT	<i>Vacancy</i>	39
BBC WELSH	Rae Jenkins	37
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND LIGHT	Frank Cantell	30
BBC NORTHERN IRELAND LIGHT	David Curry	21
BBC NORTHERN DANCE	Alyn Ainsworth	19
BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY	Jack Leon	27

LONDON STUDIO PLAYERS (a group of twenty-nine musicians who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes and under different titles)

GRAMOPHONE PROGRAMMES

The Gramophone Department, although not a part of Music Division, works in close liaison with it and is responsible for broadcasting recorded music of all kinds. Preference is given to works or artists that can only normally be heard on records. Records are also used to illustrate talks or discussions (as in 'Music Magazine') or in other programmes regulated by a definite pattern. The most obvious of these are the several Request Programmes including 'Two-way Family Favourites', 'Family Favourites', 'Housewives' Choice' (now in its fourteenth year), and 'Your Concert Choice', the only request programme of serious music. Opera is always represented by a weekly series, and complete works are frequently broadcast in the Third Programme. Typical disk-jockey programmes of wide and popular appeal include the week-end late-night Pete Murray's 'Pete's Party' and David Jacobs's 'Pick of the Pops'. The gramophone record does, in fact, keep the listener in touch with the latest in popular and serious music as well as with great artists and performances of the past.

Since the advent of Network Three there have been two regular weekly gramophone features, one for jazz enthusi-



Conductor and composer Igor Stravinsky rehearses with the BBC Symphony Orchestra for a public and broadcast concert.



BBC Television World Theatre series included the first television production of Lorca's Blood Wedding and the first television appearance of Greece's leading actress, Madame Katina Paxinou.

asts, the other a 'Record Review' for the lover of classical music. Fortnightly experiments in stereophony began in October 1958 and are broadcast on the Network Three and Television (sound) wavelengths, and these experimental broadcasts include gramophone records specially selected by Gramophone Department. The Gramophone Department also provides records for programmes in the External Services.

None of these record programmes would be possible without the GRAMOPHONE PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT LIBRARY, containing more than half a million disks, with its archive collection of rare and historical records and all the commercial issues from this country added automatically month by month, as well as a selection of important records from abroad. During 1958, for example, in addition to the many disks received from abroad, some 7,500 new issues from Great Britain were added, and 90,000 records were issued on loan to all departments of the Corporation. The special archive collection is a treasure-house of some 1,500 rare and historical records dating from 1898 onwards. The library also has a complete collection of catalogues from 1901.

DRAMA

Sound Radio

The Drama Department provides dramatic entertainment—to the extent of some 375 plays a year—for as wide a range of tastes as possible, drawing upon all sources that can be adequately represented in terms of sound alone.

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

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

The number of worth-while new original radio plays is small, although scripts are considered from every country that is interested in radio, from Japan to Mexico, if not from China to Peru. Therefore, adaptations are made from novels and short stories which lend themselves to re-creation in terms of sound. Recent examples included *The Masters*, *The Europeans*, *Victory*.

Another aim of the Sound Drama Department is to bring the best of the theatre, past, present, and (sometimes) to come, into the listener's inner theatre of the mind, where this can successfully and legitimately be done. By no means all stage plays lend themselves to sound adaptation, but within reasonable limits, the Drama Department tries to bring listeners a representative repertory of the world's great theatrical classics, a balanced selection of plays both English and foreign that all but the most affluent and metropolitan would otherwise have little chance of judging in performance, and as many of those popular successes as can adequately be conveyed in sound alone. Among recent productions were Heywood's *A Woman killed with Kindness*, Salacrou's *The Unknown Woman of Arras*, Brecht's *The Exception and the Rule*, Fabbri's *Inquisition*.

Special interest was awakened in both listeners and writers by two recent developments. First is the carefully selected 'reading', usually with specially composed music, from works which seem almost to have been intended for such a purpose, e.g. Strindberg's *The Possessed Exorcist*. This highly developed and concentrated exploitation of the

* *The Radiotelevisione Italiana prize for literary or dramatic works was awarded in September 1959 to Samuel Beckett's 'Embers', first broadcast in the Third Programme.*

human voice, in conjunction with special effects, musical or surrealistic or created specially for the occasion by 'radiophonic' devices, leads imperceptibly to the other innovation: the writing of special 'radiophonic' scripts, in which the human voice and all the other sound elements are 'treated', where necessary, to obtain unique results. Successful examples of this kind of writing were *Under the Loofah Tree* by Giles Cooper, *I Talk to Myself* by James Hanley.

In addition to a weekly output of some six or seven single plays ranging in length from twenty minutes to two hours or more, Drama Department is also responsible for a number of dramatic serials, up to twenty-five in a year. The number of these has been somewhat increased since the Light Programme ceased to broadcast full-length ninety-minute plays, but an attempt is made to hold a balance between new serial writing specially for radio and the revival or adaptation of works which have already proved their popular appeal.

The production staff of the department consists of fourteen full-time producers. The two hundred to three hundred scripts and texts which are submitted every month are all channelled through a Script Unit, which acts in an advisory capacity to the Head of the Department. The Script Unit consists of an Editor, two Assistant Editors, and five or six reader-adapters, all of whom have experience as writers or producers or both. No script is rejected without at least two expert opinions having been taken on it. At each stage of a script's progress, producers and the Script Unit work in as close a collaboration as possible with the author and with each other, to foster talents and ideas and bring them to the best attainable expression. Casts are drawn from the acting profession at large, from the best known to the beginners of promise, and from the BBC Drama Repertory Company, which now consists of some forty players. The Repertory Company forms a training ground and a nucleus of a specialized school of radio acting, which draws strength from and sometimes lends it in return to the theatre.

Television

Drama Department presented a total of 350 programmes, a figure that reflects an increased output of serial plays and characterized documentaries. No fewer than 204 of these programmes were written especially for television.

This new writing embraces, on the one hand, the considerable skill required to dramatize from prose such stories as *Our Mutual Friend*, *Champion Road*, *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, and *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, and on the other the use of television for original works of imagination like *Quatermass and the Pit*, *Charlesworth at Large*, *The Common Room*, *Solo for Canary*, and *The Scarf*. These authors are using the power of television for dramatic story-telling. So, of course, are the playwrights and the documentary writers, though they perhaps delve more deeply into the interaction of human relations and the cause and effect in human affairs that lies at the basis of drama. Nowadays the same author will frequently work in both styles, using at choice the form that will best suit the subject he has in mind to express.

The plucking of chance talent is not, of course, sufficient to sustain output of the magnitude described, nor could more than coarse prototypes be supplied if the problem is dealt with as a 'factory' operation. Our answer has been to create a script department that is more truly an association of professional writers, a nursery and workshop of authorship. At the centre is a group closely occupied in day-to-day work, benefiting by their propinquity for discussion, argument, and first-hand observation of their craft in action. Around them is an increasing circle of writers, some of whom have been informed about television by working within the department before contracting themselves as free-lance writers to contribute one, two, or more plays a year. These playwrights are assured of production if their plays are of good standard, and the way in which a playwright learns his craft is to observe his work in performance and to hear it discussed by his professional peers. This playwriting operation, organized with the widest

margin of freedom for the creative individual, is unique in the world of entertainment. More than one hundred writers are at present working. The names of many are becoming well known, and others have begun, in addition, to enrich the literature of the living theatre. Any kind of representative list that may now be made is too long for inclusion in this article. Mention can be made only of the impression made by the new writers, Ken Hughes (*Sammy*), Troy Kennedy Martin (*Incident at Echo Six*), Peter Newman (*Yesterday's Enemy*), and the first play by the experienced documentary writer/producer, John Elliot (*High Fidelity*).

Dramatized documentary programmes were produced on the subjects of advertising, divorce, how the manifold routine procedures of the police may help to solve a major crime, a capital crime seen from the news reporter's point of view, the flying ambulance service in the Outer Hebrides, and the G.P.O. medical service to ships at sea. This programme, 'Medico', won an award under the Italia Prize for a telerecorded television documentary. An innovation was the shorter programmes in series form, of which 'You Take Over' is an example, and the historical reconstruction of the first operation in this country under ether.

One of the handicaps of maintaining a large and regular television output is the danger that routine production methods may overwhelm new ones. The introduction of young producers, designers, and technicians has prevented this, and the formation of the Langham Group is yet another step taken for the same reason. So named only because it is accommodated in that part of the old Langham Hotel occupied by the BBC, it is a workshop in which producers, writers, and designers are able to experiment with new forms of television presentation and work out in practice theories that develop as the result of their thinking about their craft. The successful results of their activities will appear on the screen.

FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

Sound Radio

The aim of the Features Department during the past year was to adapt its output and techniques to the changing taste of the audience. The most noticeable effect is the emphasis on the contemporary and the actual, as opposed to the historical and the artificial. This is partly the result of the exploration and increasing mastery of tape recording and editing techniques by writers and producers, and partly the result of a sharpening of focus in sound radio as its practitioners seek and find their proper sphere in a world of home entertainment increasingly shared with television. This in turn led to the abandonment of techniques and theses that were originally based on the absence of vision, and to an increase in the emphasis on thought, on what is said, on meaning, on authenticity. It is increasingly assumed that the radio audience is present because it wants to be, and the more elementary devices designed to attract and hold attention are less and less necessary or evident. This narrowing and indeed sharpening of focus in sound radio is evident in many fields, the cultivation of specialized audiences, the move towards area broadcasting, the emphasis on technical quality in music and in all spheres of production.

Sound radio in Britain still has to reap the full benefits of the technical advances open to it. In the feature field the most pressing problem is to cover with speed and efficiency a vast range of current material. Thus in recent months a number of dramatic news stories were given first-hand coverage by combined Features and News Division teams. Examples were the revolution in Cuba—'The Bearded Warriors'—the settlement in Cyprus, the tenth anniversary of NATO, the Berlin crisis, and the flight of the Dalai Lama.

Again throughout the year the accent was on *people*. Prepared at a more leisurely pace than themes from the world of topicality, profiles in sound used the voice of the subject and/or the voices of his or her associates to build up a vivid character sketch. Subjects included the famous

names of Sir Thomas Beecham, Yehudi Menuhin, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Tommy Steele, and the not-so-well-known taxi-driver, public relations officer, and centenarian. In every case it is the personality that leads to a choice of subject.

1959 also saw the consolidation of a new experiment designed to attract listeners of widely differing ranges of taste. 'Saturday Night on the Light', which ran for over a year, contained a large element of spontaneity and achieved a remarkable variety of content. It set a new pattern of relaxed but adroit presentation, and explored many ideas and personalities in the field of background magazine listening. A further development in this style was the Home Service miscellany 'Monday Night at Home'.

But the work of the Features Department is directed too to the specialist audience, and so there is the Network Three series 'Time out of Doors' for the golfers, the anglers, the pigeon fanciers, and other outdoor enthusiasts, while the weekly chess series has a large and enthusiastic following.

Indeed there is no field in which the Features Department is not trying to gear the very flexible and very varied instrument of radio known as 'the feature' to the changing taste of the audience.

For Television Features and Documentaries see Television Talks page 54, Television Drama page 68, and Television Films page 136.

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Sound Radio

To satisfy the entertainment needs of a large and widely varied listening public, numbering several millions, the Light Entertainment Department must provide a considerable output of programmes greatly differing in style and format. To hold this large audience it must ring the changes frequently in scripted and musical programmes, and present a mixture of the new, with a fair proportion of the familiar and well tried. The likes and dislikes of listeners are constantly under review, and they influence the planning of programmes.

In a year, Light Entertainment Department is responsible for approximately 3,000 programmes (exclusive of repeat performances) in the domestic services and the General Overseas Service. This means that approximately 8,000 contracts are issued to artists appearing in these programmes, and weekly listening audiences of between five and ten million are counted for some of the most popular programmes—this figure including repeats. Among these shows are 'Take It From Here', 'Life with the Lyons', 'Ray's a Laugh', 'Educating Archie', 'The Billy Cotton Band Show', and 'What do you know?'. Many of Light Entertainment Department's most popular series are heard by listeners all over the world, even in the most isolated areas. 'Take It From Here' is and has for some years been one of the biggest radio favourites in Australia and 'The Goon Show' has made thousands of friends in Canada. Thus, British entertainment, as presented by the BBC, is enjoyed in many countries.

Many new series and personalities made their appearance during the year, including 'London Lights' with Tommy Trinder, 'The Jewel and Warriss Show', 'The Flying Doctor', 'The Arthur Askey Show', 'Barker's Folly' with Eric Barker, and 'Beyond our Ken' with Kenneth Horne. Many of these quickly established themselves, particularly 'The Flying Doctor' and 'Beyond our Ken'; the latter series proved to be the most popular new comedy show during the year.

'Welcome to London' from the London Coliseum—produced before an audience of Commonwealth athletes who participated in the Games—contained many of the top stars in the world of entertainment and proved most popular with listeners. Other outstanding programmes were 'Scrapbooks' for 1918 and 1936, 'The Ivor Novello Story', 'The Richard Tauber Story', and 'The Harry Lauder Story'.

A most challenging assignment of Light Entertainment Department was the production of a daily magazine programme, 'Roundabout'. This is a programme calling for the services of a number of producers, and containing material supplied by many departments, e.g. Gramophone,



Spike Milligan, Harry Secombe, and Peter Sellers have a Goons' tea party in the Home Service programme 'The Goon Show'.



The Light Programme introduced 'The Navy Lark'; a film version followed. Stephen Murray, Ronnie Barker, Jon Pertwee, Leslie Phillips, Richard Caldicot and Heather Chasen were in the radio show.



Another Light Programme comedy success was 'Beyond our Ken' with Kenneth Horne, Kenneth Williams, Hugh Paddick, and Ron Moody.



Winifred Atwell was one of the many guest celebrities in 'Crackerjack', the light entertainment show for young viewers.

Phil Silvers, known to BBC viewers as Sergeant Bilko, who appeared live for the first time on British television in 'Trinder Box' in June 1959, rehearses with Tommy Trinder, Dickie Valentine, and Sheila Buxton.



Talks, Current Affairs, and News. This series established itself rapidly, and proved that there is a large potential public for this particular type of fare.

The most significant trend in the light entertainment music field was the development of programmes of longer duration, in some cases running up to two hours; for example, 'Morning Music', 'Night Ride', 'Swingalong', and the very successful 'Saturday Club'. All of these programmes contained a wide variety of musical ingredient—featuring the best of today's 'pop' entertainment. At the same time, musical series such as 'Sing it again', 'Join in and Sing', 'Semprini Serenade', and 'The Billy Cotton Band Show', still retained their popularity. The three BBC 'Dance Music Festival' concerts and two BBC 'Jazz Saturday' presentations again filled the Royal Albert Hall to capacity.

One of Light Entertainment's main tasks is to develop and exploit talent wherever it may be found. The building of light entertainment programmes has to face many problems. There is no prototype for a variety show in any other entertainment media. The development of first-class writers continues to be a major problem. Light Entertainment deals to a great extent in personalities, and it is most important that script-writers should possess the ability of being able to write in the particular idiom of the artist concerned—high-lighting his known and established characteristics. To maintain its very high output of programmes, the department—employing thirty full-time producers—has to stimulate creative imagination and maintain a constant drive to exploit its resources of writing and performing talent, which provide entertainment for the millions who form the listening public.

Television

BBC Light Entertainment maintained both its standard of presentation and its popularity with the national audience in the face of growing competition from the commercial network. The emphasis throughout was upon *British* entertainers; in this connexion it can fairly be said that no

television service in the world can call upon the services of a more distinguished body of artists than those who make up the 'BBC family', including such famous names as Billy Cotton, Jimmy Edwards, Vera Lynn, Tony Hancock, Charlie Drake, Julie Andrews, Tommy Trinder, Charlie Chester, David Hughes, Ted Ray, Jack Warner, Jimmy Logan, Alan Melville, Victor Silvester, Gilbert Harding, and Eamonn Andrews. The search for new talent was, as ever, continuous and led to a number of attractive young performers such as Russ Conway, Sheila Buxton, and Frank Berry taking their place beside the established stars. Equally unremitting was the quest for new writers upon whom the future of the lighter side of television must to a very large extent depend.

An encouraging feature of the year was an increasing interest on the part of viewers in programmes of popular music. Among other new series 'Make Way for Music' with Roger Moffat, 'Words and Music' with Jack Payne, and 'Make mine Music' with David Hughes attracted large audiences. This is perhaps not surprising in view of the continuing boom in the recording world and the fact that the repertoire of music, unlike that of comedy, is virtually inexhaustible. In the department of 'beat music' favoured by the younger generation, 'Drumbeat' turned out to be a highly acceptable successor to the original 'Six-five Special'. Another promising experiment was the launching of 'Musical Playhouse', a series of ninety-minute musical plays; the very large audiences attracted by Sari Barabas in 'The Dancing Years' and Ginger Rogers in 'Carissima' seemed to indicate that BBC viewers favour extended entertainment of this kind.

The popularity of quiz and panel games was a feature of the past year. Ranging from the veteran 'What's my Line?' to such a flourishing new-comer as 'Ask me Another', this type of programme introduced many new faces to the screen, most of them from outside the narrow world of professional show-business. For part of its future development light entertainment may well need to depend upon the discovery of more and more such natural entertainers.

While the emphasis was primarily upon British per-

formers with British material, it is recognized that viewers will always be interested to make the acquaintance of famous artists from other countries, with the result that light entertainment programmes recently included such international stars as Perry Como, Phil Silvers, Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Danny Thomas, Harry Belafonte, Victor Borge, Renato Carasone, Anneliese Rothenberger, Jose Iturbi, Nina and Frederik, Duke Ellington, Domenico Modugno, Eddie Fisher, Alan King, Hildegard Neff, and Louis Armstrong.

Record audiences of the year included 12,500,000 for 'Christmas Night with the Stars' and nearly 12,000,000 for Harry Belafonte, 11,000,000 for 'This is your Life', 10,000,000 for 'The Wakey-Wakey Tavern', 'The Black and White Minstrels' and 'Dick Whittington', 9,750,000 for 'What's my Line?', and over 8,000,000 for 'Hancock's Half Hour' and 'Dixon of Dock Green'.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS DEPARTMENT

Sound Radio

Over the past year Outside Broadcasts continued, as ever, to provide commentaries on many ceremonial and sporting events as they happen, both at home and overseas. The department also runs several programmes recorded on the spot—away from the studio—but broadcast later; these include such programmes as 'Down your Way' and 'Holiday Hour'. Many contributions both live and recorded were made to the magazine programmes 'Today', 'Roundabout', 'In Town Tonight', and 'Saturday Night on the Light'.

The biggest ceremonial event during the year was the State Opening of Parliament, and on this occasion Outside Broadcasts' sound engineers provided sound for all services concerned, including the BBC's Television and ITV.

Other important ceremonial broadcasts included the unveiling by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial War Graves Memorial at Brookwood and, in St. Paul's Cathedral, of the Commonwealth Memorial and the American War Memorial. Outside Broadcasts Department was also

responsible for the broadcasts of the Vaughan Williams' Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey and the Rededication Service of St. Clement Danes as the church of the Royal Air Force.

In London, too, broadcasts were carried out on the State Visits of the West German President and the Shah of Persia. Abroad, commentators covered the funeral of the late Pope and the Coronation of Pope John XXIII.

The main output of the department is, of course, in the field of sport, and each year coverage is given to all the great events such as Test Matches, the Boat Race, the Derby, the Grand National, and the Cup Final.

In the latter half of 1958 the British Empire and Commonwealth Games were held in Wales. During the eight days of the Games there were about three hundred broadcasts in the BBC's domestic and external services, and for overseas broadcasting organizations.

In the late summer of 1958 the department sent its representatives to Sweden to cover the European Athletics Championships. In the winter of 1958-9 commentaries on the Test Matches between Australia and England were broadcast. For these, Network Three transmitters were brought into use in the early morning for the first time for listeners to hear continuous commentary on the last hour and a quarter of each day's play.

In the last year, too, a number of boxing commentaries were broadcast on international fights, and on the fights for the British and Empire Heavyweight and the British Middle and Featherweight titles.

Technical developments during the year included bringing into use a second mobile studio. This will seat four speakers in comfort, and proved useful for broadcasting at such events as Political Party Conferences and the big Agricultural Shows.

Television

Television Outside Broadcasts fall into two main categories—the 'camera's eye view' of a current event, or the programme which is specially devised for televising outside

the studio. The tendency during the past year was towards the former, with the result that mobile equipment spent much of its time at sporting events and public occasions.

The televising of annual occasions, such as Trooping the Colour, Royal Ascot, and the Armistice Day Ceremonies, are now regarded as part of the fabric of television, but the great event of the past year, so far as the department was concerned, was the first broadcast, on either television or sound, of the scene inside the Palace of Westminster at the State Opening of Parliament. The BBC was again privileged to handle the arrangements for the television broadcast of the Queen's Message to the Commonwealth and Empire on Christmas Day, 1958.

Several Eurovision programmes were again successfully presented by Outside Broadcasts during the year. A great historic occasion brought to the screen through Eurovision by Outside Broadcasts from Rome, and made possible by the Italian Television Service, was the funeral of Pope Pius XII and, later on, the coronation of Pope John XXIII from St. Peter's, Rome.

Scenes from the Brussels International Exhibition were televised direct, and the sporting highlight of the year was also a Eurovision outside broadcast, when in June the World Soccer Series was televised direct from different venues in Sweden to bring exciting international football to viewers in Britain.

The opening and closing, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, of the Commonwealth Games in Cardiff were televised, and a recording of the Queen's historic speech announcing that Prince Charles was to be Prince of Wales, which was played over loudspeakers at the Games, was relayed by BBC television.

Besides a great number of events from the Commonwealth Games in Cardiff, other major sporting events of the year that were televised included, as usual, the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley and the Test Matches against New Zealand in the summer.

On the creative side of the department an important scientific series was 'Eye on Research', which continued during 1958. By far the most successful, as well as being the

most lavish, was the programme which dealt with the exploration of space by rockets and satellites—appropriately entitled 'Breakthrough'. Involved were three outside broadcasts units—one at Westcott Rocket Propulsion Establishment, Aylesbury, another at Royal Aircraft Establishment Test Site, Larkhill, and one at Jodrell Bank Experimental Station, Macclesfield—and a great amount of special film for the programme was shot all over the world.

The popularity of programmes about animals has also played a part in outside broadcasts. The early evening series about pets, 'Good Companions', proved very popular, as did 'News from the Zoos', which visited the principal zoos in the country, and 'A Dog's Chance', in which teams of dogs from the different regions were judged in a nationwide competition.

Experiment at certain race-courses over the past year showed that there is need for a faster version of the present two-camera Roving Eye vehicle. At the moment this vehicle cannot always keep pace with horses on the flat when operating on a road running parallel to the course. It is interesting to note that horses therefore attain a speed of over thirty-five miles per hour. It is proposed in the future to have for this purpose a lighter and faster van which will take the BBC modified Roving Eye equipment and cameras whenever the question of speed arises. Trial runs have been carried out with good results.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

Sound Radio

The aim of Children's Hour is to reflect in its programmes through the medium and using the essential characteristics of sound broadcasting, as many as possible of the interests which make up a child's life. The policy behind Children's Hour planning is therefore to provide, as far as is possible, something for everyone, setting and, it is hoped, maintaining the highest standards which can be reached.

The annual 'Request Week' referendum showed again that almost everything broadcast in the programme finds a listening response among children somewhere. At the same

time, some form of very broad age differentiation is a help, if not to the children themselves, at least to the discerning parent who is interested in his or her child's listening. The programmes are therefore given, on most days, a general label such as 'For Younger Listeners' or 'For Listeners of Most Ages'. Certain programmes—'Nursery Sing Song' or the fairy tale series *Once upon a Time* are examples—are intended specifically for younger ones, who also had their own serial plays, including *The House at Pooh Corner*, *The Wind in the Willows*, *The Just So Stories*, in suitably dramatic versions. For the slightly older age-groups, there is little difference in popularity between school-story drama (*Jennings at School*, *Norman and Henry Bones*, the boy detectives), plays of contemporary life, historical adventure plays, and adaptations from the classics: *Lorna Doone*, for example, *The Black Arrow*, *The Midnight Folk* were high favourites, and even that curious piece of picaresque, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, was well received.

Toytown continues to hold audiences, as does the inter-regional quiz programme 'Regional Round'.

Increasing in popularity is Adrian Thomas's discussion programme 'Write me a Letter', a stimulating means of ventilating young people's own opinions on anything from corporal punishment to the wearing of coloured stockings.

Children's Hour, nearly the oldest established of BBC programmes—it began soon after broadcasting was introduced in Britain in 1922—is in every sense a national programme, presenting contributions from all over the British Isles, and is equally international, since it reaches listeners all over the world. There are regular weekly repeats in the General Overseas Service, and the Transcription Service (*see page 95*) records and distributes selected programmes to broadcasting organizations in many countries.

Television

Children's television programmes, which occupy nine hours a week, range from drama and serial plays to talks, documentaries, light entertainment, magazine programmes,

outside broadcasts, and films. These programmes provide a service for age-groups from the very young to the older teen-agers. Those for five-year-olds upwards average eight hours weekly. The fifteen-minute 'Watch with Mother' films for the under-five-year-olds appear five times a week, earlier in the day.

BBC Children's Television aims to provide a balanced service of entertainment. It offers a mixed programme in which minority as well as majority enthusiasms are catered for and which contains regular series designed to encourage young viewers to make creative use of their leisure hours.

Drama is the most popular ingredient. Three weekly serials are in permanent production as well as longer single plays, and these regularly include dramatizations of famous classics and themes from history and contemporary life as well as adventure plays.

Participation is a feature of the programmes. 'Thrash it Out', a series of debates from Welsh schools, and 'All your Own', in which children from all parts of the country come to the studio to display their talents and their hobbies, make frequent appearances. There are regular programmes such as 'Sketch Club', in which children are helped to take the initiative in showing what they can do. An exhibition of 200 paintings from past Sketch Club programmes is touring the British Isles.

Information excitingly presented is a staple ingredient, and programmes which increase knowledge of current affairs have their place in the output. Broadcasts about travel and wild life in strange lands are very popular among young viewers. 'Children's Newsreel', which is prepared exclusively for children, is broadcast weekly and contains in each edition a selection of stories from abroad. Twelve countries contribute children's news films and receive each month a selection of specially edited British stories for inclusion in their own International Children's Newsreels.

BBC Children's Television has its own Puppet Theatre and team of puppeteers, and specially written plays with puppets designed for the medium are regularly presented. A travelling television theatre, the Children's Caravan,

carries light entertainment and child-participation programmes to towns and villages all over the country, from which they are televised to the audience at home.

SCHOOL BROADCASTING

BBC broadcasts to schools, which began on a regular basis more than thirty years ago, play a recognized part in the work of education. Each week in term time more than 28,000 schools—representing over 70 per cent of all the schools in the country—tune in to one or more of the fifty-five broadcasts which go out regularly on the Home Service wavelengths.

Each series is specially planned to meet the needs of children within a clearly defined age-range, and the provision covers most subjects in the curriculum from stories for very young children, 'Let's Join In' and 'Music and Movement' at one end of the scale, to talks on current affairs, on the arts, and on religion for sixth forms in grammar schools. Most of the broadcasts 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.

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 the series and to recommend changes if necessary. It has its own permanent staff and a team of fifteen full-time education officers in various parts of the country, whose job is to report on the broadcasts and to maintain close liaison between the classroom and the broadcasting studio, and a regular flow of

reports from schools also helps the BBC to keep in close 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.

Sound Radio

The most popular radio 'subjects' are Music (eight series with two repeats each week) and English (six weekly series). History, Geography, Science, and Modern Languages are also well represented, and other series deal with current affairs, with careers (for 14-year-old leavers), and with the interests of children of below average intelligence. School broadcasts are not formal lessons and do not attempt to take the place of the teachers. The purpose is generally to provide an imaginative experience in which teachers and children can share and which may serve as a useful starting-point for further work. A few series attempt more direct instruction in music, mainly because of the shortage of teachers trained in this subject, but even here the teacher's collaboration is essential. For the most popular primary school series the listening audience is in the region of 10,000 schools, and well over 1,000,000 children listen every week to the Religious Service for schools, which is broadcast every Tuesday and Friday morning.

Illustrated pamphlets are published for twenty-six of the series, several of them in colour, and about 8,000,000 copies of these are sold to schools each year. Some are regarded as essential to the full understanding of the broadcasts; others are classified as 'desirable' and provide an optional reinforcement for the broadcast. In addition, leaflets for teachers are published for twenty series and these, besides giving some advance information about the broadcasts, also suggest ways of preparing the class and doing 'follow-up work' after the broadcast. All this literature is planned and written so as to relate as closely as possible to the broadcasts,

and is published by the BBC for the School Broadcasting Council.

The policy of the BBC is to make the best talent available to children through its broadcasts to schools. Among distinguished speakers who contributed recently to the sixth-form series, for instance, were Professor Stephen Toulmin, Baroness Wootton of Abinger, Dr. David Daiches, and Denis Matthews. Recent innovations included a group of broadcasts in the series *Modern History* which attempted to present a dramatized picture of outstanding events in the last fifty years, broadcasts on the history and significance of jazz, and others designed specially to help children to enjoy poetry.

About fifty 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.

Visitors from overseas come to the BBC for help and training in the work of educational broadcasting, and they are often attached temporarily to the School Broadcasting Department. In July 1959 the BBC acted as host to sixty delegates from colonial territories at a conference on 'The Use of Radio in Education', sponsored by the Colonial Office.

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>
1957-8	22,970	2,767	2,065	811	76	28,689

PUPILS PAMPHLETS

1957-8	70 different pamphlets	sales: 7,779,801 (<i>revised figure</i>)
1958-9	72 different pamphlets	sales: 8,060,431

Television

The service of television programmes for schools, which the BBC began in the Autumn of 1957 at the request of the School Broadcasting Council,* now consists of five half-hour programmes a week during term time. As with sound radio, the aim is not to provide lessons, but to supplement established methods of classroom teaching by exploring the educational possibilities of the medium. The programmes therefore concentrated on subjects in which visual treatment seemed likely to be of particular value. The series which showed their value in the schools and established a permanent place for themselves included Geography, Natural History, Current Affairs, and a series for school leavers dealing with careers, opportunities for further training, and the problems of adjustment to life after school. There were also interesting experiments which it is hoped to follow up in the teaching of mathematics, in the presentation of history through archive films, and in the introduction of children to the visual arts.

An important stage in the history of the service was reached in 1959 when the School Broadcasting Council considered a full-scale report on the first two years which assessed the impact of the new medium in the classrooms, clearly affirmed its positive value to education, and recommended an extension of school television to cover new subjects and to provide for some special needs of primary and secondary grammar schools. The adoption of this report by the Council and the acceptance in the summer of 1959 by the BBC of their request that the Service should be increased to ten programmes a week marked the end of the experimental phase.

The BBC stated its intention to provide most, if not all, of the new programmes in the autumn of 1960, a year earlier than the Council had anticipated; they will include a series designed to help the teacher of science without any high degree of specialist knowledge, and a series of programmes for the sixth forms of grammar schools aimed at

* *A description of the work of the School Broadcasting Council is given on page 81.*

introducing arts and science specialists alike to some significant new developments in the sciences and the arts and to some of the people responsible for them. All the programmes will be repeated for the convenience of schools and will be accompanied by supporting literature.

In the summer of 1959 nearly 2,000 schools were registered to receive the programmes.

PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

Sound Radio

'Woman's Hour' is on the air from 2-3 p.m. on weekday afternoons in the Light Programme. A Sunday morning supplement, 'Home for the Day', is broadcast on the Home Service; both programmes owe a good deal to the loyal and lively support of listeners who send in criticism and suggestions by every post. As well as repeating outstanding broadcasts from the week-day Woman's Hour, the Sunday supplement originates its own series which, in the past season, included 'Does Race Matter?', an inquiry into the effects of racially mixed marriages, and 'Starting Out', a survey of young people beginning their careers in London, which ranged from the model girl earning £60 a week to the curate with £6. In response to requests from business women who cannot listen on weekday afternoons, 'Home for the Day' carried reports of the main annual conferences of women's organizations and the political parties. Otherwise, its material is of general interest to a family breakfast-time audience at leisure on a Sunday morning.

'Woman's Hour', by contrast, aims to stimulate women's minds at a time of day when their hands are likely to be occupied with knitting, sewing, ironing, or the more routine household chores. When it began, in 1946, the programme gave much of its time to practical advice on domestic matters. With the passing years and the progress of women's television, less and less practical advice is included. A feature that has remained unchanged both in form and

popularity is a serial story, a fifteen-minute episode with which each 'Woman's Hour' concludes.

Another unchanging feature is a 'Guest of the Week' to open each Wednesday's programme: Lord Boothby, Beatrix Lehmann, Maggie Teyte, the Boulting Brothers were among the year's guests. Occasionally one whole programme is compiled by a distinguished visitor: Joyce Grenfell and Marghanita Laski were recently guest programme editors.

