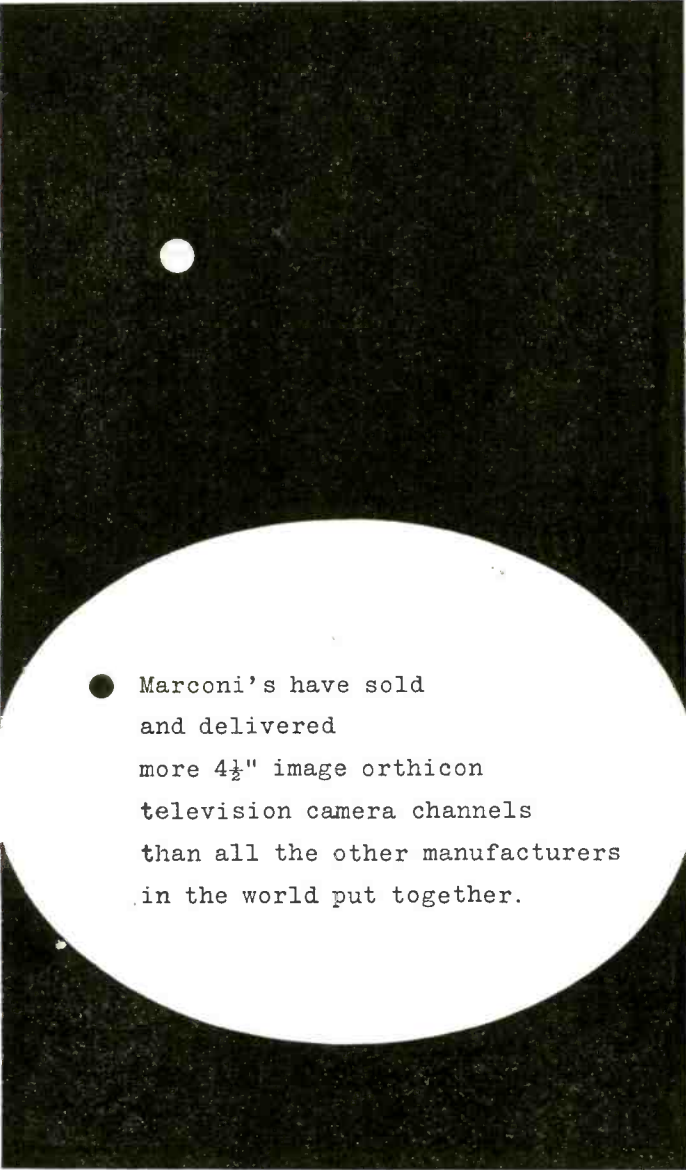


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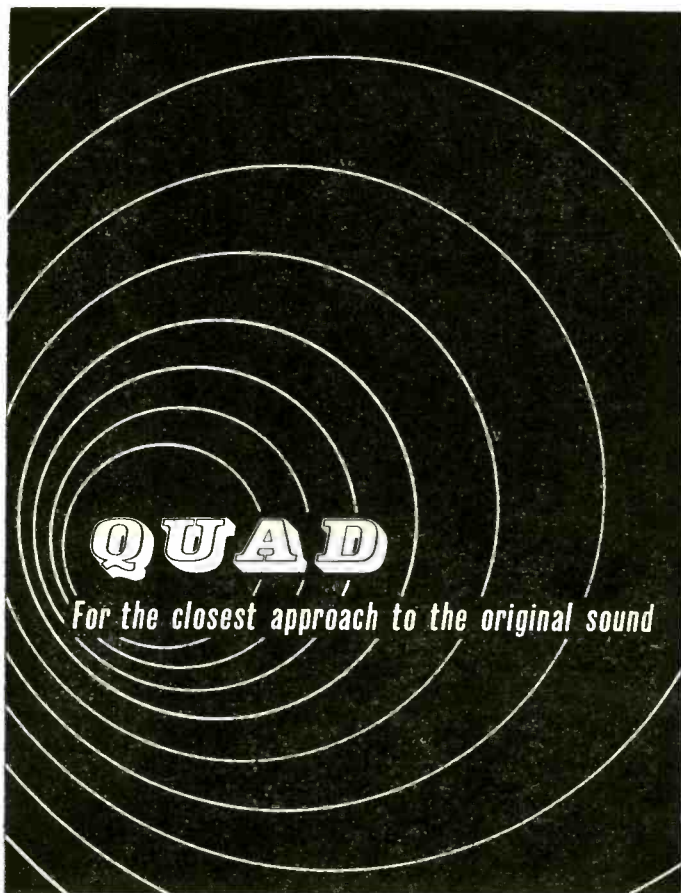
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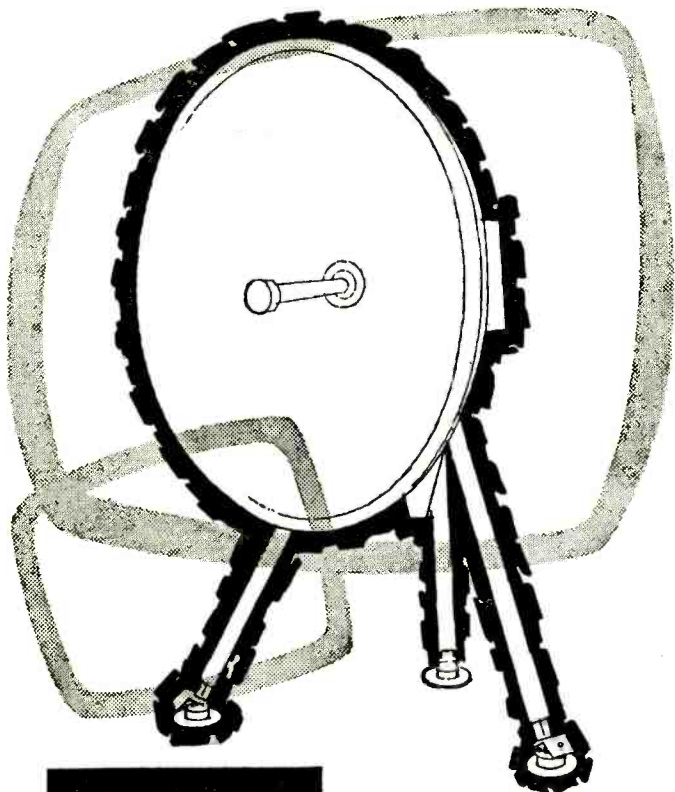
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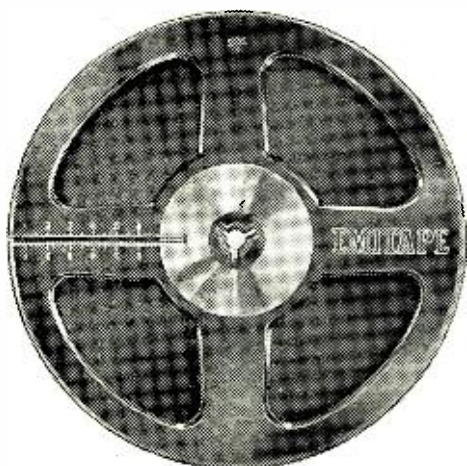
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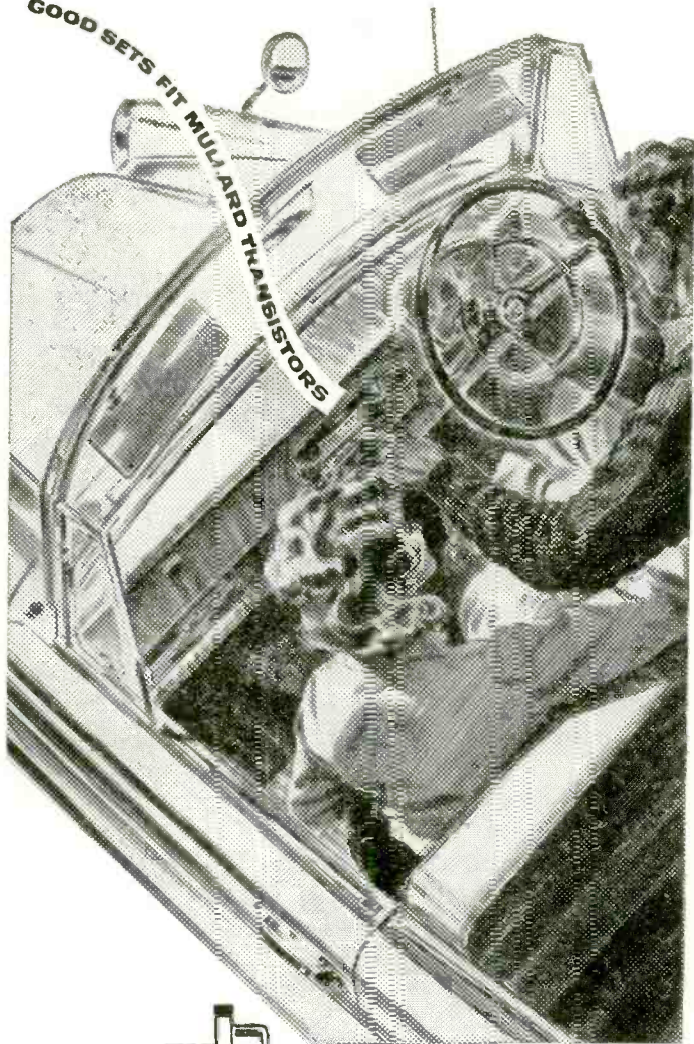
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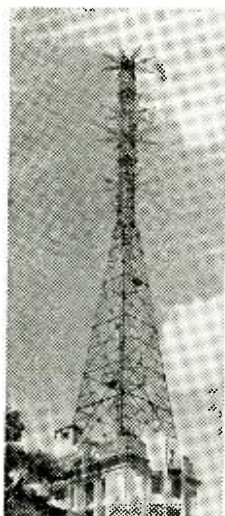
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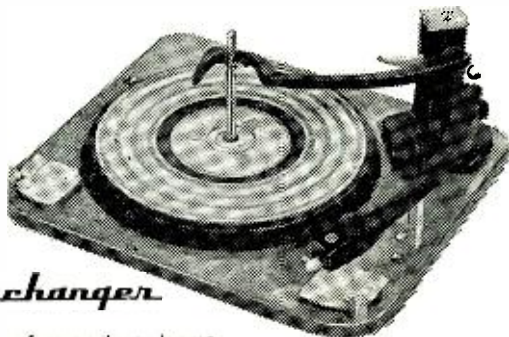


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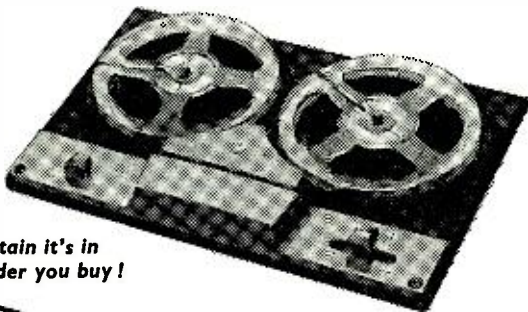
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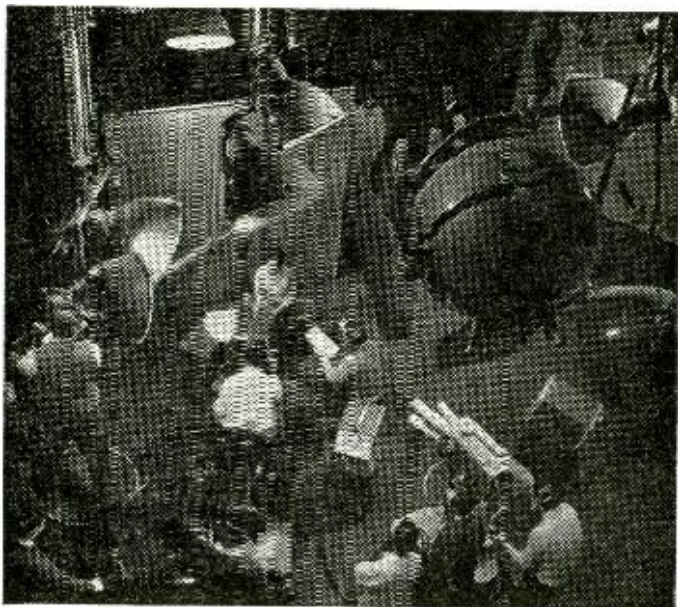
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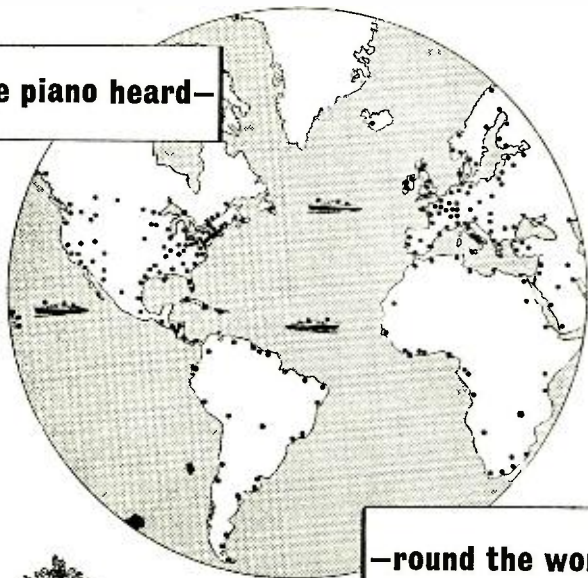
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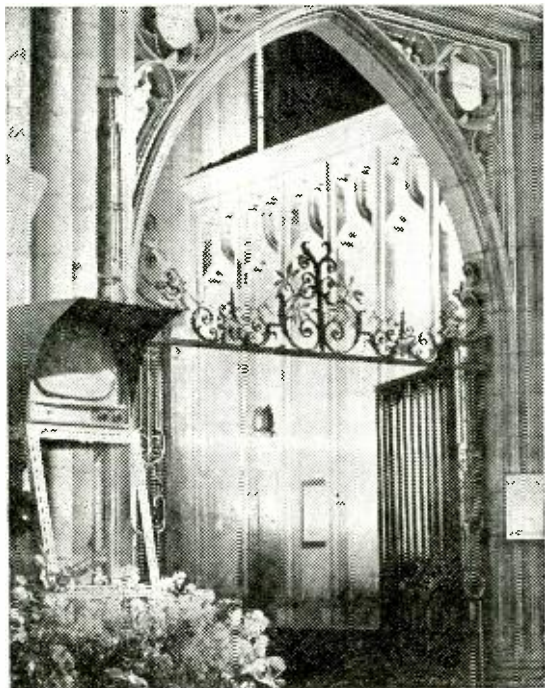
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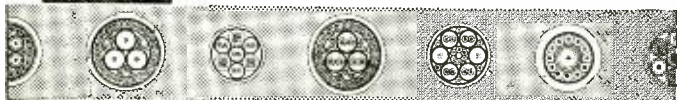
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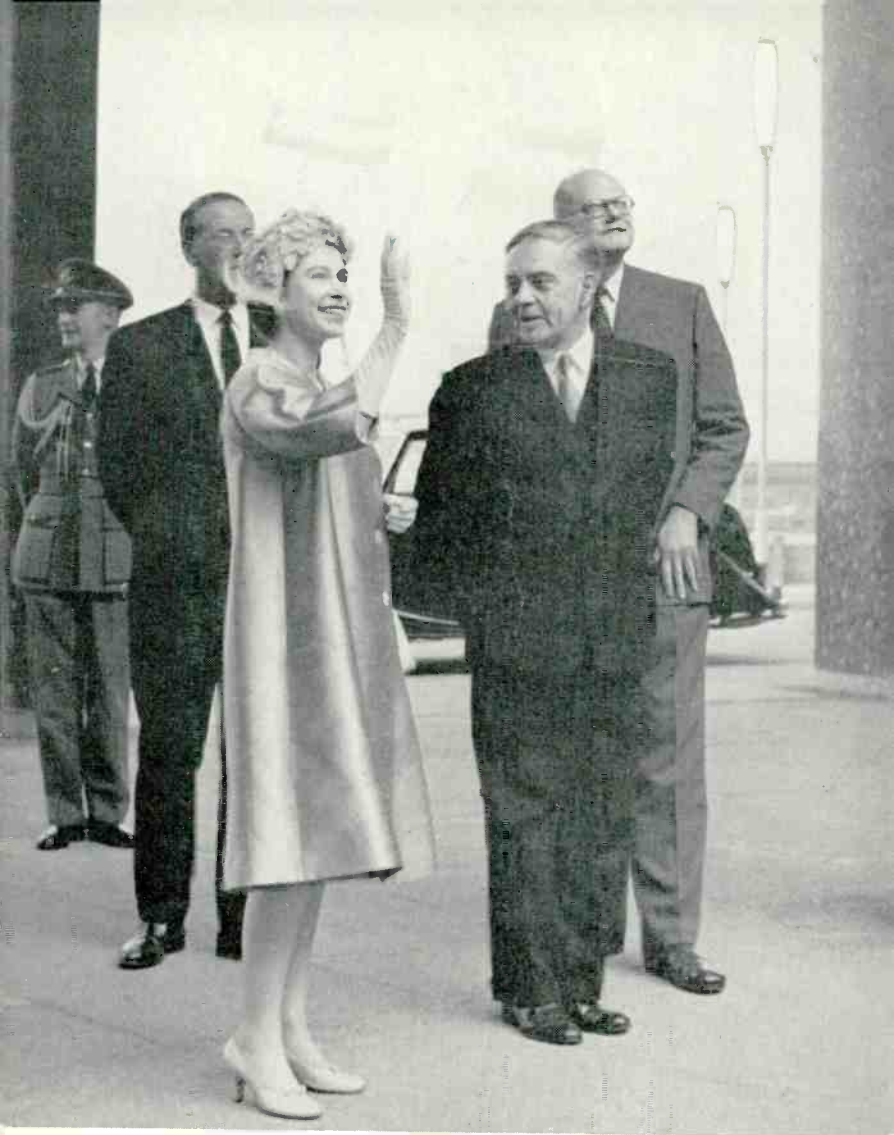
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January 1962

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FOREWORD

by

SIR ARTHUR FFORDE

*Chairman of the
British Broadcasting Corporation*

This handbook appears at a time when many people are waiting for important further advances to be made in broadcasting.

The BBC has plans for extending its broadcasting services to the public, both in television and in sound radio. It wants to provide good reception of television programmes in as many as possible of the relatively small remaining number of homes in which BBC Television can still be received not very well or not at all. It wants to provide an improved and distinctive service of television for Wales. It wants to provide a second BBC television programme, so as to give people everywhere a real choice in their viewing. It wants to provide television in colour as well as in black and white. It wants to extend its three-network service of sound broadcasting so as to provide a wider range of programmes over a wider stretch of the day and night, and it wants to introduce a fourth sound radio service in the form of broadcasts for local communities.