Recorded letters from women living and house-keeping in foreign and Commonwealth countries are regularly broadcast, and information on a wide range of subjects is contained in a regular session of 'Answering your Questions'. Several times a week listeners can hear their own views expressed in a brief letter session.

Television

Programmes 'Mainly for Women' are televised four afternoons a week, Monday to Thursday from 2.45 to 3.30 p.m., covering subjects of interest to women in the home which are not otherwise dealt with in BBC television programmes. They do not attempt to add to the number of plays and light entertainment shows transmitted during peak viewing hours.

On Wednesdays the forty-five minutes of programme time 'Mainly for Women' is devoted to a magazine of general appeal intended to stimulate and entertain. Home and family interests are dealt with in the weekly 'Family Affairs' programme, in programmes such as 'Family Problem Panel', 'Domestic Forum', and 'Cookery Club'. Special series are incorporated into 'Family Affairs', such as 'Sensible Eating', the programme last year which included a Slimmers' Clinic, colloquially nicknamed the 'Weightshifters' Club'. A pamphlet, *Slim for Health Recipes*, provided by the Slimmers, was published by BBC Publications, price 1s.; more than 120,000 leaflets on sensible eating were requested by viewers.

'Keep Fit' with Eileen Fowler remains so popular that it continues as a weekly programme.

Women's organizations now have a monthly programme

of their own called 'Come and Join us'. Viewers themselves contribute the entertainment to the fortnightly 'Your Turn Now' programme compèred by Archie McCulloch which travels up and down the country.

Another Dress Sense Competition was held at the beginning of this year. The standard of dressing by the competitors was far higher than in the previous competition, a tribute perhaps to the monthly 'Fashion and Beauty Magazine', a regular feature in women's programmes.

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

General Extent

In English and thirty-nine other languages, the BBC's External Services are heard throughout the world for over eighty-two hours every day.* This is longer than the output of all the domestic sound and television services added together, and includes the transmission of some 48,000 news bulletins and 50,000 talks (including press reviews) in the course of a year. Thirty-nine BBC high-power short-wave transmitters are used, of which two, for relay purposes, are at Tebrau in Johore (*see page 166*). Recorded programmes are sent to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks.

Origin and History

The BBC began overseas broadcasts in 1932, when, on its own initiative, it founded the Empire Service in English.

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

Aims and Purposes

These have been defined by the Director-General, Sir Ian Jacob, as:

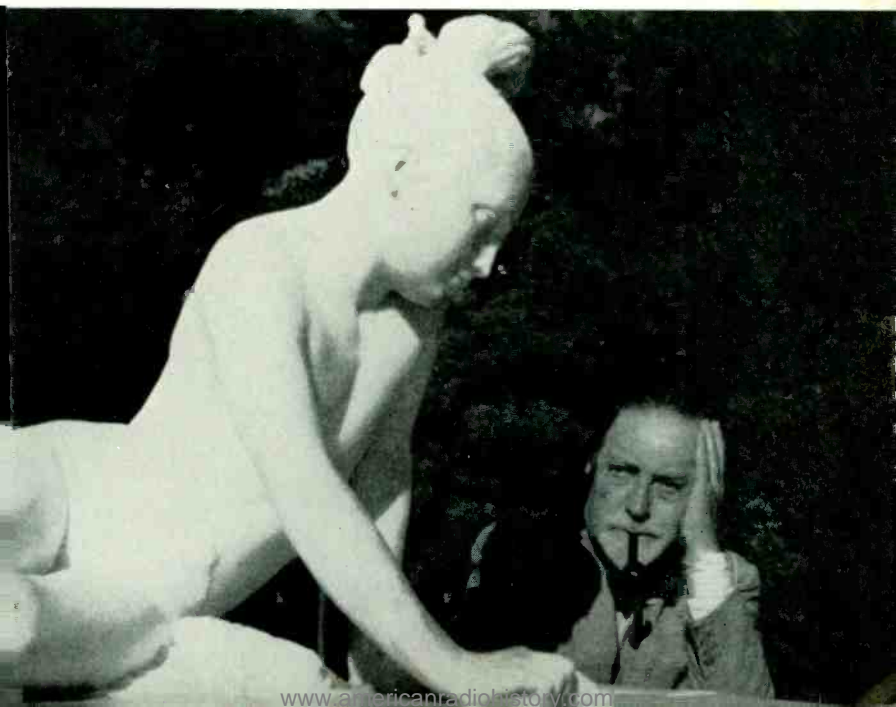
'To state the truth with as much exactitude and sincerity as it is given to human beings to achieve; to elucidate objectively the world situation

* *Details of transmissions appear on pages 230-1.*

Lord Attlee broadcasting in 'The Changing Pattern of Power in the World', one of the programmes planned to mark the 21st anniversary of the BBC European Service.



During the filming of 'The Glory that was Greece', a television series of three programmes, this shot was taken of Sir Compton Mackenzie admiring 'The Spirit of Greece' at Missolonghi.





Eurovision celebrated its fifth anniversary with a light entertainment programme organized by the European Broadcasting Union and produced in Brussels by a BBC producer. In the 'Dancing Round Europe' sequence the floor of Riverside One studio was covered with a map of Western Europe.

Sport continued to play a big part in the Eurovision exchange. German commentators report the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships.



and the thoughts and actions of this country; and to build a closer understanding between peoples by providing interest, information, and entertainment, each in due measure according to the needs of the many audiences.'

The news is given without concealment or distortion, and British opinion is reflected in all its shades by the use of news and commentaries, the quoted editorials of leading newspapers, and by the different points of view advanced by well-known and representative speakers. Additionally, the programmes present British culture, institutions, and the everyday life of the nation. Examples of these programmes are given on pages 106-8.

Political Independence and Finance

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

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

The External Services are financed by a Grant-in-Aid voted annually by Parliament (*see page 197*).

Organization

Under the Director of External Broadcasting, who is a member of the Board of Management, are the two Controllers in charge of the Overseas Services and the European Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is the External Services News Department which prepares the news broadcasts (*see pages 49-51*).

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

The *Monitoring Service*, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, constitutes an integral part of the external broadcasting organization. A description of its activities will be found on pages 103-5.

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-two 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.

Most of the regional services, in varying degrees, also serve the Commonwealth. 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.

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.

Following the decision by the Government to increase the hours of broadcasting in Arabic from nine and a half to twelve hours daily, on 1 January 1959 the ARABIC SERVICE was constituted as a separate regional service. Its output of programmes of local interest—these include variety programmes, songs, talks, and features—has been steadily expanding and for this purpose increasing use is being made of the BBC office in Beirut. Important changes designed to improve the news content of the Arabic Service were also introduced (*see External Services News, page 50*). Through the medium-wave relay in the East Mediterranean, the BBC Arabic Service is reaching an increasing audience, and the listener is able to find the BBC Arabic Service at any time during the main listening hours.

The largest group of regional services in foreign languages is the ASIAN SERVICE, which broadcasts in fourteen different languages and covers the vast area from Persia to Japan. Broadcasts to Persia totalling an hour a day are heavily jammed by the Russians. For Pakistan there is a daily transmission of three-quarters of an hour in Urdu and

* *Lists of rebroadcasts, pages 101-2.*

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 five regional services—the FRENCH SERVICE, SOUTH EUROPEAN (Spain, Italy, Greece, Israel,* 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 commissioned from outside experts. The second circulates documentary features, a large proportion of them about life and conditions in Britain, but also covering domestic and world politics. The combination of central supply departments, regional news desks, and the regional services with their

* *The Hebrew and Turkish services are included within the South European and the Finnish service is included in the Central European for administrative reasons.*

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 to the Soviet Union must contend with an anti-Western indoctrination of long duration, but the enormous Soviet expenditure on massive jamming testifies to the Russian urge to listen. Except in certain centres of population where local jammers are used, the jamming is not completely effective and there is evidence that over large areas of the Soviet Union the BBC can be clearly heard.

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 106–8.

External Services Engineering

References to the Engineering activities relating to the External Services are included in the general article on Engineering on pages 116, 119–20.

Jamming of BBC broadcasts

The BBC language transmissions now subject to jamming are Russian, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Finnish, Hebrew, German, Persian, Turkish, Polish, Greek, Albanian, Kuoyu, and Cantonese. This sequence is in approximate order of jamming severity. No other language transmissions radiated by the BBC are deliberately jammed. Transmissions in languages other than these are often affected fortuitously.

Jamming is of two kinds, local and long-distance. The local type of jamming from transmitters situated in the heavily populated areas in the U.S.S.R. and satellite countries is severe, but outside these areas interference is more variable in its effects. Long-distance jamming is directed to the service areas of transmissions in Polish, Finnish, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew, and Greek.

Although jamming of BBC Polish broadcasts by the Polish Government has stopped, the transmissions are still being deliberately attacked by jamming from sources in the U.S.S.R. and elsewhere.

SOUND TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

Over 700 different programmes a year, amounting to some 60,000 records, are supplied to broadcasting organizations throughout the world. These programmes, which are recorded on high-quality disk or tape, reflect the whole range of BBC output, but are specially selected to meet the needs of overseas broadcasting organizations.

Over 100 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.

Transcribed programmes are once more being supplied to Latin America, and during the year over 100 recordings on tape, presented in Spanish or Portuguese, were sent to each of thirteen countries in this area. Programmes in Arabic are sent to twelve Middle East countries.

In addition to the transcriptions taken by European countries, mainly music, talks, and feature programmes are provided in a number of languages, notably German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish.

BBC Transcription Programmes are broadcast in the following countries

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

TELEVISION TRANSCRIPTION UNIT

This unit, which is responsible for distributing abroad films made by the BBC Television Service and telerecordings of BBC Television programmes, supplied, during the year ended 31 March 1959, over 150 films and more than 500 telerecordings. The film, 'Christmas at Home', which preceded the Queen's Christmas Day message, was despatched for simultaneous transmission in Australia, Canada, and Hong Kong. Telerecordings of the Queen's message were, once again, despatched the same evening to Australia, Canada, and the U.S.A. Edited telerecordings of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games were sent daily to



The African Service to East, West, and Central Africa, which broadcasts in English, Hausa, Somali, and Swahili, is rebroadcast by fourteen stations on the Continent of Africa. Africans are attached to the staff and members of the broadcasting organizations in Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Somaliland are regularly seconded to the BBC. Here, Ghanaians appear in a variety show produced for a special edition of 'Calling Ghana', a weekly programme rebroadcast in Ghana.



Lessons in Russian were introduced in Network Three in October 1959. Dr. Ronald Hingley, Lecturer in Russian at Oxford, gave a group of students sample lessons before the series began.

Courses are given by BBC Staff Training for visitors from abroad. The cosmopolitan character of the attendance is illustrated here, with a representative of Radio Malaya, the Solomon Islands Broadcasting Service, and two visitors from Radio Sarawak.



Canada and Australia. Drama productions despatched included a number of programmes from the 'Television Playwriting' series, and the serials *Pride and Prejudice* and *Little Women*. A further sixty-eight films were supplied for non-theatric showing overseas through the British Council, the International Labour Office, and other similar organizations.

While these operations are a useful means of distributing British material abroad, the External Services receive no financial grant in support of this unit, which has therefore restricted output so far to programmes in English, taken from BBC Television Service material, and to users who are willing pay the cost involved. A wider distribution abroad of BBC Television programmes on film calls for adaptation and the provision of sound tracks in foreign languages. The BBC with its own resources is now proceeding with an experimental development in this field.

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. These go out nine times a day from London to Europe and the nearer countries of Africa and Asia and twice a day 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 were also issued on gramophone records, accompanied by suitable text books. These are sold through officially-appointed agents, and, with the development of new agencies in India, Pakistan, the Far East, and Latin America, are now available right round the world.

Courses for broadcasting are now available with explanations in:

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

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

Bemba, Fijian, Greenlandic, Hindustani, Indonesian-Malay, Luganda, Lwo, Nyanja, Portuguese, Samoan, Sinhalese, Somali, and Teochew.

Among the new text books published during the year were Arabic, Bengali, Finnish, Japanese, Tamil, Urdu, and Vietnamese versions of the elementary course 'Calling all Beginners', and a Vietnamese edition of the course 'English for You'. New gramophone records included a junior series of 'Readings from English Literature' and records of Christmas Carols and Traditional Songs.

A major venture was the launching of the new transcription series 'Listen and Teach'. Its aim is to help the many relatively untrained teachers of English in parts of Africa and Asia, to provide for them, as it were, a 'training-college of the air'. The series has been planned in conjunction with the British Council, and contributions are being made by all the leading authorities in this country on the teaching of English as a second language.

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

OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

The wide scope of the BBC's activities involves a considerable amount of business with other broadcasting organizations all over the world, and it is through the OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT that this business is co-

ordinated and centralized. The department acts on behalf of the whole Corporation in this respect, and deals with both sound broadcasting and television matters.

There is an extensive two-way traffic of assistance and information between the BBC and its overseas contacts. In sound radio a great many programme contributions from abroad are used by the BBC in both its domestic and its External Services, and the Overseas and Foreign Relations Department obtains help from all its contacts in making arrangements for several thousand recordings or incoming relays each year. In the reverse direction, the department handles an equally large number of requests from abroad, involving the use of studios and other facilities in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom for many thousands of recordings and live transmissions of outgoing programme material. A full-scale programme information service by air letter and cable goes to overseas organizations which regularly relay the BBC.

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

Co-operation with the Colonies

With most of the broadcasting organizations in the Colonies the BBC has especially close ties. It has contributed to their development in a number of ways: for example, by allowing its staff to visit Colonies and advise their Governments, by seconding members of its staff to Colonial broadcasting organizations—for several years the number has been between forty and fifty—and by training the staff of those organizations who come to England in a steady stream to gain experience. (*See also pages 110 and 182*).

Offices Overseas

Offices for BBC representatives are in Beirut, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, Paris, Sydney, and Toronto (*see pages 193-4*). 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. They are also responsible for promoting good relations with the local broadcasting organizations and for keeping the BBC informed about local broadcasting and other developments of interest, working closely with BBC's Overseas and Foreign Relations Department in these matters. They are concerned with the whole field of sound radio and, where appropriate, television.

EXTERNAL PROGRAMME OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

Studio operations for all external broadcasting are handled by the External Programme Operations Department.

This department conducts the studio operations of broadcasting daily some eighty-two hours in up to eight simultaneous networks in forty languages which make up the External Services of the BBC and, in addition, twelve hours of relays of the Voice of America programmes in two further networks. Thus, it deals with the world's largest daily output from any one station. It maintains liaison between the Engineering and Programme Departments of the BBC. Three hundred studio hours a day of rehearsals, recording sessions, and transmissions are handled by ninety-two STUDIO MANAGERS. The operations branch also maintains a LIBRARY OF RECORDED PROGRAMMES containing 40,000 disks and 10,000 tapes with a turnover of 1,200 recordings a week. The department also organizes a section for booking studio and recording facilities.

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

Rebroadcasting

The relaying of BBC programmes by local stations throughout the world continues to grow. The importance of this type of rebroadcasting can hardly be exaggerated, for it greatly strengthens the impact of short-wave transmission not only by providing much bigger audiences but also by ensuring more regularity and continuity of listening, and helping to eliminate some of the hazards—such as variable reception conditions and inadequate receiving sets—with which long-distance broadcasting has to contend.

The most extensive rebroadcasting is made of the General Overseas Service, which is taken every day by stations in over twenty-eight countries and by seven British Forces broadcasting stations. Its twelve daily news bulletins, newsreels, commentaries, and other topical programmes are all rebroadcast.

The immediate impact of the new service in Swahili evidently owes much to the fact that it is rebroadcast each day in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. Rebroadcasting of the French, German, and Italian Services in Belgium, West Germany, Austria, and Italy increased during the past year.

The following countries rebroadcast BBC programmes. The supplying services of the BBC are indicated after the name of the country, and an asterisk denotes daily rebroadcasts.

- *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
- *BRUNEI General Overseas, Malay
- *CANADA North American in English and French, General Overseas
- *CEYLON General Overseas, Sinhalese
- EQUADOR Latin American in Spanish
- *FALKLAND ISLANDS General Overseas, Colonial
- *FIJI General Overseas
- GERMANY (WEST) German
- *GHANA General Overseas, African in English
- *GIBRALTAR General Overseas, Spanish
- HONDURAS Latin American in Spanish
- *HONG KONG General Overseas, Cantonese, Kuoyu
- *ITALY Italian
- *JAMAICA General Overseas, Caribbean
- JAPAN General Overseas, Japanese
- *KENYA General Overseas, African in English, Arabic, Somali, Swahili
- *LIBERIA General Overseas
- MALAYA General Overseas, Malay, Kuoyu
- *MALTA General Overseas, Maltese

continued

- MAURITIUS Colonial
- NEW GUINEA General Overseas
- *NEW ZEALAND General Overseas, Pacific
- *NIGERIA General Overseas, African in English and Hausa
- *NORTH BORNEO General Overseas
- PARAGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- *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 PROTECTORATE General Overseas, Somali
- SOUTH AFRICA General Overseas
- *SWITZERLAND General Overseas, French
- *TANGANYIKA General Overseas, Swahili
- *TRINIDAD General Overseas, Caribbean
- *UGANDA General Overseas, African in English
- URUGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- U.S.A. 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, Kenya, Gibraltar, Tripoli, Aden, } General Overseas
- Malta Fleet

EXTERNAL BROADCASTING AUDIENCE RESEARCH

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

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

Listener groups, listener competitions inviting criticism of output, and analysis of letters all help to complete a picture of the audience and its tastes. Visitors to Britain frequently add their comments, and refugees and re-

patriates from East and Central European countries are interviewed.

Audience Studies

Once again there was evidence that the European Service programmes in English are listened to in every country in Europe, both Communist and non-Communist. An interesting aspect of recent information was the evidence of the high professional and social status of many of the listeners.

In June 1958 during the French Government crisis, surveys by two independent research institutes showed that the total BBC French Service audience increased by 50 per cent during this period of political tension. This confirmed much previous evidence from France and other European countries on both sides of the Iron Curtain that at times of international crisis (Suez, Hungarian Revolution, Anglo-U.S. landings in Middle East) audiences for the BBC are increased.

Further evidence on listening to BBC broadcasts in the U.S.S.R. came during the year from a U.S. report on interviews of 140 Soviet visitors to Belgium—four-fifths of those who provided information said that they listened in Russian only. Another U.S. sponsored report showed that a large proportion of the adult audience in the Soviet Zone of Germany listened to the BBC German Service: particularly appreciated were the news for its objectivity and reliability, and special programmes for the Soviet Zone.

The volume of reaction to the Arabic Service was considerable. The extension of the service in 1957 led to an increase of listeners' letters, and the upward trend continued without slackening in 1958. The total of letters for that year was well over 20,000, in spite of an inevitable falling off in the numbers from Iraq in the second half of the year. Every other Arab country, including Egypt and Syria, maintained a regular flow of letters in 1958, the largest single total coming from Saudi Arabia. Analysis of the letters demonstrated the importance of the medium-wave relay.

The system of listener panels, a method of obtaining programme reaction on a large scale, was extended to the Arabic Service, and a panel of more than 300 listeners, representing every country in the Arab world, was established early in 1959. The world-wide listener panel of the General Overseas Service continued to provide useful information on a wide variety of subjects as well as guidance for programme planning.

Preparations are now being made for a much more extensive use of the sampling survey to measure the size of audiences to BBC services outside Europe. Surveys were recently completed in Singapore and Malaya, started in Nigeria and Canada, and are planned for other countries in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and the West Indies.

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

The Reports Department produces 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 available to subscribers on application to HEAD OF BBC MONITORING SERVICE, CAVERSHAM PARK, READING, BERKS.

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

In the year ending 31 March 1959 there were heavy and varied demands on the service. The French crisis of May 1958 led to a considerable temporary increase in the monitoring of Paris and Algiers radios. In addition to propaganda on international affairs from the Soviet Union, much material was provided by such internal developments there as the new seven-year plan and the 21st Congress of the Communist Party. In the Far East, the year included the off-shore islands crisis and the outbreak of the Tibetan revolt. Among events in the Middle East demanding extensive reporting were the British and U.S. landings in the Levant, the Sudanese *coup d'état*, and the Iraqi revolution, with the subsequent propaganda struggle between Iraq and the United Arab Republic. The increasing importance of Africa in the 'cold war' was illustrated by the inauguration in April 1958 of transmissions for that continent from Moscow in English and French, with the promise of broadcasts in African languages. Arrangements were made during the year to produce all parts of the Summary of World Broadcasts daily instead of twice weekly.

DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

The International Scene

In a year crowded with important developments in the international scene, the relations between the Communist world and the West remained the recurrent theme behind much of the current affairs broadcasting in the BBC External Services. This was true not only in the more obvious case of the crisis which arose in November 1958, following Mr. Krushchev's proposals for Berlin—but also of the events of the preceding summer in Iraq, the Lebanon, and Jordan, and of the momentarily resumed tension over the Chinese off-shore islands. On these as on many other major developments, such as the fall of the IVth Republic in France, the negotiations leading to the solution of the Cyprus problem and the unsuccessful talks on the European Free Trade Area, the BBC was able to provide its listeners with a variety of types of programmes serving different but complementary purposes.

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. The Prime Minister's Moscow visit and his subsequent tour of western capitals naturally figured prominently, and the opportunity was taken of explaining the British Government's intentions and of reflecting reactions to Mr. Macmillan's initiative.

Commonwealth and Colonies

This combination of explanatory comment, of objective presentation of background information by experts, and of discussion and controversy was also applied to the delicate situation which arose early in 1959 in Central Africa. Comments concentrated on looking into the background to the developments, on reflecting the reactions of British opinion inside and outside Parliament, and on explaining the constitutional position of the Central African Protectorates, while political discussion programmes enabled representatives of both main parties to present their respective views.

The signing of the Cyprus Agreement formed the climax to a long period during which our Greek and Turkish broadcasts were dominated by the Cyprus crisis.

Comment in broadcasts to Asia was largely concerned with that continent's pressing problems of population increase and urgently needed economic development. Fitting naturally into this theme were topics like the Colombo Plan, Commonwealth Co-operation, and British technical achievements which are made available to underdeveloped countries. The broadcasts to India and Pakistan were increased to forty-five-minute daily transmissions in both Hindi and Urdu.

Science, Industry, and Commerce

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 Brussels Exhibition, Farnborough Air Show, and Motor Show presented the BBC with special opportunities to act as a shop window for the goods and services which Britain can provide. For example, programmes about the Brussels Exhibition concentrated on the electronic, textile, atomic energy, and aircraft industries which were stressed in the British exhibits. A new series on industrial and economic relations between England and Italy was begun early in 1959. The first features recorded in both countries dealt with the Fiat-G-91 fighter with Bristol 'Orpheus' engine, the wool trade, the deal between the BMC and designer Pinin Farina, and the increasing trade in wine and spirits between the two countries. The sale of two Folland Gnat aircraft to Yugoslavia was acknowledged by Bristol Aero-Engines Ltd. to have been much helped by earlier broadcasts about the aeroplane to that country.

Scientific programmes included those explaining the importance of Darwin's work on his centenary, the 'Scientific Mind' in which men of science analysed their approach to their work, and 'Battle against Disease', in which the progress against six major diseases was described. Two outstanding groups of talks were one by Lord Halsbury on 'Research in Britain' and, against the background of the Geneva Conference, seven talks by Sir Christopher Hinton 'The ABC of Atomic Energy' which were broadcast in a number of the language services and published in English by the BBC and in translations overseas. These talks were rebroadcast in many countries.

Royal Occasions

Royal occasions which reflected Commonwealth and other Overseas links were broadcast in whole or in part by the General Overseas Service and in other language programmes. Such events attended by H.M. the Queen were the re-dedication of St. Clement Danes, the unveiling of the Brookwood Memorial to the Commonwealth Forces, the Festival of Remembrance, and the dedication of the American Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Duke of Edinburgh's visit to the countries of South-East Asia, the Queen Mother's African tour, and Princess Margaret's visit to the West Indies and Canada were widely reported. Together with the announcement of the Queen's projected visit to Ghana and Canada later in 1959, these Royal tours and events were made an opportunity for projecting the character of the Commonwealth as a unique and successful political experiment. The historic occasion of the first broadcast of the State Opening of Parliament was reflected in a number of programmes.

The Pope

The death of Pope Pius XII and the election of Pope John were among the events which called for the most sustained coverage. The BBC flashed the news of the Pope's death five minutes after the official announcement in Rome. Special programmes provided tributes to the late Pope, a comprehensive picture of events in Rome and their reflection in this country. The funeral service was broadcast in full by the General

Overseas Service, and also edited versions of the *Coronation*, which were included as well in services to Latin America and Africa. Commentators broadcasting to countries behind the Iron Curtain followed the proceedings from Rome on the television screen, and were thus able to give their listeners an eye-witness account.

Life in Britain

A series of documentaries broadcast in connexion with the Tenth Anniversary of the National Health Service was devoted to the lessons and achievements of the British Welfare System. A feature entitled 'Atomic Community' described the life of those working and living at the nuclear power station at Calder Hall—this programme was taken by the Italian Radio because of its topical interest as a result of the order placed by Italy for a similar station from Britain. Listeners were given an insight into the political life of this country through reports from the annual conferences of the Conservative and Labour Parties and the T.U.C. A series—'New Political Thinking'—presented British speakers who had recently made a significant contribution to political thought in this country.

Arts

In the realm of music, the death of Ralph Vaughan Williams was reflected by a broadcast of the service in Westminster Abbey and programmes including many examples of his music. Programmes from the Edinburgh Festival and Promenade Concerts concentrated on artists and music with Commonwealth connexions, and 'Commonwealth Recital' gave artists visiting this country an opportunity to perform on the air. Notable among drama programmes was a series in which well-known actors and actresses illustrated their interpretations of characters from Shakespeare.

Co-operative Programmes

The Italian Radio continued to show a steady appetite for two-way monthly programmes such as 'Rome-London Quiz' and 'The World's a Small Place'. Co-operation with stations in Federal German Republic, Austria, and Switzerland is increasing. Regular joint programmes include a Fortnightly Brains Trust with Suedwestfunk of Baden Baden, London-Frankfurt Quiz, a political Brains Trust with RIAS in Berlin, and a Scrapbook programme with Munich. A series of two-way quiz programmes between five French and five British towns was organized with the English Service of Radio Television Française.

Sport

The major sporting event of the year, the Commonwealth Games at Cardiff, yielded more than fifty programmes; among them the opening of the Games by the Duke of Edinburgh and the announcement of the creation of Prince Charles as the Prince of Wales. Special ball-by-ball commentaries were arranged on all Test Matches during the New Zealand cricket team's tour of England. Reports on all matches involving teams from Great Britain were broadcast during the World Cup Competition at Stockholm. More than 400 hours of sports programmes were broadcast during the year in the General Overseas Service alone.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

International co-operation can materially assist in the solution of many problems in broadcasting; and for some of them it is indispensable. The BBC enjoys a wide range of close contacts and working relationships with broadcasting organizations all over the world, and takes an active part in the work of international meetings contributing to the development of broadcasting.

The BBC acknowledges with great appreciation the valuable and friendly help accorded by other broadcasting organizations to BBC teams or individuals seeking material for sound or television programmes; in return the BBC makes every effort to give as generously as possible when visitors come from abroad or when help is sought from London, whether it be for live or recording facilities, or for advice, discussion, and training in connexion with the many professional interests of the broadcaster. Modern practice, both in sound radio and in television, is more and more to bridge the gap of time and distance in the presentation of topical programmes, and it therefore becomes increasingly important to promote collaboration between one broadcasting organization and another.

Contact is close with other broadcasting organizations in the Commonwealth, with fellow-members of the European Broadcasting Union, and with broadcasting bodies in very many countries, particularly in the U.S.A. The BBC maintains relations with broadcasting organizations behind the Iron Curtain, but the closer co-operation which is sincerely desired by programme officials on both sides is hampered by the continued jamming of BBC programmes by the Russian Government.

Commonwealth Co-operation

The BBC continued to give special assistance to broadcasting organizations, more particularly in the Commonwealth and Colonies, by providing training facilities for members of their staffs and by making experienced BBC engineering, programme, and administrative staff available for secondment. Forty-seven students, including thirty-five from the Commonwealth and Colonies, attended various courses at the Staff Training Department in the year, and forty-nine were accepted for engineering training. Many others visited various departments of the BBC for periods of attachment. In March 1959 the number of BBC staff on secondment was thirty-nine, of whom thirty-six were in Commonwealth or Colonial broadcasting organizations.

Representatives of the BBC will be taking part in the fourth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, which will be held in New Delhi early in 1960.

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 mostly from outside Europe, including the U.S.A. and most of the nations of the Commonwealth. The BBC provided the first President of the Union in 1950, and the Director-General of the BBC, Sir Ian Jacob, was again elected President for the years 1955-60 inclusive. The EBU meets every year in general assembly, and one of its members acts as host organization.

These meetings, which provide opportunities for the exchange of views and information, and those of the various committees which consider specialist questions in detail, have resulted in valuable co-operation among members on their

many common problems in the programme, technical, and legal fields. A member of the Engineering Division of the BBC is Chairman of the Technical Committee, and senior BBC staff are officers and members of various working groups.

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 Telecommunications Union (ITU), a specialized agency of the United Nations with its headquarters in Geneva. It is a union of sovereign countries or groups of territories which maintains and develops co-operation to improve and rationalize telecommunications of all kinds. Conferences are held and the Union issues agreements and recommendations on frequency allocations and technical and operating standards. Whenever broadcasting interests are involved the 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. The Corporation is represented on the United Kingdom committee and delegation concerned.

The BBC also has long-established relations with the United Nations Radio Division, with the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), and with the Council of Europe.

EUROVISION

The exchange of television programmes between Great Britain and the other countries in the Eurovision network was taken a stage further in the summer of 1959 by the opening of new permanent cross-Channel links, operated jointly by the British Post Office and the French P.T.T.

Eurovision, in fact, is now accepted as a normal part of the television services in the countries concerned, and ranges from the televising of ceremonies such as the State Opening of Parliament in London, or the Coronation of the Pope in Rome, to brief reports from one country to another in news bulletins, arranged at short notice.

The co-ordination of these programme exchanges is undertaken by the European Broadcasting Union, to which all the participating organizations belong. The complicated technical arrangements (involving, of course, sound as well as vision) and the programme plans are prepared in advance by the Technical Centre of the Union in Brussels and the Administrative Office in Geneva. BBC engineers assisted in the setting up of a Technical Co-ordination Centre in Brussels where supervision of all but the simplest exchanges is carried out and the switching of vision, sound and control lines is performed. In 1958 some 233 programme exchanges were handled by the E.B.U. Centre.

As sport is international in its appeal, it follows that a substantial proportion of the Eurovision exchanges are of sporting events. Thus, BBC viewers see such varied events as international football, tennis, boxing, and skating from different parts of Europe, while the BBC acts as host to commentators from most of the Eurovision countries at the Cup Final, the Boat Race and the Wimbledon Championships among other events.

To mark the fifth anniversary of the first multiple exchange of television programmes in Europe, several countries collaborated in June 1959 to produce a single programme under a central control. A BBC producer at the E.B.U. control centre at Brussels co-ordinated a programme of entertainment by twelve member countries of the E.B.U. while on the following day a member of the West German Television Service was co-ordinating producer of a programme of outside broadcasts from ten countries.

The first example of direct international television was on 27 August 1950 when BBC engineers and programme directors arranged the transmission to British screens of a fête in Calais. The regular exchange of programmes between one country and another was pioneered in 1952 by

the BBC and the French Television Service (R.T.F.), when British viewers saw pictures from Paris for the first time. One of the major problems that had to be overcome was that the television standards of the two countries are different, the French using an 819-line standard while the British system uses 405 lines. BBC and RTF engineers, therefore, developed standards converters which made it possible for viewers in the United Kingdom to see pictures direct from Paris, and vice versa. The vision signals from Paris were carried as far as Lille over French television circuits; BBC portable radio link equipment, normally used for outside broadcasts, was set up to carry the signals to the French coast, across the Channel and in a series of 'hops' to London.

The next landmark was the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, when viewers in France, Holland, and Western Germany were witnesses of this historic occasion.

From these tentative beginnings grew the extensive Eurovision network of today. Programme exchanges can now be shared by sixteen television services in twelve countries, all of which can both contribute programmes to the network and relay programmes from it. In addition Eurovision programmes can be distributed over the networks of Finland and Yugoslavia, and the Norwegian Broadcasting Service can be connected to the network for special occasions.

ENGINEERING

The responsibilities of the Engineering Division, which employs a staff of over 5,000 (some 3,600 are technical engineering staff), fall broadly into two categories. The OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENTS are responsible for the day-to-day running of all the sound and television services and for the receiving installations at the Caversham Monitoring Station. The SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS provide the necessary buildings and equipment, recruit and train staff, and carry out research and development, and operate the receiving and frequency measuring station at Tatsfield.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENTS

STUDIOS For the origination of its various programmes, the BBC uses a total of 226 studios. These 226 studios, mainly concentrated at studio centres (see map on page 215), are allocated as follows:

HOME SOUND BROADCASTING

Main studios	148
Unattended studios (<i>for news reports, talks, and interviews</i>)	17

EXTERNAL SERVICES SOUND BROADCASTING 35

TELEVISION

Main studios	14
Interview studios	12

In some centres television studios are still temporary, but main production studios are in service outside the London area in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Manchester; at these centres and at Newcastle, Norwich,

and Southampton, there are also smaller studios suitable for talks and interviews (for details of Television Centre see page 40-1 and 122).

MOBILE EQUIPMENT Outside broadcasts form an important part of the BBC's programme output—the total number of outside broadcasts carried out during the last year was: sound radio—over 4,000, television—nearly 1,000. To provide this coverage, mobile engineering units throughout the country maintain a great quantity of special equipment, such as mobile studios and control rooms, for both sound and television. Specially equipped vehicles are used, particularly for television outside broadcasts where the problem of conveying the vision signals to a suitable point on the national network can often be solved only by the use of portable radio link equipment. Post Office telephone cable circuits are generally used to carry the sound signals.

RECORDING All large broadcasting organizations make considerable use of sound recording. In the BBC approximately 50 per cent of the programme output is recorded in advance—this figure is much smaller than that for most comparable organizations—either on magnetic tape or on disk, with the emphasis now on tape. During the year recordings were made on 108,000 disks and 24,000 miles of magnetic tape. One of the advantages of tape is, of course, that it can be used again once the original recording is no longer required. A BBC tape reclamation unit has therefore been established for testing and repairing tapes; it reconditions and returns to service for future use some 450 miles of tape each week. Disk-recording facilities include equipment for recording and reproducing fine-groove, long-playing disks which give a high standard technical performance and have the added advantage of needing only a small storage space. For these reasons, the fine-groove system is used mainly for 'archive' recordings stored in the permanent library (which contains some 120,000 disks including duplicate copies) and for the Transcription Service which distributes annually some 60,000 recordings of BBC programmes to overseas broadcasting organizations.

BBC tape recording facilities include 241 static, 88 mobile, and over 225 midget machines. There are also 68 static and 29 transportable disk-recording machines.

Telerecordings (recordings of television programmes) are made on 35 mm and 16 mm film and on magnetic tape. All the telerecording equipment used by the BBC is in London. No mobile telerecording equipment is yet available.

TRANSMITTERS To bring the programmes to the homes of listeners and viewers, the BBC uses a large number of transmitters ranging in power from 400 kilowatts down to a few watts (*see pages 216-17, 219, and 221*). To guard against breakdowns, reserve transmitters (usually, though not always, of lower power) are provided in some cases; at other stations the transmitters are designed on the multi-unit principle that enables the service, in case of a fault in one part of the equipment, to be maintained by the remainder, with some reduction in power.

For the domestic sound services there are 58 medium- and long-wave transmitters in normal programme service at 44 transmitting stations. There are 26 installed reserve transmitters. There are also 122 transmitters at 20 v.h.f. transmitting stations (*see also pages 215 and 219*).

Twenty-three television transmitting stations are used (*see also pages 215 and 221*). Twenty-one of these have one vision and one sound transmitter for normal service, and one vision and one sound reserve transmitter. Two stations have multi-unit transmitters.

The External Services have thirty-nine high-power short-wave transmitters, distributed over four sites in the United Kingdom and at Tebrau, near Singapore. In addition some use is made of BBC long-wave and medium-wave transmitters outside their normal programme hours, a medium-wave transmitter in north-west Germany, a v.h.f. transmitter in Berlin, and a number of medium-wave and short-wave transmitters in Cyprus.

LINES The map on page 215 shows the locations of the transmitting stations and studio centres in the United Kingdom. They are linked together by a complex network

of lines rented from the Post Office, which carry the programmes from the studio centres to the appropriate transmitters and provide communication between BBC premises by telephone, and in certain cases by teleprinter. Radio links are used instead of lines for some of the many television circuits. BBC engineers co-operate with their Post Office colleagues in setting up the vision and sound circuits to the high standard demanded by the Corporation, the standards aimed at being at least equal to those laid down by the C.C.I.T.T. (International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee). Temporary circuits used for outside broadcasts are provided by the Post Office as and when required, usually for periods of only a few days at a time.

SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS

Most of the work of the Specialist Departments within the Engineering Division (the departments are listed in the organization chart on page 188), is directly connected with improving the service to the listener and viewer. It involves a continuous programme of original research and development work, the results of which among other things have extended the coverage of BBC services at home and abroad, provided improved technical facilities and given wider scope to the programme producers and increased efficiency.

The results of much of this work have been published or made available to manufacturers and have been of considerable use to other organizations. A résumé of some of the major recent activities follows.

COVERAGE OF BBC PROGRAMMES For transmitting its television service, the BBC has been allocated by the Government only the five channels in Band I (41–68 Mc/s).* Originally it was thought that a maximum of ten or eleven stations could be accommodated in this Band, and the intention was to operate the remaining stations necessary to provide national coverage on frequencies in Band III. No

* *The British 405-line television system requires a channel 5 Mc/s wide to accommodate both vision and sound transmissions.*

frequencies in Band III have, however, been allocated to the BBC. By careful planning and practical experiments it has been made possible to accommodate twenty-three transmitting stations in Band I, the sharing of the five channels being arranged so that mutual interference between these stations has been kept within at least reasonable bounds. This still leaves approximately 1,000,000 people without a satisfactory service, and the BBC plans to fill this gap by building a number of 'satellite' transmitters mostly of very low power were announced in June 1959.* These 'satellite' transmitters will be sited so as to serve as many of these people as possible without interfering unduly with the coverage of the existing stations. Some of these satellites will be used to plug holes in the existing coverage where screening by hills or the fact that some people live in deep valleys causes unsatisfactory reception. Unattended transmitting equipment, specially designed by BBC engineers and which has proved satisfactory in service at Folkestone, will be used for the satellite transmitters.

An additional difficulty is that television reception in Band I is affected at certain times, particularly in mid-winter during the years of maximum sunspot activity, by interference from police and business radio services in the U.S.A. At other times these services are not normally received at distances greater than a few miles. A serious new form of interference has appeared recently from stations using very high power for communication by the method known as 'FORWARD SCATTER'. The number of these stations is increasing and represents a very serious threat to tele-

* The first group of proposed 'satellite' transmitters will comprise:

Satellite stations carrying Television and three Sound Programmes on v.h.f.

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

Satellite stations for Television only

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

Satellites for v.h.f. Sound only (at the same sites as existing Television Stations)

Les Platons (Channel Islands), Londonderry

vision reception in Band I, particularly on Channel I which is used for BBC television in London and south-east England as well as in other parts of the country.

Substantial progress has been made in developing a v.h.f. sound broadcasting network. This service was introduced in 1955 after much research and experimental work beginning at the end of the war. BBC engineers have designed much of the equipment used at v.h.f. transmitting stations (although much of this is manufactured by commercial firms) and has also guided the radio industry in the design of receivers. Most of the v.h.f. transmitters operate without staff in attendance. This means that a great deal of automatic switching and monitoring equipment is required and this had to be designed by the BBC. Plans for improving the coverage of v.h.f. by building further low-power satellite stations were also announced in June 1959 (*see footnote on page 118*).

The planning of the use of wavebands used for television and sound broadcasting needs a careful study of propagation conditions over a variety of land and sea paths, which must extend over a period of years in order to embrace all the changing conditions likely to be experienced. The BBC has carried out this work continuously in Bands I, II, and III and has now extended it to include Bands IV and V to enable plans to be made for the future development of television services in the United Kingdom. (*See also pages 34 and 154.*) The External Services of the BBC operate round the clock and are transmitted almost on a world-wide basis. The programmes at present transmitted in these services total more than eighty-two hours per day. Many of these programmes, particularly news bulletins, are timed to run for fifteen minutes, and transmitters may leave or join at the end of any fifteen-minute programme or group of such programmes. This switching does, however, follow a regular pattern, repeating itself every twenty-four hours, which is only changed at comparatively long intervals. There is obviously therefore a need for equipment which will go on performing these regular switching operations automatically. Such equipment has been designed and constructed by BBC engineers (and is illustrated facing

page 168). It is installed in the External Services central control room at Bush House, London, and at the various transmitting stations.

A continuous programme of design and development of directional short-wave transmitting aerials is pursued by the BBC to introduce modifications which will improve reception of the broadcasts of the External Services in distant places. At the same time, BBC engineers provide aerials for new frequencies and new circuits. Part of the essential information for these purposes is provided by a regular reception-reporting service organized by the BBC in selected centres throughout the world.

LOUDSPEAKERS AND MICROPHONES In a large broadcasting organization such as the BBC, which sets a very high standard, technical facilities for checking and monitoring the quality of the programmes transmitted is of the first importance. While it may well be possible to build at great cost a loudspeaker or combination of loudspeakers, which in a specially arranged setting will be the ultimate in performance in the light of present knowledge, this is of little use to a broadcasting authority. Here the need is for some hundreds of high-quality loudspeakers, all of which must have an identical performance within normal manufacturing limits. Since nothing meeting these requirements is available commercially, the BBC has designed and produced its own loudspeaker system, including the design of a suitable cabinet. A separate design has been evolved for use in outside broadcasts where reasonable size and weight, portability, and robustness are of paramount importance.

Similarly in the microphone field it often happens that the standards of quality and other characteristics demanded by the BBC cannot be met from normal, commercially-available microphones. The BBC therefore designs microphones to meet its own special requirements, although some commercial types are also used. A ribbon microphone of highest quality designed by the BBC is now being manufactured by a commercial firm and is available to, and widely used by, other organizations. Another special type

is the lip microphone, designed to produce good quality speech when held close to the mouth, for the use of commentators in conditions of crowd noise, wind, and so on which would make the use of the usual type of microphone virtually impracticable.

CONTROL AND TESTING EQUIPMENT Bearing in mind that the BBC broadcasts a total of something like 130 hours of programmes each day, the need for standardization and simplification of equipment will be appreciated. The possibility of human error is always present, and a great deal of effort has been directed to producing automatic switching and monitoring equipment, and to the concentration of many control and switching operations—formerly spread over a large area with several human operators—into a single control panel operated by one engineer. The development of the appropriate equipment and circuits, which are very complex when finally assembled, demands much effort and development, but this is more than repaid by the resulting simplicity and reliability of operation and by the saving of skilled manpower.

This work must be undertaken by BBC engineers because the equipment must be tailored to the specific requirements of the Corporation's various services. Among the resulting products are complete transmitters which switch themselves on or off automatically (and switch in spare equipment if necessary), equipment ranging from complete transmitting stations to television studios which are controlled and operated from some remote point, automatic circuit switching and monitoring equipment which checks the technical quality of programmes and takes executive action in the event of a fault condition developing.

STUDIO DESIGN The BBC carries out much original research into the acoustics of studios and concert halls. The results of this work are applied to the design of new studios and to the modernization of existing ones.

The technical equipment used in the studios and the associated control rooms is almost entirely of BBC design and is specially engineered to provide all the facilities needed

for the production and distribution of the programmes. Continual improvement is carried out as a result of BBC research and development work to better the performance and reliability of the equipment, and to economize in space and manpower.

TELEVISION CENTRE The new Television Centre, now under construction near Shepherds Bush, in West London, is a vast project covering a thirteen-acre site; it is the first centre of its size and scope to be built in Europe for the highly specialized requirements of television. Into the design and the planning of the equipment has gone all the 'know-how' acquired by the BBC in pioneering and developing television since 1936. The first stage was completed in 1953 when the scenery block was brought into service for the preparation and storage of scenery for use in BBC television studios in the vicinity. The second large building, the restaurant block, was brought into temporary use towards the end of 1955 to provide much-needed additional space for rehearsals and for offices. When the conversion to its ultimate purpose as a restaurant is completed, it will be possible to serve 750 meals at one sitting.

The main block, which is a major unit of the development covering an area nearly twice that covered by St. Paul's Cathedral, will contain seven production studios, though initially only four are being completed, together with ancillary areas including dressing rooms, technical areas and a multi-storey central ring of workshops and offices. The walls and roofs of the seven studios have been formed and the offices are being progressively completed and occupied in advance of the general occupation of the offices and some technical areas in mid-1960.

TRANSATLANTIC PICTURES News films are now transmitted across the Atlantic over the transatlantic telephone cable by motion picture facsimile equipment devised by the BBC Engineering Division. It was first used on 18 June 1959 to carry pictures of the departure of Her Majesty The Queen from London Airport into the homes of viewers in Canada and the U.S.A. These pictures were shown approximately

2½ hours after the event, which is several hours sooner than would have been possible had the film been flown across the Atlantic. In Britain, pictures of Her Majesty's arrival at St. John's, Newfoundland, in the early evening (British Time) were included in the BBC's 10 p.m. Television News; these pictures were also seen by viewers in France over the Eurovision link.

The transatlantic cable was provided for telephone communication between Europe and America and is not, of course, capable of carrying live television programmes, although it is regularly used for sound broadcasts. In order to transmit short films over the cable, the BBC system slows down the speed of transmission to bring it within the capacity of the cable, and speeds the process up again at the receiving end. Each frame of the film is scanned in eight seconds (as compared with about ten minutes required for transmitting a still photograph by previous methods of facsimile transmission). Only alternate frames in the film are scanned and half a minute of film can be transmitted in less than fifty minutes.

In this new development, the BBC Engineering Division worked in close association with BBC Television News and with the authorities responsible for the transatlantic cables.

COLOUR TELEVISION The BBC has investigated in detail the possibility of transmitting colour television pictures in the existing wavebands used for television (Bands I and III). The particular system investigated, which was developed from the N.T.S.C. system used in the U.S.A. and adapted to the British television standards, would make it possible to transmit within the existing channels. Furthermore, the colour pictures would be receivable in black and white on existing television sets, i.e. the system would be compatible. Following some years of development work in its laboratories, the BBC transmitted colour signals from its London television station from October 1955 until April 1958. A specially-equipped colour control room and studio were set up for the purpose at Alexandra Palace, in London, and the transmissions included 'live' studio material, colour

films and slides. The main investigation is now complete and a report has been made to the Television Advisory Committee (a committee set up by the Postmaster General to advise him on the development of sound and television broadcasting on frequencies above 30 Mc/s). The results of much of this work have also been published as a *BBC Engineering Monograph*.*

The BBC is maintaining a limited schedule of colour transmissions to assist the radio industry to study problems in the design of colour receivers.

STEREOPHONIC BROADCASTING The BBC has carried out a number of experiments in stereophonic broadcasting (including some pre-war) and since October 1958 has transmitted regular experimental stereophonic programmes on alternate Saturday mornings. The method used in the latter 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 v.h.f. 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 commercial receivers. Anyone listening, with a single receiver, to one side of a stereophonic transmission would not hear the programme satisfactorily.

The BBC's aim is therefore to develop a system of broadcasting stereophonic programmes from a single v.h.f. transmitter in such a way that monophonic listening is not impaired, and so that listeners already equipped with stereophonic apparatus for the reproduction of gramophone records or tape recordings can enjoy the stereophonic programmes simply by an addition to a normal v.h.f. receiver.

* The results of much of the research and development work carried out by BBC engineers is published in the form of papers read before the learned societies, articles contributed to technical magazines and in a series of *BBC Engineering Monographs*, each of which deals with a particular technical subject in the field of sound and television broadcasting. Efforts are made to explain striking new developments to the general public through the lay press by means of the BBC's own publications, and at exhibitions.

At the present time, alternative methods of achieving this are being investigated.

ENGINEERING RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING Engineering recruitment and training form a most important part of the BBC's activities. There are inevitably some losses of fully-trained staff to other organizations as well as normal retirements to be made good, and the continuing development of the BBC's sound and television services accentuates the need for additional staff.

The recruitment of fully-trained engineers is difficult in the face of intense competition. Considerable effort has, therefore, been devoted to recruiting boys from the sixth forms of schools at about age eighteen who have studied up to G.C.E. Advanced Level in Mathematics and Physics. This method is likely in future to produce the bulk of the BBC's intake of Probationary Technical Assistants and Operators.

A scheme has been introduced to provide a Sandwich Course for selected eighteen-year-olds leading to Higher National Diploma and then to Graduate Membership of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. This is additional to the long established scheme for the training of Graduate Apprentices.

The BBC has its own Engineering Training Department which now has residential accommodation for 240 students. Seventeen different types of training courses are now given, ranging from the basic courses for new recruits in the Probationary Technical Assistant and Operator grades to specialized refresher courses and conversion courses for established engineers. Courses, followed by an examination, are also held for staff wishing to qualify for transfer from the Technical Assistant to Engineer Grades.

SUPPORTING SERVICES

PROGRAMME CONTRACTS

Many of the personalities in both sound and television broadcasting who are well known to listeners and viewers are not on the staff of the Corporation. They are employed on contracts, either for single performances or contributions or on contracts covering a longer period of service. The Director of Administration is concerned with negotiations and dealings with the Unions and Associations looking after the interests of artists, writers, and performers who contribute to the programmes of the BBC.

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

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

Contractual matters relating to the engagement, terms, and conditions of service of artists engaged by the BBC on a regular salaried basis, such as the BBC's numerous standing orchestras, the BBC Singers, the BBC Chorus, and the BBC Drama and Schools Repertory Companies, whose conditions of service are related to correspond-

ing professional conditions for employment outside the BBC, are also handled by the Head of Programme Contracts and the staff in the direction sections of the department.

Agreements with Official Bodies

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

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

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

The Head of Programme Contracts also acts in conjunction with the Head of Music Programmes (Sound) in representing the BBC in the Orchestral Employers'

Association and the Visiting Orchestras' Consultative Association.

Engagement of Broadcasters

The Department includes four BOOKING SECTIONS (Talks, Music, Drama, and Variety), each under the control of a manager who negotiates fees and issues contracts to speakers and artists whose services are desired by producers and other programme officials. They maintain close contact with performers, agents, and managements in the professional spheres with which they are concerned 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 the Programme Contracts Department but now attached to the Television Service (*see also pages 137-8*).

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

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

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

The BBC is keenly conscious of its position as a leading employer of artists and speakers, many of whom rely largely or wholly upon broadcasting for their livelihood, and the Corporation, therefore, takes all possible steps to ensure that performers receive fair remuneration. The Corporation takes into account the professional status of each individual; the nature of the engagement, e.g. the length and prominence of the role in a play, or the degree of research

or other preparatory work involved in preparing a talk; the value and importance of the individual to broadcasting (which may differ from his value in other fields of work); the time involved by the engagement, and any other relevant factors. In television there are the additional demands represented by the visual aspect of the medium and the period of time involved by the engagement. Plays and studio opera productions may require several weeks' intensive rehearsal and, in many cases, the 'shooting' of filmed scenes as well for insertion into a normal production. For certain types of performers in television, rehearsals prior to the day of performance are covered by a standard rate negotiated with the appropriate union. There is therefore no arbitrary BBC assessment of the fees to be paid for the wide range of work offered to performers in sound broadcasting and television. The BBC attaches appropriate weight to the factors indicated above and recognizes the right of performers similarly to take them into account in discussing the fees acceptable to them. The various booking managers and their senior staffs and the corresponding regional officials require to be expert in the professional fields with which they deal. They must keep abreast of developments in the branches of the entertainment world with which they are concerned, with the achievements and progress of the principal professional artists, and also be thoroughly acquainted with the agreements which the BBC has made with artists' unions and similar representative bodies. The BBC takes all care to ensure that its agreements are scrupulously carried out and to rectify 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.

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

COPYRIGHT

The primary function of the Copyright Department is to ensure that copyright material required for broadcasting in sound radio and television, and for the BBC's Transcription Service, is available, and that the necessary permission has been obtained from copyright owners and the appropriate fees arranged before performances are given. This sometimes presents difficulties when the author has assigned his rights to a third party. The department deals with copyright matters concerning music, stage plays, opera, musical plays, books, short stories, poems, or anything written specially for broadcasting.

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

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

International copyright problems are discussed within the European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is a member (*see pages 110-11*).

Copyright Act 1956

The Copyright Act, 1956, which came into force on 1 June 1957, is a comprehensive measure bringing the whole law of copyright up to date and replacing the Act of 1911, which was out of date in many respects (e.g. it contained no reference to broadcasting). The 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.

CENTRAL PROGRAMME OPERATIONS

The main responsibility of CENTRAL PROGRAMME OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT is to satisfy the day-to-day studio and recording demands of the programme producing departments, acting as the link between the producer on the one hand and

the engineers, who operate and maintain the equipment, on the other.

To meet these needs the department is organized in three main sections:

STUDIO OPERATIONS, BOOKINGS AND CURRENT RECORDINGS, PERMANENT RECORDINGS (ARCHIVES).

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

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

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

The CENTRAL BOOKINGS SECTION handles bookings both for studios and recording. Over forty studios, varying from one designed to hold a Symphony Orchestra with an audience to small studios suitable for intimate talks, are allocated by Bookings Section to the various programme departments for rehearsal, recording, or transmission. The section also allocates the numerous technical requirements for recording, tape editing, and reproduction, and its responsibilities vary from making arrangements for a piano to be tuned to

ensuring that recording arrangements are properly booked for a Royal occasion.

Approximately 14,000 tapes and 12,000 disks for current use are stored in the CURRENT LIBRARY. To ensure the regular flow of tape, current recordings are normally kept only for two months, after which they are returned for erasure and re-use.

It is the function of the RECORDED PROGRAMMES PERMANENT LIBRARY to ensure that current recordings considered to have permanent value are preserved. It has for the last twenty-five years been building up a collection of non-commercial recordings of both historical interest and practical value for all branches of broadcasting—now numbering some 27,000 items. In recent years most of the additions have been in the form of LP disks (each containing from thirty to forty minutes playing time) and the present annual intake of material is approximately twenty thousand minutes, with an additional six hundred minutes added yearly to the specialized Sound Effects Library which is available to Studio Managers for use in dramatic and feature productions.

Some of the Library staff are engaged on the selection of items to be preserved from current recordings of BBC broadcasts or from recordings received from foreign broadcasting organizations and other outside sources. During 1958 they dealt, among other things, with such varied material as: the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, the State Opening of Parliament, the Pope's Funeral, and the Election and Coronation of the new Pope, events in France and in Cyprus, twenty hours of personal reminiscences of Mahatma Gandhi recorded in India, reminiscences of early aviation, highlights of the year's sporting events, the inaugural flight of Comet IV, the exploit of the *Nautilus*, broadcast performances by Dennis Brain, traditional Gaelic psalm-singing, an interview with James Thurber, and performances by the winners of the 'Woman's Hour' Talking Budgerigar Contest.

The use by BBC producers of this wide range of material to be found in the Library is made possible by the compilation of a detailed catalogue and index, the specialized work of one section of the Library staff.

During 1958 approximately 30,000 recordings were issued from the main Library for use in BBC programmes in the domestic, external, and television services, and nearly 49,000 were issued from the Effects Library.

Working closely with the Library is a small PRODUCTION UNIT whose main responsibility is to produce programmes based on Library recordings. Just under 250 programmes were supplied by this unit during 1958 to Home Service and Light Programme.

TELEVISION PROGRAMME SERVICING DEPARTMENTS

Five Programme Servicing Departments combine to assist the television producer in the mounting of his programme. These departments are:

DESIGN AND SUPPLY, PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT, MAKE-UP AND WARDROBE, FILMS, and BOOKINGS. (Bookings alone has a direct counterpart in sound radio.)

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

Not only must scenery be good to look at, but it must be easy to handle, since it has to be set and broken down at speed. A considerable amount of stock scenery is made up from fibre-glass, which is light and durable.

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

A second department, **PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT**, handles the scenery and properties to and from the studio and assembles them there in accordance with the appropriate ground plans and elevations. They have to work the scenery and properties during the show, care for live-stock, protect valuables of all sorts, and they must also know about safety regulations and fire risks. Scene staff often have to work at high speed in order to move scenery and properties in and out of the studio for successive shows.

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

MAKE-UP and **WARDROBE DEPARTMENT** works in two sections, which are closely linked together.

Costume requirements are met by the **WARDROBE SECTION** for each television production, whether it be Drama, Light Entertainment, Children's, Music, or any other type of programme. Costumes are either hired from the costumiers, or taken from the department's own stock, which frequently means adapting and re-adapting the existing clothes. On occasions the wardrobe supervisors design specially, and these costumes are then made under their supervision. Research for accuracy of costume detail and the fitting of artists are some of the detailed tasks that go on behind the scenes before the final result appears on the screen.

The problems of **MAKE-UP** are by no means confined, as many suppose, to getting complexions and facial contours right for the television camera. There are character parts to be made up, and there must be a thorough knowledge of hair styles, past and present, and of wig-making. Wardrobe and make-up supervisors, dressers and make-up assistants can play an important part, too, in keeping an artist happy and confident in the anxious moments before transmission time.

FILM DEPARTMENT In the past year more than 1,500 programmes in the Television Service included sequences on film, and some fifty programmes were made entirely on film. The technical production of film sequences and films, which included the documentary on the National Health Service 'On Call to a Nation', the art films 'A Sculptor's Landscape' and 'Reg Butler', the series of seven programmes on the development of the Commonwealth 'The Inheritors', and the series of three programmes 'The Glory that was Greece', is the responsibility of Film Department.

The biggest contribution made in film remains that of the regular 'magazine' programme. Camera teams working for 'Panorama' carried out assignments in a score of countries, from Iran to Venezuela and from Uganda to Iceland. Twice in the year a film crew made a round-the-world tour for 'Tonight', and film coverage of sport took the department's staff to Sweden and to Latin America. Some of the most imaginative items in 'Monitor'—the 'essay' on child art, the 'profile' of Georges Simenon, and the account of the work of the Comédie Française—were on film. At the same time there is the regular coverage of sport including three football matches every Saturday afternoon in the season.

The work of the department's camera, editing, and recording staff is augmented by a **FILM LIBRARY** filling eighty-five vaults, from which the Television Service derives each week some forty minutes of programme time as well as three and a half hours of complete films and telerecorded programmes. This Library contains what is almost certainly the most valuable film record of the past decade to be found anywhere in Europe.

The **TELERECORDING SECTION** of the Film Department also had a year of expansion, handling some 1,300 programmes of which 600 were re-transmitted; the most important of these was perhaps the reduction of the five-hour-long Papal Ceremonies in Rome to twenty-five minutes of screen time on the same evening, and the edited version of the State Opening of Parliament, also transmitted on the same day.

The Film Department's technical resources were also



Every week over 10,000 articles of furniture and ornaments are sent by Design and Supply Department into the studios. When 'dressing' a set, a designer may have to provide as many as 1,500 individual items of a specialized nature. Recently this department has supplied—among thousands of other items—a forty-foot monster, a submarine, a 250-lb. bomb, a house-trained camel, and a pocket-watch, two feet in diameter.



Three-legged Martian creatures; the problem called for investigation by Professor Quatermass (André Morell), in the successful television serial, 'Quatermass and the Pit', and for ingenuity by the BBC design and special effects experts. Here, Professor Quatermass and Colonel Breen (Anthony Bushell), inside the long-buried space-ship, open a sealed compartment.



extended to meet the increasing need for greater portability and faster working, especially overseas. This took the form of lighter 16-mm. picture-and-sound equipment which was successfully used on 'The Inheritors', on many topical interviews (e.g. with President Nasser in Cairo), on the 'Tonight' world tours, on 'Zoo Quest in Paraguay', and in the field of sport. In 1958 the Corporation's film studios at Ealing were equipped with six new viewing theatres which are the most up-to-date television film review theatres in Europe.

Films made by the BBC Television Service were increasingly successful at international film festivals. 'Onion Johnnie' won the 1958 award for the best television film at Vancouver (and 'Soho Story' for the best documentary in The Vancouver Festival, 1959); 'A Sculptor's Landscape' received an award at Bergamo for the best art film made for television, and was also runner-up in the Grand Prix at the same festival (and 'Ezra Pound' from 'Monitor' was awarded the Diplome Speciale in the 1959 Festival); 'Black on White' was a prize-winner at Karachi, and 'On the Threshold' won a bronze medal at Brussels; other films were shown at Edinburgh (where 'The Innocent Eye' won a diploma of merit in 1959), Venice, Melbourne, Mannheim, and Wiesbaden.

In addition to servicing other departments of the Television Service, the Film Department as such continued to make its own films, the most successful of which in the past year were the six films in the series 'Living with Danger' and the inter-regional documentary series 'Second Enquiry', produced by the Regional Film Units. Its Children's Film Section was responsible for a weekly newsreel, and also made several short documentary films for children.

TELEVISION BOOKING DEPARTMENT is responsible for assessing and negotiating the fees of all artists, speakers, and musicians who appear on the screen. This work involves contact with a very wide variety of artists and agents throughout the world. Television engagements are longer and more varied than those on sound radio, and the visual requirements of the medium involve considerable casting problems

which require a thorough knowledge and experience of every facet of the entertainment business. Particular care is necessary in carrying out the provisions of the agreements with the various artists' and musicians' unions as these are constantly under review. Television Booking Department is now handling about 30,000 contracts a year, twice as many as four years ago. (*See also Programme Contracts page 128*).

REFERENCE LIBRARY

The Library, maintained for staff in connexion with their official duties, serves as a research department, information bureau, and lending library. Its stock of 75,000 books and pamphlets is divided between the central library at Broadcasting House in London and three branch libraries, and is augmented by loans from public libraries, subscription libraries, and many specialized collections. A wide selection of newspapers and periodicals in all languages is taken and circulated; all the BBC's own publications find a permanent home on the library's shelves. At the Television Centre the branch library's collection of illustrations amounts to 350,000. This branch is one of the most highly specialized, its aim being to provide accurate documentation in combined pictorial and printed form of any place, person, or event in the history of the world. The External Services branch library has, in addition to its general collection of reference books, specialized stock relating to the countries served by the European and Overseas broadcasts. At the Monitoring Service centre the bookstock's accent is on politics and biography as a background to the news received there from other countries. All branches are in close touch with the central library and with one another, so that material and information can be co-ordinated.

NEWS INFORMATION

The primary function of News Information is to check facts and to provide background information for BBC news and current affairs programmes. Home news, television News, and the External Services, which work from different centres in the London area, are each served by separate News Information units at these three centres. A central cuttings unit serves the Corporation as a whole, and a small research unit is mainly engaged in providing background data papers for producers and script-writers. Each unit has its own library of newspaper cuttings and Government publications built up to meet its specialized needs, while at the Television News unit there is a large collection of photographs. All material is classified and filed for quick and easy reference. News Information is responsible for the indexing and filing of all home sound and television news bulletins.

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 1,000 people are employed as interviewers on an intermittent part-time basis.

The end-product of the survey is called the DAILY AUDIENCE BAROMETER and is the BBC's equivalent of the box office. It lists every programme and against each are figures indicating nationally and region by region the proportions found to have listened or viewed as the case may be. Its value lies not merely in the information it gives about individual broadcasts but also in providing a basis for the study of audience trends. A daily coloured Chart is

also prepared illustrating the size of audiences to all television 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 both 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 of policy to an exhaustive study of one type of output. A variety of methods have therefore to be used. Sometimes there must be extensive interviews with particular kinds of people, such as in the past year, women in homes with television, or people living in the Western Highlands. Sometimes a sample of people will be

sent questionnaires and asked to complete them at their leisure, as happened in a recent inquiry on farming programmes which involved the circularization of farmers known to have television sets. Sometimes people will be asked to come to Broadcasting House to take part in research and discussion around the table—a particularly useful method for what are called pre-broadcast studies. These are attempts to provide a producer with knowledge of what his potential audience knows or thinks about the subject with which the programme is to deal. And this same method is also valuable when a study is required of the ‘effects’ produced by a broadcast, or series of broadcasts, particularly when, as in the television series ‘Your Life in their Hands’, the object is both to inform and to reassure. Finally, since Audience Research has to devise its own methods or adapt other methods to its purpose, much time and effort has to be spent upon ‘research into research’.

Audiences for Sound Radio and Television 1958–9

The growth of the television public continued at a slightly greater rate in 1958 than in the previous year. The increase over the twelve months in the number of people with television sets in their homes was about 3,500,000, bringing the total to nearly 26,000,000 adults in the first quarter of 1959. As a natural consequence, there was a decline of similar proportions in the ‘sound only’ public (people with sound receivers but no television), bringing down their number to just over 11,000,000. Among viewers, the proportion who could receive ITV as well as BBC television rose to four out of five.

Television Audiences

During the course of 1958 the number of adults who viewed BBC television in the evenings increased by nearly 1,000,000 so that on each day of the first quarter of 1959 it reached an estimated average of 15,300,000. The comparable

figure for ITV was 13,300,000. These figures take no account of the length of time spent in viewing, and do not of course refer to two entirely different sets of people: many—over 6,000,000 in fact—will have seen something of both services on an average day.