These projects cannot yet be implemented. They await the recommendations of Sir Harry Pilkington's Committee on Broadcasting and, thereafter, the verdict of Parliament. For this is one of those times, of which there have been several since broadcasting began in this country, when Parliament must be given the opportunity to have another

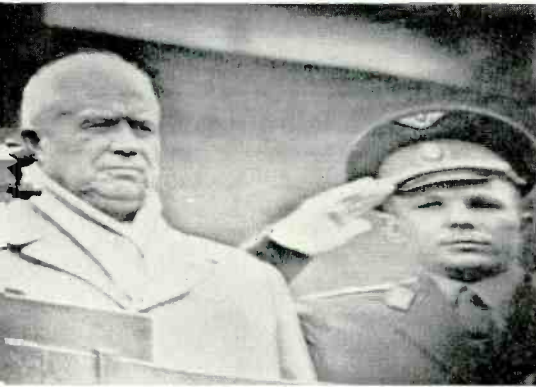
look at the constitutional framework in which broadcasting is carried on and to decide what kind of broadcasting services the country should have over a further period of years. 1962 should be a year of decision. The BBC is eager to go ahead.



Major Gagarin's plane lands in Moscow



Richard Dimbleby speaks from Red Square



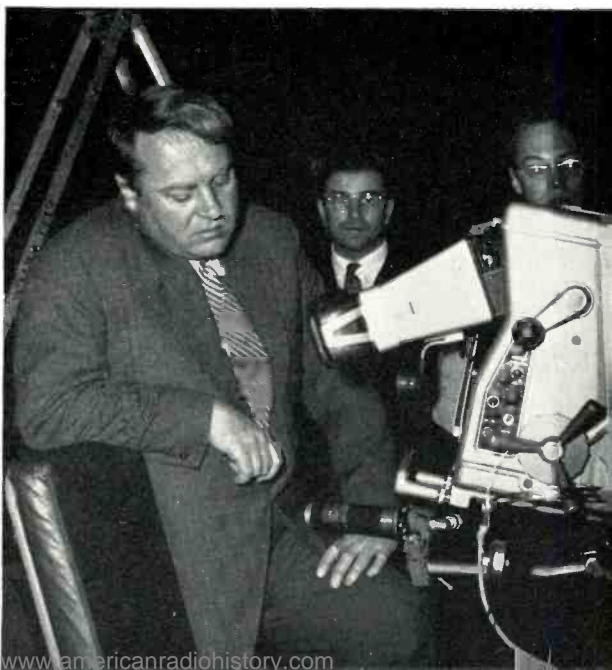
FIRST EXCHANGES OF LIVE TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BETWEEN LONDON AND MOSCOW

Scenes from the May Day Parade





*Trooping the Colour
televised for viewers
in Russia—Yuri Fokin,
Chief Television
commentator and Head of
News for U.S.S.R.
Television, commen-
tating in London*



*Editor-in-Chief of
Izvestia, Alexei
Adzhubei, at the
Television Centre*

WIDENING HORIZONS

A Review of the Year

The year 1961 was a remarkable year in broadcasting, with events of historical importance creating new opportunities and opening the window even wider on the world. For it was in this year, on the occasion of Major Gagarin's arrival in Moscow after his historic space flight, that British viewers saw—on BBC Television—their first 'live' television pictures from Russia. Another memorable BBC broadcast was the May Day Parade in Moscow. In exchange viewers in Russia saw the Trooping the Colour and other 'live' television from London. These advances in television were notable examples of international co-operation between BBC engineers, Eurovision, and its Eastern counterpart, Intervision. The Atlantic remained the obstacle to similar 'live' pictures from Cape Canaveral, when U.S. Commander Shepard made his flight, but sound radio bridged the gap with on-the-spot broadcasts capturing the drama and tension of the occasion.

BBC Television not only broke through the barriers of nations but also those of habit when three million people in front of television sets at 7.15 one morning followed the eclipse of the sun as the moon's shadow passed across France, Italy, and Yugoslavia—another example of international co-operation to capture the exciting transient event.

The Television Service celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in November. The occasion was marked by a visit to the Television Centre by the Queen. The Prime Minister proposed the toast of the BBC Television Service at a commemorative dinner held in the City. In token of the anniversary and as a foretaste of what lies ahead, colour television was demonstrated at the Radio Show. Record crowds gathered to see the BBC's first demonstration in public of 'live' colour television. In its jubilee year the Television Service could take pride in the fact that it was now serving nearly twelve million homes and that in the

course of a day about twenty-three million people watched its programmes. Naturally enough, television still felt the restriction of working within the confines of one programme; but within that framework the BBC's policy in the peak viewing hours was to provide food for thought and opportunity for relaxation in equal measure. Programmes such as 'Tonight', 'Panorama', and 'Monitor' maintained the special standard that has earned them an international reputation and which led to the programmes being imitated elsewhere.

'The Black and White Minstrel Show', which had been seen in its Christmas week edition by eighteen million people, went on to win the Golden Rose at the International Television Festival at Montreux as the world's best light entertainment show.

Television, as usual, captured public attention; but interest in sound radio grew with the increasing popularity of the portable radio set and by a lively pattern of programming. 'Ten o'Clock', the period of news and comment in the Home Service, completed its first year. In that time it had established itself as a programme of importance and significance: those appearing in the programme added up to a substantial cross-section of the social, political, and economic life of the country and provided as well a wide range of international comment. 'Radio Newsreel' was rather older: it celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. And the Third Programme reached its fifteenth birthday and afforded a reminder of the unique position that this service holds in the life of the community. A feature of the year in sound radio was the praise bestowed upon the music policy of the BBC, which the critics found to be exciting and remarkable. The fact that twenty-four million people listened to one or more BBC radio programmes at some time in a day was evidence enough that sound broadcasting holds its place in people's lives, and the interest that people and the press took in the prospect of local broadcasting lent substance to this. This foretaste of the future offered by sound radio included a number of experiments in local broadcasting using closed circuits. These have already yielded valuable experience in the technique and content of com-

munity broadcasts. Sound broadcasting's success as a popular educational force can be gauged from the fact that a pamphlet in connection with the series on 'The Greeks' sold nearly 21,000 copies: and a handbook, 'Italian for Beginners', sold 54,000.

The regions continued to invigorate network programmes in both sound and television. In the last few years the regions have concentrated on providing themselves with facilities for putting out television programmes which have either been fed into the national programme or have provided special programmes for local consumption on an 'opt out' basis. In this, television is following the example of sound radio, which in a year produces something like 8,700 hours of regional sound programmes. Television's regional portion is 1,350 hours.

Little is heard in Britain about the work of the External Services—the broadcasting of news, comment, and other programmes to the world outside the United Kingdom. But the industry of broadcasting to the world in thirty-nine languages, a round-the-clock operation, was maintained at a pressure which was geared to two related trends: the increase in the number of radio receivers throughout the world, and the increasing amount of Communist broadcasting to this mounting world audience.

How does the BBC see the future? In succeeding pages the developments the BBC would like to see in its services are discussed. In short, the BBC would like to expand the existing sound services and introduce local broadcasting; provide a second television programme to be planned centrally with the existing one; give Wales its own television transmitters instead of expecting it to share with the West country, as at present; and introduce a service of colour television. The BBC continues its experimental work in colour television with the approval of the Post Office and with support from the radio industry. The experiments include test transmissions in colour on 625 lines in Bands IV and V, thus extending the work already done by the BBC in experimental transmissions on 625 lines in black and white.

The three articles that follow discuss the BBC's place in present society and how it can extend its service in the future.

A FOURTH SERVICE

The Expansion of Sound Radio

*Extracts from an address by the Director of Sound Broadcasting,
LINDSAY WELLINGTON, to the Nottingham City Business Club,
8 September 1961*

It is important to be quite clear from the start that we think of local broadcasting not as a substitute for general broadcasting but as an addition to it—a fourth service which will not take Home, Light or Third away from anybody but will add another strand, another dimension, which will make our broadcasting service the truly comprehensive service which it ought to be.

The BBC's Recommendations

Reasonably comprehensive as the present service (of Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes) is, it falls short in two respects of what we think it ought to be. We see a need to be able to provide three programmes in day-time, when the use of radio is at its peak, as well as in the evening when the majority of people are concentrating their attention on television. And we see a need to satisfy, and indeed to stimulate, the interest which a great many people have in the affairs and problems of the communities in which they live. Therefore we have sought permission from the Government, which gives us the Charter which defines in broad terms what we may and may not do, to do two things. Firstly, we wish to expand our network broadcasting by extending the hours of Light Programme, perhaps by an hour in the morning and an hour at night, and by using our Network Three transmitters and frequencies during the day-time (as well as after 6.00 p.m.) so that day-time listeners could find light music in the Light Programme and more serious music in Network Three as well as speech programmes of various kinds in the Home Service. Secondly, we wish to provide a fourth service—a service of local broad-

casting, especially designed for, and confined to, individual cities and areas in which there exists an identifiable sense of community among a reasonably large number of people. The BBC's requests are now being considered by the Pilkington Committee which the Government has set up to make recommendations on the future of broadcasting.

Matters of Local Moment

Perhaps the simplest and most direct expression of the idea which lies at the root of local broadcasting as we see it is that most men and women are more occupied with small things than with great. This is, of course, a very compressed statement, but I think you will see what I mean. Obviously men and women are capable of interest and concern in general matters—in music, in religion, in business, and in all sorts of entertainment. They are concerned with international affairs and with national affairs of all kinds. These various concerns are reasonably reflected, I think, in our network broadcasting. But the fact remains that, for a great part of their life, both men and women are concerned with the affairs of a place, and of the community in which they live and work and marry and raise a family. Despite the interruption of a world war, the BBC has been able over the years to develop regional broadcasting as well as national broadcasting, and a certain amount of sub-regional or area broadcasting as, for instance, in East Anglia. But this is not local broadcasting. This does not tell you the weather conditions, the road conditions, the shopping conditions in the town in which you actually work and shop. This does not tell you what the local authority is doing about the planning of your town or the rates you pay. This does not give you any opportunity of questioning the local authority on why it does what it does. This does not let the gardening department of the town explain how it wants to make the open spaces more beautiful. This does not let you hear the candidates for local elections, or citizens of your own town, discuss the questions which are of direct and pressing interest to you as a citizen of your town or larger community.

It is local broadcasting which could tackle this sort of question and provide a friendly, companionable, reliable

service which is closely in touch with the ordinary preoccupations of people's lives, informs people about local affairs and discusses impartially the local questions which come close to home.

The Advantages of VHF Broadcasting

It was not until VHF broadcasting could be adopted in this country that it was possible to envisage broadcasting programmes to so limited a target as an individual community. The very idea of broadcasting was that of the power to annihilate space and to diffuse entertainment and information over vast areas. The local broadcasting idea is founded on the need to concentrate programmes of news, information, and discussion within very limited areas. Even when VHF arrived we felt unable to put it to this use at first because it was so badly needed to improve reception on medium waves. Europe is full of wireless transmitters, and they get mixed up with one another, as so many people in this country know to their cost. VHF is not subject to this sort of interference, and its first use must still be to build up interference-free reception of the main network and regional programmes throughout the British Isles. Now, however, that the overall coverage of the country by VHF is approaching completion and something like one in five households possess a VHF receiver, it is possible to contemplate building a number of additional VHF stations to carry specially chosen programmes to individual communities.

An Impartial Service

Local broadcasting will not be the lively thing it might be, nor the success we believe it can be, if it is a one-sided operation. The station managers must aim to build a partnership between the broadcaster and the community. They will look for help to local journalists as broadcasters and, indeed, to many of their fellow-citizens who have views to express and comments to make. They will probably create advisory groups composed of representatives of local life, chosen to achieve the best possible balance between the different elements in each community—the trade unions,

the managements of local industries, educational interests, local authorities, the churches, for example.

Professionally, the station manager would not find himself isolated or have to be totally self-supporting. He would find it a strength to be part of the regional organization with its own experience in resisting the pressures which inevitably develop. If we are right in believing that local problems arouse strong interest and strong feelings—every bit as strong as those aroused in national affairs—it follows that plenty of pressure of one kind or another will emerge. The BBC has, I think, a considerable reputation for impartiality and independence and these qualities will certainly be needed in local broadcasting.

In the Interest of the Community

The BBC believes that it is well equipped by training and experience to undertake this extension of its service. It will make its sound broadcasting comprehensive and more valuable, I believe, to all sorts and conditions of people up and down the country. There is no such thing as 'the' listener. There are many different kinds of listeners with many different tastes and interests. There are many different listeners within each one of us, according to our changing moods. What we want to feel in sound broadcasting is not so much that each individual programme commands a vast audience, but that a listener who is willing to look for what he wants among our various programmes will find a vast range of enjoyment and information of many kinds and at many levels of interest spread out before him.

THE WAY AHEAD FOR TELEVISION

The Planning of Two Channels

Extracts from an address by the Director of Television Broadcasting, KENNETH ADAM, to the Radio Industries Club, 26 September 1961

The world and Sir Harry Pilkington know that the BBC wants a second television channel. You notice that I do not say we want the 'Third channel'. There is a distinction, as you know, and it is important as we think. There is nothing improper, nothing of prejudice in talking about that desire of ours because it has already been declared. There is also nothing controversial about it vis-à-vis our competitors since the world and Sir Harry know that it is possible for the BBC and ITA each to have another channel in certain circumstances.

Ought we to want a second channel? Then, why do we want it, and lastly, what do we do with it?

The people who might be inclined to ask the first question are either those who believe that television is trivial or corrupting or those who are less worried than that but do not believe that people should be encouraged to watch a lot more than they do already. Or those people who think that television is short of material already and would be hard pressed to find enough to fill another programme.

Nobody can afford to ignore the dangers of corruption by television through violence or through triviality, especially in the young. But at least the BBC's Code of Practice on Violence, its new 9.30 p.m. watershed policy, its intention to distinguish those programmes which it thinks unsuitable, and perhaps more important, suitable for children, and Sir Robert Fraser's charts about juvenile delinquency in *Time and Tide*, show that both sides are aware of the problem even if they may differ in their methods of dealing with it.

Growing Skills

As to triviality, I believe programmes are less trivial than they used to be. Light entertainment programmes have



The Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, speaking at the dinner to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of BBC Television at Grocers' Hall, London, on 7 November 1961 (picture taken from the television screen).



(Top)
The Kirov Ballet (from Russia)—The Stone Flower

INTERNATIONAL BALLET IN TELEVISION



(Left)
Ballet Rambert—The Sylphide

(Below)
*Negro Dance Theatre of Rio de Janeiro—
Brasiliana*



been tightened up. They are shorter and tauter. Even situation comedy has got some social comment creeping in. Interviewing has more point and purpose and depth. Production is better all round because there are more professionals and they are becoming more professional all the time. When we take a recorded programme of, say, five years ago out of the vaults and run it through, as we do from time to time, it is surprising how slow and old-fashioned and lacking in impact it seems. Not all television writing or television production is first class, or even always second class, but I get a feeling of less padding and more penetration; of less shoddiness and more polish and less sprawl and more pace. Our skills in the understanding of the medium and our own literacy in it are growing all the time.

Now I go on to the second question—why do we want a second channel? And how I begin to answer this really takes me back to the matter of corruption or debasement of the public which I raised in answering the first question. And let me state quite firmly that we do not want a second channel because we want to encourage people to go on watching hour after hour.

The Tyranny of Timing and Planning

We do not want television to become a mother-substitute to which people of all ages turn increasingly for solace, comfort, and nourishment. No, it is not more viewing hours but more viewing at convenient hours of the things the viewer wants to see. Not more viewing by default because there is nothing better or to one's personal taste but more discriminating viewing through a wider choice. We hear much about the dangers of escapism through television, but we would like to offer, and offer deliberately, one form of escape. I mean escape from the tyranny of timing and planning as it at present exists. This tyranny is as frustrating to the planner as the viewer, but those who are responsible for the make-up of a single programme are in a strait jacket. I maintain that already in the circumstances of a single channel we cannot fulfil what the Charter lays upon us to do.

The result is that we do not inform enough; we do not educate enough; the chance of experiment so that we may entertain better is very limited. Moreover, though much television, and much of the best of it, is transient and short-lasting of its very nature, a single channel ruling out repeats of most forms of material makes it more cursory than it could be or should be.

So we want a second channel to let the viewer do three things—see new programmes, catch up with programmes he has missed, and see programmes for a second time. I believe these are very practical reasons and they are certainly not politically contrived in order to try and safeguard the BBC's position and prevent its inferiority in a future situation,

The Content of a Second Channel

Lastly, what would we put in a second channel?

The cover which television can give to a pre-arranged event whether the occasion is ceremonial or political or sporting, when it is taking place, is unsurpassed in any medium. This, I think, by now, has become a cliché. But the scope of this presentation of events on the spot is by no means fully stretched. 1961 has seen the first direct television from Yugoslavia and from Moscow. Nowadays we take in places like Rome, Stockholm, and Berlin as commonplace. Who knows if before the end of 1962 we may not be bestriding the Atlantic, at any rate experimentally. What prospects of new material, exciting material, from the United States and from Canada this opens up—a common market of the air. It is even conceivable that the 1964 Olympic Games might be transmitted live from Tokyo. The reporting of news on television is already taking on a new dimension as units fly out to all parts of the world to cover the trouble spots and specially shot material for television is flown in from stringers in all parts of the world. Here again, we are on the threshold of new and exciting possibilities as communications are speeded up.

But within the confines of a single channel the length of news bulletins and their number and the time devoted to

news analysis for which the appetite is whetted by the bulletins are nothing like as long and as numerous as we would wish them to be. To explain and to interpret the hard news and place it in its context is something which we should be doing every night. It is a quite different job from that done by 'Tonight' and 'Panorama' which more often than not make their own news and then become news. I am perfectly sure that a great many people would welcome such a development, people who get their fill of entertainment once they have seen, say, one play, one amusing comedy, and one concert a week on their screen. And I am not thinking only of the eggheads. I am thinking of the public in all its facets, from Bloomsbury to Brixton, from Wick to Worthing, in club and pub, in town and country. If you think that this is being too optimistic, let me quote Dr. Joseph Trenaman, Granada Fellow in the University of Leeds, who perhaps knows more about this kind of thing when it relates to broadcasting than anyone else in Britain:

'It is sometimes said that the bulk of the population do not want to learn, they only want to be entertained. This view has no foundation in fact whatsoever. I know of no research or other evidence to support such a view, whereas there is evidence to the contrary.'