Most viewing is done in the evening, and during January to March 1959 the average viewer spent some twelve hours a week after 6 p.m. in front of his set. Those who had a choice of BBC or ITV on the average viewed very slightly more than the rest, about five minutes more per evening.

Among BBC television programmes in January–March 1959, ‘This is your Life’ was attracting one of the largest audiences, over 10,000,000. The familiar ‘What’s my Line?’ maintained its attraction, its audiences averaging nearly 9,000,000. Other series viewed by large audiences were: Saturday evenings’ light entertainment shows, ‘Sunday Night Theatre’, ‘Hancock’s Half-hour’, and ‘Dixon of Dock Green’, all of which drew some 8,000,000 viewers. The early evening magazine programme ‘Tonight’ still kept its last year’s audience of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 viewers on the average night. The weekly ‘Sportsview’ had an audience of about the same size. Among thriller series, perhaps most interest was aroused by ‘Quatermass and the Pit’, the six programmes of which averaged some 9,500,000, with a peak figure of 11,000,000 for the last episode.

The Queen’s Christmas Day Message in 1958, as in the previous year, was carried by both BBC and ITV. Its audience is estimated to have been over 20,000,000 adults, which is the biggest for any programme since the Coronation.

Sound Radio Audiences

Daytime listening is not subject to the same degree of competition from television as is evening listening. The average daytime (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.) audience in early 1959, 2,950,000, fell below that of the year before by only about 100,000, whereas the average evening listening figure, 3,050,000, was less than that of the previous year by 850,000. This drop

was due to the shrinkage in the number of people who had radio but no television sets.

The number of adults who, in the course of a whole day, heard anything on the BBC was of course much larger. The average in January–March 1959 was 20,700,000, compared with 22,400,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1958. The average duration of evening listening to the radio (between 6 and 11 p.m.) by the ‘sound only public’ amounted to about one hour a day. But for viewers, evening listening averaged only just under one hour per week. Nevertheless, as the number of viewers continues to increase, their contribution to the total amount of listening will also increase.

The largest audience during 1958 for any evening radio programme, estimated at nearly 9,000,000 adults, listened to the commentary on the Heavyweight Boxing Contest between Brian London and Willie Pastrano. But this figure was greatly exceeded by the Sunday mid-day broadcasts in the Light Programme, which are almost free from television competition. ‘Two-way Family Favourites’, the main programme at this time, averaged nearly 13,000,000 during the first quarter of 1959. The light entertainment shows which followed it were frequently heard by 6,000,000 to 8,000,000. Other radio programmes drawing substantial audiences in early 1959 were *The Archers*, averaging nearly 6,000,000, and ‘Have a Go’ and ‘Any Questions?’, each usually listened to by nearly 4,000,000 on their first broadcasts, with considerable additional audiences for their repeats. Mrs. Dale continued to interest some 5,000,000 listeners to her daily Diary, about half of them hearing the afternoon programme, the rest the repeat the following morning. The 8 a.m. News still commands the largest audience of any Home Service bulletin—about 5,250,000. And the whole of the early morning period from 7 to 9 a.m. on weekdays draws a total average listening figure of nearly 3,000,000 adults.

PUBLICATIONS

The main task of BBC Publications is to publish and provide the journals which give advance information about programmes for readers at home and overseas. In addition, a wide range of books, booklets, pamphlets and leaflets are produced to illustrate and to amplify broadcasts and provide background information about the Corporation and its activities. The material published ranges over the whole field of radio and television, including the technical side.

Radio Times is published every Friday, price 4d, and has a weekly circulation of nearly 8,000,000 copies. It is published in seven editions, giving readers details of their own individual regional variations of the home sound and television services, together with briefer details of what every other region is broadcasting. From August 1959 *Junior Radio Times*, a pull-out feature for young readers, has appeared every week in *Radio Times*. A coloured title heading was introduced on the cover from March 1959 onwards, in black and yellow—the traditional colours of BBC Publications.

The Listener includes week by week a selection of talks and articles chosen from the wide range of interests covered in both sound and television. It provides a unique record of what the experts said about many subjects, together with authoritative contributions, book reviews, new verse, and independent criticism of BBC programmes. The average weekly sale of over 100,000 copies covers a world-wide distribution wherever English is spoken and understood.

Listeners to the BBC's overseas services on short wave throughout the world are given advance programme information in the air mail edition of *London Calling*; many thousand copies of the programme bulletins *London Calling Europe* and *Hier Spricht London* go to listeners in Europe.

The school broadcasting service is supplemented by a series of illustrated pamphlets on many subjects; over 8,000,000 copies are distributed each year.

Among the many other publications one deserves special

mention, if only to show the latent strength of sound broadcasting. To celebrate the 2,000th episode of the radio serial, *The Archers*, a souvenir issue of a fictitious local newspaper—*The Borchester Echo*—was produced. It sold over a million copies. A special Christmas Edition of *The Borchester Echo* was arranged for December 1959.

The Radio Times Hulton Picture Library, which was acquired in 1958, moved into its permanent new home in Marylebone High Street, London W.1, in April 1959. The Library contains a total of 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, books, and maps, and is probably the largest of its kind in the world. It covers a wide range of historical subjects, of personalities and peoples, arts, science, and every aspect of life at home and abroad. Research is carried out by the trained staff. All pictures may be borrowed for reproduction in publications and films and for general trade use. An illustrated brochure and a list of fees may be obtained from the Librarian.

PUBLICITY

The work of the Publicity Department arises directly from public interest in the BBC. The press reflects this interest, and it is the object of the Publicity Department to help the press to meet the demand for full information about the affairs of the BBC.

Inquiries from journalists are dealt with by the Press Offices, where radio and television correspondents call regularly in person or on the telephone.

MAIN PRESS OFFICE: 12 CAVENDISH PLACE, W.1 (near Broadcasting House.)
Langham 4468, 9 a.m. to midnight.

TELEVISION PRESS OFFICE: TELEVISION CENTRE, WOOD LANE, W.12,
Shepherds Bush 8030, 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Television Studios, Lime
Grove, W.12, 5.30 p.m. to end of transmission.

Press and Publicity Officers of the External Services maintain personal contact with resident correspondents of the overseas press and help visiting journalists. They also

distribute abroad, in more than twenty languages, information on all aspects of the BBC and its programme.

EXTERNAL SERVICES PRESS OFFICES: 2 SURREY STREET, W.C.2 (near Bush House), *Covent Garden 3456*.

The Publicity Department also serves newspapers, journals, and publications generally with photographs. It makes available to the press, at home and overseas, more than 100,000 photographs a year.

The department organizes BBC displays at exhibitions at home and overseas; arranges lectures and prepares the annual handbook. The department exercises editorial responsibility for many of the books, pamphlets, and brochures produced by the Corporation.

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

Writing to the BBC

The BBC's postbag of correspondence from viewers and listeners is a heavy one, amounting to 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 (*see page 153*).

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.I., 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 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 and reasonable expenses are paid (*see also page 60*).

Written applications should be made to the CHORUS MASTER, LESLIE WOODGATE, BBC, LONDON, W.I.

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.I.

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.I.

Outlines of suggestions for light entertainment programmes together with indication of treatment and dialogue should be sent to:

SCRIPT EDITOR, BBC, AEOLIAN HALL, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.I.

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.I.

All television scripts should be submitted to:

SCRIPT SUPERVISOR, BBC, TELEVISION CENTRE, WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12,
who will ensure that they are seen by the relevant department.

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

Music scores for sound radio should be addressed to:

MUSIC PROGRAMME ORGANIZER, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, W.1.

Tickets for BBC Shows

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

Applicants should indicate the type of performance they wish to see, giving perhaps two alternatives, **and enclose a stamped addressed envelope**. Applications will not be acknowledged, but tickets will be sent a week before the date of the performance.

Owing to the variation from week to week in the number and nature of the programmes, it is not possible to guarantee that tickets can be sent for any particular show, but the Ticket Unit will do its best to send applicants tickets for the type of show for which they apply. These are categorized as follows:

- (a) Sound radio: Light Entertainment, 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. No facilities are available for the general public. 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.

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. 1958

	Success- ful	Unsuc- cessful	Not Known
SOS messages broadcast from London	104	55	67
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	50	59	29
Total number broadcast: 364	154	114	96
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	179	188	
Regions	76	165	
Total number broadcast: 608	255	353	
Police messages for lost drugs and special messages:			
London	5	3	
Regions	5	15	
Total number broadcast: 28	10	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 7.30 p.m. on the first Sunday in the month. The BBC has expert guidance and advice in selecting appeals from the United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee (*see pages 176-7*) 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.

The total response to Week's Good Cause appeals in the Home Service in 1958 was £216,542, while a further £29,204 was contributed to the television appeals, which in 1958 were broadcast on a quarterly basis with an extra appeal for 'Children in Need of Help' by Terry Hall, in the Children's Television programme.

There is an annual Christmas Day appeal for the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, which, in 1958, was broadcast in the Home Service and Light Programme, and was given by Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, resulting in a total of £28,353.

Special appeals of outstanding topical or national interest are sometimes broadcast on a week-day in either the sound or television programme; in 1958 the Oxford Historic Buildings Appeal Fund was the subject of an appeal in both the Home Service and the Television Service.

Gramophone Record Requests

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

The General Overseas Service broadcasts 'Forces Favourites' which is a popular link with home for service men and women wherever they may be stationed. 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, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2

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

HOW TO GET THE BEST RECEPTION

Sound Radio

The BBC's sound radio programmes are broadcast on one frequency in the long-wave band and twelve in the medium-wave band. A total of fifty-eight transmitters is used, 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-wave band 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 above programmes in what is known as the v.h.f. 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 important advantage of the v.h.f. transmitting service is that it gives listeners the opportunity of hearing the programmes with a much better standard of technical quality.

A total of twenty v.h.f. transmitting stations is already in operation, most of them equipped with three transmitters, and covering over ninety-six 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 page 219.

To avoid disappointment, listeners to the v.h.f. service are advised to use a suitable aerial. Aerials for v.h.f. 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 v.h.f. receivers have an aerial inside the cabinet, but, except in the most favourable circumstances, this simple aerial does not enable the full benefits of the v.h.f. 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 some ninety-eight per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Good reception is obtainable without difficulty by the vast majority, but problems do arise, 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 entirely, but here again the local dealer should be able to give expert advice and help.

LOCAL INTERFERENCE

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



The scenic artists are already at work in the new Television Centre. In this studio, which is 65 feet high, 78 feet long, and 30 feet wide, backcloths are painted on six frames on a platform 25 feet above floor level; the backcloths are raised by electrical control.

Mr. John Piper, the artist, at work on the 26 feet by 16 feet mosaic mural commissioned for the BBC Television Centre. An abstract design in brilliant colours, it will be placed in the Entrance Hall.





The BBC Television Centre will be officially opened in mid-1960. The aerial view of the building gives an impression of the layout.

The extension to Broadcasting House, designed to house between 800 and 1,000 staff, as well as the main control room, talks studios and other technical areas, is nearing completion. The architect's perspective shows the main elevation to Portland Place.

John McCaen



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

When the listener or viewer has taken all reasonable steps, and interference is still spoiling his reception, he can enlist the aid of the Post Office Radio Interference Service by completing the form attached to a pamphlet (*Good 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; a Convention was held at Atlantic City in 1947 and the most recent 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 Atlantic City additional wavebands were allocated for television and sound broadcasting. These wavebands differ slightly in different

* Three leaflets, *The Listener's Aerial*, *V.h.f. Aerials*, and *The Viewer's Aerial* are available free on request from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, London, W1.

regions of the world, and in some instances are shared with other services; they were reviewed at the Geneva Convention but the results are not yet published. 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	v.h.f. 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; 5 channels are used by ITA.
Band IV	470-585	Television. For future developments.
Band V	610-960	Television. For future developments.

Band III is already widely used for television in Europe, the U.S.A., and elsewhere. Bands IV and V are being developed in the U.S.A.; in the United Kingdom the engineering problems involved are continuing to be investigated by the BBC.

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

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

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

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 BBC's studios and outside broadcasting points on the one hand and its transmitting stations on the other—the BBC relies on the co-operation of the Post Office, which provides suitable circuits for the purpose in hand and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

The 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 BBC is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. But this is not the whole of the Licence. There are also important clauses relating to finance and others relating to programmes.

Finance

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

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

* *Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pages 242-65.*

(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 195-212.)

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

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

The Powers of the Government

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

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

It will be seen that this clause gives the Government of the day an absolute formal power of veto over BBC pro-

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

Early Constitutional History

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

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

The BBC's policy during those years was based on a conviction, not universally shared, that broadcasting, then in its infancy, held great potentialities. It was seen as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. The motive was that of public service, and stress was laid on high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company established a policy of absolute impartiality in broadcasting talks and speeches. On the basis of its record and rapid progress, the Company was constantly seeking a greater measure of independence in dealing with news, events, and opinion, as to which broadcasting was at the beginning subject to many restrictions.

It was on the basis of approval of what had been done and of a recognition of the further possibilities, that Lord

Crawford's Committee of 1925, who had been appointed by the Government to advise on future management and control, recommended that the broadcasting service should be conducted in the future by a public corporation 'acting as trustee for the national interest'. They suggested that the prestige and status of this proposed body should be freely acknowledged and its sense of responsibility emphasized, and that, although Parliament must retain the right of ultimate control and the Postmaster General must be the Parliamentary spokesman on broad questions of policy, the Governors should be invested with the maximum of freedom which Parliament was prepared to concede.

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

Parliamentary Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Treatment of Controversial Matters

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

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

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

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.'

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

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 had been placed by the Government upon the nature of the Corporation's programme output. Two of these remain in force at the present time and the other has been revoked.

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

Anticipation of Parliamentary Debates

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

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

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

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

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

Party Political Broadcasts in Wales

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

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

Positive Obligations

The constitutional independence of the BBC in programme matters has been examined above from the point of view of what it may *not* do. 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.

Independence of the BBC

Subject to the requirements flowing from the Charter, as described above, the Governors of the BBC have undivided

responsibility for the conduct of the programmes. They have, to guide them, the words used in the preamble to the Royal Charter, where note is taken of the

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

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

The Charters of the BBC

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

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

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

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

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

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

The National Broadcasting Councils

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

By constitution, the two Councils are intimately associated with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that the Chairman of the Scottish Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Scotland and, similarly, the Chairman of the Welsh Council is the BBC's National Governor for Wales (*see page 166*).

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 172 and 173*). 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 173*).

The National Broadcasting Councils

THE BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND

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

THE BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR WALES

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mrs. D. B. Jones Mr. David T. Llewellyn
Alderman Gwynfor Evans, LL.B.	Alderman E. Kinsey Morgan
Alderman Llewellyn Heycock, C.B.E.	Mr. Huw Morris-Jones Mr. Cliff Prothero Mr. T. Haydn Thomas

BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENT

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

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

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

be impartial, but provision is made for the Opposition to seek permission to reply to a Ministerial broadcast if the Opposition consider it to have been controversial.

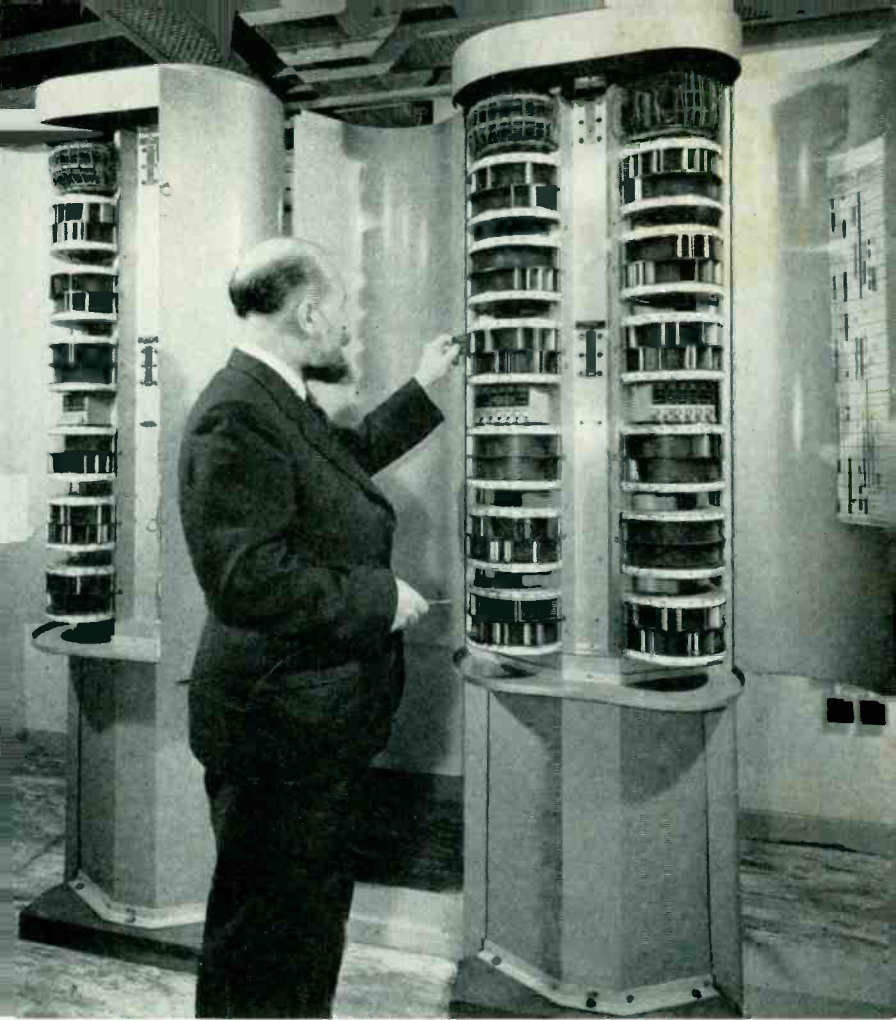
The agreement also provides for controversial broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of sound and television broadcasting periods is allocated for this purpose in consultation with the main parties. These are known as **Party Political Broadcasts**. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are arranged in two series, one in sound radio only and one in television. The current series of Party Political broadcasts cover the period from 1 July 1959 to 30 June 1960, the individual broadcasts being allocated as follows:

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

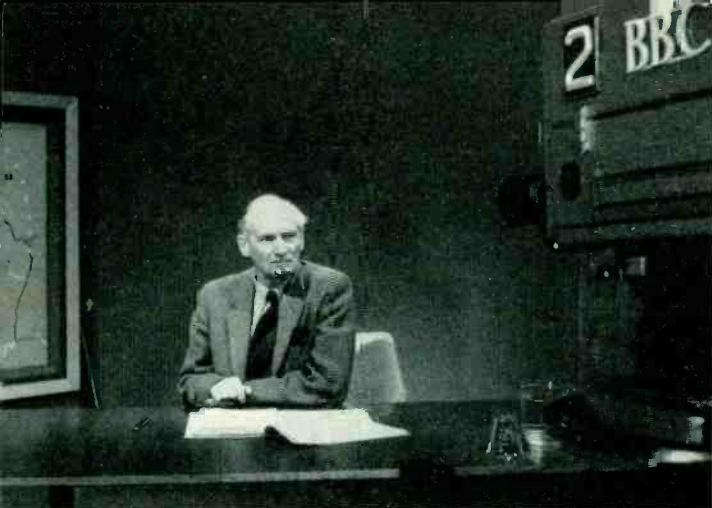
There are occasions when the BBC itself wishes to invite a member of the Government or Opposition to broadcast. For many years past, the BBC has invited the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in Budget week. Latterly, these Budget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

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

The arrangements for broadcasting during a **General Election** are agreed beforehand with the main parties.



Designed and built by BBC engineers, the Automatic Programme Switching Unit at Bush House carries out complicated programme changes for the External Services every quarter of an hour, day and night, entirely unattended for months on end. It handles automatically the distribution of seventeen or more programme sources simultaneously to transmitters which are sending out the BBC broadcasts in forty languages throughout the world.



Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein in the BBC's Bristol studio where his programmes 'Command in Battle' were televised.

A feature of the 'Face to Face' series, in which famous personalities answer John Freeman's straightforward questions about themselves, are the drawings of the subject by Felix Topolski. Here Topolski is at work on a study of Lord Birkett.



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:

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)

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)

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.

This procedure was followed for the General Election of October 1959 and time was allocated to the three main Parties as shown above. No other party nominated the requisite number of candidates (50) to qualify for a Party Election broadcast.

During this 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.

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.

(See also pages 162-3.)

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.

ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

The BBC has always been empowered under the Charter to appoint 'persons or committees' for the purpose of advising the Corporation, and this power has been amply used. Advice has thus been regularly available to the BBC on religious broadcasting, charitable appeals, music, agriculture, and school broadcasting. There are councils or committees covering these fields and their advice has been of great value.

In 1934 the BBC appointed a **General Advisory Council** of distinguished and representative membership; this Council has been maintained ever since, apart from a break during the war years. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became a statutory requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility for nominating panels to select the members of the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 165-6*).

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.

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.
Mr. Alan Bullock
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.
The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.
Mr. L. Farrer-Brown
Professor T. Finnegan, LL.D.
Mr. F. S. Gentle, C.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon
Walker, P.C., M.P.
Dr. J. J. Gracie, C.B.E., M.I.E.E.
Mr. A. W. J. Greenwood, M.P.
The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer,
D.D., Bishop of Manchester
Mr. Alan Hardaker
Mr. Rupert Hart-Davis
Mr. Clyde Higgs, M.C.
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, P.R.S.,
M.A.
Mr. Frank A. Hoare, C.B.E.
Mr. Richard Hoggart
Dr. John Hunt, M.A., D.M.,
M.R.C.P.
The Countess of Huntingdon
The Lady James of Rusholme
Mr. Walter James
Sir Lewis Jones, LL.D.
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.,
T.D., M.P.
Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.,
M.A.
Professor P. N. S. Mansergh,
O.B.E.
Mr. John Marsh
Sir Charles Morris, LL.D.
Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, G.B.E.,
C.B., D.S.O.
Mr. J. A. 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.
Dr. Mary Woodall, C.B.E., Ph.D.,
F.S.A., F.M.A.
Mr. George Woodcock, C.B.E.
Dr. Stephen Young
The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger,
P.C.
Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S.

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

- Mr. J. Ritchie McKee, National Governor
for Northern Ireland (*Chairman*)
Professor J. C. Beckett
Mr. David Bleakley, M.P.
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
M.P.
Mr. A. W. Hogg
Mrs. Sylvia Kastell
Mr. D. Kennedy
Mr. M. J. McLaughlin
Mrs. P. McLaughlin, M.P.
Miss E. H. Maxwell
Captain Peter Montgomery, D.L.
Professor F. H. Newark
Mr. C. A. Nicholson
Miss N. Robb, D.Phil.
Mr. J. E. Sayers

Midland Regional Advisory Council

- Mr. J. J. Gracie, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)
Mr. D. Alston
Mr. J. Beattie, T.D., D.L.
Mrs. W. J. Case
Mrs. C. L. Coxon
Mr. J. Hefler
Mr. P. V. Howes
Mr. J. L. Jones, M.B.E.
Mr. F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.
Mr. R. H. Marlow
Mr. S. H. Newsome
Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D., D.L.
Mr. W. G. A. Russell
Mr. R. B. Simpson, O.B.E.
Professor W. J. H. Sprout
Mr. L. L. Tolley
Mr. J. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Col. J. M. West, T.D., D.L.
Mr. S. Williams
Mrs. D. R. Wilson

North Regional Advisory Council

Lady James (*Chairman*)
Brigadier A. B. Barton, O.B.E., M.C.
Mr. J. A. Birch
Miss M. Black
Dr. B. V. Bowden, M.I.E.E.
Mr. C. H. Brackenbury
Councillor Mrs. V. Cardno
Mr. L. F. Daniells

Mr. L. Highton
Mr. H. S. Magnay
Mr. J. Moores
Lady Morris, O.B.E.
Mr. D. O. Sillars
Mr. G. C. Spencer
Sir Ralph Stevenson, G.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Mr. H. Warr

West Regional Advisory Council

Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, G.B.E., C.B.,
D.S.O. (*Chairman*)
Alderman J. H. J. Matthews (*Deputy
Chairman*)
Mr. A. Lloyd-Allen
Mrs. Robert Bernays
Mr. W. Brimacombe, O.B.E.
Mr. P. Cherrington
Mr. A. Court
Mr. E. D. R. Eagar
Mrs. L. E. Higman

Mr. J. O. Maisey
Mr. N. P. Newman
Mr. O. F. Price
Mr. H. R. Priday, O.B.E.
Lady Prior-Palmer, O.B.E.
Professor E. J. Richards
Mr. K. C. H. Rowe, M.B.E.
Dame Lucile Sayers
Mr. K. W. L. Steele
Mrs. M. Woodhouse

Central Religious Advisory Committee

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Bishop of Manchester (*Chairman*)
The Most Rev. G. J. Gray, the R.C.
Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edin-
burgh
The Rev. Derrick A. Greeves
The Rev. F. G. Healey
The Rev. Canon E. W. Heaton
The Most Rev. J. C. Heenan, D.D., the
R.C. Archbishop of Liverpool
The Rev. Dr. John Marsh
Mrs. B. Ridley

The Rev. K. Slack, M.B.E.
The Rt. Rev. A. M. Stockwood, Bishop of
Southwark
The Very Rev. Monsignor G. A. Tomlin-
son
The Rev. S. A. Turl
The Rt. Rev. B. P. Wall, D.D., the R.C.
Bishop of Brentwood
The Rev. Austen Williams
The Rt. Rev. J. L. Wilson, Bishop of
Birmingham

Midland Regional Religious Advisory Committee

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Bishop of Worcester (*Chairman*)
Mr. Douglas Blatherwick, O.B.E.
The Rev. W. J. Coggan
The Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder
The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Charles Grant
The Very Rev. Norman Hook, Dean of
Norwich

The Rev. Professor G. W. H. Lampe,
M.C.
The Rev. E. Lincoln Minshull
The Rt. Rev. W. A. Parker, Bishop of
Shrewsbury
The Rev. William Speirs
Miss Eileen Spelman, O.B.E.
The Rev. Canon J. C. H. Tompkins
The Very Rev. Canon H. A. Welch

North Regional Religious Advisory Committee

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of Bradford (*Chairman*)
The Rev. J. O. Barrett
The Rt. Rev. G. A. Beck, Bishop of Sal-
ford
The Rev. H. Cunliffe-Jones
The Very Rev. F. W. Dillistone, D.D., the
Dean of Liverpool
The Ven. W. G. Fallows, the Archdeacon
of Lancaster
The Rev. A. R. George
The Rev. G. E. Grieve

The Rev. Father L. Hollis
The Rev. A. L. Macarthur
Professor K. Muir
The Rev. Canon T. Pugh
Mr. Philip Race
The Rt. Rev. J. A. Ramsbotham, Bishop
of Wakefield
The Very Rev. Monsignor W. J. Sewell
The Rev. Father G. R. Songhurst
The Rev. Canon E. W. Southcott
The Rev. W. A. Whitehouse

Northern Ireland Religious Advisory Committee

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|--|--|
| The Rev. A. C. Anderson, Ph.D. (<i>Chairman</i>) | The Rev. James Johnston, D.D. |
| The Very Rev. Canon D. Cahill | The Rev. C. W. D. Kerr |
| Mr. W. Smith Callandar | The Rev. J. McCleery |
| The Rev. R. G. Clarke | The Very Rev. G. H. MacNamara |
| The Rev. E. P. M. Elliott | The Very Rev. C. I. Peacocke, T.D.,
Dean of Belfast |
| The Rev. A. J. Gailey, D.D. | The Rev. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D. |
| The Rev. R. D. E. Gallagher | |

Scottish Religious Advisory Committee

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| The Rev. Professor James S. Stewart,
D.D. (<i>Chairman</i>) | The Right Rev. Francis Hamilton Moncrieff,
Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway |
| The Rev. A. C. Craig, M.C., D.D. | The Rev. John A. Paterson |
| The Rev. Hugh O. Douglas, D.D. | The Rev. Professor A. M. Renwick, D.D.,
D.Litt. |
| The Rev. Charles S. Duthie, D.D. | The Rev. Frederick A. Rowe |
| The Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D. | The Rev. Roderick Smith |
| The Right Rev. Joseph McGee, Bishop of
Galloway | The Rev. James S. Stephen, Ph.D. |
| | The Rev. George A. Young |

Welsh Religious Advisory Committee

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| The Rev. Principal J. Williams-Hughes
(<i>Chairman</i>) | The Rev. W. Griffith-Jones |
| The Rev. Father J. Barrett-Davies, D.D. | The Rev. Father J. Owen Hardwicke |
| The Rev. Principal Gwilym Bowyer | The Rev. J. Griffith Harris |
| The Rev. D. Myrddin Davies | Mr. John Hughes |
| The Rev. Principal Pennar Davies,
Ph.D. | The Rev. D. Llewelyn Jones |
| The Rev. Maldwyn Edwards, Ph.D. | The Rev. R. B. Owen |
| The Rev. E. Orwig Evans | The Ven. J. Richards Pugh, Archdeacon
of Carmarthen |
| The Rev. J. R. Evans | Dr. J. L. Williams |

West Regional Religious Advisory Committee

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|---|------------------------------|
| The Rt. Rev. W. A. E. Westall, Bishop of
Credition (<i>Chairman</i>) | The Rev. C. Marr |
| Mrs. H. A. Blair | The Rev. P. McCall |
| The Rt. Rev. C. Butler, Abbot of Down-
side | The Rev. H. H. Pewtress |
| The Rev. Preb. W. H. A. Cooper | The Rev. Canon J. A. Radford |
| The Rev. M. B. S. Godfrey | The Rev. Donald Rose |
| | Mr. G. Sewell |
| | The Rev. W. Wade |

Central Music Advisory Committee

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|--|---|
| Dr. W. Greenhouse Allt (<i>Chairman</i>) | Dr. P. Racine Fricker |
| Mr. Felix Aprahamian | Mr. Iain Hamilton |
| Sir Thomas Armstrong | Dr. Herbert Howells |
| Mr. T. E. Bean, C.B.E. | Dr. Daniel Jones |
| Mr. Leslie Boosey | Professor Ivor Keys |
| Mr. Ernest Bradbury | Mr. Frank Merrick |
| Mr. Frederic Cox, O.B.E. | Baroness Ravensdale |
| Mr. Harold Craxton | The Countess of Rosebery, D.B.E., LL.D. |
| Dr. George Firth | |

Scottish Music Advisory Committee

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| Mr. G. E. Firth, O.B.E., D.Mus. (<i>Chair-
man</i>) | Mr. W. F. Hannaford |
| Mr. E. J. Boden | Mr. Farquhar MacRae |
| Mr. George J. Dryden | Miss Kim Murray |
| Mr. James Easson | Professor Robin Orr, Mus.D. |
| Mr. W. J. Murray Galbraith | Mr. George A. Trash |
| Miss Mary Grierson, D.Mus. | The Rev. Ian Pitt-Watson |

Agricultural Broadcasting Advisory Committee

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Mrs. M. K. Anderson	Mr. J. C. W. Mann, C.B.E.
Sir Hugo Boothby, Bt.	Dr. R. Phillips, D.Sc.
Mr. J. Cock	Mr. J. Piccaver
Mr. J. Drinkall	Mr. R. C. Tyler
Mr. R. B. Ferro	Mr. H. Yates
Mr. D. Hodsdon	Mr. J. A. Young

Northern Ireland Agricultural Advisory Committee

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Mr. J. Baird	Professor A. E. Muskett, D.Sc.
Mr. G. A. Cathcart	Mr. J. T. O'Brien
Mr. J. Graham	Mr. J. C. Patterson
Mr. N. R. Hunter	Mr. S. Shaw
Mr. J. K. Lynn	Mr. J. K. Watson

Scottish Agricultural Advisory Committee

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Mr. R. M. Adam	Mr. Robert J. Lennox
Mr. John Arbuckle	Brigadier Sir Keith Murray, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.L.
Major Iain A. Campbell	Sir James Denby Roberts, Bt.
Mr. A. G. Crouch	Mr. W. J. Wright
Mr. George Hedley	Mr. William Young
Professor D. S. Hendrie	

Welsh Agricultural Advisory Committee

Dr. R. Phillips, D.Sc. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mr. E. Jones
Sir Hugo Boothby, Bt.	Mr. J. M. Jones, C.B.E.
Mr. W. J. Constable	Mr. W. E. Jones
Mr. G. Godbold	Mr. H. Owen, M.B.E.
Mr. D. Jones, M.B.E.	Commander H. R. H. Vaughan, R.N.