Moving from news into the field of entertainment, once two channels are well established, programmes of minority taste such as opera, ballet, concerts, and celebrity recitals can clearly be mounted more often and more regularly. The advantage of this would be that it would become much more easily possible to have a long-term policy of this kind of programme so as to make sure of having the world's best artists available. The same consideration would apply to drama, where writers could be encouraged to write at lengths which they chose and which may well be even longer than we can give them at the present time. And where a repertory company of top artists could be enlisted so as to ensure the best casting right through the play. Both from the point of view of the availability of resources and from that of economics, this would be possible in these expensive

and expansive areas of music and drama because of a planned policy of repeats at different times.

Repeats on television should and could be a strength and not a weakness. They can and do happen on a single channel. A good Hancock may even live better a second time, but if there is an alternative and fresh and contrasting programme for those who have already seen the one being repeated, then a whole field of programming is opened up.

I see also the possibility of expanding the most popular magazine programme of them all, 'Tonight', to two editions a night, let us say at 6.30 and 10.30 p.m. Perhaps two 'Panoramas' a week. Our educational programmes put on at times when, for obvious reasons the vast majority of the populace cannot see them, are getting so good and range so widely in their interest that I can see regular and consecutive showing for them late in the evening. In light entertainment I believe the most useful opportunity offered in a second channel would be of experiment.

For Minorities

I want to see a Television Workshop—a regular period in which everyone feels he can have a go without having to mind too much whether he is successful straight off or how big his audiences are to begin with.

As opposed to a casual interest in what one might describe as spearheads which you would get in the Workshop, I would also want to see as a feature of the second channel programmes for specific, for dedicated minorities. I mean for those people who are interested in the uncommon denominators—not the common ones like Dixon or Bootsie and Snudge—but stamps and bees, because it is stamps and bees which lift us out of what Richard Hoggart has described as 'a great sea of undifferentiated porridge'. It is, after all, worth remembering that little audiences and small ratings come from the same people who make up the majority figures, and that a lot of little audiences make up a lot of people who are passionately interested in something—even if we are not. So I believe that even a mass medium

has got to think about these minorities just as soon as it can, and I believe that a second channel is the moment to start.

Arresting Londonization

Then there is the place of regional broadcasting with a second channel available. We are already immensely proud of the distinctive contributions which our stations outside London make to the network as a whole. And already with a single channel, there are regional and area news bulletins and magazines and local festivals and sporting occasions and other events which are carried locally. But with what we have in terms of channels and hours at the moment, it is impossible to accommodate all that our regional colleagues would like to do, and ought to be able to do, in this way.

. . . There is a very considerable revival of show business in Glasgow at the present moment. A few years ago, we began to make use of television dramatists from Wales who had been nursed by our Cardiff studios until they were ready for network exposure. The same thing is happening, and has happened, in Birmingham. I would not be surprised if the next *nouvelle vague* came from Belfast. And even if everybody and everything do not find their way on to the national screen, it would still be right for local talent to be nursed and local derbies to be played, and local documentaries to be made, and local issues to be argued on the screen. I think that BBC television and sound together have a vital part to play in what we hope will be new circumstances for both of us in arresting Londonization and deepening and enriching life outside London in the next ten years.

. . . It is only for convenience's sake that I have been talking of a second channel. I am in fact, of course, thinking of two channels, a first and second, which would be planned centrally with full regional representation so as to provide a sequence of programmes which were alternatives throughout the hours of broadcasting. I do not mean, therefore, that all the developments I have been talking about today would be lumped on to one channel. To make one

programme, as it were, heavy and the other light in television would intensify the separation of the country into the two nations which may have disappeared politically but still exist culturally. I think it would probably be convenient and sensible to place most of the regional programmes, the opt-outs as we call them, in one channel, but otherwise the aim would be to provide diversity on each. That means, if you stayed tuned to the same channel in peak hours, you would be bound to get some serious programmes, you would be bound to get some light entertainment; you would get a majority of serious programmes if you used the switch and the same with light entertainment. I would hope, however, that this would not happen too often because I think it would be deplorable if the public taste should by any means be narrowed still further.

Enriching Consequences

I want the consequences of another channel to be enlarging and enriching consequences.

If you believe that you, the Radio Industry, do more than make and sell dangerous toys, and that we are not delinquent in our use of your product, if you believe that ratings are good servants but bad masters, that it is more important to achieve the positive than to avoid the harmful, if you believe, as Menotti said so splendidly in 'Monitor', 'Art is not an unique experience; there is a vast potential in humanity which desires to share the experience of the artist', if you believe that the spark in man which leads him to be curious about the world and his neighbours is still divine, then you may think that the provider can hope in the end to do something with this medium which will create not a wasteland but a green and pleasant one.

Anyway, we in BBC-tv are twenty-five, and, as befits our age, we are young and vigorous, and ambitious, and we think that at our age we have earned the right to the key of another door.

THE BBC AND ADULT EDUCATION

A Creative Social Force

Extracts from an address by the Director-General, H. CARLETON GREENE, to the National Institute of Adult Education Annual Conference, 22 September 1961

The national culture is diverse; it has its regional characteristics and inflections, its class differences, its sectional pursuits. It is the business of the BBC to reflect that diversity. It does not stand outside and apart from society. It has simply to respond as sensitively as it can to all the main currents of the national life. That does not mean that we have no firm values to go by. I do not regard 'paternalism' as a dirty word, and I hope I shall not sound 'undemocratic' if I say that by and large it is fairly well agreed in our society that knowledge is better than ignorance, tolerance than intolerance, an active concern for the arts or public affairs better than indifference, and that wide interests are better than narrow. Against that background of values, what we can do is to open up all the possibilities of individual development and social change that come from the debate of a free society and from the widest possible dissemination of its arts and its knowledge. The limits of that dissemination are very largely determined by educational considerations.

In every society there are inescapable differences of level, determined by natural ability, by educational opportunity, and by social habit. That fact is recognized by the programme structure of sound broadcasting. The Third Programme is dedicated to communication at the highest level; to keeping alive the great tradition, even though it seems austere, uncompromising, or unintelligible to the great majority. To water down its contents would be to destroy its value. Its audience is never a mass audience; a characteristic Third Programme talk will command perhaps some fifty thousand listeners. But the surprising and socially significant fact about the Third Programme audience is that the total patronage numbers not less than a million

people, and that a very large proportion of them are men and women who have had none of the advantages of advanced education. Like the tutorial class, the Third draws on a minority of the population, but it draws from every occupation and from every social grouping.

In every age and in every country there is a small, a very small, creative minority who are enlarging the bounds of its culture, advancing the frontiers of thought, or interpreting afresh the great works of the past; there is a minority, still small, which can respond fully to that creative effort; there is a wider public which can to some extent share the same values. In this country that minority has never come exclusively from any class or section of the community. To that extent our culture has been a unifying and not a dividing influence.

A Changing Society

Nowadays, we are in the middle of an educational revolution. There has been a great expansion of educational opportunities at every level.

The time that has seen these great changes in society has seen the rise of broadcasting as the most pervasive and powerful means of communication that has ever been devised.

People in this country spend on an average some three and a half hours a day on the mass media—that is, on broadcasting, the cinema, newspapers, and magazines. Two of those hours are devoted to broadcasting. Twenty-five million people listen to something on BBC sound broadcasting each day. More than 80 per cent of the population now have television sets; BBC-tv patrons number just under twenty million a day, and ITV patrons just over twenty-one million. It may be worth noting in passing the simple fact that the older a child is, the better educated an adult is, the more likely he is most of the time to prefer BBC to ITV. For most people television is now, perhaps, the main source not only of entertainment but of knowledge of the world, of enjoyment of the arts, and contact with other personalities. It therefore places unprecedented powers in the hands of the providers and imposes on them great responsibilities.

Those responsibilities are twofold. On the one hand, broadcasting must cater for majority interests. It must do full justice to Royal Weddings, Test Cricket, General Elections, and the other great national occasions that unite—or divide—us; and satisfy the nearly universal liking for—yes—a good crime story or a good western. On the other hand, it must provide for minorities. Either of these activities can serve educational purposes. The danger that many people foresee is that broadcasting in pursuit of a mass audience will impose on everyone a uniform and flavourless mass culture, and will at the same time squeeze out the minorities. In my own view . . . the future of broadcasting as a creative educational force and the avoidance of these dangers is bound up with the concept of public service broadcasting. The essence of public service broadcasting is that it should have no end in view but the common good. Commercial television has public service obligations, but it must always approach its educational responsibilities towards the general public with a divided mind. There are times when it wants to come under the public service umbrella; there are times when it claims that it is ‘undemocratic’ to look beyond the TAM ratings.

It is an easy and profitable business to open up new markets for mass-produced soaps and mass-produced soap operas, each one indistinguishable from the last. We have chosen over the years to open up new markets for Mozart and the ‘Brains Trust’, for ‘Monitor’, and ‘Eye on Research’. The simple facts are these. A commercial system lives by selling time on the air. Every item in peak hours must compete for the maximum audience all the time. It is only a public service system that can afford to think of its total audience as an aggregate of minorities. It is only a public service system with a built-in respect for minorities which will in fact persistently seek to find out how wide and varied the interests of ordinary men and women may be, and how far they can be extended.

The Receptive Audience

For, after all, the most fundamental division of all is between those who believe in the capabilities of ‘ordinary

people', and those who do not. There are indeed many millions of people who are not yet in the market for anything but light entertainment of an undemanding kind. . . . But that still leaves a 'great bulk' of people who are curious about the world they live in and about themselves, ready to respond to experiences for which they would never have asked and from which they might remain for ever shut off by the limitations of education and circumstance. Who would have thought in 1923 that in forty years' time there would be an audience of over a million people for a Bach Promenade Concert? How many of the British public would have asked in 1945 for programmes on archaeology? Not, it seems reasonable to think, the four million who followed Sir Mortimer Wheeler's last series. Democracy rests in the last resort on faith in the plain man. The cynicism that provides a flow of trivial entertainment for the masses while despising it and them is very close to the political cynicism which regards them as dupes to be manipulated or fooled. Adult Education and public service broadcasting must build on the first-class work of the secondary schools and not let its impetus be deadened by the pressures of a mass society. They must recognize that education has still a long furrow to hoe—after all, universal secondary education is less than twenty years old, and the bulk of our people still finish full-time schooling at fifteen. They must accept the world as it is, and not as they would like it to be, but hold fast to the belief that the true potential of our society has still to be realized. In the meanwhile, public service broadcasting must rest on the support of the more responsible part of the public, in the faith that education and broadcasting together can steadily extend the frontiers of responsibility and good sense.

The Political Impact

A widespread interest in and concern for public affairs is ground on which democracy rests. The Greeks thought that the city-state should never be too big for all its free members to gather together and hear the speeches of its leaders. Television has made that possible in the modern nation-

state. Broadcasting, like the periodical press, is a vehicle for political facts and ideas. It can go far beyond the printed word in conveying the force and impact of personality, the clash and excitement of debate. Gladstone's Midlothian Campaign reached its tens of thousands; television reaches millions of homes. . . .

It is, however, in relation to foreign affairs that the medium has perhaps made most impact. Never again will a British Prime Minister be able to talk of a far-away country of which British people know little or nothing. The problems of Berlin are presented in simple human terms that make them as real as the problems of Birmingham or Glasgow; the leaders of world opinion have made their views plain to plain men.

. . . if television plays the part that it does in political education there is good reason for confidence in those other educative functions, by which it brings home to the man in the street the thrill of scientific discovery, and the ways in which science is changing the whole pattern of his life.

Television is now by far the most powerful and persuasive of all the mass media. To name a programme like 'Monitor' is a reminder that even on its single wavelength the BBC has a concern for minorities. Sound broadcasting—with an audience of five million for the eight o'clock news and four and a half million for 'The Archers'—just as certainly remains a mass medium, but its greatest educational opportunities lie in its power to address minorities. Sound broadcasting is a remarkably cheap medium. The BBC can therefore afford to offer an evening choice of three programmes, with regional variations, and to cater for an enormous variety of individual tastes and interests from motoring to Mozart, from gardening to Gaelic, from fashions to philosophy. Sound broadcasting has its own powers. It is doubtful how much a chamber music recital, a philosophical discussion, or a language lesson might benefit from visual presentation. What is certain is that sound broadcasting over the years has developed techniques that exploit to the full the resources of the sound medium, and can offer programmes of a bewildering variety.

Working in partnership, television can arouse new interests; sound broadcasting can help to cultivate them in depth.

The BBC and its Future

We believe that the two media to some extent complement one another and demand a common control. We want in the next few years to use both to the full, and to use them both in the service of education, formal and informal. That is why we are saying to the Pilkington Committee that we need an extension of both. In television we hope first, through the use of the immediately available frequencies, to extend our national coverage to the last remote hundreds of thousands and provide in particular a genuinely national service for Wales. Thereafter we look forward to the development of the ultra-high-frequency bands and the starting of a second service which would give us the elbow-room we need. We have good reason, I think, to be doubtful about the value of a segregated teaching service for a minority. For those with the will and the ability to undertake a serious and disciplined study, the right path lies in the expansion of technical colleges, universities, training colleges, evening institutes, and tutorial classes. I have no doubt that, in time, the great teaching institutions will increasingly use television and its great powers of demonstration on closed circuit for their own purposes. Training colleges will be linked with demonstration schools, universities with other universities, technical colleges with colleges of further education to make the best use of every available resource. But that is not what we mean by broadcasting. Broadcasting is by its nature pervasive—and it should be so if the public is to get from it all the benefits its various services can bring.

I have no doubt that with a second channel at our disposal we should find many more opportunities of enriching formal education at every level, and some opportunities of remedying its deficiencies and of helping it over hurdles and through emergencies. We are not in the least afraid of the task of direct teaching wherever it is really needed. We hope

next year, for instance, to make a contribution of a new kind to the teaching of mathematics.

But television broadcasting on the open air—in the setting of general service of broadcasting—has other powers and opportunities of enormous social significance. The whole superstructure of education rests, and must rest, on the support of the country as a whole. The student population nowadays comes from every section of society. In the long run, television can carry into every home in the country an insight into the way the biologist thinks and the bearing of his discoveries on our daily lives, an awareness of the work of the historian, the archaeologist, and the astronomer—and the worlds they have opened up, in space and time—and a respect for the things of the mind.

Partnership for the Common Good

Television can solidly reinforce the broad basis on which the educational pyramid rests. It can make a common culture part of the common good, by providing a platform for men of culture.

Broadcasting can be the most powerful of all recruiting agencies; it is not so well suited to the purposes of disciplined study, and it cannot by its nature offer either fellowship in a common pursuit or that clash and encounter of minds out of which come new ideas. One of the great services that broadcasting has rendered to education has been the provision through the 'Brains Trust' and many other programmes of a model of reason in action, of urbane and intelligent conversation on everything under the sun. The audience for the 'Brains Trust' are, however, still spectators. The adult education movement is rightly committed to the belief that in those things that concern a man most, and most deeply engage his interests, the spectator's role is not enough.

The Minister of Education has on more than one occasion dwelt on the enormous possibilities of broadcasting in general and of television in particular as means of adult education suited to the modern age. We accept to the full our responsibilities in that field. We do not believe that we

can discharge them alone. In so far as we aim at giving people a wider background of knowledge and a deeper understanding of the arts, we must go hand in hand with the educational system as it opens up wider and wider vistas through a raising of the school-leaving age, through the provision of part-time education for young people, through a great expansion of the universities and technical institutions, and through a widening of the scope of adult education. For whatever other agencies may achieve, there will always remain the needs of the mature man and woman, wishing to reflect on experience and to share its lessons. Indeed, that need should grow with the extension of formal education, with the increase of leisure, with the lengthening of retirement and of the span of life. Broadcasting and adult education are therefore not rivals, but complementary to each other. It is in partnership that we can insure to some extent against the worst effects of the trivialities served up in the name of a wrong-headed interpretation of 'democracy' by some providers. It is in partnership that we can best contribute to the common good, to the effective working of a genuine democracy, and to a society in which the path to every kind of cultural opportunity is open to all.

TELEVISION

The Television Service

Eurovision

Audiences

Analysis of Content of Programmes

Regional Output

Television Transmitting Stations

THE TELEVISION SERVICE

BBC Television is now twenty-five years old. When it began on 2 November 1936 it was the world's first public high-definition service, and it was housed in a wing of Alexandra Palace in north London. Today, it has its headquarters in the Television Centre in west London, the most modern building of its kind in the world. Alexandra Palace had two small studios—one of which is still used by BBC Television News. The Television Centre has accommodation for seven major production studios and two presentation studios. Five of these studios are already in operation. Meanwhile, the BBC continues to use its other studios at Lime Grove—where 'Panorama', 'Tonight', 'Sportsview', and most children's programmes are regularly produced—and at the Television Theatre, where members of the public form audiences for many light entertainment shows. In 1936 the audience for the first television programmes numbered a few thousand people living in the south of England within the London area. Twenty-five years later, BBC Television reaches nearly 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom, the audience for major programmes often exceeding fifteen million viewers.

From small beginnings, the service has grown into a network of the nation in more senses than one. As part of deliberate policy, large film production units and big television studios have been established outside London in the regional centres of Glasgow, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol. There are smaller studios in other towns and cities, like Belfast, Edinburgh, Plymouth, Norwich, Aberdeen, Southampton, and Newcastle. All these studios outside London with the exception of Belfast can be linked into the network at short notice.

The programmes seen on this network come from innumerable sources, but a major proportion are from what

are called the output departments of the Television Service, working closely with the heads of programmes and producers in the regional centres. The Drama Department, for instance—which was responsible in 1961 for more than 220 hours of original drama, much of it specially commissioned for television—has close relations with the BBC drama producers working in the BBC studios in the major cities.

There were many notable productions of music and ballet featuring performers of international reputation. Some productions were specially staged in studios; others were relayed from the Edinburgh Festival, Glyndebourne or concert halls.

The success of the Light Entertainment Department in establishing highly entertaining programme series was illustrated in 1961, when its 'Black and White Minstrel Show' was awarded at the Montreux Festival the top prize in the world for the best light entertainment programme in television.

A large part of the Television Service output consists of programmes coming under the general heading of Talks. This includes a wide range of programmes, from simple discussions and interviews to reports and documentary programmes involving complicated film ventures often in countries on the other side of the world. In the course of the last year, these BBC film-making units provided the equivalent of one hundred and forty full-length feature films. There was no one week in 1961 when BBC cameramen, recordists, and directors were not filming in a foreign country, either for such programmes as 'Panorama', 'Tonight', and 'Monitor', for regular dramatic series like 'Maigret', for schools programmes, or for the popular travel and natural history programmes.

Some of the greatest successes of BBC Television have resulted from the televising of great events. Frequently in these broadcasts, the BBC has helped to make history as well as to record it. The most historic television event of this kind in 1961, because it became the occasion for the first-ever live television transmission from Moscow to London, was the arrival in Moscow of Major Yuri Gagarin after his flight into space. Other notable televised events of 1961

were the Royal Wedding at York Minster—where more than twenty cameras were deployed—the enthronement of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Royal visit to Rome. As in former years, the reports from Wimbledon, the Test Matches, the Grand National, and other major sporting events maintained their appeal with viewers. Many of these great occasions proved of enormous interest in all the English-speaking countries (to which recordings on video tape are now regularly despatched by jet aircraft) as well as in the countries of Europe which saw them through Eurovision.

Programmes from all these departments make up only a part of the BBC's television output. Many others come from specialist departments and production units—programmes of particular interest to women, to children, to schools, to gardeners and farmers, as well as programmes of religious interest. News bulletins cover world events as well as those of national and local interest, and there are programmes for regional and local audiences, including special ones in the Welsh language.

The BBC continued to sponsor expeditions of a scientific and exploratory character by outside groups such as expeditions to the Middle East in search of further Dead Sea Scrolls, to the Eastern Mediterranean for archaeological, geological, and zoological research by a Canadian University team—the Nile for historical and anthropological research and for a political exploration of Africa south of the Sahara.

In all there are some three thousand programme hours a year. The Postmaster General has laid down a normal limit of fifty hours a week, but additional time is allowed for certain outside broadcasts, religious programmes, and broadcasts in the Welsh language, and this brings the average weekly output up to about sixty. Eighty-five per cent of these three thousand hours is originated by the BBC Television Service itself. This is a higher proportion than can be claimed by any other television organization in the world. Of the remaining 15 per cent, about 10 per cent comes from America and the rest from other countries, especially those in Europe.

As for the future, the BBC Television Service is now looking forward to the inauguration of colour, to transatlantic and even to trans-world television broadcasting. In twenty-five years' time such developments will be taken for granted, just as the achievements of the past twenty-five years are now rightly accepted as part of the natural scheme of things.

Television Programmes for Export

BBC programmes are reaching the television screens of the world. During the year ended March 1961, over 1,200 BBC television programmes were supplied to organizations mainly in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, Italy, West Germany, Hong Kong, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Rhodesia, and the U.S.A. In all, fifty-two countries, including the U.S.S.R., received material from the BBC during the year. The biggest customers were Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the U.S.A.

Reaction in New York and Washington of critics and viewers to the 'An Age of Kings' series was universally favourable. Other BBC programmes, such as 'Lifeline' and 'Face to Face', also made a successful impact in the U.S.A. Both the 'Third Man' and 'R.C.M.P.' (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) series, which were co-produced by the BBC and film-producing companies, were shown in the U.S.A. and other countries in the world during the year, and the BBC production of Simenon's 'Maigret' series continued.

Eurovision

BBC participation in Eurovision continues to increase, and BBC engineers have continued to work with the European Broadcasting Union in its development.

The European Broadcasting Union includes twenty television services in sixteen countries of Western Europe (including Finland, Spain, and Yugoslavia) who take part regularly and increasingly in production and exchange of television programmes over the European network. Portugal can receive programmes from the network but cannot yet contribute to it. The 'big four' organizations of Western Germany, France, Italy, and the BBC provide 85 per cent

of the programmes exchanged over the network—and of this figure a large proportion is originated by the BBC. During the past year the BBC contributed 116 programmes and received a total of 199 complete programmes or inserts from the network.

History was made on 14 April 1961, when BBC viewers saw the welcome of the cosmonaut, Major Yuri Gagarin, in Moscow. This television programme from Moscow was broadcast from Tallinn, in Estonia, picked up at Helsinki and was fed into the Eurovision network; it was achieved with the particular co-operation with the BBC of the Russian and Finnish authorities. It was followed on 1 May by a direct relay on BBC Television of the May Day Parade in Red Square. In turn, Soviet Television transmitted the ceremony of Trooping the Colour on 10 June, which brought the Queen's Birthday Parade to Russian viewers as the first direct relay to the U.S.S.R. from Great Britain.

BBC Television was also seen on direct relay for the first time in Hungary when the Hungarian Television Service relayed the BBC's coverage of the Wimbledon Championships on 8 July.

Television Audiences

The steady growth in the size of the 'television public' continued throughout the year. By the end of March 1961 it was estimated that more than 80 per cent of the population had television sets in their homes, with each viewer devoting on the average about nine hours a week to viewing television. The following table shows the average numbers viewing at any one moment in January–March 1961:

	<i>Multi-channel Viewers</i>		<i>Single-channel Viewers and Others</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		%		%		%
Viewing BBC-tv	4,850,000	39	1,550,000	91	6,400,000	46
Viewing ITV	7,550,000	61	150,000	9	7,700,000	54
Total viewing	12,400,000	100	1,700,000	100	14,100,000	100

Typically, of the fourteen million viewing, 46 per cent were viewing BBC and 54 per cent ITV. 1,700,000 were people who had receivers which could obtain BBC only. The rest, twelve and a half million, were viewers 'with-a-choice', and they divided their time between BBC and ITV in the proportions of approximately two to three respectively.

Audiences for particular programmes vary widely: much depends on the time at which they are broadcast, and even more on their genre. This is apparent from the list of typical audiences (excluding children under five) for well-known series broadcast in the first quarter of 1961:

<i>Early evening</i>	<i>Audiences</i>
Dixon of Dock Green (6.30 p.m. Saturday)	13,850,000
Black and White Minstrel Show (7.45 p.m. Saturday)	15,250,000
Meeting Point (7.00 p.m. Sunday)	2,150,000
Tonight (6.50 p.m. Monday-Friday)	8,850,000
This is your Life (7.30 p.m. Monday)	9,050,000
Wells Fargo (7.30 p.m. Wednesday)	12,900,000
Gardening Club (6.20 p.m. Friday)	4,050,000
<i>Mid-evening</i>	
The Valiant Years (8.30 p.m. Saturday)	10,750,000
What's my Line? (8.15 p.m. Sunday)	9,050,000
Panorama (8.00 p.m. Monday)	8,600,000
Maigret (8.45 p.m. Monday)	9,350,000
The World of Tim Frazer (8.15 p.m. Tuesday)	9,050,000
Insight (9.15 or 9.30 p.m. Tuesday)	4,300,000
Sportsview (8.00 p.m. Wednesday)	10,250,000
Your Life in their Hands (9.00 p.m. Wednesday)	9,050,000
<i>Late evening</i>	
Sports Special (about 10.15 p.m. Saturday)	6,200,000
Monitor (10.10 p.m. Sunday)	2,650,000
Come Dancing (10.00 p.m. Monday)	8,600,000
Picture Parade (10.00 or 10.15 p.m. Tuesday)	3,800,000
International Concert Hall (10.00 or 10.15 p.m. Tues.)	1,900,000
Gallery (10.15 p.m. Thursday)	1,700,000
Lifeline (10.15 p.m. Friday)	2,850,000
<i>Week-end afternoons</i>	
Grandstand (at 3.00 p.m. Saturday)	5,500,000
Lone Ranger (5.00 p.m. Saturday)	5,950,000
Sunday afternoon film (2.30 p.m. Sunday)	6,700,000
Bookstand (4.15 p.m. Sunday)	1,450,000

The largest audience of 1960-1 was that for Princess Margaret's wedding, seen by twenty-one million people on BBC television alone, three million being people who did not themselves own television receivers.

**ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME CONTENT
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 1 APRIL 1961**

London Television Service

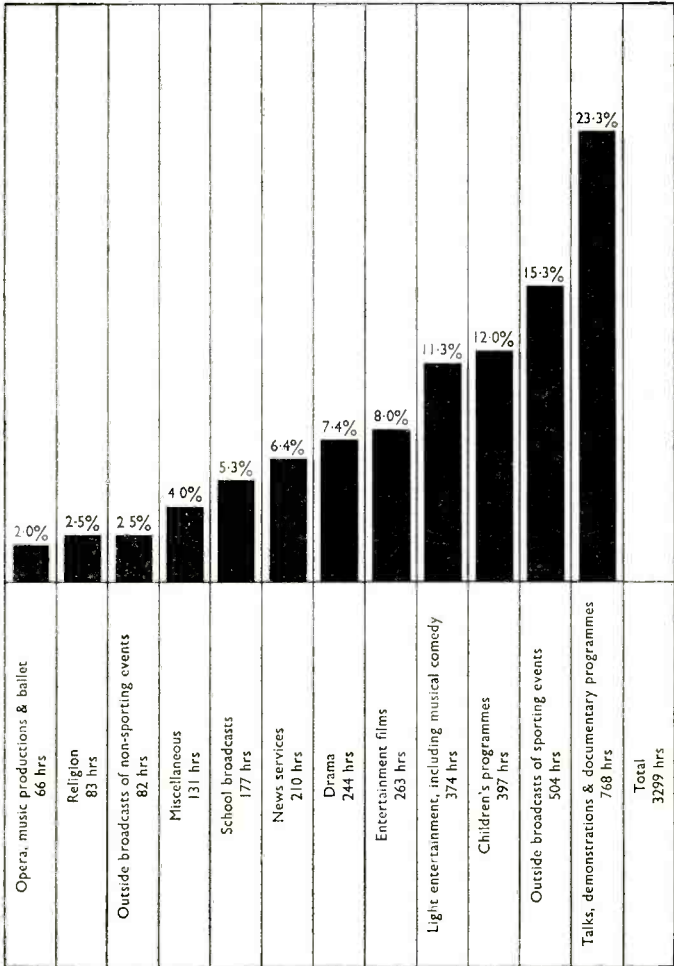
	1958-9		1959-60		1960-1	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Productions, and Ballet	85	2.7	80	2.5	66	2.0
Drama	312	9.9	292	9.1	244	7.4
Light Entertainment including Musical Comedy	381	12.0	371	11.6	374	11.3
Talks, Demonstrations, and Documentary Programmes	767	24.3	767	24.0	768	23.3
Children's Programmes	403	12.7	414	12.9	397	12.0
Religion	70	2.2	70	2.2	83	2.5
News Services	239	7.6	223	7.0	210	6.4
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	402	12.7	448	14.0	504	15.3
Outside Broadcasts of national and other events excluding sport	91	2.9	72	2.2	82	2.5
Entertainment Films	220	7.0	276	8.6	263	8.0
School Broadcasts	74	2.3	92	2.9	177	5.3
Miscellaneous	116	3.7	97	3.0	131	4.0
	3,160	100.0	3,202	100.0	3,299	100.0
Presented by:						
London	2,686		2,722		2,846	
Regions	474		480		453	
	3,160		3,202		3,299	

**REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: HOURS OF BROADCASTING
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 1 APRIL 1961**

Television Broadcasting	Mid-land	North	West	Scotland	Wales	North-ern Ireland	Total
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network	103	115	100	208	242	130	898
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network	142	93	119	55	44		453
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 and 2)	245	208	219	263	286	130	1,351
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions	3,270	3,303	3,312	3,060	3,209	3,200	19,354
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2, and 4)	3,515	3,511	3,531	3,323	3,495	3,330	20,705

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the 52 weeks to 1 April 1961 amounted to 179 hours.

ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES 1960-1



TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS

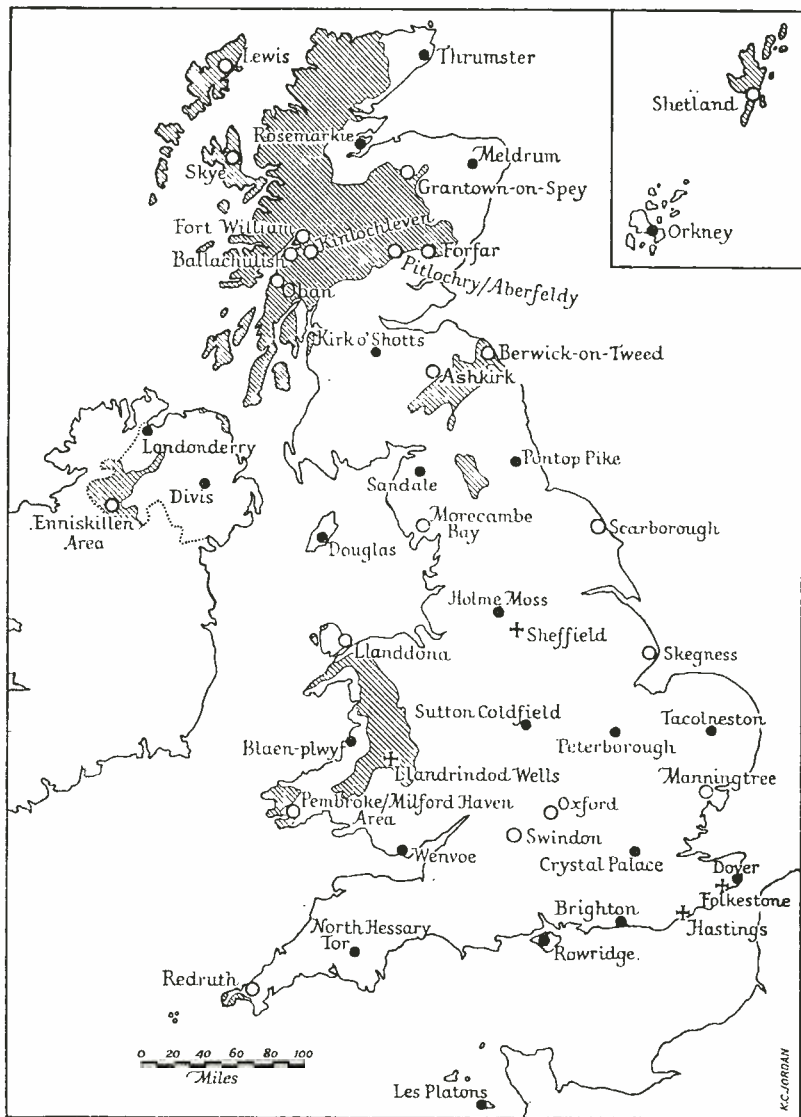
Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Effective Radiated Vision Power (kW)	Polarization	Main Areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Crystal Palace	1	41.50	45.00	200	V	S.E. England, including London area
Divis	1	41.50	45.00	12	H	N. Ireland (except west), S.W. Scotland, and west Isle of Man
Sheffield	1	41.50	45.00	0.05	H	Parts of Sheffield
Thrumster	1	41.50	45.00	0.25-7*	V	Most of Caithness
Llandrindod Wells	1	41.50	45.00	1.3	H	Llandrindod Wells area
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	100	V	Northwards to the North Riding of Yorkshire and south Westmorland, southwards to a line roughly from Anglesey via Montgomery to the Wash
Dover	2	48.25	51.75	0.25-1*	V	East Kent
North Hessary Tor	2	48.25	51.75	1.5-15*	V	Most of Cornwall and Devon, south Somerset, west Dorset
Brighton	2	48.25	51.75	0.004-0.04*	V	Brighton area
Rosemarkie	2	48.25	51.75	0.5-1.5*	H	Moray Firth area
Londonderry	2	48.25	51.75	0.5-1.5*	H	Londonderry area
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	100	V	Central Scotland
Rowridge	3	53.25	56.75	1-32*	V	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset, south Wiltshire, west Sussex, south Berkshire, south-west Surrey
Tacolneston (Norwich)	3	53.25	56.75	1.3-15*	H	Norfolk, north Suffolk
Blaen-plwyf	3	53.25	56.75	1-3*	H	Cardigan Bay area
Sutton Coldfield	4	58.25	61.75	100	V	The Midland Counties
Sandale	4	58.25	61.75	10-28*	H	N.W. England, S.W. Scotland, N.E. Isle of Man
Folkestone	4	58.25	61.75	0.007* max.	II	Folkestone area
Hastings	4	58.25	61.75	0.002-0.01*	II	Hastings, St. Leonards
Les Platons	4	58.25	61.75	1	H	The Channel Islands
Meldrum	4	58.25	61.75	4-17*	II	N.E. Scotland east of line roughly from Elgin to Montrose
Wenvoe	5	63.25	66.75	100	V	South Wales, Monmouthshire, Somerset, Dorset, North Devon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire
Pontop Pike	5	63.25	66.75	12	H	North-east England
Douglas (Isle of Man)	5	63.25	66.75	0.18-2.8*	V	Southern half of the Island except the west
Orkney	5	63.25	66.75	4-14*	V	Orkney, N. Caithness
Peterborough	5	63.25	66.75	1	II	Rutland, Huntingdonshire, most Cambridgeshire, parts of Lincoln, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk

* Directional aerial.

For relay station details see page 135.

See map on following page.

BBC Television Stations cover 98.8 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom
(December 1961)



EXISTING STATIONS ● Areas not yet covered 
 LOW-POWER RELAY STATIONS: In operation + Under construction or approved ○

SOUND BROADCASTING

Sound Radio Services

Home Service – Light Programme

Third Programme – Network Three

The Audiences

Analysis of Content of Programmes

Regional Output

VHF Transmitting Stations

Long- and Medium-wave Transmitting Stations

SOUND RADIO SERVICES

An indication of the firm place that sound radio holds in the national life is given by the steadily increasing sale of radio receivers, which in 1960-1 exceeded the sale of television receivers. It is now becoming customary for many households to have two or more radio receivers. An additional stimulus in this direction has been given by the development of VHF and by portable transistor radios. Car radios are also steadily growing in number and car listening is certain to be an increasingly important factor in the radio audience. The total annual output of sound radio reaches some 15,000 programme hours, and to each household which pays its annual licence the cost, which has not increased since 1946, is about one-fifth of the cost of a single daily newspaper.

During the past year the audiences for day-time radio programmes have been maintained at a high level, and at certain times of the day audiences have actually increased. Individual programmes may have as many as five to fifteen million listeners, and in any one day more than twenty-four million people, or half the population, listen at some time to radio. Virtually every household in the country is equipped with radio. Out of a total of some fifteen million households, about eleven and a half million in the mid-summer of 1961 were licensed for sound and television and about three and a half million for sound radio only. Those who possess television sets do not give up listening to radio entirely, even during the hours when television programmes are available and, indeed, of every three people who listen in the evening one is a viewer who has chosen for one reason or another to listen to radio.

BBC sound broadcasting is fortunate in comparison with BBC television in having at its disposal three separate networks, two of them throughout the day and the third at

certain times of the day only. This enables BBC sound broadcasting to serve a large number of minorities as well as majorities and to offer simultaneously a wide choice of programmes of different kinds. Its programmes on these three networks are organized for the convenience of listeners into four separate programme services, each with distinct individual characteristics which are described in more detail below.

The BBC is anxious to extend its present service to the public in three main directions. It wishes to make full use of its three networks throughout the day for a greatly increased output of music, to begin the hours of broadcasting earlier in the morning and to continue until later into the night, and to introduce a new and additional service of local broadcasting for individual, definable communities throughout the country. The BBC has put its plans for these developments of sound broadcasting before the Pilkington Committee (*see also pages 28-9*).