United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee

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Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E.	Mrs. C. B. James
Mr. B. E. Astbury, C.B.E.	Dr. J. T. McCutcheon
The Ven. A. S. Bean, Archdeacon of Manchester	Mr. R. J. Moore
Dame Anne Bryans, D.B.E.	Mr. W. Prideaux, M.C.
Alderman P. W. Cann	Dr. J. Scott, O.B.E.
Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Cordingley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.A.F. (retired)	The Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, Arch- deacon of Northumberland

Central Appeals Advisory Committee

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Alderman J. B. Edwards	Mrs. M. Rawlinson
Mrs. S. Evans	Mr. A. Ryrie, LL.B.
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Alderman F. C. Pette	

North Regional Appeals Advisory Committee (Southern Area)

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The Hon. Lady Barlow	Mr. H. R. Poole

Northern Ireland Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mr. E. Bryson	Mr. G. B. Newe
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Wing Commander J. S. Higginson, O.B.E.	Captain R. Watts, M.C. Mrs. R. Webb

Scottish Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mrs. J. M. G. Baird-Smith	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March, LL.D.
Mr. David Bell	Mr. R. B. Williamson, D.S.O., T.D., LL.B.
Mr. W. Hewitson Brown, O.B.E.	Mr. J. Callan Wilson
Mr. William Glen	
The Rev. Roy R. Hogg	
Miss Margaret Jobson, O.B.E.	

Welsh Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mr. D. Griffiths	Mr. C. F. Tennison
Mrs. D. B. Jones	Mrs. T. J. Webley
Mr. H. Lloyd	Mrs. G. Williams
The Rev. R. I. Parry	Mrs. R. A. Williams

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Mr. F. A. Goodliffe, O.B.E.	Lt. Col. Sir Thomas Salt, D.L.
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Professor H. E. M. Barlow, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.	Professor F. C. Williams, O.B.E., D.Sc., D.Phil, M.I.E.E., F.R.S.
Sir Charles Darwin, K.B.E., M.C., M.A., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.	

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Sir Charles Morris, LL.D. (*Chairman*)

Dr. C. F. Strong, O.B.E., (*Vice-Chairman*)

Members have been appointed by the organizations named, as follows:—

Ministry of Education

Association of Education Committees

County Councils Association

Association of Municipal Corporations

London County Council

Association of Chief Education Officers

Association of Education Officers

*Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments
of Education*

National Union of Teachers

National Association of Head Masters

Headmasters' Conference

Incorporated Association of Headmasters

Incorporated Association of Headmistresses

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters

Association of Assistant Mistresses

Independent Schools Association

Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools

Joint Committee for the Technical and Art Associations

British Broadcasting Corporation

Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland

*Association of Northern Ireland Education Com-
mittees*

Federal Council of Teachers in Northern Ireland

School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

School Broadcasting Council for Wales

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Mr. G. C. Diamond, O.B.E.

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Appointed by

Scottish Education Department

Association of County Councils in Scotland

Scottish Counties of Cities Association

Association of Directors of Education in Scotland

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Mr. Hugh Toner

Miss M. M. Urie

The School Broadcasting Council for Wales

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Mr. T. Glyn Davies (*Vice-Chairman*)

Appointed by

Welsh Department, Ministry of Education

Joint Education Committee for Wales

University of Wales

University of Wales, School of Education

National Union of Teachers

Welsh Secondary Schools Association

Welsh Joint Secondary Committee

National Union of Teachers of Wales

British Broadcasting Corporation

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Mr. T. Glyn Davies

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Dr. T. J. Morgan

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Sir Ben Bowen Thomas

Mr. G. Williams

STAFF

Number of Staff

The total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1959 (excluding performers and staff engaged on programme contract) was 16,108, comprising 9,604 men and 6,504 women, 15,236 whole time and 872 part time staff. An analysis of this total on a functional basis shows that there are some 3,600 technical engineering staff, 2,300 staff engaged on production and editorial duties, 1,650 staff employed in supporting and administrative services, 4,400 staff on secretarial and clerical grades, and 4,200 staff in the manual and catering groups. About 5,400 are engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with sound broadcasting, about 7,000 on television and about 3,450 on work for External Services.

ADMINISTRATION

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

pay, rights of appeal, physical working conditions, annual leave, and pensions.

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

Transfers, promotions, and the filling of vacancies are effected by the APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT and are normally made on a competitive basis by the issue of advertisements and the holding of appointment boards. Although the emphasis is on promotion from within, new staff are engaged from outside the Corporation and the infusion of new blood into the broadcasting services, particularly among creative output staff, is also achieved by engaging a number of such staff on a short-term basis.

While welfare is regarded by the Corporation as an integral part of the administration of staff, a CENTRAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT is maintained to advise on its specialized aspects and to co-ordinate medical services. Two full-time medical advisers and a welfare officer are available to serve departments from their professional and specialized knowledge.

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

STAFF TRAINING

There are two main training organizations within the BBC: the Staff Training Department, which conducts courses in the techniques and practice of broadcasting in sound radio and television for general staff, and an Engineering Training Department which trains technical staff in the Engineering Division. The Staff Training Department, founded in

1936 and reconstituted in 1941, carries on its main activities in London. The Engineering School, founded in 1941, is at Wood Norton near Evesham, Worcestershire (*see page 125*).

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

The training of a number of specialized categories of television staff has been intensified to meet the expanding requirements of the Television Service; this training includes special courses for television make-up work and for television production secretaries. During the past year special courses for Television production assistants were introduced.

In pursuance of its policy of aiding Colonial governments in the development of broadcasting, the Corporation arranges special courses for members of the Colonial broadcasting services. References to these courses are made on pages 99 and 110.

Attached to the Staff Training Department is a School for Secretarial Training where more than 170 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, e.g. teleprinter, 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 sixty 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, and vacancies on the programme, editorial, administrative, and engineering staffs concerned with all services in sound and television broadcasting are frequently 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, vacancies are advertised in the press. Fields of candidates derived from public advertisements are supplemented from a register of outstanding general candidates and by those nominated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the University Appointments Boards or Committees, to whom copies of advertisements are sent. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications.

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

General applications for employment should be addressed as follows:

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

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

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

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

In regional centres to: The Midland, North or West Regional Executives or the Northern Ireland, Scottish or Welsh Executives at the addresses given on pages 192-3.

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, formerly known as the BBC Staff Association), the Electrical Trades Union, the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees, the National Union of Journalists, the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper workers, and the BBC (Malaya) Staff Association representing staff of the BBC Far Eastern Station in Malaya and Singapore.

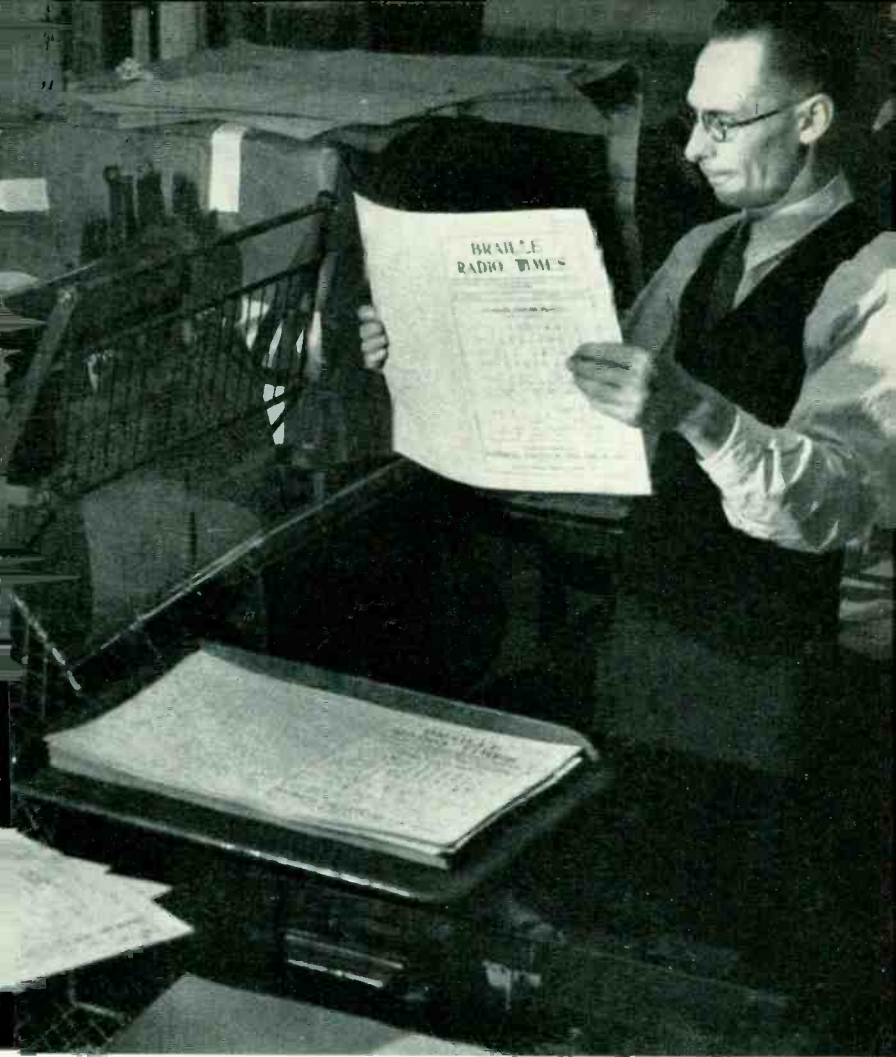
The comprehensive system of negotiation and consultation built up over the years when staff representation was originally covered by a single 'internal' union has been developed to meet the changing pattern now that other unions have been recognized. Agreements signed with the five unions in the United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

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

STAFF MAGAZINE

For a number of years the BBC has published its own staff magazine, *Ariel*, which is distributed free throughout the Corporation every month. Copies are also sent to retired members of staff as well as to broadcasting stations overseas and other interested bodies. Articles published deal with external and internal policy matters affecting the BBC, and record the interests and activities of the staff.

* See also *Programme Contracts*, page 126.



For over thirty years Braille editions of the Radio Times have been on sale simultaneously with the other editions. Many other BBC publications are put into Braille, such as the prospectus of the Promenade Concerts and pamphlets accompanying language courses for adults, and since 1955 there have also been Braille editions of The Listener.

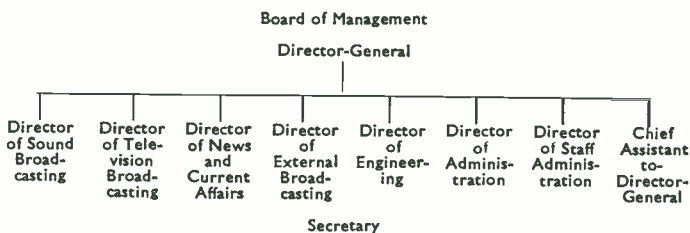
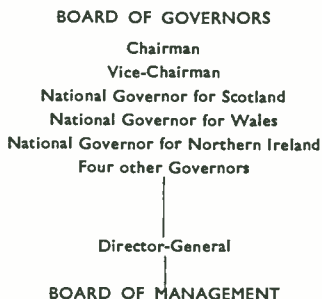


Sport and General

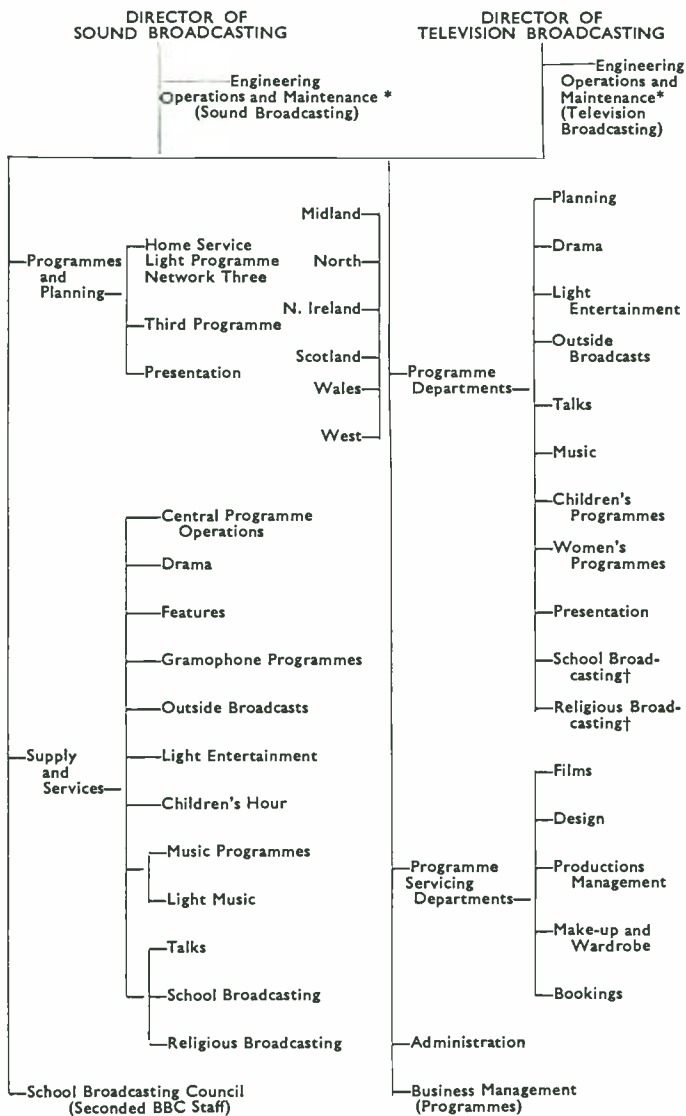
Sir Malcolm Sargent conducts at the last night of the 65th Season of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, sponsored by the BBC.

ORGANIZATION AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE CORPORATION

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



CHARTS ILLUSTRATING ORGANIZATION OF DIRECTORATES

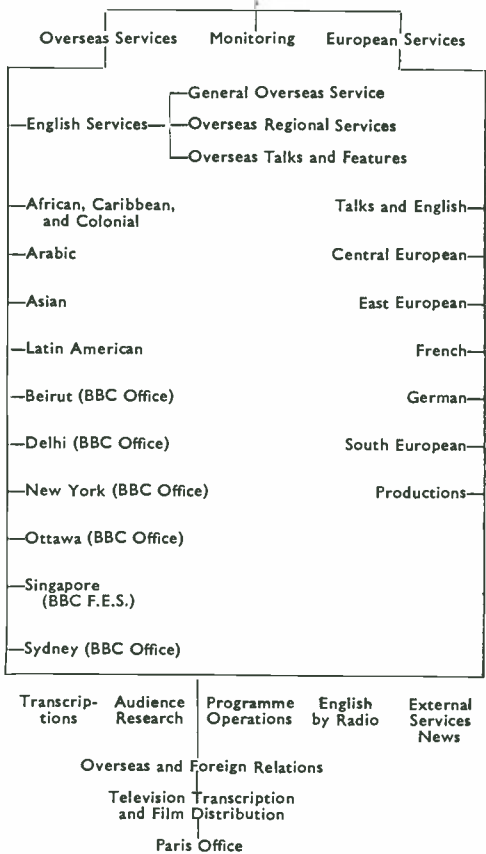


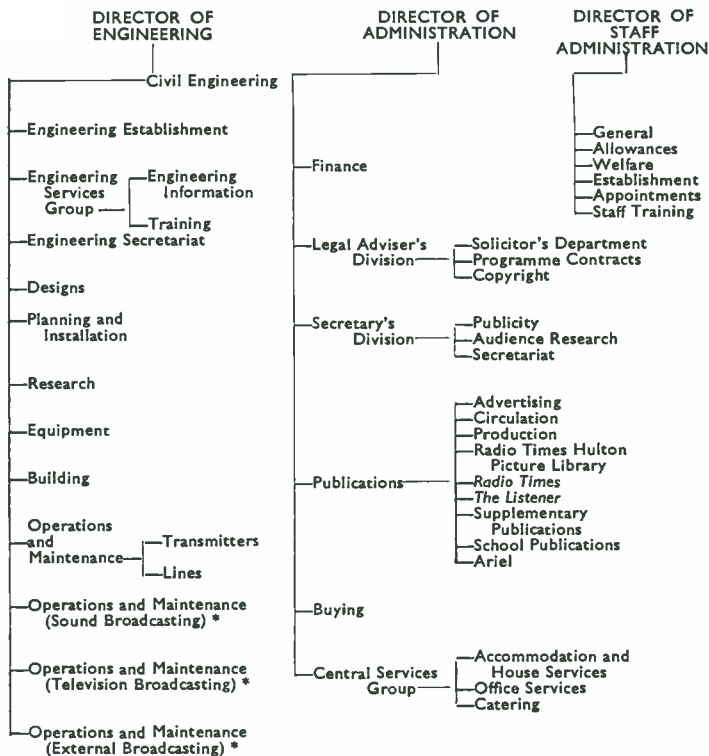
DIRECTOR OF NEWS
AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

News Division
(Sound and Television)
Current Affairs Broadcasting
(Sound and Television)

DIRECTOR OF
EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

Engineering
Operations and
Maintenance*
(External
Broadcasting)





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

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

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

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

Sound Broadcasting

Director of Sound Broadcasting
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting
Controller, Programme Organization (Sound)
Head of Sound Broadcasting Administration
Establishment Officer (Sound)
Head of Central Programme Operations
Head of Children's Hour
Head of Drama (Sound)
Head of Features
Head of Gramophone Programmes
Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound)
Head of Light Entertainment (Sound)
Controller, Programme Planning (Sound)
Head of Planning, Home Service
Head of Planning, Light Programme
Controller, Third Programme
Controller, Music
Head of Music Programmes (Sound)
Head of Light Music Programmes (Sound)
Controller, Talks (Sound)
Head of Educational Broadcasting
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
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
J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.
P. H. Newby
W. F. Glock
M. Johnstone
F. O. Wade
J. D. F. Green
J. Scupham
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 Welsh Programmes
Controller, West Region
Head of West Regional Programmes

H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.
D. E. Morris, O.B.E.
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
Business Manager, Television Programmes
Administrative Officer, Television
Establishment Officer, Television
Assistant to Controller Programmes, Television

G. C. Beadle, C.B.E.
C. McGovern, 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.

Head of Programme Planning, Television	Mrs. J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.
Head of Drama, Television	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 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
Presentation Editor, Television	B. C. Rawes, M.B.E.
Productions Manager, Television	B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
Make-up and Wardrobe Manager	Miss J. Bradnock, M.B.E.
Television Booking Manager	S. E. Holland Bennett
Television Liaison	I. Newbiggin-Watts, O.B.E.

News and Current Affairs

Director of News and Current Affairs	(Vacancy)
Chief Assistant to the Director of News and Current Affairs	G. G. Mosley
Head of News and Current Affairs Administration	P. A. Findlay
Editor, News	D. I. Edwards, O.B.E.
Deputy Editor, News and Chief Editor, Television News	S. C. Hood, M.B.E.
Head of Operations, Newsroom	S. W. Rumsam, O.B.E.
Television News Manager	S. W. Smithers
Head of News Talks	E. R. Thompson
Head of Foreign News	A. H. Wigan

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 South European Service	F. L. M. Shepley
Head of Central European Service	G. Macdonald
Head of European Talks and English Service	G. H. Grettton
Head of European Productions	K. Syrop
French Service Head	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 Service	E. D. Robertson
Head of External Services Programme Operations	H. G. Venables
Head of External Services News Department	B. Moore
English by Radio Manager	C. W. Dilke
Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations Department	C. Conner
Head of Transcription Service	M. A. Frost
Head of Monitoring Service	J. T. Campbell

Engineering

Director of Engineering	Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E.
Chief Engineer	The Hon. R. T. B. Wynn, C.B.E.
Deputy Chief Engineer	F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
Head of Engineering Establishment Department	G. Dunkerley
Head of Engineering Services Group	E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
Head of Engineering Information Department	L. W. Turner
Head of Engineering Training Department	K. R. Sturley, Ph.D.
Head of Engineering Secretariat	J. H. D. Ridley
Head of Designs Department	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
Senior Superintendent Engineer	E. G. Chadder, O.B.E.
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters	E. F. Wheeler, O.B.E.
Superintendent Engineer, Lines	J. H. Holmes
Controller, Sound Broadcasting Engineering	F. Williams
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
Consulting Civil Engineer	M. T. Tudsbery, C.B.E.

Administration

Director of Administration	T. R. P. Hole, C.B.E.
Controller, Finance	J. G. L. Francis
Chief Accountant	E. B. Thorne
Legal Adviser	E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Solicitor	L. P. R. Roche
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
General Manager, Publications	G. S. Strode, C.B.E., M.M.
Editor, <i>Radio Times</i>	D. G. Williams
Editor, <i>The Listener</i>	M. P. Ashley
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

Staff Administration

Director of Staff Administration	J. H. Arkell
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration	J. H. Rowley
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration (Appointments and Training)	O. J. Whitley
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

BBC Postal Addresses

Telephones :

LONDON

<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, London, W.12	Shepherds Bush 8030
	Television Studios, Lime Grove, London, W.12	Shepherds Bush 1244
<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	Welbeck 5577
<i>Telegrams :</i>	Broadcasts, London, Telex	

MIDLAND REGION

	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	Norwich 28841/2

NORTH REGION

	Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester	Manchester Central 2931
<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 4724

WEST REGION

- Broadcasting House, 21/33 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol 33052
Bristol 8
- Plymouth:* Plymouth 62283
Broadcasting House, Ingledene, Seymour Road,
Mannamead, Plymouth
- Southampton:* South Western House, Southampton Southampton
25010

NORTHERN IRELAND

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

SCOTLAND

- Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow
Glasgow, W.2 Western 8844
- Edinburgh Office:* Broadcasting House, 4, 5 and 6 Edinburgh
Queen Street, Edinburgh 30111
- Aberdeen Representative:* A. H. S. Paterson, M.B.E., Aberdeen 25233
M.C., Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace,
Aberdeen

WALES

- Broadcasting House, 38-40 Park Place, Cardiff Cardiff 26231
- North Wales Representative:* S. Jones, Bron Castell, Bangor 214
High Street, Bangor, North Wales
- West Wales Representative:* W. R. Owen, Broadcasting Swansea 54986
House, 32 Alexandra Road, Swansea

BBC Representatives Overseas

*These are in addition to resident News Correspondents in many centres
of the world*

U.S.A.

- Representative in New York:* 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, Canada
- Cables:* Loncalling, Ottawa

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

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Representative in Sydney : J. F. Mudie, M.B.E., National B 0657
Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia BM 3894
Cables : Mudie, Abcom, Sydney

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Representative in New Delhi : M. W. Stephens, P.O. Delhi 48009
Box 109, I.E.N.S. Buildings, Old Mill Road, 46591
New Delhi, India
Cables : Loncalling, Newdelhi

MIDDLE EAST

Representative in Beirut : H. F. Duckworth, P.O. Box Beirut 25658
3609, Wazzan Building, Phoenicia Road, Daouk 23102
Station, Beirut
Cables : Broadcasts, Beirut

SINGAPORE

BBC Far Eastern Station
Head of Service : G. A. Tree, P.O. Box 434, Thomson Singapore
Road Studios, Singapore, Malaya 86321/2
Cables : Febrocast, Singapore

FRANCE

Representative in Paris : R. H. Scott, 59 Avenue Hoche, McMahan
Paris 8 0830
Cables : Broadbrit, Paris

GERMANY

BBC German Service Representative, Berlin : A. G. Powell, Berlin 935277
BBC Buero, Berlin, W.30, Bayerischer Platz 1

BBC FINANCE

Domestic Sound and Television Services

The greater part of the money for running the domestic services is related to the revenue from the sale of broadcast receiving licences. The BBC's share is governed by a three-year Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General. 1958/9 was the second of the three years covered by the agreement (*1 February 1957, see pages 264-5*) by which the Post Office deducts from the total amount collected a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands—the cost of collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, and administration costs—and the Treasury retains 12½ per cent of the balance.* During the year 1958/9 the Post Office charges were £2,124,128, consisting of the estimated charge for the current year, £2,050,000, plus an adjustment of £74,128 for the previous year, and the Treasury retained £3,903,302. Gross licence revenue (after deducting the £1 excise duty on the combined sound and television licences) was £33,350,545, and after the Post Office and Treasury deductions, the income receivable from the Postmaster General was £27,323,115.

* For 1959/60 the Treasury retention is 7½ per cent: see also pages 31-2.

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

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Gross Licence Revenue	14,761,270	18,589,275	33,350,545
<i>Less</i> : Post Office Expenses	942,476	1,181,652	2,124,128
Treasury Retention	1,727,349	2,175,953	3,903,302
	2,669,825	3,357,605	6,027,430
Income from PMG	12,091,445	15,231,670	27,323,115

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)	12,091,445	15,231,670
Other income, publications, interest, etc.	627,212	664,370
	12,718,657	15,896,040
Revenue Expenditure		
Programmes	6,312,952	7,128,701
Engineering	2,667,724	4,623,725
Other	2,461,142	2,236,386
Operating Expenses	11,441,818	13,988,812
Depreciation	544,235	822,546
Income Tax	300,378	269,860
Total Revenue Expenditure	12,286,431	15,081,218
Balance available for Capital Expenditure	432,226	814,822
Net Capital Expenditure	82,943	1,946,331
Net variation in Reserves	349,283	-1,131,509

External Services

The External Services, which are directed to overseas listeners, are financed by grants-in-aid from the Treasury. In 1958/9 the grants-in-aid were £5,953,000 for operating expenses and £225,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £6,178,000.

BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

The BBC's Balance Sheet with Relative Revenue Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1959 and some analyses of income and expenditure follows

- 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 1959 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,217,273, £142,267 and £59,139 for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.
- NOTE 2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1959 approximately to £3,315,000 (1958 £4,575,000).

BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 1959	31 March 1958		
	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:				
Amounts appropriated for Capital Expenditure		20,000,000		18,500,000
REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT:				
Unappropriated Net Revenue at 31 March 1959		1,017,954		1,270,906
SPECIFIC RESERVES:				
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff	250,000		250,000	
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax assessable 1959-60	605,000		775,000	
	<u>855,000</u>		<u>1,025,000</u>	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Creditors	3,421,467		3,180,435	
	<u>4,276,467</u>		<u>4,205,435</u>	
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		<u>25,294,421</u>		<u>23,976,341</u>
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1958	5,272,577		5,126,202	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1959	239,821		225,423	
	<u>5,512,398</u>		<u>5,351,625</u>	
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	371,404		79,048	
	<u>5,140,994</u>		<u>5,272,577</u>	
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:				
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1959 carried forward—per account annexed				
Broadcasting Revenue	71,193		27,272	
Broadcasting Capital	16,323		23,075	
Monitoring Revenue	-1,429		-1,711	
Monitoring Capital	781		993	
Civil Defence	6,452		13,675	
	<u>93,320</u>		<u>63,304</u>	
SPECIFIC RESERVE:				
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax assessable 1959-60	7,912			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Creditors	102,819	110,731		112,060
	<u>102,819</u>	<u>110,731</u>		<u>112,060</u>
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		<u>5,345,045</u>		<u>5,447,941</u>
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		<u>30,639,466</u>		<u>29,424,282</u>

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation which we considered necessary for our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have Account and Grant-in-Aid Account, which are in agreement therewith, respectively give a true expenditure and appropriations for the year ended on that date.

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.2.
26th June 1959.

AT 31 MARCH 1959

	31 March 1959		31 March 1958	
	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST, <i>Less</i> DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:				
Sound	5,460,496		5,377,553	
Television	12,851,228		10,904,897	
		18,311,724		16,282,450
CURRENT ASSETS— earmarked for Capital purposes:				
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by:				
British Government Securities at cost		—		2,217,550
Loans to Local Government Authorities		1,688,276		—
		20,000,000		18,500,000
INVESTMENT				
Shares in British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd. at cost		48,000		48,000
CURRENT ASSETS—Other				
Stores on Hand				
At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,496,054		1,771,766	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	1,884,677		2,074,802	
British Government Securities at cost	—		1,208,910	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	311,724		—	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	1,553,966		372,863	
		5,246,421		5,428,341
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		25,294,421		23,976,341
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per Statement 5				
Broadcasting	4,742,478		4,809,678	
Monitoring	275,338		276,694	
Civil Defence	123,178		186,205	
		5,140,994		5,272,577
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	71,000		30,000	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	124,646		99,354	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	8,405		40,236	
		204,051		169,590
INCOME TAX:				
Estimated credit for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit of year		—		5,774
ARTHUR FFORDE } <i>Governors</i>				
PHILIP MORRIS } <i>Director-General</i>				
IAN JACOB }				
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		5,345,045		5,447,941
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		30,639,466		29,424,282

OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Account and Grant-in-Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations been kept by the Corporation, and the Balance Sheet and Net Revenue and Appropriation and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March, 1959, and of the income,

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

HOME SOUND AND NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1959		Year ended 31 March 1958	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	11,441,818		11,856,120	
Television—as per Statement 2	13,988,812		11,149,207	
	25,430,630		23,005,327	
Depreciation:				
Sound—as per Statement 4	544,235		484,734	
Television—as per Statement 4	822,546		672,723	
	1,366,781		1,157,457	
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (including £605,000 assessable 1959-60)	596,377		775,576	
Less Adjustment for prior years	26,139		214,826	
	570,238		560,750	
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, carried down		27,367,649		24,723,534
		1,247,048		1,495,868
		28,614,697		26,219,402
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expenditure		1,500,000		2,000,000
Refund of payment under Town and Country Planning Act of 1947		—		18,500
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward		1,017,954		1,270,906
		2,517,954		3,289,406

EXTERNAL GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR THE

INCOME:

- Grant-in-Aid receipts for the year
- Interest
- Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service etc.
- Estimated credit for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit for year

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
- Income Tax on surplus for year (assessable 1959-60)

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1958

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1959

SERVICES
TELEVISION BROADCASTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1959

	Year ended 31 March 1959		Year ended 31 March 1958	
	£	£	£	£
Income Receivable from Postmaster General:				
Attributable to Sound	12,091,445		11,984,847	
Attributable to Television	15,231,670		13,312,680	
		27,323,115		25,297,527
Net Revenue from Publications		1,144,578		706,956
Interest receivable on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc. (less interest payable)		49,350		133,167
Profit on Sale of Investments		98,578		78,098
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure		-924		3,654
		<u>28,614,697</u>		<u>26,219,402</u>
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, brought down		1,247,048		1,495,868
Adjustment of expenditure charged against revenue in previous years less taxation thereon		—		180,310
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1958		1,270,906		1,613,228
		<u>2,517,954</u>		<u>3,289,406</u>

SERVICES
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1959

Year ended 31 March 1959

Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence £	Total £	Year ended 31st March 1958 £
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £			
5,424,000	215,000	503,000	10,000	26,000	6,178,000	6,054,000
745	3,382	-101	88	464	4,578	—
55,124		18,325		15,770	89,219	19,157
					—	5,774
<u>5,479,869</u>	<u>218,382</u>	<u>521,224</u>	<u>10,088</u>	<u>42,234</u>	<u>6,271,797</u>	<u>6,078,931</u>
5,368,214		503,392		40,473	5,912,079	5,841,173
	229,405		10,434	-18	239,821	225,423
48,397		17,802		15,770	81,969	—
19,337	-4,271	-252	-134	-6,768	7,912	—
<u>5,435,948</u>	<u>225,134</u>	<u>520,942</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>49,457</u>	<u>6,241,781</u>	<u>6,066,596</u>
43,921	-6,752	282	-212	-7,223	30,016	12,335
27,272	23,075	-1,711	993	13,675	63,304	50,969
<u>71,193</u>	<u>16,323</u>	<u>-1,429</u>	<u>781</u>	<u>6,452</u>	<u>93,320</u>	<u>63,304</u>

STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1959

SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1959		Year ended 31 March 1958	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	2,573,077	22.48	2,511,603	21.19
Permanent Orchestras	500,706	4.38	510,840	4.31
Performing Rights	876,363	7.66	879,686	7.42
New Royalties	108,152	.94	126,212	1.06
Publicity and Intelligence	75,392	.66	82,914	.70
Salaries and Wages	1,990,890	17.40	1,944,887	16.40
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	188,372	1.65	184,635	1.56
	<u>6,312,952</u>	<u>55.17</u>	<u>6,240,777</u>	<u>52.64</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	227,156	1.99	280,969	2.37
Power, Lighting and Heating	352,487	3.08	352,193	2.97
Plant Maintenance	286,904	2.51	311,547	2.63
Transport	91,620	.80	100,406	.84
Salaries and Wages	1,571,554	13.73	1,664,564	14.04
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	138,003	1.21	142,294	1.20
	<u>2,667,724</u>	<u>23.32</u>	<u>2,851,973</u>	<u>24.05</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	474,058	4.14	436,878	3.69
Telephones	67,782	.59	72,863	.61
Insurance	34,687	.30	39,424	.33
Household Maintenance	63,500	.56	80,316	.68
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	334,400	2.92	374,668	3.16
	<u>974,427</u>	<u>8.51</u>	<u>1,004,149</u>	<u>8.47</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	71,209	.62	97,255	.82
Salaries and Wages	544,306	4.76	595,243	5.02
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	42,092	.37	58,248	.49
	<u>657,607</u>	<u>5.75</u>	<u>750,746</u>	<u>6.33</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	334,994	2.93	421,071	3.55
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	59,608	.52	58,524	.50
	<u>394,602</u>	<u>3.45</u>	<u>479,595</u>	<u>4.05</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	430,306	3.76	520,480	4.39
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	4,200	.04	8,400	.07
	<u>11,441,818</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11,856,120</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1959
TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1959		Year ended 31 March 1958	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	4,087,234	29.22	3,258,155	29.22
Permanent Orchestras	13,887	.10	—	—
Performing Rights	59,048	.42	29,541	.26
News Royalties	362,231	2.59	226,111	2.03
Publicity and Intelligence	75,019	.54	65,187	.59
Salaries and Wages	3,358,356	16.86	1,870,852	16.78
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	172,926	1.23	112,549	1.01
	<u>7,128,701</u>	<u>50.96</u>	<u>5,562,395</u>	<u>49.89</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	775,086	5.54	653,286	5.86
Power, Lighting and Heating	293,934	2.10	268,080	2.40
Plant Maintenance	715,819	5.12	683,460	6.13
Transport	275,072	1.97	236,102	2.12
Salaries and Wages	2,343,271	16.74	1,842,048	16.52
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	220,543	1.58	188,005	1.69
	<u>4,623,725</u>	<u>33.05</u>	<u>3,870,981</u>	<u>34.72</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	345,558	2.47	268,012	2.40
Telephones	74,580	.53	57,641	.52
Insurance	37,081	.27	33,853	.30
Household Maintenance	52,269	.37	45,347	.41
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	280,944	2.01	375,255	3.37
	<u>790,432</u>	<u>5.65</u>	<u>780,108</u>	<u>7.00</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	85,631	.61	62,144	.55
Salaries and Wages	491,860	3.52	323,141	2.90
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	35,216	.25	23,118	.21
	<u>612,707</u>	<u>4.38</u>	<u>408,403</u>	<u>3.66</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	301,126	2.15	166,532	1.50
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	41,884	.30	25,757	.23
	<u>343,010</u>	<u>2.45</u>	<u>192,289</u>	<u>1.73</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	486,037	3.48	335,031	3.00
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	4,200	.03	—	—
	<u>13,988,812</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11,149,207</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1959
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1959		Year ended 31 March 1958	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	734,951	12.43	653,662	11.19
Permanent Orchestras	53,154	.90	49,794	.85
Performing Rights	215,304	3.64	180,585	3.09
News Royalties	2,000	.03	—	—
Publicity and Intelligence	62,887	1.06	57,869	.99
Salaries and Wages	1,992,854	33.71	1,947,012	33.33
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	143,866	2.44	134,172	2.30
	<u>3,205,016</u>	<u>54.21</u>	<u>3,023,094</u>	<u>51.75</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	116,775	1.98	149,189	2.55
Power, Lighting and Heating	380,768	6.44	404,743	6.93
Plant Maintenance	125,123	2.12	151,914	2.60
Transport	46,198	.78	46,886	.80
Salaries and Wages	792,556	13.40	829,926	14.21
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	59,168	1.00	58,091	1.00
	<u>1,520,588</u>	<u>25.72</u>	<u>1,640,749</u>	<u>28.09</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	381,911	6.46	422,402	7.23
Telephones	25,386	.43	28,174	.48
Insurance	26,887	.45	25,837	.44
Household Maintenance	20,142	.34	20,447	.35
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	102,110	1.73	36,492	.63
	<u>556,436</u>	<u>9.41</u>	<u>553,352</u>	<u>9.13</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	28,806	.49	23,101	.40
Salaries and Wages	166,168	2.81	190,156	3.26
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	11,818	.20	13,525	.23
	<u>206,792</u>	<u>3.50</u>	<u>226,782</u>	<u>3.89</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	124,531	2.11	113,981	1.95
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	26,300	.44	10,624	.18
	<u>150,831</u>	<u>2.55</u>	<u>124,605</u>	<u>2.13</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	272,416	4.61	292,591	5.01
	<u>5,912,079</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>5,841,173</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	5,368,214	90.80	5,286,468	90.50
Monitoring	503,392	8.52	500,289	8.57
Civil Defence	40,473	.68	54,416	.93

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1959		At 31 March 1958	
	Sound	Television	Sound	Television
	£	£	£	£
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:				
At 31 March 1958—at Cost	4,316,476	7,265,512	4,000,001	5,265,490
Net Additions—at Cost	208,629	1,958,037	316,475	2,000,022
	4,525,105	9,223,549	4,316,476	7,265,512
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	2,178,202	742,174	2,080,425	536,086
	2,346,903	8,481,375	2,236,051	6,729,426
PLANT:				
At 31 March 1958—at Cost	5,325,169	5,761,093	4,942,481	5,045,589
Net Additions—at Cost	271,192	695,879	382,688	715,504
	5,596,361	6,456,972	5,325,169	5,761,093
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	2,997,290	2,293,645	2,722,953	1,787,392
	2,599,071	4,163,327	2,602,216	3,973,701
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:				
At 31 March 1958—at Cost	1,025,297	320,816	934,483	266,591
Net Additions—at Cost	44,733	36,036	90,814	54,225
	1,070,030	356,852	1,025,297	320,816
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	608,487	151,170	543,529	120,306
	461,543	205,682	481,768	200,510
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS:				
At 31 March 1958—at Cost	273,320	6,311	265,269	6,312
Net Additions—at Cost	8,149	—	8,051	—1
	281,469	6,311	273,320	6,311
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	228,490	5,467	215,802	5,051
	52,979	844	57,518	1,260
TOTAL:				
At 31 March 1958—at Cost	10,940,262	13,353,732	10,142,234	10,583,982
Gross Additions—during the year	646,664	2,775,708	874,169	2,949,886
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	113,961	85,756	76,141	180,136
Net Additions—at Cost	532,703	2,689,952	798,028	2,769,750
	11,472,965	16,043,684	10,940,262	13,353,732
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	6,012,469	3,192,456	5,562,709	2,448,835
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION	<u>5,460,496</u>	<u>12,851,228</u>	<u>5,377,553</u>	<u>10,904,897</u>

STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

DEPRECIATION

	Year ended 31 March 1959		Year ended 31 March 1958	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	100,617	206,088	102,646	150,857
Plant	370,994	590,430	301,378	503,873
Furniture and Fittings	79,422	32,443	71,894	27,994
Musical Instruments, etc.	12,688	416	15,181	589
	<u>563,721</u>	<u>829,377</u>	<u>491,099</u>	<u>683,313</u>
<i>Less</i> Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	19,486	6,831	6,365	10,590
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	<u>544,235</u>	<u>822,546</u>	<u>484,734</u>	<u>672,723</u>

STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1959 £	At 31 March 1958 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:		
At 31 March 1958—at Cost	1,953,780	1,848,997
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	-18,722	104,783
	<u>1,935,058</u>	<u>1,953,780</u>
PLANT:		
At 31 March 1958— at Cost	3,100,140	3,076,434
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	-84,911	23,706
	<u>3,015,229</u>	<u>3,100,140</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:		
At 31 March 1958—at Cost	218,657	200,771
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	-27,950	17,886
	<u>190,707</u>	<u>218,657</u>
TOTAL:		
At 31 March 1958—at Cost	5,272,577	5,126,202
<i>Gross Additions</i> during the Year	239,821	225,423
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	371,404	79,048
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	-131,583	146,375
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	<u>5,140,994</u>	<u>5,272,577</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	4,742,478	4,809,678
Monitoring	275,338	276,694
Civil Defence	123,178	186,205

HOME SERVICES

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1958-9

THE Home Services are intergrated and much of the expenditure cannot be specifically charged to any one of the programme services. The programme services as a whole are only made possible by the combined use of the income receivable from the Postmaster General and publications revenue from all Regions including London. No Region could support the complete service of Home, Light, Third, Network 3, and Television programmes it received out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its income receivable from the Postmaster General. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

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

For the Sound service, since there is no Regional service for London as such, it has been assumed that a Home Service has to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate part of the shared Home Service cost has been charged to London as direct expenditure. The costs of transmitting the Light, Third, and Network 3 programmes to the London Region have also been treated as direct London expenditure.

For the Television Service, the direct gross costs in the Regions consist of their programme, engineering and transmitter expenditure. During the year the output in the Regions, other than in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, was again substantially for the national programme and the cost of these productions, excluding transmitters, has therefore been credited to Regions and charged to the shared service.

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

The analysis shows that the net deficit on the year's working arises from an excess of expenditure over income in four of the regions and a surplus in the remaining three. This is a normal result of the analysis which is based mainly on the number of licence holders in the areas concerned. The position is as follows:

	£000
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and West	
Region: Deficiency	1,934
London, Midland, and North Regions: Surplus	1,152
	<hr/>
<i>Net Deficit</i>	782
	<hr/>

HOME SERVICES ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1958-1959

	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	3,233	2,099	3,566	220	1,091	588	1,294	12,091
Attributable to Television	4,081	2,740	4,740	175	1,236	742	1,518	15,232
	<u>7,314</u>	<u>4,839</u>	<u>8,306</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>2,327</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>2,812</u>	<u>27,323</u>
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	212	84	182	12	48	30	59	627
Television Broadcasting	225	89	193	13	50	32	63	665
	<u>437</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>1,292</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>7,751</u>	<u>5,012</u>	<u>8,681</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>2,425</u>	<u>1,392</u>	<u>2,934</u>	<u>28,615</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.								
Sound Broadcasting	251	160	273	17	83	45	99	928
Television Broadcasting	814	546	946	35	246	148	303	3,038
	<u>1,065</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>3,966</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	<u>6,686</u>	<u>4,306</u>	<u>7,462</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>2,096</u>	<u>1,199</u>	<u>2,532</u>	<u>24,649</u>
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
<i>SOUND BROADCASTING:</i>								
Home Service—	344	479	671	281	638	527	456	3,396
Gross expenditure in the Regions		69	94	27	72	51	47	360
Deduct Charges to Shared Home Services, Television and the External Services								
Proportion of Shared Service	344	410	577	254	566	476	409	3,036
	<u>989</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>3,740</u>
	<u>1,333</u>	<u>1,066</u>	<u>1,712</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>878</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>6,776</u>
<i>Light Programme—</i>								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	47	85	54	29	79	40	17	351
Proportion of Droitwich Long Wave Transmitter	20	-58	21	1	6	3	7	
	<u>67</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>351</u>
Proportion of Shared Service	892	579	983	61	301	162	357	3,335
	<u>959</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>1,058</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>3,686</u>

<i>Third Programme—</i>										
Gross expenditure in the Regions										
Proportion of Daventry High-power Transmitter										
	6	16	21	4	13	9	14	83		
	4	-7	2				1			
Proportion of Shared Service										
	10	9	23	4	13	9	15	83		
	193	125	213	13	65	35	77	721		
	203	134	236	17	78	44	92	804		
<i>Network 3</i>										
Gross expenditure in the Regions										
Proportion of Shared Service										
	1	3	4		3	2	2	15		
	43	28	48	3	14	8	17	161		
	44	31	52	3	17	10	19	176		
TOTAL SOUND BROADCASTING:										
Net Regional Expenditure										
	422	449	679	288	667	530	450	3,485		
	2,117	1,388	2,379	150	692	376	855	7,957		
	2,539	1,837	3,058	438	1,359	906	1,305	11,442		
TELEVISION BROADCASTING:										
Gross expenditure in the Regions										
Deduct Charges to Shared Service										
	90	459	493	145	555	340	444	2,526		
		158	143		63	38	126	528		
	90	301	350	145	492	302	318	1,998		
	3,228	2,166	3,733	138	948	583	1,195	11,991		
	3,318	2,467	4,083	283	1,440	885	1,513	13,989		
TOTAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING										
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE										
	5,857	4,304	7,141	721	2,799	1,791	2,818	25,431		
<i>SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)</i>										
Sound Broadcasting										
Television Broadcasting										
	655	186	417	-223	-303	-333	-51	348		
	174	-184	-96	-130	-400	-239	-235	-1,130		
	829	2	321	-353	-703	-592	-286	-782		

STATEMENT 7

SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 1 APRIL 1952 TO 31 MARCH 1959

	1 April 1952	31 Mar. 1953	31 Mar. 1954	31 Mar. 1955	31 Mar. 1956	31 Mar. 1957	31 Mar. 1958	31 Mar. 1959
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>								
CURRENT ASSETS:								
Revenue	4,480,887	4,084,343	3,927,810	6,567,272	7,104,807	6,392,309	5,476,341	5,294,421
Capital	2,898,057	2,201,109	1,832,493	3,213,729	2,233,368	2,867,193	2,217,550	1,688,276
	7,378,944	6,285,452	5,760,303	9,781,001	9,338,175	9,259,502	7,693,891	6,982,697
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES	2,768,650	2,434,768	2,601,526	5,183,838	5,563,464	4,779,081	4,203,435	4,276,467
NET LIQUID ASSETS	4,610,294	3,850,684	3,158,777	4,597,163	3,772,711	4,480,421	3,488,456	2,706,230
FIXED ASSETS AT COST:								
Sound	7,008,448	7,307,979	7,712,508	8,559,817	9,337,712	10,142,234	10,940,262	11,472,965
Television	3,068,404	3,993,821	4,836,766	6,167,118	8,675,980	10,583,982	13,353,732	16,043,684
	10,076,852	11,301,800	12,549,274	14,726,935	18,013,692	20,726,216	24,293,994	27,516,649
NET TOTAL ASSETS	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637	27,782,450	30,222,879
Represented by:								
Capital Account	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,500,000	18,500,000	20,000,000
Provision for Depreciation—								
Sound	4,445,506	4,760,506	4,486,739	4,748,756	4,814,346	5,147,751	5,562,709	6,012,469
Television	529,403	742,403	895,028	1,191,908	1,432,714	1,945,658	2,448,835	3,192,456
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954
TOTAL RESERVES	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637	27,782,450	30,222,879
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>								
CURRENT ASSETS	143,573	194,035	194,301	175,009	155,964	156,522	175,364	204,051
CURRENT LIABILITIES	123,668	127,831	94,980	112,164	120,357	105,553	112,060	110,731
NET LIQUID SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (—)	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320
FIXED ASSETS AT COST	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987	4,596,945	4,828,264	5,126,202	5,272,577	5,140,994
NET TOTAL ASSETS	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171	5,335,881	5,234,314
Represented by:								
Capital Account	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202	5,272,577	5,140,994
Excess or Deficiency (—) of Grant-in-Aid	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320
Receipts carried forward	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171	5,335,881	5,234,314

STATEMENT 7 (cont'd.)

	Year Ended						
	31 March 1953	31 March 1954	31 March 1955	31 March 1956	31 March 1957	31 March 1958	31 March 1959
HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)							
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	-62,662	-323,291	57,150	155,909	73,885	-342,322	-252,952
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954
EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)							
INCOME:							
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	4,695,000	4,905,000	5,015,000	5,322,000	5,767,000	6,054,000	6,178,000
Other Receipts	17,626	42,812	8,495	13,115	10,871	19,157	93,797
	4,712,626	4,947,812	5,023,495	5,335,115	5,777,871	6,073,157	6,271,797
EXPENDITURE:							
Revenue	4,523,285	4,644,856	4,922,217	5,092,554	5,441,933	5,841,173	5,912,079
Appropriations—	50,000	50,000	10,000	30,000			
Revenue	68,042	213,746	168,209	275,114	324,287	225,423	239,821
Capital							81,969
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets							
	4,641,327	4,908,602	5,100,426	5,397,668	5,766,220	6,066,596	6,233,869
	25,000	6,093	-40,455	-35,315	-3,711	-5,774	7,912
	4,666,327	4,914,695	5,059,971	5,362,353	5,762,509	6,060,822	6,241,781
Income Tax							
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	46,299	33,117	-36,476	-27,238	15,362	12,335	30,016
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320

A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICES COSTS

Revenue Expenditure and Cost per Programme Hour for 1958-9

<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>				<i>Hours and Cost per Hour</i>			
	<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>	<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	<i>External Services</i>		<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>	<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	<i>External Services</i>
	£000	£000	£000		£	£	£
Programmes	6,313	7,129	2,876	Programme Hours for year	20,689	3,708	29,789
Engineering	2,668	4,624	1,429	Cost per Hour Programmes	305	1,923	96
Other	2,461	2,236	1,063	Engineering	129	1,247	48
	11,442	13,989	5,368	Other	119	603	36
					553	3,773	180

The total operating expenses, the total number of programme hours, and the cost per hour for each of the three main Programme Services provided by the Corporation are set out in the above tables. The details of the total operating expenses are given on pages 202-4. The revenue expenditure for External Services excludes the cost of the Monitoring Service which intercepts and reports on foreign broadcasts for the information of Government Departments and the BBC News and Programme Services and does not therefore contribute directly to programme output. Its cost—£503,000 in the current year—is met by a separate Grant-in-Aid.

In the Home Sound Services two programmes are broadcast during the day and during the evening hours a choice of three programmes—Home, Light, and Network 3 or Third is available. In the External Services, which broadcast in forty languages, programmes are on the air throughout the twenty-four hours in order to attract the maximum audiences in the various countries throughout the world to which the transmissions are directed. The Television Service, however, is restricted by the Postmaster General to one programme which is allowed to broadcast for about

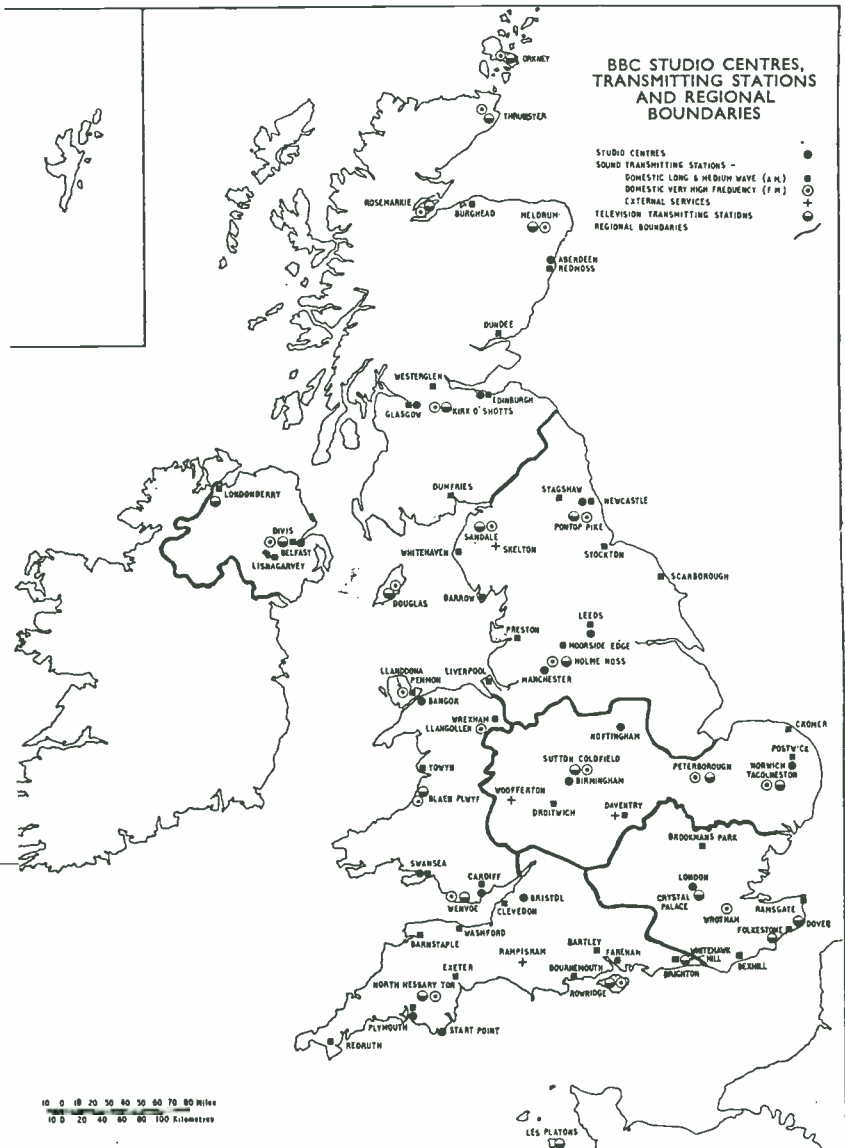
fifty hours a week exclusive of outside broadcasts and certain other extensions for specific purposes. These differing patterns of transmission are reflected in the programme hours shown at the head of the table.

It will be seen from the table that the Television Service is the most expensive, both in terms of total cost, approximately £14,000,000, and in terms of cost per hour. This is due to the greater complexity of the equipment and services required to produce and transmit television programmes.

The External Services

The output of the External Broadcasting services decreased from 30,077 to 29,789 hours (*see pages 32 and 230 and 231 for summary of transmission hours*). This was the result of a number of changes recommended in the White Paper on Overseas Information Services, Command 225, which involved a reduction in the service to Western Europe and increases in broadcasts to the Middle East and in the General Overseas Service. The cost of the External Broadcasting services in 1958/9, after excluding the cost of Monitoring and Civil Defence, was £180 per hour, an increase of only £4 per hour over the previous year. While financial stringency has tended to keep down the cost of the External Services by imposing the utmost economy in their operation, they are, by their nature, comparatively inexpensive to produce in comparison with Sound Broadcasting. A high proportion of the foreign language programmes consists of news and talks which are prepared by staff, and even in those Services which provide entertainment there is a higher proportion of the spoken word, and programmes are repeated several times during the twenty-four-hour period. The technical and administrative resources of the Corporation are used by all its services, but the charge to the External Services is limited to a sum representing the additional costs actually caused by adding these services to the domestic services, and is not as high as it would be if the External Services had to provide their own technical and administrative organization.

MAP, TABLES, CHARTS, AND ANALYSES



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			2		
Cromer	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland
Burghhead			5		
Rednoss			100		
Westerglen Dumfries			2		
Penmon	881	341	8	Welsh	Wales
Towyn			5		
Washford Wrexham			100		
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		
Lisnagarvey	1,151	261	100	N. Ireland or Northern	Northern Ireland Londonderry District Scarborough District N.E. England, Scottish Border
Londonderry			0.25		
Scarborough			2		
Stagsshaw			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		
Behill			2		
Redruth	2				
Barrow	1,484	202	2	Northern London	Barrow District Ramsgate District
Ramsgate			2		

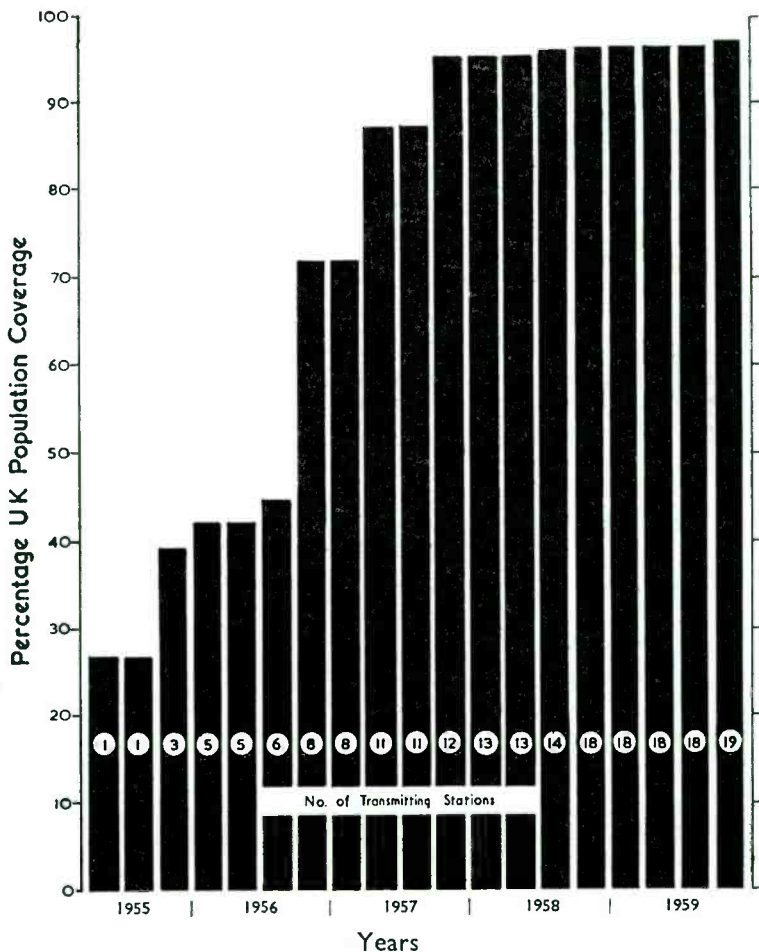
Light Programme

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 Burghead Lisnagarvey Londonderry Moorside 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		
Cardiff	1,484	202	1		
Belfast					Local Districts
Bournemouth					
Brighton					
Dundee					
Exeter Farnham Leeds Liverpool Preston Plymouth Redruth Stockton-on-Tees Swansea	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1		

GROWTH OF POPULATION COVERAGE OF BBC V.H.F. SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICE



Since this graph was prepared, Peterborough v.h.f. station has been opened, bringing the total number of stations to twenty and the coverage to 96.6 per cent.

STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, THIRD AND NETWORK THREE PROGRAMMES ON V.H.F.

Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power kW each transmitter	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third/Network 3	Home		
Blaen-plwyf	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	Cardigan Bay area
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	60	Belfast area, to the borders of Eire, to Omagh in the West, Coleraine in the north, and to the coast on the east
Douglas (I.O.M.)	88.4	90.6	92.8	3.3	Most of the Isle of Man
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	93.7	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	89.9	92.1	94.3	120	Central Scotland
Llandona	89.6	91.8	94.0	6	Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire
Llangollen	88.9	91.1	93.3	7	Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth and Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	Morayshire, Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, and Angus north-east of a line from Elgin to Montrose
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	Devon and Cornwall, except for small areas in north-east Devon and West Cornwall, parts of Somerset, and Dorset
Orkney	89.3	91.5	93.7	25 max.*	Orkney and north Caithness
Peterborough	90.1	92.3	94.5	22 max.*	Rutland, Huntingdonshire and parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridge, Bedfordshire, and Norfolk
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	County of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumberland and part of Cumberland
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0	6	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 †	120	North-west England, part of south-west Scotland
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.5 †	120	An area extending to Chester and Worksop in the north, Gloucester in the south, Welshpool in the west, and Grantham in the east
Talcolneston (Norwich)	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	East Anglia
Thrunster	90.1	92.3	94.5	10 max.*	Most of Caithness
Wenwoe	89.95	96.8	94.3 †	120	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.

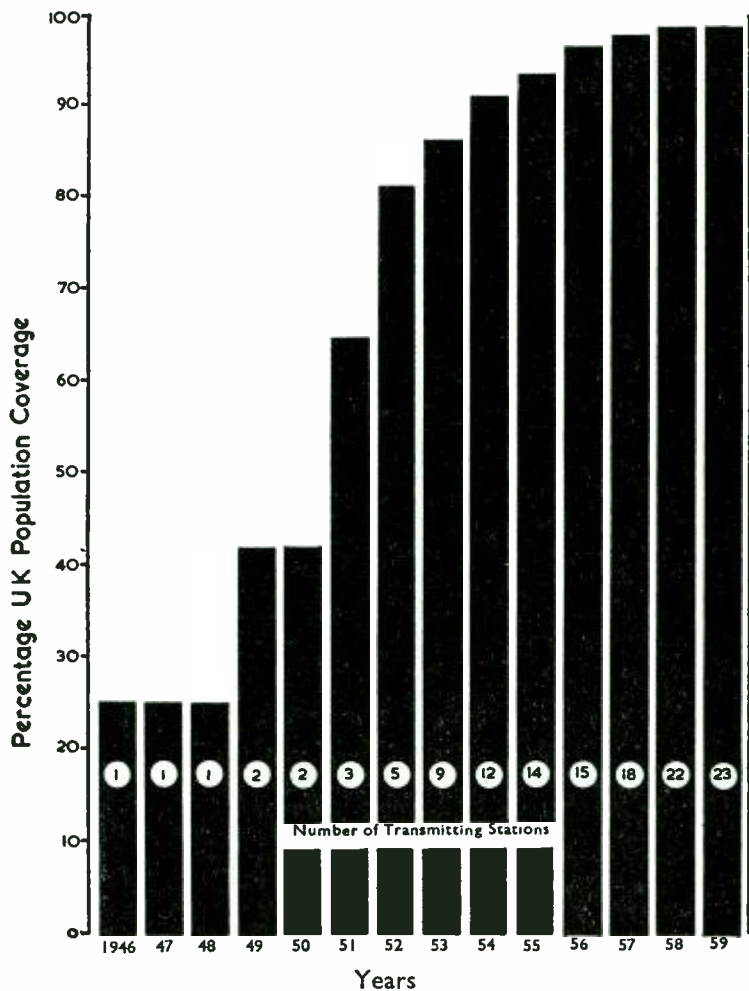
† Scottish Home Service.

‡ North Home Service.

§ West of England Home Service.

|| Welsh Home Service.

GROWTH OF POPULATION COVERAGE OF BBC TELEVISION SERVICE



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				12	H	Northern Ireland (except the western parts), south-west Scotland and west Isle of Man
Thrumster	2	48.25	51.75	0.3-5*	V	Most of Caithness
Holme Moss				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†				0.25-1*	V	Dover, Deal, and Ramsgate area
North Hessary Tor				1-15*	V	Most of Cornwall and Devon, south Somerset and west Dorset
Whitehawk Hill (Brighton)				0.4 max.*	V	Brighton area
Rosemarkie				1.5 max*	H	Moray Firth area
Londonderry				1.5 max*	H	Londonderry area
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	100	V	Central Scotland
Rowridge				1-32*	V	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset, south Wiltshire, West Sussex, south Berkshire and south-west Surrey
Tacolneston (Norwich)				1.3-15*	H	Norfolk and north Suffolk
Blaen-plwyf	4	58.25	61.75	2	H	Cardigan Bay area
Sutton Coldfield				100	V	The Midland Counties
Sandale				16	H	North-west England, part of south-west Scotland and north-east of Isle of Man
Folkestone				0.007* max.	H	Folkestone area
Les Platons				1	H	The Channel Islands
Meldrum				4-17*	H	North-east Scotland, east of a 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				12	H	North-east England
Douglas, Isle of Man				0.18-2.8*	V	Douglas and the south-east of the Isle
Orkney				2-16*	V	Orkney and north Caithness
Peterborough				1	H	Rutland, Huntingdonshire and parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridge, and Norfolk

* Directional aerial.

† Temporary station.