Home Service

The Home Service, which serves the broad middle section of the community, necessarily overlaps to a certain extent with the Light on one side and the Third on the other. But it has its own special character. It carries out many of the functions of information and education enjoined by the Royal Charter. For example, it is the main vehicle for the BBC's service of news, for daily reports on Parliamentary proceedings, and for Ministerial and Party Political Broadcasts. In this field of current affairs, it exploits fully the potentialities of radio for a rapid world-wide coverage, not only by news, but also by comment or discussion. The Home Service carries sound broadcasting's programmes for schools. It pays particular attention to the great standard works of music, and its many concerts include in their repertoire virtually everything which is neither too difficult nor too long. It broadcasts several dramatic productions each week, including stage plays, serials, specially written works, and adaptations from novels. Its programmes provide a basic pattern

which can be varied by each regional Home Service to suit its special needs.

Third Programme

The Third Programme is intended for minority audiences—for those whose tastes, education, and mental habits enable them to take pleasure in close and responsive listening to broadcasts of artistic and intellectual distinction. These broadcasts are addressed to the intelligent layman and not to the specialist seeking to hear from his specialist or professional colleagues. Although the need is recognized for mediating between this intelligent layman and some of the material broadcast—certain kinds of new music, new poetry, scientific and philosophic discussion, for example—he is assumed to have an appetite and a curiosity that would lead him to reject an injudicious popularization. The broad appeal of the plays of Shakespeare and of the music of Beethoven is, however, just as characteristic of the Third Programme as the challenge of its more adventurous broadcasting. It goes without saying that the programmes seek to fulfil the highest standards of professional performance, and that the criterion of judgment of their success or failure is not the size of the audience they command.

The Third Programme is intended to be contemporary and forward looking; at the same time it seeks fully to represent the achievements of the past, the masterpieces of music and drama. Broadcasting takes place between 8 and 11 p.m. (from 6 to 11 p.m. on Saturdays and from 5 to 11 p.m. on Sundays). Its timing is flexible, and it may be extended at the beginning or end, for example to relay operas in full.

Network Three

Network Three, the service which uses Third Programme frequencies and transmitters when they are not being used for the Third Programme itself, is normally on the air between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and on Sundays, between 2.30 and 5 p.m. It serves selective

minority audiences with interests such as, for example, the learning of languages, playing bridge or chess, gardening, or motoring. It broadcasts regular series for listeners interested in the detailed treatment of subjects in the field of science, history, or the arts. There is also a weekly programme for parents, and a weekly magazine of news and comment on the affairs of the churches.

On Saturday afternoons in summer it broadcasts a special sports service and in winter a regular orchestral concert of good music. The Network Three frequencies are also used for special programmes such as, for example, ball-by-ball commentaries on Test Matches, and experimental broadcasts in stereophony and also for giving Market Trends each night (except at week-ends) when the Third Programme has closed down.

Light Programme

The main purpose of the Light Programme is to provide a service of entertainment and relaxation for the majority. Its basic ingredients are popular and light music, comedy and light drama, including daily serials. It also caters for appropriate and legitimate minority interests in fields as widely separated as jazz and motor-cycling, or lawn tennis and cinema organs. The news summaries at half past the hour (except on Sundays, and mainly concerned with sport on Saturdays) are an example of what is done to provide a service for the listener unable to give concentrated attention for more than short periods. Short weather forecasts provide a general service, and shipping forecasts on 1500 metres offer a special service to those at sea in coastal areas.

During the summer months a large variety of sporting events are reflected in the Sports Service transmitted on the Third Programme wavelengths. This enables the Light Programme to radiate entertainment music specially designed for the ever increasing audience listening on car radios and transistor or other portable radio sets. This policy has increasingly been extended to other day-time listening hours, particularly at the week-end, and has inevit-

ably reduced the proportion of spoken word material of the kind which calls for the listener's undivided attention. At other times, full attention is paid to the interests of the home listener who, either permanently or temporarily, has no access to television. This is particularly the case in the evenings, where the schedules include as wide a variety of programmes as is consistent with the main purpose of the Light Programme.

Sound Radio Audiences

The amount of listening to BBC sound broadcasting amounted in the first three months of 1961 to over an hour a day per head of the population; each day on the average twenty-four million people listened to one or more programmes.

Sound's biggest audiences occur between noon and 2.00 p.m. on Sundays, when it is common for as many as sixteen million people to listen to 'Family Favourites'. Saturday morning is also a time when extremely large audiences are recorded. Another important period is between 7.00 and 9.00 a.m. on working days. During this period the news (at 8.00 a.m.) commands its largest audience (close on six million people).

In January–March 1961 the largest evening audiences in the Light Programme were still those for boxing, which sometimes reached five million people; 'Any Questions' was listened to each week by about two and a half million and 'Any Answers' by about two million; the average audiences for 'Does the Team Think?', 'Sunday Half-hour', and 'Semprini Serenade' were about 1,800,000. Typically, Home Service audiences were one and a half million for 'Saturday Night Theatre', about 800,000 for the Monday night play, half a million for 'Music to Remember' and 'Around Britain Quiz', and about 350,000 for a symphony concert. The ten o'clock news was usually heard by approximately 700,000 people, about half of whom 'stayed on' for 'Comment'.

**ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME CONTENT
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 1 APRIL 1961**

Sound Radio

(a) Combined Output—London										
Analysis by Services										
	Home Service		Light Programme		Third Programme		Network Three		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	1,273	20.9	74	1.2	745	54.3	208	29.1	2,300	16
Light Music	572	9.4	2,792	43.9	8	.6	21	2.9	3,393	23
Features and Drama	669	11.0	448	7.0	396	28.8			1,513	10
Variety	172	2.8	533	8.4	1	.1			706	5
Dance Music	103	1.7	1,029	16.2			26	3.6	1,158	8
Talks and Discussions	1,064	17.4	462	7.2	189	13.7	290	40.6	2,005	14
News	860	14.1	617	9.7			28	3.9	1,505	10
Schools	382	6.3							382	3
Children's Hour	340	5.6	64	1.0					404	3
Religion	301	4.9	94	1.5	5	.4	26	3.6	426	3
Outside Broadcasts	89	1.4	217	3.4			*104	14.6	410	3
Miscellaneous	275	4.5	34	.5	29	2.1	12	1.7	350	2
	6,100	100.0	6,364	100.0	1,373	100.0	715	100.0	14,552	100
Presented by:										
London	5,087	83.4	5,283	83.0	1,309	95.3	469	65.6	12,148	84
Regions	1,013	16.6	1,081	17.0	64	4.7	246	34.4	2,404	16

* This figure includes 99 hours for 'ball-by-ball' commentaries on Test Matches against South Africa which were broadcast on the Network Three wavelength.

(b) Regional Home Services

	Mid-land	North	West	Scotland	Wales	North-ern Ireland	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	109	156	45	229	124	44	707
Light Music	123	89	132	228	92	142	806
Features and Drama	58	22	37	59	64	38	278
Variety	38	16	8	14	37	4	117
Dance Music	12	37	9	2	11	1	72
Talks and Discussions	204	194	142	213	83	80	916
News	292	289	482	250	339	161	1,813
Schools	1	1		75	82		159
Children's Hour	63	98	30	80	99	61	431
Religion	49	48	56	148	162	36	499
Outside Broadcasts	18	39	21	43	78	34	233
Miscellaneous	28	28	84	86	71	96	393
	995	1,017	1,046	1,427	1,242	697	6,424

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the 52 weeks ended 1 April 1961 amounted to 179 hours.

ANALYSIS OF SOUND RADIO PROGRAMMES 1960-1

SERIOUS MUSIC 2,300 hrs	20.9%	1.2%	54.3%	29.1%	16.0%
LIGHT MUSIC 3,393 hrs	9.4%	43.9%	6%	2.9%	23.0%
FEATURES & DRAMA 1,513 hrs	11.0%	7.0%	28.8%	10.0%	10.0%
VARIETY 706 hrs	2.8%	8.4%	1%	5.0%	5.0%
DANCE MUSIC 1,158 hrs	1.7%	16.2%		3.6%	8.0%
TALKS & DISCUSSIONS 2,005 hrs	17.4%	7.2%	13.7%	40.6%	14.0%
NEWS 1,505 hrs	14.1%	9.7%		3.9%	10.0%
SCHOOLS 382 hrs	6.3%				3.0%
CHILDREN'S HOUR 404 hrs	5.6%	1.0%			3.0%
RELIGION 426 hrs	4.9%	1.5%	4%	3.6%	3.0%
O.B.S. 410 hrs	1.4%	3.4%		14.6%	3.0%
MISCELLANEOUS 350 hrs	4.5%	5%	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%
HOME SERVICE 6,100 hrs					
LIGHT PROGRAMME 6,364 hrs					
THIRD PROGRAMME 1,373 hrs					
NETWORK THREE 715 hrs					
TOTAL 14,552 hrs					

**REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: HOURS OF BROADCASTING
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 1 APRIL 1961**

Sound Radio	<i>Mid-land</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scot-land</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>North-ern Ireland</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.)							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	382	305	522	490	563	204	2,466
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,340	3,395	3,182	3,210	3,137	3,540	19,804
(c) Total	3,722	3,700	3,704	3,700	3,700	3,744	22,270
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards)							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	613	712	524	937	679	493	3,958
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,866	1,908	2,055	1,553	1,722	2,130	11,234
(c) Total	2,479	2,620	2,579	2,490	2,401	2,623	15,192
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1 (c) and 2 (c))	6,201	6,320	6,283	6,190	6,101	6,367	37,462
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Service							
(a) Other Home Services	30						30
(b) Light Programme	269	303	167	130	108	77	1,054
(c) Third Programme	17	20	5	21		1	64
(d) Network Three	109	59	16	45	16	1	246
(e) External Services	227	181	122	193	87	91	901
	652	563	310	389	211	170	2,295
Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 (a), 2 (a), and 4)	1,647	1,580	1,356	1,816	1,453	867	8,719



Ionesco's Victims of Duty in the Third Programme. Kenneth Griffith, John Slater, Harold Pinter, and Eithne Dunne

Pierre Monteux conducts the BBC Northern Orchestra—Home Service





*It's a Fair Cop with
Hattie Jacques, Eric
Sykes, and Derek Guyler*

COMEDY IN THE LIGHT PROGRAMME



*The Bradens—Barbara Kelly
and Bernard*



The Travel and Exploration Unit, and the West Region's Natural History Unit, bring the world of nature and the excitement of exploration to BBC viewers

*(Left)
The Unknown Forest—the film showing the life of animals and birds in Britain during a complete year*



*(Right)
An 'ama' girl diver, in the television series on Japan*



David Attenborough with Elsa the lioness in Northern Kenya



Wales provides major drama contributions to the national network—a scene from Esther by Saunders Lewis, the distinguished Welsh writer



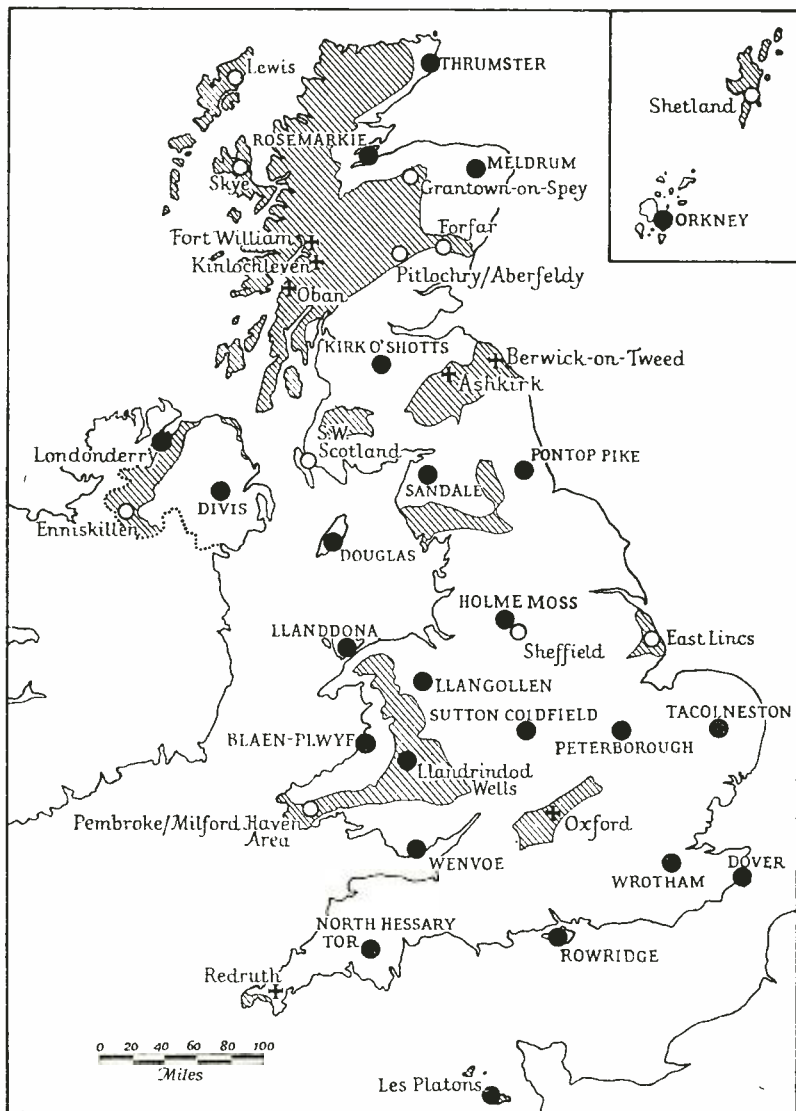
Welsh Home Service—climbing in Snowdonia in the programme Out of Doors


Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power, (kW each programme)	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third/Network 3	Home		
Blaen-plwyf Divis	88.7 90.1	90.9 92.3	93.1 94.5	60 60	Cardigan Bay area N. Ireland to the borders of Eire, to Omagh in the west, Coleraine in the north, and to the coast on the east Most of the Isle of Man East Kent
Douglas (I.O.M.)	88.4	90.6	92.8	3.3	The area bounded on the north by a line from Barrow to Bridlington and on the south by a line from Anglesey, via Montgomery and Stafford, to Clieethorpes
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	93.7	0.5-6.5* 120	
Kirk o'Shotts	89.9	92.1	94.3	120	Central Scotland
Llandudona	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12*	Anglesey and parts of Denbighshire
Llangollen	88.9	91.1	93.3	5-11*	Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	N.E. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	Devon and Cornwall (except for small areas in N.E. Devon and W. Cornwall), parts of Somerset and Dorset
Orkney	89.3	91.5	93.7	3-20*	Orkney and N. Caithness
Peterborough	90.1	92.3	94.5	1-21*	Rutland, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire, most of Bedfordshire and parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	County of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumberland and part of Cumberland
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12*	Moray Firth area, including most of Nairn and Morayshire; parts of Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherland
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Dorset, S. Wiltshire, west Sussex, S. Berkshire and S.W. Surrey
Sandale (Carlisle)	88.1	90.3	94.7 North 92.5 Scottish	120	N.W. England, part of S.W. Scotland
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	An area extending to Chester and Worksop in the north, Gloucester in the south, Welshpool in the west, and Grantham in the east
Tacolneston (Norwich)	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	Norfolk and Suffolk and parts of Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex
Thrumster	90.1	92.3	94.5	0.1-10*	Most of Caithness
Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	Welsh 92.125 West	120	S. Wales and Monmouthshire; Somerset and parts of Dorset, Devon, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	120	S.E. England, including the London area

* Directional aerial.

See map on following page.
For relay station details see page 135.

BBC VHF Sound Broadcasting Stations cover 97.5 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom with the Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes (December 1961)



EXISTING STATIONS ● Areas not yet served 
 RELAY STATIONS: Stage I—under construction or planned + Stage II—planned ○

STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, THIRD, AND NETWORK THREE PROGRAMMES ON LONG AND MEDIUM WAVELENGTHS

Home Service

Programme and Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main Areas Served
<i>London</i>				
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London and S.E. England Kamsgate District
Kamsgate	1,484	202	2	
<i>North of England</i>				
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lincolnshire Whitehaven District
Whitehaven			2	
Croner	1,484	202	2	N.E. Norfolk Barrow District
Barrow			2	
<i>Midland</i>				
Droitwich	1,088	276	150	Midland Counties Norwich Area
Postwick			7.5	
<i>West of England</i>				
Start Point	1,052	285	120	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, S. Coast Barnstaple-Bideford Area
Barnstaple			2	
Bartley	1,457	206	10	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire Brighton District
Brighton			2	
Cleveland	1,457	206	20	Somerset, S. Gloucestershire Folkestone District
Folkestone			1	
Bexhill	1,457	206	2	Hastings and Eastbourne District Camborne and Redruth District
Redruth			2	
<i>Scottish</i>				
Burghhead	809	371	100	Scotland
Redmoss			5	
Westerglen	809	371	100	Scotland
Dumfries			2	
<i>Welsh</i>				
Penmon	881	341	8	Wales
Towyn			5	
Washford	881	341	100	Wales
Wrexham			2	
<i>N. Ireland/N.E. England</i>				
Lisnagarvey	1,151	261	100	Northern Ireland Londonderry District
Londonderry			0.25	
Scarborough	1,151	261	2	Scarborough District N.E. England, Scottish Border
Stagshaw			100	

continued overleaf

Light Programme

Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main Areas Served
Main Transmission: Droitwich	200	1,500	400	British Isles
Auxiliary Service: Brookmans Park Burghead Lisnagarvey Londonderry Moorside Edge Newcastle Plymouth Rednoss 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	647	464	2	
Rednoss	647	464	2	
Belfast Bournemouth Brighton Dundee Dundee Exeter Farnham Leeds Liverpool Freston Plymouth Redruth Stockton-on-Tees Swansea	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1	Local Districts

THE PROGRAMMES AND THE PUBLIC

Regional Broadcasting

News Broadcasts

News for Overseas

Religious Broadcasts

Educational Broadcasts

Broadcasting and Parliament

Audience Research

to the national networks and for each region to serve its own audience with programmes which reflect the special interests of the particular area. Wales also broadcasts in both television and sound regular programmes in the Welsh language. (See pages 53 and 64 for analyses of regional programme hours of broadcasting.)

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

Regions have been equipped to enable them to undertake television productions on a considerable scale. In addition to an outside broadcast unit, the regional headquarters now have a large television studio and a smaller interview studio, as well as film facilities, telecine and mobile video tape recording equipment, and are staffed accordingly.

The development of VHF broadcasting by the BBC, which now covers practically the whole country, has given a new opportunity to the regions, since most VHF transmitters cover an area smaller than a BBC region and can be used for what is called area broadcasting. On two wavelengths the station puts out the Light Programme and the Third Programme or Network Three. On the other wavelength it puts out the Home Service of the region to which it belongs. In most regions VHF transmitters on the Home Service wavelengths are also being used to give programmes of news and general local interest covering a smaller area than the regional news bulletins on the medium wavelengths.

In addition to the national television news there are

regional television news bulletins, and certain areas such as Southampton, Plymouth, Newcastle, and Norwich have facilities for their own programmes of news and information.

NEWS BROADCASTS

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

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

The BBC is also served by its own network of staff correspondents at home and abroad. Foreign correspondents are permanently stationed in Washington, Paris, New York, Rome, Bonn, Berlin, Vienna, Nairobi, Cape Town, West Africa, Central Africa, Hong Kong, Delhi, and Beirut. In

addition, there is a large number of local correspondents, not on the BBC's staff, who are available to send news from the countries where they live; the Corporation can, and frequently does, call on sister broadcasting organizations for help in this field. Stationed in London are the Diplomatic Correspondent and his assistant, a Commonwealth Correspondent, and some others who are available to move abroad as needed.

The home front is covered by a Political Correspondent, a Parliamentary Correspondent, an Assistant Parliamentary Correspondent, two Industrial Correspondents in London and five in the regions, an Air Correspondent, a Motoring Correspondent, and an Agricultural Correspondent, as well as eighteen general reporters.

The sound output of News Division includes, in addition to news bulletins, 'Radio Newsreel' and 'From our own Correspondent'. 'Radio Newsreel', which celebrated its twenty-first anniversary during the year, is heard by listeners overseas as well as at home. Forty-nine editions are transmitted every week. Events in the Commonwealth have been widely reflected in the year's output, and special editions of the programme were broadcast all over the world at the time of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference last March. 'From our own Correspondent' gives BBC staff correspondents a weekly opportunity to analyse current developments and trends all over the world.

News for Overseas *

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

The bulletins are prepared from the same sources and raw

** See also page 94.*

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. Although the operation is an entirely independent one, items of news broadcast overseas must not differ in any material respect from news broadcast at home, but this does not mean that news bulletins prepared by the External Services are simply carbon copies of those heard by the home public.

As well as the countless listeners overseas who hear the news broadcasts by direct listening, there are many millions who hear them through rebroadcasts over their local stations (the number of rebroadcasts has continued to increase significantly in recent years). 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 news of South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth was given to listeners throughout the world, including listeners in South Africa, first by the BBC's Overseas News Service.

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

All news from the BBC is regarded as a reliable source for listeners, whether it is in English or other languages, particularly in times of their own internal crises or important international happenings. For example, at the time of the unsuccessful *coup d'état* in Ethiopia, listeners in that country were able to hear, stage by stage, country by country, through the BBC, of the Emperor's journey back to Addis Ababa.

One development during the year was a considerable increase in the number of bulletins broadcast daily in French to West and Equatorial Africa.

To audiences behind the Iron Curtain the news is of special importance, and it is significant that Soviet jamming selects news as its main target. BBC news to Russia and the satellite countries must not only be accurate and unbiased, but must also present facts with great clarity and explain many points of view taken for granted by listeners in the west.

Whether they are behind the Iron Curtain, in Western Europe, in the Far East, Africa, Australia, or the Americas, for millions of people abroad the BBC is a window on the world—often the only window.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

Religious broadcasting is an important BBC commitment, and religious programmes have their place in each of the differing broadcasting services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

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

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

The general policy for school broadcasting and the scope and purpose of each series are laid down by the School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom, a body on which teachers, local education authorities, the Ministry of Education, and other educational organizations are represented. There are separate School Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 156-7 for members of councils*). 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 touch with the classroom and provides an additional means of assessing the success of the broadcasts.

The BBC Education Engineers advise the School Broadcasting Councils on technical matters and assist at the many demonstrations of school broadcasting which are given to educational audiences.

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

Sound Radio

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

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

Illustrated pamphlets are published for thirty-seven of the series, several of them in colour, and about nine million copies of these are sold to schools each year. In addition, leaflets for teachers are published for thirty-one series giving advance information and suggesting ways of preparing the class and following up the broadcast afterwards.

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>
1959-60	23,448	2,839	1,961	851	96	29,195

PUPILS PAMPHLETS

1959-60	72 different pamphlets	sales: 8,311,156
1960-61	86 different pamphlets	sales: 9,599,286

Programmes for Overseas

About fifty sound school broadcasts a year are specially recorded for the Transcription Service and made available to Commonwealth and other countries. In addition, special recordings made under the newly established Overseas Educational Transcription Scheme, which is operated

jointly with the British Council, are to be supplied mainly, but not exclusively, for broadcasting use by schools (*see also pages 106-7*). 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.

Television

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

As with sound radio, the aim of school television is not to provide lessons, but to supplement established methods of classroom teaching by exploring the educational possibilities of the medium. The subjects in which the visual treatment has proved to be of particular value include science, geography, natural history, drama, current affairs, and vocational guidance, but experiment continues in many other fields, including mathematics, history, the visual arts, and music.

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

Further Education

The BBC's educational responsibility to its adult public is discharged to a great extent through its general programmes.

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

Educational broadcasting for adults is in the hands of a group of specialist producers who are responsible for about one hundred and eighty-three hours of sound broadcasting time a year. There are two weekly series on music and groups of from four to ten weekly programmes on aspects of history, science, sociology, the arts, archaeology, comparative religions, philosophy, or industrial and colonial affairs. There is also an expanding service of language lessons, consisting of three programmes a week in French, German, Italian, Russian, or Spanish, at different levels of difficulty, starting with the adult beginner. All language series and some of the others are associated with booklets, and the programme 'Painting of the Month' supplies its subscribers with colour and black-and-white reproductions of the pictures to be discussed in advance of each broadcast.

One of the objects of educational broadcasting is to introduce listeners to new interests, and its pamphlets make a special point of reading lists and details about membership of archaeological and historical societies and courses at field centres: a complete list of the galleries and private collections open to the public in this country is supplied to subscribers with the introductory material to 'Painting of the Month'.

1961 saw the beginning of the special provision on television of educational programmes for the serious adult viewer outside the framework of the general programmes. The weekly half-hour programme 'Science on Saturday' is a foretaste of the kind of educational provision the BBC hopes to develop further when additional channels become available.

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 recommendations that were made by the Ullswater Committee.

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

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



The enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury, broadcast to Britain in sound radio and television, and to the world through Eurovision, the General Overseas Service, and language services of the BBC



*The Queen Mother
visits the Television
Centre*



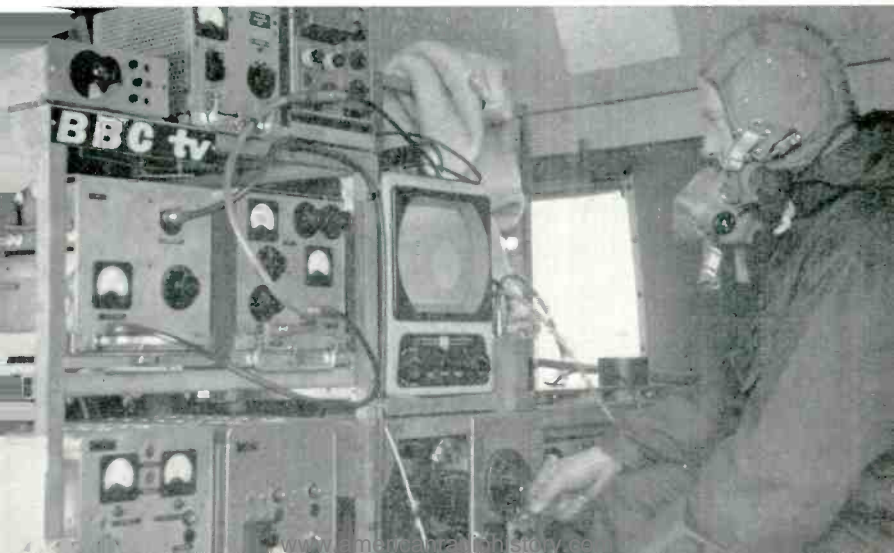
*The Duke of Edin-
burgh interviewed
in 'Panorama'*

Eye on Research. The First Breath of Life—a baby is born in Stockholm and the birth is seen by BBC viewers



(Below)

The total eclipse of the sun, through cameras in England, France, Italy, and Yugoslavia seen on BBC and Eurovision: radio camera gear in the aircraft used in the programme





Historians A. J. P. Taylor and Hugh Trevor-Roper discussing 'The Origins of the Second World War' with Robert Kee in the chair

Trans-Atlantic link in television — Senator Jacob K. Javits, Norman Fisher, and Marquis Childs, American columnist, were in New York. The programme was recorded simultaneously there and in London, where the participants were Denis Healey, M.P., and historian Alan Bullock



casts. Ministers making them are under an obligation to be impartial, but provision is made for the Opposition to seek permission to reply to a Ministerial broadcast if the Opposition consider it to have been controversial.

The agreement also provides for broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of sound and television broadcasting periods is allocated to the main parties in consultation with them. These are known as **Party Political Broadcasts**. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are arranged in two series, one in sound radio only and one in television.

The current series of Party Political Broadcasts cover the period from 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962.

The allocation in **television** is:

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

In **sound radio**:

Home Service

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

Light Programme

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

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 and to be interviewed on occasions of public interest. It is recognized that the appearance of an M.P. at the microphone or in front of the television camera may inevitably carry with it a degree of publicity for the party to which he belongs, irrespective of whether the subject of the broadcast be political or non-political. The BBC therefore takes steps to ensure, in the interests of impartiality, that broadcasts by M.P.s are regulated so as to provide a fair balance between Government and Opposition.

The arrangements for broadcasting during a **General Election** are agreed beforehand with the main parties. When a General Election is announced a certain number of periods are made available to the parties for election broadcasts, in sound and television. It is left to the parties to agree as to how the time shall be allocated between them. The Government of the day customarily speaks first and last. The claims of minority parties are considered after Nomination Day, when any party nominating a requisite number of candidates is offered the chance to broadcast. Any minority party which so qualifies is allotted a shorter period than those offered in the main series.

At the last General Election in October 1959 after joint consultation by the BBC and the ITA with the Government, the Opposition, and the Liberal Party, it was agreed that there should be two national series of Party Election Broadcasts, and time was allotted to the three main parties as follows:

Television

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

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

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

Sound radio

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

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

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

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

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

During the 1959 Election, the BBC also broadcast in television and in the Home Services a series of regional programmes from different regional centres in which selected candidates took part. The qualification which was required for a party to participate in this series was that it should have nominated candidates in at least 20 per cent of the constituencies in the region concerned. The progress of the election campaign was also reported in the news bulletins, on the basis of news value.

The BBC has always looked to Parliament as a source of news, and all important debates are reported in the bulletins. Since October 1945 the news reports have been supplemented with the fuller account given in 'Today in Parliament', which is broadcast every evening in the Home Service when Parliament is in session.

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

There is nothing comparable in the Television Service to programmes such as 'Today in Parliament' and 'The Week in Westminster', but Members of Parliament appear regularly in the television programme 'Gallery', which gives the background to the British political scene.

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.

AUDIENCE RESEARCH

The Audience Research Department informs the BBC about its listeners and viewers. The information is collected by systematic investigation.

Much of the work is geared to current broadcast output, and both the size of audiences and the opinions of the listeners and viewers are 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 4,000 people scattered all over the United Kingdom. The object is always to discover which programmes, if any, the sample listened to or viewed the previous day. The interview is concerned with all the sound services and with television—ITV as well as BBC—for it is of obvious interest to the Corporation to know how those who have a choice divide their viewing time.

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

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

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

The panel member regularly receives questionnaires about forthcoming broadcasts. He is not asked to vary his normal listening or viewing habits—indeed he is particularly requested *not* to do so, for the object of the exercise is always to find out what people think of the programmes they choose in the ordinary way. The questionnaires, which vary in form, seek frank expressions of opinion. One important feature of them is that the panel member is always asked to 'sum up his reactions' on a five-point scale ranging from A+, which indicates the highest degree of enjoyment, to C-, which indicates strong dislike.

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

Side by side with these continuous studies the department is constantly engaged on a variety of *ad hoc* investiga-

tions. These may involve anything from discovering public opinion on a single point—such as a proposed change in the timing of a broadcast—to an exhaustive study of the impact of one type of output, such as news. Local studies may have to be made, as when, for example, there is need for information about the use made of special VHF transmissions for limited areas. While some of these inquiries are concerned with particular sections of the public, like the agricultural population or housewives in TV homes, others concern the public as a whole. During the year some recent findings of Audience Research were published under the title *Facts and Figures* (BBC. 5s.).

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

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

The Expanding World Audience

*The Number of Radio and Television Receivers
in the World*

World External Broadcasting

The Output of the External Services

The Overseas and the European Services

Jamming

Summary of Transmissions

Rebroadcasting

The Range of Listeners

Sound Transcription Service

English by Radio

The Monitoring Service

International Relations

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

THE EXPANDING WORLD AUDIENCE

Two important and related trends dominate the general picture of world-wide external broadcasting—the increase in the number of sound receivers and the sustained growth of Communist output to the increasing world audience.

The number of radio sets continues to increase. In 1959 the figure of radio sets in the world was given as 315 million. By 1960 it was some 350 million. The table on page 89 gives estimates of the number of sound radio and television receiving sets in different areas of the world. The rate of increase shows every sign of quickening. Not only do vastly more people own sound receivers than television sets but the expansion continues to be decisively greater in sound than in television. The coming of the transistor set, cheap to buy and easy to maintain, is contributing greatly to the expansion.

The increase in sets has been matched by an increase in the volume of external broadcasting by Communist countries as will be seen from the table and graphs following on pages 90–2.

Britain, which once led the world in its broadcasting to countries overseas, is now in fourth place. It is preceded by the USSR, Communist China, and the Voice of America. The combined external output of the Communist satellites, is, however, greater than that of USSR. The table on page 90 and the graphs on pages 91–2 show the main development in External Broadcasting in recent years. It will be seen that Communist China's output has continued to increase and so has broadcasting from Communist countries to Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Africa has seen the biggest and most complex developments. The increase in output to Africa is not confined to the Communist world, because other countries which have

started or added to broadcasts to Africa include Israel, Canada, the Vatican, Morocco, Egypt, and Japan. At the same time, the emergent and newly independent African countries are introducing their own radio stations.

The developments which have occurred progressively over the last ten years show a change in the pattern of external broadcasting and suggest that this decade has marked a turning point in the history of propaganda—a changeover from the dominance of the West at the beginning of the decade to the dominance of the East at its close.

Quantity of output is not, of course, the only consideration; the number of transmitter bases available to each side and their geographical spread are also of great importance, and here the Soviet Union, thanks to its long-term policy of developing external broadcasting since the nineteen-twenties, has nearly fifty transmitting sites in the territory some five thousand miles wide to which it has access, from the medium-wave sites of the Central European capitals (which broadcast in French, Dutch, and Portuguese, as well as the languages of the territories in which they are situated) to the Far Eastern sites, which have been operating in some cases (e.g. Khabarovsk) for a generation in Chinese, Korean, and other Asian languages. China has shown similar territorial initiative by developing a high-powered medium-wave service which gives significant coverage of South-east Asia and North-east India during the peak evening listening hours.

The BBC has so far been able to reply only to a limited extent, mainly in Arabic, which now has effective medium-wave night-time coverage of the Arab world from Tunisia to the shores of the Arabian Sea (*see also pages 96 and 121*). But if the relativities of duration, on the one hand, and sheer volume of impact on the other, have been moving against the BBC, there is still reason to believe that the advantages of objectivity, informed comment, and attractiveness remain with it. In particular, it maintains its leading position as a broadcaster in English.

WORLD RADIO AND TELEVISION RECEIVERS

	Population 1960	Sound Radio Set Ownership			Wired Broadcasting Number of Receivers 1960	Television Number of Receivers 1960
		Number of Sound Radio Receiving Sets		Percentage Increase 1955-1960		
		1955	1960			
EUROPE						
Western Europe	344,955,000	65,308,000	82,730,000	%	2,390,000	24,850,000
USSR and Satellites	304,000,000	20,260,000	31,790,000	27	32,330,000	5,807,000
MIDDLE EAST (incl. North Africa)	106,000,000	2,200,000	5,740,000	57	3,000	203,000
AFRICA						
South Africa	13,100,000	875,000	1,150,000	31	11,000	—
Other African countries	162,000,000	360,000	1,580,000	340	127,000	11,000
ASIA						
Japan	93,000,000	12,000,000	20,000,000	67	—	6,000,000
Communist China	650,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	300	4,500,000	20,000
India	435,000,000	1,000,000	2,350,000	135	—	300
Other Asian countries	367,000,000	1,800,000	5,850,000	225	171,000	104,000
AUSTRALASIA AND PACIFIC	17,000,000	2,760,000	3,200,000	16	300	1,205,000
WESTERN HEMISPHERE						
United States	180,000,000	111,000,000	156,000,000	40	—	50,000,000
Canada	18,000,000	5,500,000	9,000,000	64	—	3,800,000
Latin America	195,000,000	12,600,000	24,500,000	94	3,000	3,500,000
West Indies	5,073,000	189,000	502,000	166	49,000	11,000
WORLD FIGURES (APPROX.)	2,900,000,000	237,000,000	348,000,000	47	40,000,000	96,000,000

This table illustrates the rapid expansion of radio set ownership in the under-developed countries, as well as the concentration of television sets in the industrialized parts of the world.

These figures are estimates; in many countries accurate statistics are not available. For both sound radio and television all the estimates are numbers of sets, not of licences, since not all countries make use of licensing systems. The number of listeners per set varies greatly; for example, it is much higher in Africa than in North America.