Broadcast Receiving Licences 1927-1959 (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 *

* This figure includes 7,980 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 1959
 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 1959

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Combined Sound and Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
LONDON REGION						
Bedford			90,843		56,159	
Berkshire and South Oxford			210,169		124,048	
Buckingham			119,032		74,948	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)			3,376,538		2,153,348	
Sussex (except West)			143,967		71,229	
	13.73	4.30	3,940,549	91.57	2,479,732	57.63
WEST REGION						
Channel Islands			32,041		18,642	
Cornwall and Devon			367,347		196,464	
Dorset and Wiltshire			187,358		105,308	
Hampshire			436,789		270,848	
Somerset and South Gloucester			384,095		240,538	
Sussex (West)			168,729		90,783	
	5.15	1.62	1,576,359	97.57	922,583	57.10
MIDLAND REGION						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			103,954		52,377	
Hereford			36,050		17,994	
Leicester and Rutland			200,625		141,763	
Norfolk and Suffolk			297,380		145,667	
Northampton			144,517		87,458	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			99,461		57,046	
Shropshire			88,720		51,762	
South Derby and South Nottingham			385,780		268,555	
Stafford and Warwick			1,019,495		722,935	
Worcester			181,804		119,236	
	8.62	2.70	2,557,786	94.71	1,664,793	61.64
NORTH REGION						
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,855,823		1,263,688	
Cumberland and Westmoreland			98,306		53,416	
Lincoln and North Nottingham			237,645		154,851	
Northumberland and Durham			630,303		392,464	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,524,155		1,015,696	
	15.15	4.75	4,346,232	91.51	2,880,115	60.64
ENGLAND—TOTAL	42.65	13.37	12,420,926	92.91	7,947,223	59.45

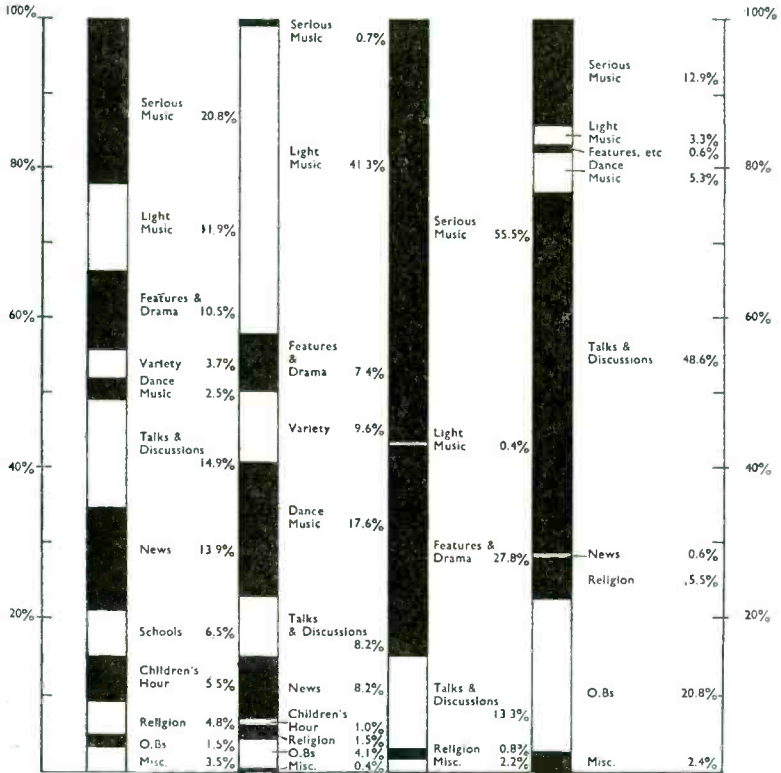
Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1959

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Combined Sound and Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			94,073		47,531	
Angus and Perth			119,713		59,227	
Argyll and Bute			19,479		5,661	
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew			591,916		374,952	
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn			51,539		17,629	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Kinross, Midlothian, West Lothian and Stirling)			348,713		209,012	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)			32,939		4,870	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigtown)			71,533		32,009	
	5·17	1·52	1,329,905	87·22	750,891	49·25
WALES						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor)			38,501		13,043	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint)			125,401		72,188	
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Monmouth)			553,200		365,489	
	2·61	·82	717,102	87·48	450,720	54·98
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Antrim and Down			189,321		86,094	
Armagh			22,268		6,896	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			30,197		5,092	
Londonderry			26,694		8,506	
	1·40	·44	268,480	61·47	106,588	24·40
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND						
	51·83	16·15	14,736,413	91·25	9,255,422	57·31

ANALYSIS OF SOUND PROGRAMMES

April 1958—March 1959

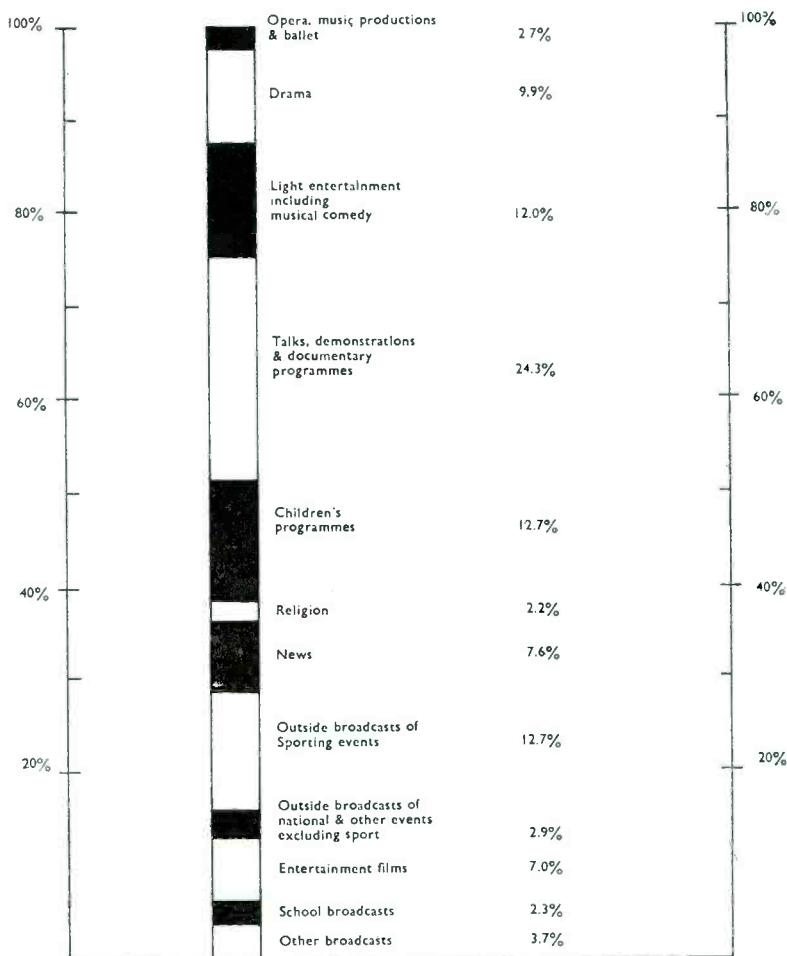
LONDON HOME SERVICE 117 Hours per Week (Average) LIGHT PROGRAMME 121 Hours per Week (Average) THIRD PROGRAMME 26 Hours per Week (Average) NETWORK THREE 10 1/2 Hours per Week (Average)



ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

April 1958—March 1959

National Network 60½ Hours per Week (Average)



Analysis of Programme Output 1958-59
(a) Sound Broadcasting

Combined Output—London

Analysis by Services

	<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	1,268	20.8	43	7	750	55.5	70	12.9	2,131	14.9
Light Music	723	11.9	2,602	41.3	6	.4	18	3.3	3,349	23.5
Features and Drama	638	10.5	468	7.4	375	27.8	2	.4	1,483	10.4
Variety	225	3.7	604	9.6			1	.2	830	5.8
Dance Music	153	2.5	1,106	17.6	179	13.3	29	5.3	1,288	9.0
Talks and Discussions	906	14.9	516	8.2			264	48.6	1,865	13.1
News	843	13.9	516	8.2			3	.6	1,362	9.5
Schools	397	6.5							397	2.8
Children's Hour	332	5.5	64	1.0	11	.8	30	5.5	396	2.8
Religion	295	4.8	95	1.5			113*	20.8	431	3.0
Outside Broadcasts	89	1.5	257	4.1	30	2.2	13	2.4	459	3.2
Miscellaneous	214	3.5	27	.4					284	2.0
	6,083	100.0	6,298	100.0	1,351	100.0	543	100.0	14,275	100.0
Presented by:										
London	5,039	82.8	5,185	82.3	1,283	95.0	436	80.3	11,943	83.7
Regions	1,044	17.2	1,113	17.7	68	5.0	107	19.7	2,332	16.3

* This figure of 113 hours is accounted for mainly by 'ball-by-ball' commentaries on the Test Matches against New Zealand and Australia 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	138	192	56	239	116	35	776
Light Music	189	68	155	246	124	156	938
Features and Drama	39	32	41	63	94	48	317
Variety	22	31	2	23	37	6	121
Dance Music	7	35	3	3	1	2	51
Talks and Discussions	128	101	142	155	83	65	674
News	277	279	469	251	351	163	1,790
Schools		1		86	79		166
Children's Hour	71	124	30	73	110	68	476
Religion	43	58	72	160	133	52	518
Outside Broadcasts	26	40	34	40	54	39	233
Miscellaneous	18	27	68	72	68	101	354
	958	988	1,072	1,411	1,250	735	6,414

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the year to 31 March 1959 amounted to 205½ hours.

(c) London Television Service

	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Productions and Ballet	106	3.9	87	2.9	85	2.7
Drama	274	10.1	296	9.9	312	9.9
Light Entertainment including Musical Comedy	375	13.8	413	13.8	381	12.0
Talks, Demonstrations and Documentary Programmes	596	21.9	705	23.5	767	24.3
Children's Programmes	415	15.3	400	13.4	403	12.7
Religion	48	1.8	57	1.9	70	2.2
News Services	174	6.4	227	7.6	239	7.6
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	363	13.4	357	11.9	402	12.7
Outside Broadcasts of national and other events excluding sport						
Entertainment Films	102	3.7	84	2.8	91	2.9
School Broadcasts	135	5.0	218	7.2	220	7.0
Miscellaneous	127	4.7	108	3.6	74	2.3
	2,715	100.0	2,993	100.0	3,160	100.0
Presented by:						
London	2,324		2,574		2,686	
Regions	391		419		474	
	3,715		2,993		3,160	

Regional Programmes: Hours of Broadcasting 1958-59

	Sound Broadcasting					Total Hours		
	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours	
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.)								
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	368	319	568	545	527	270	2,597	
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,388	3,434	3,185	3,207	3,225	2,535	19,974	
(c) Total	3,756	3,753	3,753	3,752	3,752	3,805	22,571	
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards)								
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	590	669	504	866	723	465	3,817	
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,821	1,812	1,988	1,515	1,624	2,036	10,796	
(c) Total	2,411	2,481	2,492	2,381	2,347	2,501	14,613	
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1 (c) and 2 (c))	6,167	6,234	6,245	6,133	6,099	6,306	37,184	
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Services								
(a) Other Home Services	1	2	1	7	1		12	
(b) Light Programme	231	280	174	90	126	55	956	
(c) Third Programme	15	19	4	30			68	
(d) Network III	44	41	16	4	1	1	107	
(e) External Services	248	201	94	207	104	91	945	
Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 (a) 2 (a) and 4)	539	543	289	338	232	147	2,088	
	1,497	1,531	1,961	1,749	1,482	882	8,502	
		Television					Total	
		Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
		Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network		53	72	61	148	159	55	548
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network		137	132	98	61	46		474
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 + 2)		190	204	159	209	205	55	1,022
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions		3,096	3,082	3,128	2,959	3,082	3,108	18,455
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2 and 4)		3,286	3,286	3,287	3,168	3,287	3,163	19,477

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the year to 31 March 1959 amounted to 121 hours.

SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSIONS IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

Programme hours per week as at 31 March 1959

(a) Hours of Broadcasting in the European Services

ENGLISH and ENGLISH BY RADIO	36½
FRENCH	12¼
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	13¼
Hungarian	14¾
Polish	15¾
Finnish	7¾
SOUTH EUROPEAN	
Greek	7
Hebrew	3½
Italian	10½
Spanish	8
Turkish	7
GERMAN	28¼
EAST EUROPEAN	
Albanian	3½
Bulgarian	10½
Rumanian	12¼
Russian	15¾
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	218¼

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 SERVICE	156
PACIFIC	
Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOUTH AFRICAN	
English for South Africa, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND COLONIAL SERVICES	
English for West Africa and West Indies	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
English for East Africa	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
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	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
ASIAN SERVICES	
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 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thai	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japanese	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Indonesian	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vietnamese	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
LATIN-AMERICAN	
Spanish	21
Portuguese	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES	<hr/> 355 <hr/>

A special programme in English and French for Mauritius, although too small to feature above, is broadcast once a month for 15 minutes.

WEATHER FORECASTS

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Air Ministry, originates weather forecasts broadcast in BBC sound and television programmes.

The Central Forecasting Station at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, supplies most of the bulletins; regional forecasts come from the Meteorological offices in the regions concerned.

(a) Land areas: London and Regional Home Services—GENERAL AND DISTRICT FORECASTS AND OUTLOOK UNTIL MIDNIGHT. *Times are clock-time.*

Sundays: Four-minute bulletins at 07.55 hrs, 08.55 hrs, 12.55 hrs, and 17.55 hrs on Home Services.

Weekdays: Four-minute bulletins at 06.55 hrs, 07.55 hrs, 12.55 hrs, 17.55 hrs, and 23.03 hrs on Home Services.

In **Television** two daily weather reports of approximately 3 minutes: (1) after the 6 p.m. 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.

Also, Sunday 2 p.m., a five-minute weather report and forecast including information for farming interests. It is usually a twenty-four-hour forecast, of longer range when circumstances permit.



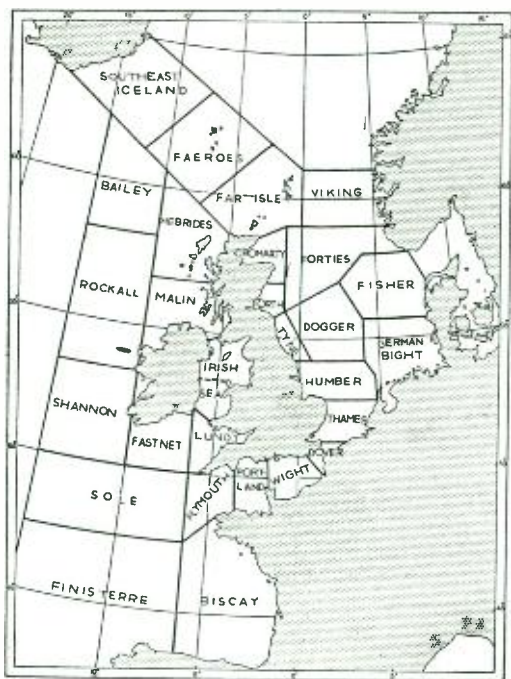
Regional boundaries for land area forecasts

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

BBC PUBLICATIONS

RADIO TIMES, containing full details of all BBC Television, Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes for the week from Sunday to Saturday, is published in seven editions: every Friday, *4d.* It is available through principal newsagents at local currency rates in most European countries. Annual subscription, including postage, inland and overseas, *28s.*

THE LISTENER publishes a wide selection of broadcast talks together with contributed features, new verse, book reviews, and independent criticism of BBC television and sound programmes: every Thursday, *6d.* Annual subscription inland and overseas, including postage, *37s.* A U.S.A. and Canadian edition is also available at an annual subscription of \$7.50, \$12.50 for two years, and \$17.00 for three years.

LONDON CALLING is the weekly air mail programme bulletin for listeners to the BBC's world-wide short-wave broadcasts, including the General Overseas Service programmes. It contains advance broadcast details and programme notes. Annual subscription: *30s.* including air mail postage. U.S.A. and Canada, *\$4.*

LONDON CALLING EUROPE, weekly, contains details of daily broadcasts in the European Service of the BBC in English and other languages and texts of English by Radio lessons. Annual postal subscriptions (overseas) *5s.* or local equivalent. Edition for French-speaking listeners has additional texts of English lessons: annual subscription *7s. 6d.*

HIER SPRICHT LONDON is a weekly magazine in German containing BBC German and Austrian programmes and the European Service transmissions in English. It includes regular English by Radio lessons. It is obtainable in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland and other continental countries. Subscription rates on application.

ARMCHAIR CRICKET: an illustrated BBC guide to cricket commentaries and broadcasts written by Brian Johnston and Roy Webber. Includes ground plans and glossary of cricket terms. *3s.*

BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS deal with specialized aspects of the work of the BBC's Engineering Division. About six monographs are published yearly at *5s.* each. The annual subscription is *£1.*

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

SPOTLIGHT ON BBC TELEVISION: How television works; advice on the problems of interference; how outside broadcasts are done; how to adjust your television set; how to receive BBC Television; some do's and don'ts for viewers. 9d.

SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS, for use in conjunction with BBC School Broadcasts, issued for the Autumn, Spring, and Summer terms. Most booklets are 7d. each.

THE BBC HYMN BOOK (published by the Oxford University Press), for use in studio services and at the Daily Service, contains in all over 500 hymns. Words only 6s. net. Full music and words, 15s. net.

BROADCAST PSALTER (published by the S.P.C.K.): words and music (cloth) 7s. 6d.; words only (cloth) 4s.; words only (paper) 2s.

NEW EVERY MORNING: the book of Daily Services for Broadcasting. Stiff covers, 5s. Paper covers, 2s. 6d. Welsh edition (stiff covers) 3s. 6d.

THE STORY OF THE PROMS tells the story of these unique concerts from their inception. Fully illustrated, 2s. 6d.

ULSTER SINCE 1800: Vol. I (3s. 6d.) containing twelve broadcast talks, surveys Ulster's political and economic progress; Vol. II (6s.) containing twenty-two talks—the story of the people of Ulster since 1800.

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

WOMEN'S TELEVISION NOTES FOLDER: to hold *Radio Times* supplements. 2s. 6d.

'JUNIOR RADIO TIMES' BINDER: to hold 26 copies of 'Junior Radio Times'. 7s. 6d.

MRS. DALE'S DIARY. Published for 1960 by Waterlow and Sons Limited. De luxe bound edition, leather, 7s. 7d.; ordinary edition, leather, 6s. 1½d., Linson bound, 3s. 8d.

RUSSIAN FOR BEGINNERS contains the text of forty Russian lessons to be used in conjunction with the BBC programme 'Russian for Beginners' broadcast in Network Three. Price 5s.

ABC OF ATOMIC ENERGY (based on talks broadcast by Sir Christopher Hinton, formerly Managing Director of the Industrial Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority) explains in the simplest terms what atomic energy is. Price 1s. 3d.

PAINTING OF THE MONTH: A series of monthly issues of colour reproductions of famous paintings, with accompanying notes by art experts, and a container-wallet. Annual subscription £2 2s. 0d.

MAHLER: A booklet to commemorate the Mahler Centenary 1960. Price 5s.

DESIGNING FOR TELEVISION: a lavishly illustrated book showing all aspects of the work of Television Design Department. 21s. (*in preparation*).

Other publications are issued from time to time. For details and for specimen copies of the weekly journals please write to BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Average weekly NET SALES of *RADIO TIMES* and *THE LISTENER*

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

Figures of recent sales of School Broadcasting pupils' pamphlets: page 83.

SOME NOTABLE BBC DATES

1922

- 1 Nov 100. 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

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

1925

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

1926

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

1927

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

1928

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

1929

- 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published
- 21 Oct Brookmans Park transmitting station opened, marking the beginning of the Regional scheme

1930

- 21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of the opening by King George V of the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords

- 1932
 2 May Broadcasting House, London, opened
 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)
 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934
 7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936
 2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated
 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.R.H. Prince Edward
- 1937
 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
 12 May Coronation of King George VI: first outside broadcast by Television Service
- 1938
 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939
 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
 14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
 24 May First and only time Derby televised
 4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began (Portuguese discontinued 9 August 1957)
 1 Aug English Service for Europe began
 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services
 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war
 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)
- 1941
 13 Nov Albanian Service began
 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
 28 Dec Persian Service began
- 1941
 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
 27 Apr Thai Service began

- 2 May Malay Service began
5 May Cantonese and 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 Samuel
- 1952
1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television transmitting station opened
21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks experiment)
1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris
15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened

- 1953
- 1 May Pontop Pike and Glencairn temporary television transmitting stations opened
 - 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
 - 15 Jun Television relayed from ship at sea for the first time during the Royal Naval Review
 - 20 Dec Temporary television transmitting station near Douglas (Isle of Man) opened
- 1954
- 27 Jan Television Centre (White City site) first brought into use
 - 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3
 - { 6 Jun First European exchange of television programmes with eight countries taking part
 - { 4 Jul
 - 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television transmitting station opened
- 1955
- 1 Feb Norwich television transmitting station opened
 - 2 May First v.h.f. sound broadcasting transmitting station opened at Wrotham
 - 21 Jul Divis television transmitting station opened (replacing Glencairn in Northern Ireland, *see* 1.5.53)
 - 15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed
 - 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary v.h.f. transmitting station opened
 - 3 Oct Les 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)
 - 15 Nov Pontop Pike television transmitting station completed (*see* 1.5.53)
 - 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe v.h.f. transmitting stations opened (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only)
- 1956
- 18 Mar Divis v.h.f. transmitting station opened
 - 28 Mar Crystal Palace television transmitting station opened replacing Alexandra Palace
 - 29 Mar Meldrum v.h.f. transmitting station opened
 - 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
 - 22 May North Hessary Tor television transmitting station completed (*see* 17.12.54)
 - 11 Jun Rowridge television transmitting station completed (*see* 12.11.54)
 - 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea
 - 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
 - 7 Aug North Hessary Tor v.h.f. transmitting station opened
 - 14 Oct Blaen-plwyf temporary v.h.f. transmitting station opened
 - 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
 - 5 Nov Sandale temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 10 Dec Holme Moss v.h.f. transmitting station opened
 - 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield v.h.f. transmitting station began test transmissions on reduced power
 - 22 Dec Wenvoe and Norwich v.h.f. transmitting stations began test transmissions on reduced power
- 1957
- 30 & Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both Houses of Parliament
 - 31 Jan
 - 13 Mar Hausa Service began
 - 31 Mar Arabic Service doubled to 9½ hours a day and rebroadcast on medium waves from a transmitter in the Middle East
 - 29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent v.h.f. transmitting station opened (*see* 14.10.56)

- 30 Apr Sutton Coldfield and Norwich v.h.f. transmitting stations came into full service
(see 20 and 22.12.56)
- 4 Jun Rowridge v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 27 Jun Swahili Service began
- 18 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
- 28 Oct Bristol temporary v.h.f. transmitting station opened (Third Programme only)
- 29 Oct First BBC unattended Television studio brought into use at St. Stephen's House opposite the House of Commons
- 11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace
- 30 Nov Kirk o'Shotts v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 9 Dec Sandale television transmitting station completed (see 5.11.56)
- 12 Dec Douglas (Isle of Man) television transmitting station completed (see 20.12.53)
- 18 Dec Londonderry television transmitting station opened. Crystal Palace television transmission station completed (see 28.3.56)
- 25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on sound)
- 1958
- 13 & Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 14 Jan
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) v.h.f. transmitting station opened (temporarily North Home Service only)
- 8 Apr First public demonstration of VERA (Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus) for magnetic recording of television pictures, first programme use 14 April
- 21 Apr Dover television transmitting station opened
- 5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
- 1 July Second (cross-channel) section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed
- 14 Jul Folkestone (experimental) television transmitting station opened (first BBC low-power 'translator' station)
- 30 Jul Southampton television interview studio opened
- 5 Aug Truleigh Hill (Brighton) temporary television transmitting station closed. Service transferred to White-hawk Hill
- 18 Aug Sandale v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 5 Oct Peterborough television and v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 5 Oct Norwich television interview studio opened
- 12 Oct Rosemarkie v.h.f. transmitting station opened
- 18 Oct Regular fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec Thrumster temporary television station opened
- 20 Dec Llanddona v.h.f. station opened (replacing Penmon, see 2.10.55)
- 20 Dec Llangollen v.h.f. station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary television station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney v.h.f. station opened (temporarily, Scottish Home Service only)
- 1959
- 1 Mar Third Programme/Network Three v.h.f. transmitters installed at Wenvoe
- 15 Jun Douglas (Isle of Man) v.h.f. 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 v.h.f.

TEXTS OF ROYAL CHARTER, LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

copy of a new CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation dated 1 July 1952

and copy of a LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

between H.M. Postmaster General and The British Broadcasting Corporation
dated 12 June 1952

and copy of an AGREEMENT (Supplemental to a Licence and
Agreement)

between H.M. Postmaster General and The British Broadcasting Corporation
dated 1 February 1957

CHARTER

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

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

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

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

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

And Whereas in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evi-
dences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and of the great
value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertain-
ment, We believe it to be in the interests of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and

elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Corporation should continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such non-exclusive licences and such agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

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

INCORPORATION

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

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 incidental thereto, subject to the prior approval of Our Postmaster General in the case of any public concert or public entertainment, that is to say, any concert or entertainment for admission to which a charge is made to the members of the audience.

(l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.

(m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, including literary, musical and artistic works, plays, songs, gramophone and other records, and news, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.

(n) To produce, manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire films, gramophone and other records, and material and apparatus for use in connection with films and such records, and to employ such films, records, material and apparatus in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto and to sell, rent or otherwise dispose of such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to 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 of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among the members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be not less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) Each Advisory Council shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

(7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council (including functions of any sub-committee appointed by the Council).

(8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) or of any sub-committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(9) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall devolve upon the Controller, Northern Ireland, and upon the Controller of each Region powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes.

(10) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council and make such adjustments, if any, as may be appropriate in the powers devolved upon the Controller, Northern Ireland.

ORGANIZATION

14.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint one or at its discretion two or more chief executive officers, who shall be called the Director-General or the Joint Directors-General of the Corporation, and may if it thinks fit appoint one or more Assistant Directors-General of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall appoint such other officers and such staff 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 Ourself at Westminster the first day of July in the first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

(L.S.)

NAPIER.

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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 thereof 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 Services 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.

GEORGE ISMAY,
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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INDEX

- 'ABC of Atomic Energy, The' 107, 236
 Accounts: *See* Finance, BBC
 Addresses, BBC: *See* Postal addresses, BBC
 Administration and organization 191, 251, 126, 180
 Advertising 157, 171, 259
 Advisory Committees 173-7, 250
 Agricultural 176
 Appeals 150, 176-7
 Music 175
 Religious 57, 58, 174-5
 Scientific 177
 Advisory Councils: *See* General Advisory Council, Regional Advisory Councils
 Aerials 120, 151-2, 153
 African, Caribbean and Colonial Services 90, 101, 102, 231
 Afrikaans Section, South African Service 88, 238
 Agricultural Advisory Committees: *See* Advisory Committees: Agricultural
 Agricultural Unit, BBC 27, 42
 Albanian Section, East European Service 92, 95, 230, 238
 Aldeburgh Festival 28
 Alexandra Palace:
 Colour television experiments 123, 240
 Television News Department 41
 Television Service inaugurated 41, 164, 238
 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?' 55
 Anticipation of Debates, Select Committee Report 162
 'Any Answers?' 30
 'Any Questions?' 30, 143
 Appeals 150
 Appeals Advisory Committee: *See* Advisory Committees: Appeals
 Appointment of staff: *See* Staff: Recruitment
 Arabic Service 91
 Audience 103
 Date of inauguration 88, 283
 News broadcasts 50
 Programme hours 32, 91, 231, 240
 Rebroadcasting 101, 240
 'Archers, The' 21, 22, 28, 143, 145
Ariel 184
 'Arthur Askey Show, The' 72
 Artists 72, 73-4, 75, 126-9, 137, 147
 Asian Service 91-2, 231
 'Ask me Another' 74
 'Asking the World' 52
 Association of Broadcasting Staff 184
 'At Home and Abroad' 44, 45
 Atlantic City Convention 153, 255, 257
 Audience Research Department 24, 102-3, 139-41
 See also Listening Panels, Viewing Panels
 Audiences 139-43, 164
 External Services 102-3
 Home Sound Services 21-2, 34, 36-9, 48-9, 71, 141, 142-3
 Studio 52, 148
 Television 23-4, 34, 62, 75, 140, 141-2
 Auditions 60, 128, 147
 Australia, Programmes for 231
 Austrian Service 239
 Authors: *See* Writers
 Balance sheets: *See* Finance, BBC: Balance sheets and accounts
 Balfour, The Earl of 20, 166
 Ballet 62, 228
 'Barker's Folly' 72
 Bath Festival, Relays from 59
 BBC Choral Society 59-60, 147
 BBC Chorus 126, 127
 BBC Concert Orchestra 59, 64
 BBC Dance Music Festivals 73
 BBC Drama Repertory Company 67, 126
 BBC engineering monographs 124, 234
BBC Handbook 146
 BBC (Malaya) Staff Association 184
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra 64
 BBC Natural History Unit: *See* Natural History Unit
 BBC Northern Dance Orchestra 64
 BBC Northern Light Orchestra 64
 BBC Northern Orchestra 64
BBC Quarterly 239
 BBC Revue Orchestra 64
 BBC Scottish Orchestra 64
 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra 64
 BBC Singers 126
 BBC Symphony Orchestra 59, 63, 64
 BBC Variety Orchestra 64
 BBC Welsh Orchestra 64
 BBC West of England Light Orchestra 64
 Beckett, Samuel 66
 Belafonte, Harry 75
 Belgian Section, West European Service 238
 Bengali Service 32, 92, 231, 239
 Bentham, Sir Edward 20
 Beveridge Committee:
 Report 165
 Appendix to report 167
 'Beyond our Ken' 72
 Big Ben 233, 237
 'Billy Cotton Band Show' 72, 73
 'Black and White' 52
 'Black and White Minstrels, The' 75
 'Black on White' 137
 Board of Governors, BBC:
 See Governors, Board of
 Board of Management, BBC:
 See Management, Board of
 Bookings 100, 128-9, 132, 137-8
 'Borchester Echo, The' 28, 145
 'Breakthrough' 78
 British Actors' Equity Association 127
 British Broadcasting Company Limited 158, 171, 237
 British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency 46, 199
 British Council 97, 98
 British Empire and Commonwealth Games 26, 76, 77, 96, 108
 British Forces Stations 96, 101, 102
 Broadcast receiving licences: *See* Licences, Broadcast receiving
 Broadcasting Committee, 1949: *See* Beveridge Committee
 Broadcasting Councils, National: *See* National Broadcasting Councils
 Broadcasting Councils, School: *See* School Broadcasting Councils
 Broadcasting House:
 Address 192
 Date of opening 238
 Budget Broadcasts 33, 168
 Bulgarian Section, East European Service 92, 95, 230, 238
 'Buried Treasure' 55
 Burmese Section, Asian Service 231, 238
 Burns bicentenary programmes 25
 Cablefilm 45, 122-3
 Cantonese broadcasts 95, 101, 231, 239
 Caribbean Service: *See* African, Caribbean and Colonial Services
 'Carissima' 74
 Caversham Monitoring Station: *See* Monitoring Service

- Cazalet-Keir, Thelma 20
 CCIR: *See* International Radio Consultative Committee
 Central European Service 92, 230
 Central Forecasting Station, Dunstable 232
 Central Programme Operations 131-4
 Central Religious Advisory Committee: *See* Advisory Committees: Religious
 Charters, BBC 155-6
 Complete text 242-54
 Dates of Charters 158, 164-5, 237, 238, 239
 Cheltenham Festival, Relays from 28, 59, 61
 Children, Programmes for 78-81
 Sound 78-9
 Television 79-81, 137, 228
See also School broadcasting
 Children's Caravan 80
 'Children's Hour' 78-9, 227, 228
 'Children's Newsreel' 80
 'Christian Outlook' 57
 Christmas Day Broadcasts 77, 96, 142, 238, 241
 'Christmas Night with the Stars' 75
 CISPR: *See* International Special Committee on Radio Interference
 Civil Defence expenditure 197, 198, 201, 204, 206
 Clark, Sir Beresford 35
 Colonial and Commonwealth Broadcasting Organizations, BBC co-operation 99, 110, 182
 Colonial Service, BBC 101, 102
See also African, Caribbean and Colonial Services
 Colour television: *See* Television: Colour
 Commercial advertising: *See* Advertising
 Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference 110
 Concert Orchestra, BBC 59, 64
 Concerts 37, 59, 61, 127, 244
 Constitution, BBC 155-66, 246-51
 Contracts 72, 126, 128, 129, 138
 Controversial broadcasting 160-1, 167-8
 Copenhagen Wavelength Plan 153
 Copyright 130-1, 244
 Copyright Act 130-1
 Coronation broadcasts 113, 238, 240
 Correspondence 146
See also Postal addresses
 Costumes, Television 135
 Council of Europe 111
 Councils: *See* General Advisory Council, Regional Advisory Councils, National Broadcasting Councils, School Broadcasting Councils
 Crawford Committee 159, 160, 161, 164
 Crystal Palace Television Transmitting Station 27, 240, 241
 Czechoslovak Section, Central European Service 92, 95, 230, 238
 Daily Audience Barometer 139-40
 Dance music: *See* Music: Dance
 Dance Music Festivals 73
 'Dancing Years, The' 74
 Danish Section, Scandinavian Service 238
 'Dick Whittington' 75
 Directors-General, BBC
 Position 155, 185, 251, 253
 Present D.G. 189
 'Dixon of Dock Green' 75, 142
 Documentaries: *See* Features and Documentaries
 'Dog's Chance, A' 78
 Domestic Broadcasting Services: *See* Sound Services
 Drama 65-9
 Sound 37, 65-7, 79
 Programme hours 227, 228
 Television 27, 40, 68-9, 80
 Programme hours 228
 Drama Repertory Company, BBC 67, 126
 'Drumbeat' 74
 Duff, Sir James 20
 Dutch Section, West European Service 238
 Ealing Studios 40-1 137
 East European Service 92, 230
 EBU: *See* European Broadcasting Union
 Edinburgh Festival, Relays from 59, 63, 108
 'Educating Archie' 72
 Educational broadcasts: *See* School broadcasting, English by Radio
 Effects 132, 133
 Election broadcasts 33, 45, 167, 168-9, 239
 Electrical Trades Union 184
 Elizabeth II, H.M. Queen 75, 77, 96, 107, 113, 123, 142, 241
 Empire Service 88, 164, 238
 Engineering Division 33-4, 114-25
 Departments:
 Information 146
 Lines 116-17
 Operations and Maintenance 114-17
 Training 125, 181, 182
 Equipment 115, 121 (*cont.*)
 Engineering Div. (*cont.*)
 Finance 196, 202, 203, 204, 213
 Number of staff 114, 180
 Organization [chart] 188
 Senior staff list 191
 Engineering monographs 124, 234
 'English by Radio' 97-8, 230, 239
 English Service, European Service 92, 230, 238
 Equity: *See* British Actors' Equity Association
 European Broadcasting Union 19, 109, 110-11, 112, 130
 European Services 92-4, 103
 Programme hours 230
See also under names of departments
 Eurovision 27, 62, 63, 77, 99, 111-13
 Expenditure: *See* Finance
 External Services 32-3, 88-108, 259-60
 Costs per hour 213, 214
 Engineering costs 204, 213
 Finance and Grants-in-Aid 157, 197, 198-9, 200-1, 204, 206, 210, 212, 213, 260
 History and organization 88-90, 187
 Number of staff 180
 Postal address 192
 Programme hours 88, 100, 119, 213, 214, 230, 231
 Programme Operation Department 100
 Senior staff list 190
See also European Services, Overseas Services
 'Eye on Research' 27, 77
 'Eye Witness' 48
 'Face to Face' 55
 'Facts and Figures' 55
 Falkland Islands, Broadcasts to 231
 'Family Affairs' 86
 'Family Favourites' 64
 Far Eastern Station: *See* Tebrau Transmitting Station
 'Farm Forum' 26
 'Farmer of the Year' 30
 Features and Documentaries 70-1
 Sound 70-1, 90, 92
 Programme hours 227, 228
 Television 55, 69, 136, 137
 Programme hours 228
 Fees 127, 128-9, 130, 137
 forde, Sir Arthur 20
 Film agencies 46
 Film Library 136
 Films, Television 249
 Film Department 136
 News films 45, 46, 80, 122-3
 Programme hours 228
 Television Transcription Unit 96-7