WORLD EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

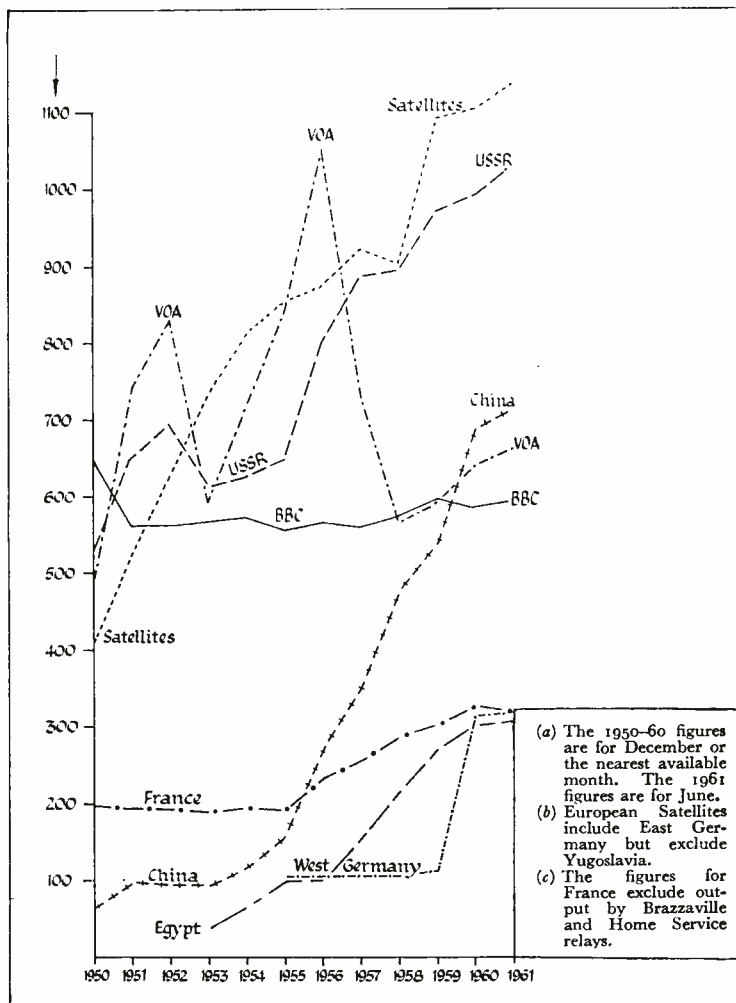
Estimated Total Hours per Week: 1950-60 (for December or nearest available month)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
Satellites*												Satellites*
USSR	412	524	626	737	812	855	875	923	903	1,093	1,104	USSR
China	533	653	695	613	625	649	801	889	895	974	904	China
VOA	66	98	95	95	116	159	272	350	477	537	687	VOA
BBC	497	740	820	593	720	843	1,054	737	567	590	640	BBC
UAR	643	564	564	569	574	558	566	560	573	597	589	UAR
France	—	28	33	86	100	149	150	186	254	306	336	France
West Germany	198	193	193	190	195	191	237	258	288	303	326	West Germany
Australia	181	?	257	238	235	226	315	221	222	247	257	Australia
Italy	170	180	209	196	200	185	196	197	197	193	205	Italy
Japan	—	—	35	70	84	91	91	105	105	175	203	Japan
Spain	68	71	76	76	77	98	111	111	150	202	202	Spain
Holland	127	102	101	114	117	120	101	119	116	123	178	Holland
India	116	140	141	132	131	117	125	126	127	?	157	India
Portugal	46	79	82	82	98	102	126	135	156	156	133	Portugal
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	28	34	35	65	88	91	Israel
Canada	85	90	98	97	100	83	85	86	88	104	80	Canada
Turkey	40	65	72	72	72	100	106	86	88	88	77	Turkey
Yugoslavia	80	124	146	158	39	46	46	54	54	54	70	Yugoslavia
Indonesia	53	70	70	70	75	63	63	75	75	75	68	Indonesia

Figures do not include certain Home Service broadcasts transmitted externally on short wave, e.g. France and UAR.
* Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany.

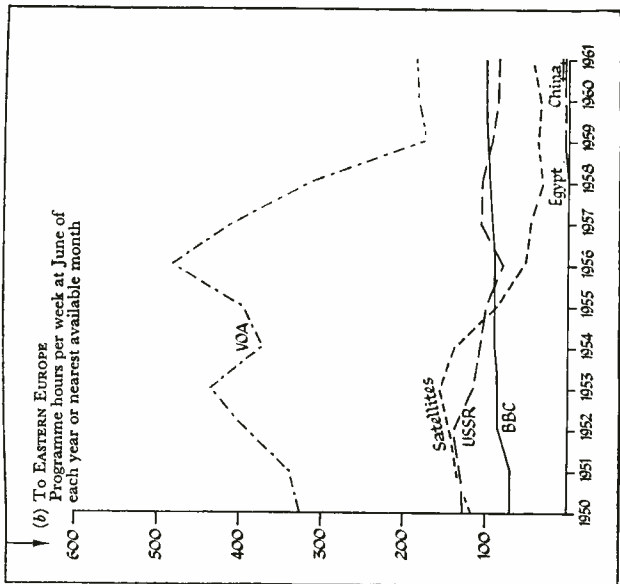
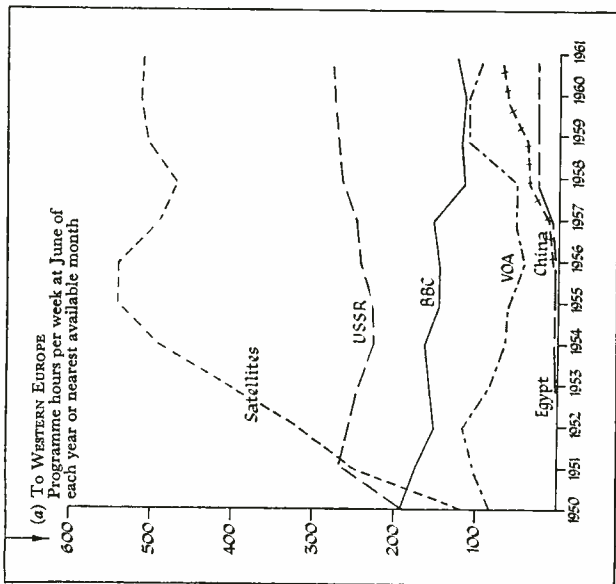
EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

Estimated Weekly External World Output by the BBC, USSR, European Satellite Countries, VOA, China, West Germany, France, and Egypt, 1950-61.



EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

Estimated External Output to Europe by BBC, VOA, USSR, European Satellites, China, and Egypt, 1950-61.



The Output of the External Services

In terms of broadcast hours the output of the External Services is considerably longer than that of the BBC's domestic sound and television services added together. In every twenty-four hours there are in all eighty-two hours of broadcasting by the External Services in English and thirty-eight other languages. This output includes the transmission of some forty-eight thousand news bulletins* and fifty thousand talks (including press reviews) in the course of a year. To broadcast the External Services a total of fifty-six transmitters is used (*see pages 120-1, 136*). Recorded programmes are sent to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks.

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

For financial reasons the Thai Service of the BBC ceased and the services in Persian and in Japanese and English for Europe were curtailed during the year 1960-1. On the other hand, the new French transmission for West and Equatorial Africa, which began in June 1960, was further developed in February 1961 by being associated with the French Service for Europe in a combined French Language Services Department (*see pages 95, 97, 100, 101*). The Service in Swahili was increased from half an hour to one hour daily, and the Burmese Service was extended from fifteen to thirty minutes daily.

The conduct of so large an international service involves many supporting activities in addition to broadcasting itself. For instance, the Monitoring Service, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, constitutes an integral part of the external broadcasting organization. (*A description of its activities will be found on pages 109-11.*) Since 1952 an 'English by Radio' summer school has been organized for visitors annually. Staff from the External Services have been sent on secondment to other broadcasting organizations of

* *See pages 72-4.*

the Commonwealth—some fifty, including engineers, are now in such posts. Official delegations from broadcasting organizations all over the world come to the BBC to study its organization. In a typical year over five hundred such visitors are received, and they have included delegations from Moscow Radio and Eastern European countries. Bush House has become, in fact, a world centre—perhaps *the* world centre—of broadcasting activities, whose object is friendship through better understanding.

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

Bush House is the centre of an endless assessment of news values carried out day and night, by skilled broadcasters and trained news men of many nationalities, pooling and bringing to bear many points of view, but aiming at objectivity as far as it can be found.

The Organization of the External Services

Organizationally, the External Services are an integral part of the BBC. The BBC's Charter applies to both external and domestic broadcasting, sound and television. All the BBC's services share the same tradition of responsibility with freedom, and the programme, news, and engineering resources are held in common. The Director of External Broadcasting is a member of the Board of Management. Under him are the two Controllers in charge of the Overseas Services and the European Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is the External Services News Department, which prepares the news broadcasts (*see pages 73-4*).

The Overseas Services

The Overseas Services, which are directed to the countries outside Europe, comprise the GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

and a number of regional services in English and twenty-one other languages. The General Overseas Service addresses itself to English-speaking people 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.

The AFRICAN SERVICES broadcast programmes of special local interest in English to East, West, Central, and South Africa. Daily programmes, including news bulletins and political commentaries, are also broadcast in three African vernaculars—HAUSA for parts of West Africa, SOMALI for the Horn of Africa, and SWAHILI for East Africa. These programmes, which were strengthened and extended during the past year, are rebroadcast regularly by local stations in the area concerned. The service in French for French-speaking Africans in West and Equatorial Africa, which began in 1960, was extended, and in February 1961 was associated with the French Service for Europe in a combined French Language Services Department with a total output of four hours a day.

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, for example, in Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand and the Caribbean. The OVERSEAS REGIONAL SERVICE thus comprises special services of this character to North America, the Pacific, the Caribbean, together with certain other services. The NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE

* *Lists of rebroadcasts, pages 102-3.*

produces specially 'tailored' programmes to be rebroadcast by American and Canadian stations and networks. The **PACIFIC SERVICE**, likewise, provides programmes for Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. Programmes of this kind may be conveyed to the rebroadcaster either by short-wave transmission or as recordings by sea or airmail. The **CARIBBEAN SERVICE** broadcasts to the Caribbean, and there are also transmissions to the Falkland Islands in English and in Maltese to Malta, as well as programmes in English and French for Mauritius.

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

The largest group of regional services in foreign languages is the **ASIAN SERVICE**, which broadcasts in thirteen different languages and covers the vast area from Persia to Japan. For Pakistan there is a daily transmission of three-quarters of an hour in Urdu and a short bi-weekly programme in Bengali. For India there is a daily transmission of three-quarters of an hour in Hindi and two weekly broadcasts in Bengali, and Tamil-Sinhalese for Ceylon is also bi-weekly. There is extensive rebroadcasting of the Far Eastern language transmissions by domestic services in the area, notably in Japan, Hong Kong, Borneo, and Malaya. These transmissions also gain signal strength throughout the areas concerned by being relayed by the BBC Far Eastern Station.

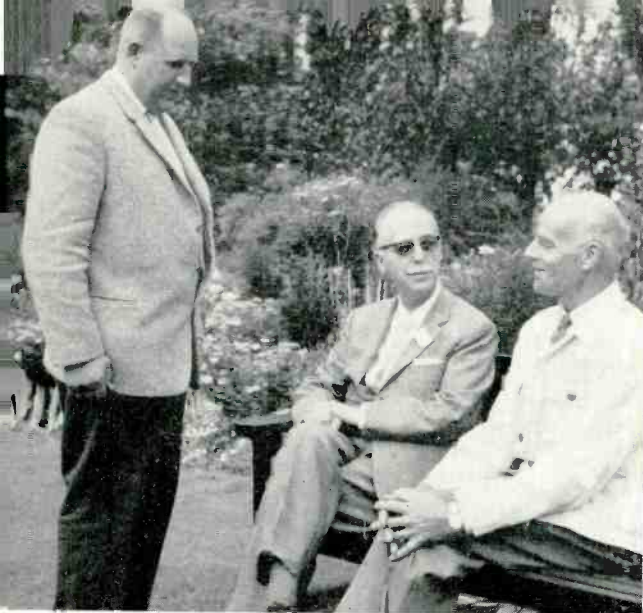
In the **LATIN AMERICAN SERVICE** programmes in Spanish and Portuguese are broadcast to the nineteen republics of the area. News bulletins and news talks on international affairs form the basis of the programmes, which also include talks, features, and magazine programmes about British



on an overseas course in the Staff Training Department. The students here are from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Malaya, Hong Kong, and Malta

Broadcasting to Pakistan in Bengali. A musical programme celebrating the centenary of the poet Rabindranath Tagore's birth





A Finnish policeman, a retired Italian admiral, and a Swedish forester, students of English by Radio, at the BBC's Annual Summer School in London

A French boy, winner of the French Service Twin Town competition, sees London



Scouts from Jordan broadcasting in the Arabic Service





Louis Golding's Magnolia Street, serialized in television

DRAMA—in sound radio and television some 1,800 hours of drama productions a year

Claire Bloom and Sean Connery in Anna Karenina



*John Laurie in N. F. Simpson's
One Way Pendulum*





MAIGRET. Rupert Davies, who won the Guild of Television Producers and Directors Actor of the Year Award for his portrayal of the detective created by Simenon, on location in France

life and achievements, particularly in the fields of industry and science.

The European Services

The European Services consist of five regional services—the SOUTH EUROPEAN SERVICE (Greece, Israel,* Italy, Spain, Turkey*), CENTRAL EUROPEAN (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Finland*), EAST EUROPEAN (Soviet Union, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania), GERMAN (West and East Germany and Austria). The FRENCH SERVICE for Europe is now combined in a department with the service in FRENCH FOR FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICANS in West and Equatorial Africa. Of the daily output 2¼ hours are radiated simultaneously to Europe and Africa, ½ hour to Europe, and 1¼ hours to Africa. 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 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 Hebrew Section and the Turkish Section are included within the South European Service and the Finnish Section is included in the Central European Service for administrative reasons.*

the news and thus creates a desire for information which the BBC seeks to satisfy by providing an objective news service and an undistorted picture of British and Western policies, attitudes, and ways of life.

Broadcasts in Russian must contend with an anti-Western indoctrination of long duration, but there is satisfactory evidence of a widespread audience in the Soviet Union.

Soviet jamming—in itself a proof of the Russian urge to listen—continued on a selective basis and was aimed at all news and comment dealing with the British and Western point of view in world affairs. With the intensification of international tension in the later part of the year, the incidence of the Soviet jamming of BBC Russian broadcasts rose to over 50 per cent of the transmission time. (*See also p. 99.*)

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 locally 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.

External Services Engineering

The Engineering side of the External Services is described on pages 120-1.

Jamming

Broadcasts in Russian from the BBC are still systematically jammed. Jamming varies in duration from one programme to another, from nil to 100 per cent, and it affects mainly news bulletins and programmes dealing with matters of controversy between the Soviet Union and the West.

Deliberate full-scale jamming continues on transmissions in Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, German, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Kuoyu, and Cantonese languages, and the transmissions in Polish and Albanian are also jammed, but not by installations in their own countries.

SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSIONS

Programme hours per week

(a) Hours of broadcasting in the European Services

ENGLISH and ENGLISH BY RADIO	33
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	
Czechoslovak (Czech and Slovak)	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Finnish	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungarian	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Polish	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOUTH EUROPEAN	
Greek	8
Hebrew	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish	8
Turkish	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
FRENCH (including 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ jointly with French for Africa)	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
GERMAN	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
EAST EUROPEAN	
Albanian	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgarian	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumanian	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Russian	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES (including 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ jointly with Overseas)	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 223 $\frac{1}{4}$ <hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Note: 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.

IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

as at 31 March 1961

(b) Hours of broadcasting in the Overseas Services

GENERAL OVERSEAS	156
OVERSEAS REGIONAL	
North American (including French for Canada)	17½
Pacific (Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific)	5¼
Caribbean	3½
English for Falkland Islands	½
Maltese	1
AFRICAN	
English for Africa	6¾
Hausa for West Africa	3½
Somali for East Africa	3½
Swahili for East Africa	5¼
FRENCH (including 12¼ jointly with French for Europe)	24½
ARABIC	84
ASIAN	
Bengali	1½
Burmese	3½
Cantonese	1¾
Hindi	5¼
Indonesian	3½
Japanese	3½
Kuoyu	3½
Malay	1¾
Persian	5¼
Sinhalese	1
Tamil	1
Urdu	5¼
Vietnamese	3½
LATIN AMERICAN	
Spanish	21
Portuguese	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES (including 12¼ jointly with European)	<u>381¼</u>

Note: A special programme in English and French for Mauritius, although too small to feature above, has for many years been broadcast once a month for 15 minutes.

Rebroadcasting

BBC programmes and news bulletins are regularly rebroadcast—on a daily or weekly basis—in the domestic services of countries throughout the world. In some cases the local stations pick up the BBC transmission from London and rebroadcast it immediately, or the local station may record the BBC transmission for rebroadcasting later, or again the BBC may supply the local station with recorded material for use in future programmes.

BBC External Services programmes are rebroadcast in sixty-three different countries by ninety-five different radio organizations, as well as by British Forces stations overseas—not counting individual stations in North America.

Some new rebroadcasters appeared in the past year. For example, the recently established Liberian Broadcasting Corporation is rebroadcasting three news bulletins daily from the General Overseas Service and several other items each week. A survey of listening in Kenya showed big audiences to BBC news bulletins in five languages—English, Swahili, Hindi, Urdu, and Arabic—all rebroadcast daily by the Kenya Broadcasting Service.

In North America nearly one thousand stations in Canada and the U.S.A. regularly rebroadcast each week one or more BBC North American service programmes and a further eight hundred stations do so occasionally.

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

- *ANTIGUA General Overseas, Caribbean
- *AUSTRALIA General Overseas, Pacific
- *ARGENTINA Latin American in Spanish
- AUSTRIA German
- *BAHAMAS General Overseas
- *BARBADOS General Overseas, Caribbean
- BELGIUM French
- BERMUDA General Overseas
- *BOLIVIA Latin American in Spanish
- *BRAZIL Latin American in Portuguese
- *BRITISH GUIANA General Overseas, Caribbean
- *BRITISH HONDURAS General Overseas, Caribbean
- *CANADA North American in English and French, General Overseas
- *CEYLON Sinhalese, Tamil, General Overseas
- *CHILE Latin American in Spanish
- *COLOMBIA Latin American in Spanish
- *COSTA RICA Latin American in Spanish
- *ECUADOR Latin American in Spanish, General Overseas
- *FALKLAND ISLANDS General Overseas, Colonial
- *FIJI General Overseas, Pacific
- FRANCE French
- GERMANY (WEST) German
- *GHANA General Overseas, African in English

- *GIBRALTAR General Overseas, Spanish
- *GUATEMALA Latin American in Spanish
- *HONDURAS Latin American in Spanish
- *HONG KONG General Overseas, Kuoyu, Cantonese
- *ITALY Italian
- *JAMAICA General Overseas, Caribbean
- JAPAN General Overseas, Japanese
- *KENYA General Overseas, African in English, Swahili, Somali, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu
- *LIBERIA General Overseas
- MALAYA General Overseas, Kuoyu
- *MALTA General Overseas, Maltese
- *MAURITIUS General Overseas, Colonial
- *MEXICO Latin American in Spanish
- NEW GUINEA General Overseas
- *NEW HEBRIDES General Overseas
- *NEW ZEALAND General Overseas, Pacific
- *NICARAGUA Latin American in Spanish
- *NIGERIA General Overseas, African in English, Hausa
- *NORTH BORNEO General Overseas, Kuoyu
- *PERU Latin American in Spanish
- *FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND General Overseas, African in English
- *SARAWAK General Overseas, Malay, Kuoyu
- *SEYCHELLES General Overseas
- *SIERRA LEONE General Overseas, African in English
- SINGAPORE General Overseas
- *SOLOMON ISLANDS General Overseas
- *SOMALI REPUBLIC General Overseas, Somali
- SOUTH AFRICA General Overseas
- *SWITZERLAND General Overseas, German
- *TANGANYIKA General Overseas, African in English, Swahili
- *TONGA ISLAND General Overseas
- *TRINIDAD General Overseas, Caribbean
- *UGANDA General Overseas, African in English
- *URUGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA North American in English, General Overseas
- *VENEZUELA Latin American in Spanish
- VIETNAM Vietnamese
- *WESTERN SAMOA General Overseas
- *WINDWARD ISLANDS General Overseas, Caribbean
- *ZANZIBAR Swahili

BRITISH FORCES STATIONS

- *Germany, General Overseas (October to April only)
- *Cyprus, Benghazi, Gibraltar, Kenya, Malta, Tripoli, Aden, Singapore, RAF El Adem, } General Overseas
- RAF Sharjah

The Range of Listeners

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

The External Services have their own audience research unit, which has steadily built up methods of research. Information can sometimes be obtained directly through polls and surveys, listener panels and questionnaires, but significant evidence is also pieced together through such means as letters from listeners, interviews with travellers, and, in some cases, refugees, and through references to BBC broadcasts in the press of many countries. The fact of jamming is itself evidence of at least a will to listen in the countries which practise it, and there are clear indications that people in those countries do listen to the BBC through the barrage of jamming.