- Finance, BBC 31-2, 156-7, 195-214, 244-5, 252, 264
 Balance sheets and accounts 197-206, 252
 Sources of income 156-7
See also under names of services, e.g. Television Service
 Licences, Broadcast Receiving
 Finnish Service, Central
 European Service 92, 95, 230, 238
 'Five Hundred Million Years' 55
 'Flying Doctor, The' 72
 'Forces Favourites', Address 150
 Foreign correspondents 47
 Foreign language broadcasts: *See* Language broadcasts
 'Forward scatter' interference 118-19
 'Fourteen-day Rule' 162
 France, Television programmes from 113
 'Frankly Speaking' 52
 French Service:
 Date of inauguration 88, 238
 Increase in audience during Government crisis 103
 Programme hours 230
 Rebroadcasting 101, 102
 Fultograph process, Television experiments 237
 Gaelic broadcasts 25-6
 Gale warnings 233
 General Advisory Council 165, 172, 173, 248
 General Election: *See* Election broadcasts
 General Forces Programme 239
 General Overseas Service 90
 'Children's Hour' repeats 79
 Listener panels 103
 News bulletins 50
 Programme hours 90, 231
 Rebroadcasts 101, 102
 Geneva Convention 153, 154
 German Service, 92, 93
 Audience 103
 Date of inauguration 88, 238
 Jamming 95
 Programme hours 230
 Rebroadcasts 101
 'Glory that was Greece, The' 55, 136
 Glyndebourne Festival, Replays from 60, 62
 'Good Companions' 78
 'Goon Show, The' 72
 Governors, Board of 155, 156, 161, 185, 246-8, 252, 253
 Names 20 (*cont.*)
 Governors (*cont.*)
 Relations with Parliament 159, 160
 Responsibilities 163-4
 Salaries 157, 202, 203, 247
 Gramophone Libraries 63, 65
 Gramophone Programmes 64-5, 150
 Grants-in-Aid
 External Services 157, 197, 198, 200-1, 212
 Monitoring Services 195, 200-1, 213
 Greek Section, South European Service 92, 95, 230, 238
 Greene, Hugh Carleton 35, 189
 Greenwich Time Signals 233
 Hancock, Dame Florence 20
 'Hancock's Half-hour' 75, 142
Handbook, BBC 146
 Handel Festival 60
 Hausa broadcasts 32, 90, 102, 231, 240
 'Have a Go' 143
 Hebrew Section, South European Service 92, 95, 230, 239
Hier Spricht London 144, 234
 Himmelweit, Hilde 24
 Hindi Service 32, 92, 106, 231, 238, 239
 Hindustani Service 238, 239
 Hinton, Sir Christopher 107, 236
 'Home for the Day' 85
 Home Service 36-7
 Analysis of programme output 227
 Date of inauguration 238
 Finance 207, 208
 Hours of broadcasting 227-31, 259
 External Services 21, 230-1
 Regions 42, 228-30
 Sound Services 21, 37, 227-8
 Television Service 21, 39, 228-9
 'Housewives' Choice' 64
 Hungarian Section, Central European Service 92, 95, 230, 238
 Icelandic Service 238
 Impartiality, BBC 158, 160, 161, 168
 'In the South-East' 51
 'In Town Tonight' 75
 Income and Expenditure: *See* Finance
 Incorporated Society of Musicians 127
 Independent Television Authority 24, 58, 139, 141, 142, 154, 165
 'Individual and The Universe, The' 22, 53
 Indonesian Section, Asian Service 231, 239
 'Inheritors, The' 55, 136
 Interference 36-7, 111, 118, 151-3, 258
See also Jamming
 International Labour Office 97
 International Radio Consultative Committee 111
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference 111
 International Telecommunication Convention 255, 257
 International Telecommunications Union 111, 153
 International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee 111, 117
 ITA: *See* Independent Television Authority
 Italia Prize 29, 55, 69
 Italian Section, South European Service 88, 92, 101, 230, 238
 ITU: *See* International Telecommunications Union
 Jacob, Sir Ian 19, 35, 110
 Jamming 32, 50, 91, 93, 95, 109
 Japanese Section, Asian Service 91, 101, 231, 239
 'Jazz Saturday' 73
 'Jewel and Warriss Show' 72
 'Join in and Sing' 73
 Keir, Thelma Cazalet: *See* Cazalet-Keir, Thelma
 Kuoyu broadcasts, 95, 101, 102, 231, 239
 Language broadcasts 89, 93, 97-8
 First European and overseas services 88, 238
 Foreign news bulletins 49-51, 88, 89-90, 91, 92, 94, 119
 Network Three 39, 53
 Number of languages 21, 49, 88, 91
 Programme hours 21, 88, 89
 'Late Night Final' 58
 Latin American Service 88, 92, 101, 102, 231, 238
 League of Dramatists 130
 Libraries:
 Film 136
 Gramophone 63, 65
 Music 60, 63
 Radio Times Hulton Picture 145
 Recorded Programmes 100, 115, 133-4
 Reference 138
 Licence and Agreement, BBC 156, 165, 171, 195
 Complete text 255-63
 Supplemental Agreement, Complete text 264-5
 Licences, Broadcast receiving 255 (*cont.*)

- Licences (*cont.*)
 Cost to public 222, 237, 239, 240, 241
 Deductions from licence income by Postmaster General and Treasury 31-2, 195, 196, 260
 Distribution by district 223-4
 Income from licences 31, 156, 195-6, 211, 264-5
 Introduction of licences 222, 237
 Number of licences 36, 222-4
 'Life with the Lyons' 72
 'Lifeline' 55
 Light music: *See* Music:
 Light
 Light Music Festival 59
 Light Programme 22, 36, 37, 38
 Analysis of programme output 227
 Date of inauguration 239
 Finance 207, 208
 Interference 153
 Lime Grove Studios 40
 'Listen and Teach' 98
Listener, The 144, 234, 237
 Circulation 144, 236
 Listener research: *See* Audience Research Department
 Listening Panels 102, 103, 140
 'Living with Danger' 137
London Calling 144, 234
 'London Calling Asia' 239
 'London Calling Europe' 93, 239
London Calling Europe (programme bulletin) 144, 234
 'London Lights' 72
 London Studio Players 64
 'Look' 30
 Loudspeakers, Designed by BBC 120
 Luxembourg Service 238, 239
 Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, Lord 20, 166
 McKee, J. Ritchie 20
 'Mainly for Women' 86
 'Make mine Music' 74
 Make-up, Television 135, 182
 'Make Way for Music' 74
 Malay Section, Asian Service 92, 101, 102, 231, 239
 Maltese broadcasts 90, 101, 231, 238
 Management, Board of 89, 185
 Marathi broadcasts 32
 'Matters of Moment' 44, 45
 Mauritius, Broadcasts to 90, 231
 'Medico' 55, 69
 'Meeting Point' 58
 Meteorological Office, Weather forecasts 232
 Microphones, Designed by BBC 120-1
 Midland Light Orchestra, BBC 64
 Midland Region 27-8
 Advisory Committees
 Appeals 177
 Religious 57, 174
 Advisory Council 173
 Agricultural Unit 27, 42
 Finance 207, 208, 209
 Postal addresses 192
 Programme hours 228, 229
 Television 27, 229
 'Midlanders, The' 28
 Ministerial broadcasts 33, 37, 166, 167-8, 240
 'Mrs. Dale's Diary' 21, 143
 'Monday Night at Home' 71
 'Monitor' 55, 136
 Monitoring Service 46, 90, 103-5
 Finance 197, 198, 199, 200-1, 204, 206, 213
 Montgomery of Alamein, Viscount 30
 'Morning in the Streets' 29, 55
 'Morning Music' 73
 Morris, Sir Philip 20
 Music 58-64
 Advisory Committees 175
 Dance music 227, 228
 Libraries 60, 63
 Light music 38, 73, 227, 228
 Sound 37, 38, 58-61
 Programme hours 227, 228
 Television 62-4, 74
 Programme hours 228
 Music Advisory Committees: *See* Advisory Committees:
 Music
 'Music for You' 62-3
 'Music in Camera' 63
 Music Library 60, 63
 Music Scores, Submission 148
 'Music to Remember' 59
 'Musical Playhouse' 74
 Musicians' Union 127
 National Association of Symphony Orchestras 127
 National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees 184
 National Broadcasting Councils 41, 156, 162, 165-6, 172
 Establishment and functions 165-6, 248-50
 Names of members 166
 National Governors 165, 246, 247
 Names 20, 166
 Salaries 247
 National Union of Journalists 184
 National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers 184
 NATO 10th anniversary 44
 Natural History Unit 30, 42
 Network Three 22, 36-7, 39, 52-3, 76, 207, 209
 Analysis of programme output 227
 Programme hours 39
 New Zealand, Programmes for 231
 News agencies 46, 104, 244
 News and Current Affairs 44-51, 187, 190
 News broadcasts 44-51, 104, 161, 163, 244
 External Services 49-51, 88, 89-90, 91, 92, 94, 101, 119
 Number of bulletins 49, 50
 Home sound services 37, 38, 46-9
 Audience 48, 143
 Programme hours 227, 228
 Impartiality 161
 Regional 29, 43, 49
 Senior staff list, News and Current Affairs 190
 Sources of news 46
 Television 29, 41, 43, 45, 46, 122-3, 228
 Children's Newsreel 80
 'News from the Zoos' 78
 News Information 138
 North American Service 91, 101, 102
 North Region 28-9
 Advisory Committees
 Appeals 177
 Religious 57, 174
 Advisory Council 174
 Finance 207, 208, 209
 Postal addresses 192
 Programme hours 228, 229
 Television 29, 229
 Northern Dance Orchestra, BBC 64
 Northern Ireland 29-30
 Advisory Committees
 Agricultural 176
 Appeals 177
 Religious 57, 175
 Advisory Council 166, 173, 250-1
 Finance 207, 208, 209
 National Governor 20, 166, 173, 246, 247, 250
 Postal addresses 193
 Programme hours 228, 229
 Television 30, 229
 Northern Ireland Light Orchestra, BBC 64
 Northern Orchestra, BBC 64
 Norwegian Section, Scandinavian Service 238
 Nuffield Foundation 24
 'On Call to a Nation' 55
 'On the Threshold' 137
 'Onion Johnnie' 137
 Opera 38, 60, 61, 64
 Television 62, 228

- Orchestral Employers' Association 128
 Orchestras, BBC 63, 64, 127, 202, 203, 204
 Organization: *See* Administration and organization
 Outside broadcasting 75-8
 Sound 75-6, 115
 Equipment 115
 Programme hours 227, 228
 Television 76-8, 115
 Equipment 78
 Programme hours 228
 Overseas and Foreign Relations Department 98-100
 Overseas Information Services, Government White Paper 32, 214
 Overseas representatives, BBC 99-100, 193-4
 Overseas Services 32, 90-2
 Organization [chart] 187
 Programme hours 231
 Senior staff list 190
See also under names of sections
- Pacific Service 91, 101, 102, 231
 Panel games 74
 'Panorama' 23, 44, 55, 136
 'Parents and Children' 53
 Parliament
 Accounts of proceedings 37, 163, 170, 259
 Anticipation of debates 162
 Broadcasting of debates in session 170
 Broadcasts made at the request of Parliament 163, 259
 Charters granted to BBC 164-5
 Control over BBC 89, 157-8, 159-60, 161, 259
 State Opening 75, 77, 107, 136, 170, 241
See also Ministerial Broadcasts, Party Political Broadcasts, Political Broadcasting
 Party Political Broadcasts 33, 37, 162-3, 166, 167-8
 Patents 244
 Performing Right Society 130
 Performing Right Tribunal 131
 Persian Section, Asian Service 91, 95, 231, 238
 'Pete's Party' 64
 Photographs available to the press 146
 'Pick of the Pops' 64
 Plays: *See* Drama
 Police messages 149, 163
 Polish Section, Central European Service 92
 Date of inauguration 238
 Extension of service 32
 Jamming 93, 95
 Programme hours 230
- Political broadcasting 33, 167-70
See also Budget Broadcasts, 'Fourteen-day Rule', Election Broadcasts, Ministerial Broadcasts, Party Political Broadcasts
 Pope John XXIII 76, 77, 107, 136
 Pope Pius XII 76, 77, 107
 'Portraits of Power' 55
 Portuguese Section, South European Service, 88, 238
 Post Office
 Circuits and lines used by BBC 115, 117, 155
 Deduction from licence income 31-2, 195
 Liaison between GPO and BBC 117, 155
 Post Office Radio Interference Service 153
 Postal addresses, BBC
 Applications for auditions 147
 Applications for employment 183
 Broadcasting House, London 192
 Bush House 192
 'Forces Favourites' requests 150
 List of addresses 192-4
 Midland Region 192
 Monitoring Service 105
 North Region 192
 Northern Ireland 193
 Publications Department 235
 Publicity Department 145-6
 Scotland 193
 Submission of scripts and scores 147-8
 Television Centre 192
 Tickets for BBC shows 148
 Visits to BBC premises 148
 Wales 193
 West Region 193
 Postmaster General
 Financial agreement with BBC 31
 Prescriptive powers 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 259
 Television broadcasting hours 39
See also Charters, BBC, Licence and Agreement, BBC
 'Press Conference' 44, 45, 55
 Press Offices 145-6
 Producers, BBC 141
 Sound 51-2, 67, 70, 72, 73
 Television 69
 Programme Contracts Department 126-9
 Programme correspondence: *See* Correspondence
 Programme output: *See* Hours of broadcasting
- Programme Services: *See* European Services, Overseas Services, Sound Services, Television Service
 Promenade Concerts 59, 63, 108
 Publications, BBC 144-5, 146, 244
 List 234-6
 Postal address 235
 Revenue from 157, 196, 201, 207
 School broadcasts pamphlets 82, 83, 144, 235
See also titles of journals
 Publicity Department 145-6
 Publishers' Association 130
 Puppet Theatre 80
 Purcell-Handel Festival 60
 'Quatermass and the Pit' 142
 'Radio Link' 44, 52
 'Radio Newsreel' 38, 48-9
Radio Times 144, 157, 207, 234
 Circulation 144, 236
 Date of first issue 237
Radio Times Hulton Picture Library 145
 'Ray's a Laugh' 72
 Rebroadcasts 32-3, 90, 91, 92, 101-2, 131
 Reception 25, 94, 120, 151-4
 Recorded programmes 88, 99, 115
 Libraries 100, 115, 133-4
See also Telerecordings
 Recording equipment: *See* Sound recording equipment
 Recruitment of staff: *See* Staff: Recruitment
 Reference Library 138
 Regional Advisory Councils 42, 166, 172, 173-4, 250-1
 Regional broadcasting 24-31, 41-3, 215
 Analysis of programme output 228
 Election broadcasts 169
 Finance 207
 Parliamentary proceedings reports 170
 Senior staff list 189
 Television 24-5, 42, 228
See also Midland Region, North Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, West Region
 'Regional Round' 79
 Reith, Lord 158, 160
 Reith Lectures 22, 53
 Religious Advisory Committees: *See* Advisory Committees: Religious
 Religious broadcasting 56-8
 Advisory Committees 57, 58, 174-5
 Controversial broadcasting 161
 Sound 57
 Programme hours 227, 228 (cont.)

- Religious broadcasting (*cont.*)
 Television 58
 Programme hours 228
 Repertory Company, BBC
 67, 127
 Reporting Unit 47-8
 Representatives overseas 99-
 100, 193-4
 Revue Orchestra, BBC 64
 Rhodesia and Nyasaland 231
 Riverside Studios 40
 'Roundabout' 72-3, 75
 'Roving Eye' camera unit
 78
 Royal Albert Hall 59
 Royal Charters: *See* Charters,
 BBC
 Royal Festival Hall 59
 Royal Observatory 'Time
 Station' 233
 Rumanian Section, East
 European Service 92, 95,
 230, 238
 Russia: *See* U.S.S.R.
 Russian Section, East Euro-
 pean Service 92, 93
 Date of inauguration 239
 Extension of service 32
 Jamming 93, 95
 Programme hours 230
- Salzburg Festival, Relays
 from 62
 Satellite television stations
 34, 118, 241
 Satellite v.h.f. stations 34,
 118, 241
 'Saturday Club' 73
 'Saturday Night on the
 Light' 71, 75
 Scenery and properties for
 television 122, 134-5
 School broadcasting 26, 37,
 81-5, 166
 Date of first television pro-
 grammes 239, 241
 Hours of broadcasting 84,
 227, 228
 Number of listening
 schools 81, 82, 83, 85
 Number of programmes
 81, 84
 Publications 82, 83, 144,
 235
 Scotland 26, 81
 Sound 81-3
 Television 40, 84-5, 228,
 239
 Wales 81
 School Broadcasting Coun-
 cils 81-2, 83, 84, 172
 Members 178-9
 Science broadcasts 22
 Scientific Advisory Com-
 mittee: *See* Advisory Com-
 mittees: Scientific
 Scores: *See* Music scores
 Scotland 25-6, 42
 Advisory Committees
 Agricultural 176
 Appeals 177
 Music 175
 Religious 57, 175 (*cont.*)
- Scotland (*cont.*)
 Finance 207, 208, 209
 National Broadcasting
 Council 41, 156, 165-6,
 172, 248-50
 National Governor 20,
 165-6, 246, 247
 Postal addresses 193
 Programme hours 25, 228,
 229
 School Broadcasting Coun-
 cil 81, 179
 Television 25-6, 43, 229
 Scottish Orchestra, BBC 64
 Scottish Variety Orchestra,
 BBC 64
 'Scrapbook' 72
 Scripts 147
 Availability to public 146
 Drama 30, 65, 66, 67, 68
 School broadcasts 83
 Submission of scripts 147-8
 Variety 73
 'Sculptor's Landscape, A' 55,
 136, 137
 'Second Enquiry' 137
 Seladon, Lord 159
 Seladon Committee 164
 'Semprini Serenade' 73
 Serial plays 27, 67, 68, 79,
 80
 'She shall have Music' 63
 Shipping forecasts 233
 'Signpost' 28
 'Sing it Again' 73
 Sinhalese broadcasts 32, 92,
 101, 231
 'Sky at Night, The' 55
 Society of Authors 127, 130
 'Soho Story' 55, 137
 Somali broadcasts 32, 90,
 101, 102, 231, 241
 SOS Messages 149
 'Sound' 53
 Sound effects 132, 133
 Sound recording equipment
 115-16
See also Recorded pro-
 grammes
 Sound Services (Home Ser-
 vice, Light Programme,
 Network Three, Third
 Programme) 21-3, 36-9
 Costs per hour 213
 Finance 196, 198-9, 200-1,
 202, 205-6, 207, 208,
 209, 210, 211-12, 213
 Organization [chart] 186
 Programme hours 21, 36,
 37, 213, 225, 229, 259
 Senior staff list 189
See also Home Service,
 Light Programme, Net-
 work Three, Third Pro-
 gramme
 South African Service 91, 231
 South European Service 92,
 230
 Spanish Section, South
 European Service 88, 92,
 101, 230, 238
 Sponsored programmes 157,
 171, 256, 259
- Sports broadcasts 76, 77, 108,
 112, 228
 'Sportsview' 142
 Staff 180-91, 251
 Administration 180-1, 188,
 191
 Association 184
 Engineering Division 114,
 125, 180
 Magazine 184
 Number 42, 114, 180
 Recruitment 125, 183-4
 Salaries, Wages 181, 202,
 203, 204, 261
 Seconding of staff to
 Colonial and Common-
 wealth broadcasting or-
 ganizations 99, 110
 Senior staff list 189-91
 Sound broadcasting 180
 Television 180
 Training 125, 181-2
 Welfare 181, 251
 State Opening of Parliament
 75, 77, 107, 136, 170, 241
 Stereophonic broadcasting
 65, 124-5, 241
 Studio Managers 100, 132
 Studios 132
 Number 114
 Planning and equipment
 121-2
 Sound 114
 Television 40-1, 42, 114-
 5, 121, 122, 135, 241
 'Sunday Night Theatre' 142
 'Sunday Special' 58
 Survey of Listening and
 Viewing 139
 Swahili broadcasts 32, 90,
 101, 102, 231, 241
 Swansea Festival, Relays
 from 59
 Swedish Section, Scandina-
 vian Service 238
 'Swingalong' 73
 Sykes Committee 164
 Symphony Orchestra, BBC:
 59, 63, 64
- 'Take It From Here' 72
 Talbot, Godfrey 48
 'Talking of Theatre' 53
 Talks and Discussions 51-6
 Sound 51-3, 88, 90, 92
 Programme hours 227,
 228
 Television 54-6
 Programme hours 54,
 228
 Tamil broadcasts 32, 92, 231
 Tatsfield Receiving Station
 114
 Tebrau Transmitting Station
 88, 92, 116
 Technical Services: *See* En-
 gineering Division
 Telerecordings 96, 116, 136
 Television Act, 1954 165
 Television Advisory Com-
 mittee 34, 124
 'Television and the Child'
 24

- 'Television and the Farmer' conference 27
- Television Centre, Shepherd's Bush 40, 41, 122, 240
- Postal address 192
- Television, Colour 123-4, 240
- Television Service 23-4, 39-41, 164, 238, 239, 251
- Booking Department 137-8
- Costs per hour 213-4
- Date of inauguration 39, 164, 238
- Finance 196, 199, 200-1, 203, 205-6, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214
- Libraries 136, 138
- National coverage 34, 39, 117-8, 220
- Organization [chart] 186
- Postal address 192
- Programme hours 21, 23, 39, 213-4, 226, 228, 229, 259
- Programme Servicing Departments 134-8
- Second Programme (BBC) 24, 41
- Senior staff list 189-90
- Staff
- Number 180
- Training 182
- See also: Eurovision; Television, Colour
- Television Theatre 40
- Television Transcription Unit 96-7, 127
- Thai Section, Asian Service 231, 238
- Theatres' National Committee 127
- Third Programme 36, 37, 38
- Analysis of programme output 227
- Audience 37, 38
- Date of inauguration 239
- Finance 207, 209
- Programme hours 38
- 'This is your Life' 27, 75, 142
- 'Those Wonderful Shows' 63
- Three Choirs Festival, Relays from 28, 59
- Tickets for BBC shows 148
- 'Time out of Doors' 71
- Time Signals 233
- 'Today' 21, 36, 48, 51, 75
- 'Today in Parliament' 169
- 'Tonight' 23, 44, 55, 136, 142
- 'Town and Around' 49
- Trades Unions 126, 129, 138, 184, 261
- Transcription Service 32, 95-6, 127
- 'Children's Hour' recordings 79
- Countries receiving transcriptions 96
- Number of recordings distributed 95, 115
- School broadcasts 83
- See also Television Transcription Unit
- Transmitters 88, 116, 118, 119-20, 121, 151
- Transmitting Stations 116, 156
- Sound 215, 216-7
- Number of stations 116
- Television 25, 118, 152, 215, 221
- Number of stations 116, 152, 154
- V.h.f. sound 25, 28, 34, 43, 119, 151, 218, 240
- First V.h.f. stations 240
- List 219
- Number of stations 116, 151, 154
- See also Satellite television stations, Satellite V.h.f. stations
- Treasury 31, 32, 195, 196, 260, 261
- Turkish Section, South European Service 92, 95, 230, 238
- 'Two-way Family Favourites' 22, 64, 143
- Ullswater Committee 164, 167
- UNESCO 111
- United Nations Radio Division 111
- United Press Movietone Television 46
- United States of America, Transcribed programmes supplied 95
- Urdu broadcasts 32, 91, 106, 231, 238, 239
- 'Use of Radio in Education' Conference 83
- U.S.S.R. 32, 93, 95, 105
- Audience for BBC broadcasts 103
- See also Russian Section, East European Service
- Variety and light entertainment 71-5
- Sound 71-3
- Audience 71
- Number of programmes 72
- Programme hours 227, 228
- Television 73-5
- Programme hours 228
- Variety Artistes' Federation 127
- Variety Orchestra, BBC 64
- V.h.f. broadcasting 25, 26, 28-9, 31, 34, 37, 42-3, 119, 151-2, 218, 219, 240
- Vietnamese Section, Asian Service 102, 231, 239
- Viewing Panels 140
- 'Viewpoint' 58
- Visiting Orchestras' Consultative Association 128
- Visits to BBC premises 148
- 'Voice of America' 100
- 'Wakey-Wakey Tavern, The' 34
- Wales 26-7, 42
- Advisory Committees
- Agricultural 176
- Appeals 177
- Religious 57, 175
- Finance 207, 208, 209
- National Broadcasting Council 26, 41, 156, 162-3, 165-6, 172, 248-50
- National Governor 20, 165, 166, 246, 247
- Political broadcasting 162-3
- Postal addresses 193
- Programme hours 228, 229
- School Broadcasting Council 81, 179
- Television 26, 27, 42, 229
- Welsh language broadcasts 27, 42, 81, 228, 229
- 'Wales through the Ages' 27
- Wardrobe Department, Television 135
- 'Watch with Mother' 80
- Wavebands and wavelengths 43, 94, 117-9, 151, 153-4
- 'Way of Life, The' 57
- Weather forecasts 232-3
- 'Week in Westminster, The' 33, 70
- 'Week's Good Cause' 150
- 'Welcome to London' 72
- Welsh language broadcasts 27, 42, 81, 228, 229
- Welsh Orchestra, BBC 64
- West Indies, Broadcasts to 231
- West of England Light Orchestra, BBC 64
- West Region 30-1
- Advisory Committees
- Appeals 177
- Religious 57, 175
- Advisory Council 174
- Finance 207, 208, 209
- Natural History Unit 30, 42
- Postal addresses 193
- Programme hours 228, 229
- Television 30-1, 229
- 'What do you know?' 72
- 'What's my Line?' 74, 75, 142
- 'Who Cares?' 55
- 'Who goes Home?' 27, 33, 55
- Wireless for the Blind Fund 150
- Wireless Telegraphy Acts 156, 257
- 'Woman's Hour' 21, 51, 85-6
- Women, Programmes for 85-7
- 'Words and Music' 74
- Writers 30, 40, 65, 68-9, 73, 74, 92
- 'Your Concert Choice' 64
- 'Your Life in their Hands' 141
- Yugoslav and Slovene Section, East European Service 92, 93, 230, 238
- 'Zoo Quest' 55

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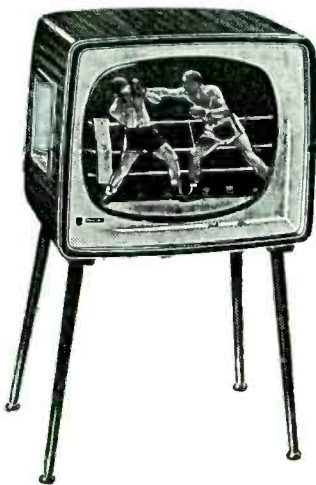
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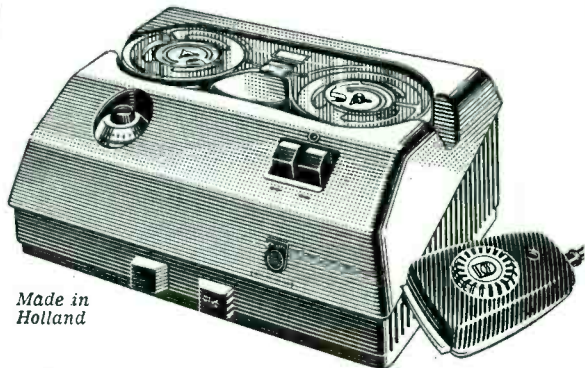


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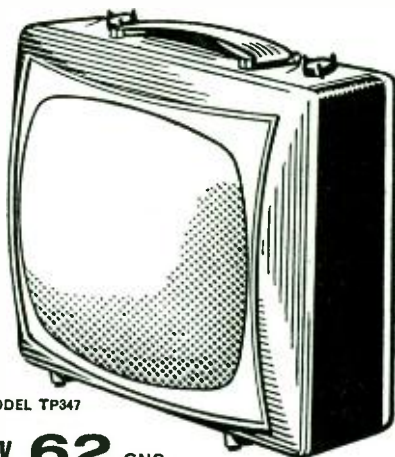
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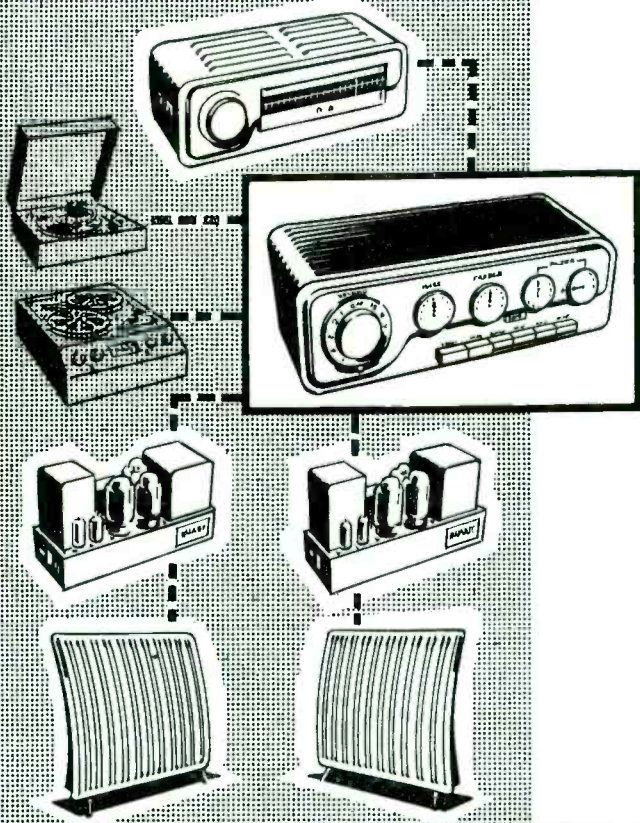
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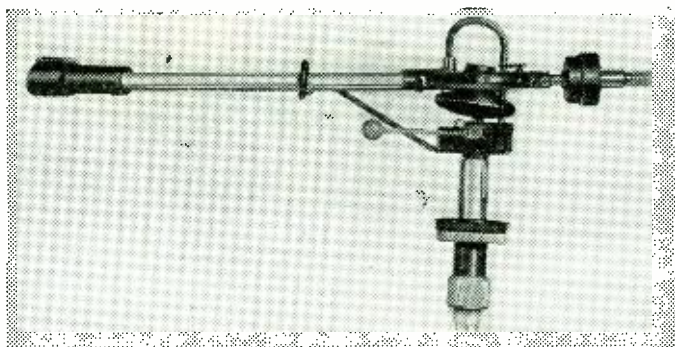
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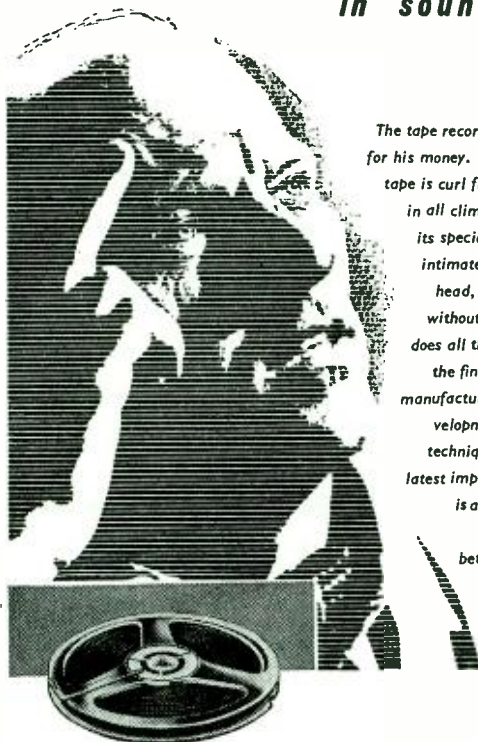
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