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

Some recent Surveys

An independent statistical survey in the Federal German Republic and West Berlin in February 1960 showed a monthly audience for the BBC German Service broadcasts direct from London of some two and a half million adults, roughly one million of whom listened at least once a week. Certain programmes planned and broadcast jointly by the BBC and West German stations were heard both by listeners to the BBC direct and by the audience of the local stations concerned; five of these programmes were estimated to have a total monthly audience of nearly eight million. (These figures include the audience for the English by Radio

lessons, estimated to be at least two million a month.) No reliable estimate can be made of the size of the audience in the Soviet Zone of Germany, but it was again possible to establish the interests and programme preferences of East Berlin and Soviet Zone listeners and to check that, despite jamming, BBC broadcasts were heard over a wide area of the Soviet Zone. For the programmes contributed by the BBC Italian Section to the Italian Radio's national networks—of which, among others, one is daily and seven are weekly—there were (for each programme) regular audiences averaging well over a quarter of a million listeners.

The audience behind the Iron Curtain for the BBC vernacular East and Central European Services, as indeed for other leading Western broadcasts, is widespread and appreciative, although not accurately measurable.

A survey carried out in France in October and November 1960 by the French Institute of Public Opinion credited the BBC French Service with an estimated regular audience (i.e. listeners who tuned in once a week or more often) of over half a million adults, and a total audience, including both regular and occasional listeners, of over three million—equivalent to about 11 per cent of the adult population.

The audiences for the BBC's Finnish and European English Services were invited in special microphone announcements in the spring of 1961 to give their reasons for listening to the BBC. In both cases more than a thousand listeners responded, providing much appreciative reaction to the BBC news and other programmes.

Outside Europe, a survey made for the United States Information Service among radio listeners in the three major cities of Burma gave the BBC a leading place among external broadcasters, and showed that BBC listening was divided about equally between the English and Burmese Services. The inquiry gave a lower but substantial audience to Radio Peking.

The BBC contributed to an independently conducted survey in four West African capital cities: Accra, Lagos, Dakar (Senegal), and Abidjan (Ivory Coast). The survey, which took place just before the BBC introduced its new service in French to Africa, showed that in Dakar and

Abidjan the leading external broadcaster was Radiodiffusion Télévision Française, though in Dakar there was also some listening to Moscow and Cairo. In both Accra and Lagos, on the other hand, it was found that well over half the radio audience listened regularly to the BBC, thanks to the widespread understanding of English in the two cities. It was also encouraging that a good deal of the listening was direct to London—a necessary condition in Ghana, where there is little rebroadcasting of the BBC by the local service.

Letters to the BBC

The External Services encourage listeners to send their criticisms and suggestions about programmes. All letters received are acknowledged, and thousands of questionnaires are sent out each year to panels of voluntary critics. Little reaction can be expected from some of the Communist countries, where letters are known to be intercepted, but many of the BBC services to other parts of the world received a substantial amount of mail. The volume of letters to the Arabic Service, for example, continues to increase, and in the first three months of 1961 the letters were coming in at the rate of well over 500 a week. The Asian Services had a big increase in listeners' letters during the past year, chiefly in Chinese, Japanese, and Indonesian.

Sound Transcription Service

The distribution and sales overseas of BBC programmes in recorded form supplement the broadcasting to the world directed from London. The Sound Transcription Service supplied during the year over nine hundred separate programmes amounting to 70,000 records to radio stations in many countries. In the U.S.A. alone, over a hundred and fifty stations (commercial and educational) subscribe to the service. Transcriptions in Arabic are distributed to the countries in the Middle East, and programmes in Spanish and Portuguese are supplied throughout Latin America.

The Transcription output includes material for broadcasting to schools, and a proportion of this material is derived

from the output of the BBC School Broadcasting Department. The Colonial Schools Transcription scheme, supported by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds, supplemented the BBC Transcription output. This scheme was terminated in 1959. A fresh scheme for overseas educational transcriptions was approved in principle during the past year whereby, with the support of the Colonial Office, Foreign Office, and Commonwealth Relations Office, funds would be made available to the BBC through the British Council to provide material mainly, but not exclusively, for broadcasting use by schools.

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

BBC Sound Transcription programmes are broadcast in the following countries

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

English by Radio

The BBC's English by Radio service is the largest language-teaching operation in the world. One hundred and fifty English lessons, with commentaries in twenty-four languages, are broadcast every week from London and from the BBC's Far Eastern Station to all parts of the non-English-speaking world. In addition, more than one hundred and sixty radio stations regularly broadcast recordings of English by Radio programmes, bringing the total number of languages in which the lessons are broadcast to thirty-eight. Among the newcomers to this group of rebroadcasters are the Ministry of Education station in Cuba, Radio Omdurman in the Sudan, and the radio station of the Department of Public Instruction in Puerto Rico. In West Equatorial Africa the courses are supplied to the national radio stations in every French-speaking territory.

A number of series of lessons are on sale abroad as gramophone courses. One of these, a technical course entitled 'The Language of Aviation', is being supplied to all new employees of B.E.A. and B.O.A.C.

The more general courses in which English is taught at elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels are, in some cases, integrated in the national educational systems of foreign countries. For example, they have been recommended for use in state schools in Argentina, Belgium, France, Italy, and Norway.

In a year, over forty thousand courses are sold throughout the world. Recorded courses are also widely distributed in the Middle and Far East, North America, and Latin America. More than ninety textbooks in twenty-six languages accompany these courses.

Courses for broadcasting are available with explanations in:

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

The BBC also supplies English scripts and recordings for local translation and adaptation. Adaptations of this kind have been produced in the following languages:

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

Experimental work on a course of English by Television is being carried out.

The 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 Monitoring 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 at Caversham—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. There is also a small unit in Nairobi with the primary task of monitoring broadcasts directed to or emanating from East and Central Africa.

The monitors, who cover about fifty countries in some thirty-five languages, work according to schedules which are regularly reviewed and adjusted to meet international developments and the frequent changes in foreign broadcasting programmes. In particular, the schedules are based upon the requirements of the BBC news and programme

services and government departments. A high degree of linguistic and translating ability is naturally required from the individual monitor, who, subject to general directives, is expected to exercise judgment in the primary selection of material.

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

From the considerable total intake, the News Bureau, which like the Reception Unit maintains a twenty-four-hour service, selects and processes news and other urgent information which is then transmitted by teleprinter to the BBC's news departments and to the Foreign Office. Part of this information service is also supplied to subscribing news agencies.

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

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

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

The year ending 31 March 1961, which opened with the breakdown of the summit conference in Paris, increased both the extent and complexity of the demands made on the service in relation to many areas as various as Laos, Cuba, the former Belgian Congo, and Algeria. In particular, the volume of, and interest in, broadcasts directed to Africa, from both Communist and non-Communist countries, continued to grow, and increasing attention had to be paid to transmissions from the newly independent countries of Africa.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Commonwealth Broadcasting Interests

The special interests of broadcasting organizations within the British Commonwealth are much assisted by the conferences which are held at roughly four-year intervals. There have already been four, and the next Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference is planned for 1963 in Canada. Teams of senior officials from all the national broadcasting organizations attend these conferences; a great deal of information is exchanged on professional topics, and many decisions are taken affecting the development of sound and television broadcasting within the Commonwealth.

Apart from these special occasions, the BBC recognizes a continuing responsibility with regard to the general development of Commonwealth broadcasting. During the year 1960-61 there were some fifty members of staff (including engineers) on secondment to various Commonwealth broadcasting organizations for periods of duty in a number of senior posts; the BBC Staff Training Department in London and the Engineering Training Department at Evesham provided general training or specialized attachments for some seventy programme, administrative, and engineering staff from many of these same organizations; in addition, a certain number of BBC experts went by invitation for specific visits for the purpose of advising on special problems.

In its day-to-day contact with other radio organizations

all over the world, both within the Commonwealth and outside it, the BBC is engaged in an extensive exchange of help and information. A great many programme contributions from abroad are used by the BBC in both its domestic and External Services, and in the reverse direction the BBC handles an equally large number of requests from abroad involving the use of studios and other facilities. In 1960 the BBC arranged for the reception from abroad of 17,806 programmes and for the outward transmission of 5,032 programmes (*see also Eurovision, pages 52-3*). A complete service of programme information by air letter and cable is sent to overseas organizations which regularly relay BBC programmes.

European Broadcasting Union

The international organization in Western Europe which embraces the whole field of sound and television broadcasting, and of which the BBC is a prominent member, is the European Broadcasting Union. The EBU was established in 1950 with its administrative headquarters at Geneva and its technical centre in Brussels. It has twenty-eight active members among the broadcasting organizations in the European zone and sixteen associate members, from outside Europe, including the U.S.A. and most of the nations in the Commonwealth.

Sir Ian Jacob, who retired from the post of Director-General of the BBC at the end of 1959, was President of the Union from 1950 to 1952 and again from 1955 to 1960. On retiring from the presidency, he was made Honorary President in recognition of his services to the Union. The EBU meets every year in general assembly, and its committees and working parties meet from time to time as necessary; one of its members acts as host organization. The BBC acted as host to the working party on stereophonic broadcasting in January 1961.

The Union maintains a Technical Monitoring Station where frequency measurements and other observations on broadcasting stations can be carried out at Jurbise Masnuy, near Mons. The EBU is responsible for the co-

ordination of the programme, legal, and technical aspects of Eurovision, and operates the switching centre in Brussels.

Other International Bodies

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

The ITU has two permanent consultative committees—the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). These organize studies and issue recommendations and information on technical and operating problems. The Corporation takes an active part in any work and meetings that relate to broadcasting matters.

The ITU is also responsible for the International Frequency Registration Board which keeps an international register of frequency assignments to radio stations of all kinds, studies the usage of the radio spectrum, and undertakes the technical planning of radio conferences. At the European Conference held in Stockholm, May and June 1961, the frequency assignments in Bands I, II, and III were reviewed and plans were drawn up for television in Bands IV and V.

The International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), a part of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) which is concerned with standards for all electrical equipment, also holds international meetings and publishes information and recommendations on matters specially related to the control and suppression of

interference caused by electrical equipment, and the Corporation is represented within these organizations.

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

ENGINEERING

Sound Radio

Television

Research and Development

External Services Engineering

How to get the Best Reception

Wavelength Allocations

Relay Transmitting Stations

Number of Transmitting Stations and Studios

ENGINEERING PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Sound Radio

A further VHF sound transmitting station was opened at Dover on 8 August 1961 extending the service to East Kent. This brought the number of VHF sound stations in operation to twenty-one; the population coverage throughout the United Kingdom is now over 97 per cent. The programme for providing relay stations to extend the VHF sound service to areas not yet served and to improve reception in other areas made considerable progress. Relay stations are already open at Les Platons in the Channel Islands, Londonderry and Llandrindod Wells. Most of the twenty-one stations in the first two stages of the VHF sound relay station programme will be in service by the end of 1963—and will extend the VHF sound service to almost another million listeners and give improved reception to well over another million listeners.

Details of the relay station programme and its progress are given on page 135.

In July 1961 the new London Control Room was brought into operation in the extension to Broadcasting House, replacing the old control room in Broadcasting House. The new control room handles the assembly and distribution of the Home, Light, Third Programmes and Network Three. It is capable of switching any one of 200 sources of programme items to any one of 132 destinations and is equipped with a considerable number of specialized control desks, amplifiers, and switching systems which were designed, installed, and brought into operation by BBC engineers.

Regional Modernization

The programme of modernization of regional control rooms continued, and was completed at Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle, and Plymouth. Unattended sound studios were brought into use at Cheltenham, Sheffield, Truro, and Canterbury, making the total number of such studios twenty-two. The need for greater protection from the noise from underground trains and from large jet-engined aircraft led to a new examination of sound-insulation requirements, and a new specification for the roofs and upper walls of studios was drawn up.

Television

BBC television was brought within reach of nearly 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom by the main network of stations, to which has now been added the permanent station at Dover, which replaced the lower-powered temporary installation there on 1 February 1961. To extend further the coverage of the BBC Television Service and to improve reception where it is unsatisfactory a number of relay stations are being built. In the first two stages of this programme, which will be substantially completed by the end of 1963, twenty-five stations will serve an additional 300,000 people and will improve reception for nearly another 1½ million people, bringing the population coverage to approximately 99.4 per cent.

Progress is being made as rapidly as possible in securing suitable sites and in bringing into service these new stations which are already in operation in Hastings, Sheffield, and Llandrindod Wells. Details of the relay station programme are given on page 135.

Increases in the power of the BBC television stations at Rowridge, in the Isle of Wight, and Tacolneston, near Norwich, resulted in improvements in reception in southern England and in East Anglia.

The Television Centre

Five studios are now in operation at the BBC Television Centre. Four more studios, including a second presentation studio, have been built in shell form and will be equipped later.

The Television Centre is so designed that such developments as the introduction of colour television and of a second BBC television programme can readily be undertaken. Space is also available on the site for further development, including the provision of additional studios.

Building work started on a further large building at the Television Centre, to be known as the East Block. This will be the centre for engineering and house services maintenance for the whole of the Centre, and will include stores, offices, and a suite for experimental television.

Regional Development

Expansion of facilities continued in the regions. In Bristol the main television production studio was enlarged, and in Glasgow plans were prepared for an extension to the existing Broadcasting House which will bring the sound and television activities together under one roof; completely new centres are planned in Manchester, Birmingham, and Cardiff. Additional interview studios were brought into service in Glasgow and Plymouth, and in Southampton the facilities were extended.

Facilities are available for television programmes to be fed from the smaller studio centres to their local transmitters independently both of the national network and of the main regional service. For example, items from the Southampton studio can be radiated by Rowridge and North Hessary Tor, items from the Newcastle studio by the Pontop Pike transmitter. These facilities are being extended so that local news, sports, and interview programmes can be planned specifically for local areas rather than for whole regions.

Television Recording

The use of video tape recordings is fully exploited for the international exchange of programmes as well as for the day-to-day running of the BBC Television Service. Standards conversion equipment designed by BBC engineers enables recorded programmes to be exchanged with European countries and also with the U.S.A., where not only the number of lines per picture but also the number of pictures per second differs from that in the United Kingdom and in European countries.

In each region mobile video tape recording equipment is provided so that in conjunction with existing outside broadcast units it is possible to present programmes from any point in the United Kingdom to which a vehicle can be driven.

Outside Broadcasts

A second radio camera is now in service, thus increasing the occasions on which cameras can be carried into areas inaccessible to normal television cameras and without the handicap of trailing cables. The vision signals from a radio camera are sent to a convenient receiving point by a radio transmitter which is carried on the cameraman's back. BBC engineers designed and brought into service a new transmitter for use with the radio cameras which improves the range and reliability.

Northern Ireland now has a mobile television control room and other mobile units for television outside broadcasts. Five new television mobile control rooms were ordered from the manufacturers, four to replace existing equipment in the regions and the fifth for the London area. These new mobile control rooms will be built to BBC specification and will each have four cameras instead of three as in the earlier units.

Research and Development

A continuous programme of research and development carried out by BBC engineers resulted in significant improvements in the equipment and facilities available for sound and television broadcasting. Recent work includes

the design of transmitting aerials for television and VHF sound stations with special directional characteristics to enable new stations to serve particular areas without spoiling reception in adjacent areas. The problem of mutual interference between transmissions has become very acute with the extensive increase in the total number and power of stations operating in the very limited number of channels available. In the case of BBC television, only five channels are at present available, and a recent BBC experiment has shown that a worthwhile further decrease in the mutual interference between a number of transmitters unavoidably operating on the same channel can be obtained. This is achieved by 'off-setting' the frequencies of two (or more) transmitters and controlling their frequencies with a high degree of precision. Special equipment to achieve this improvement was designed by BBC engineers.

Camera Design

There were important developments in television camera design and operating techniques. Cameras installed in the new BBC Television Centre were built by the manufacturers to a BBC specification, with the result that electrical stability has been so improved that the score or more of operational controls for each camera were reduced to only two. The remainder of the controls can now be pre-set and left untouched throughout the transmission period. In consequence, only one operator is now required to control the technical performance of as many as four cameras, whereas previously it was necessary to have one operator to each camera.

Following the successful application of remote control techniques by BBC engineers to the panning and tilting movements and the control of the zooming, focusing, and iris setting, of a television camera, a complete installation of remotely controlled cameras was brought into operation at the Alexandra Palace Television News centre on 10 June 1961. Even with the complex operations needed in Television News programme production, four cameras can be completely controlled remotely by two people in the studio control room.

On 27 August 1960 a prototype camera incorporating a folded zoom lens, produced by BBC engineers in co-operation with the lens manufacturers, made its début at a BBC television outside broadcast. With this camera, not only can the whole range of shots be covered by a single zoom lens, but the lens itself is accommodated inside the body of the camera. This results in a very compact camera and avoids the need for either a lens turret carrying a range of lenses, each being brought into operation as required by rotation of the turret, or of the more conventional mounting of a zoom lens on the front of the camera. Extensive trials are being carried out on outside broadcasts and in studios to obtain the fullest information on the characteristics and potentialities of cameras of this novel design.

Transistors

Transistors are now widely applied in sound broadcasting equipment, especially in portable units, many of which have been redesigned in more compact and light-weight form. Equipment for use in sound control rooms is also being redesigned to incorporate transistors. In the case of television, however, the performance of transistors is still inadequate for some purposes, for example colour television. This limits the application of transistors because of the need to design new equipment so that it is suitable for both monochrome and colour television. Nevertheless, transistors have replaced valves in some vision control equipment. In the transmitter field transistors have replaced valves in some of the radio-frequency units of the latest types of low-power translators for use at relay stations. New equipment for the control of transmitter frequencies also incorporates transistors.

External Services Engineering

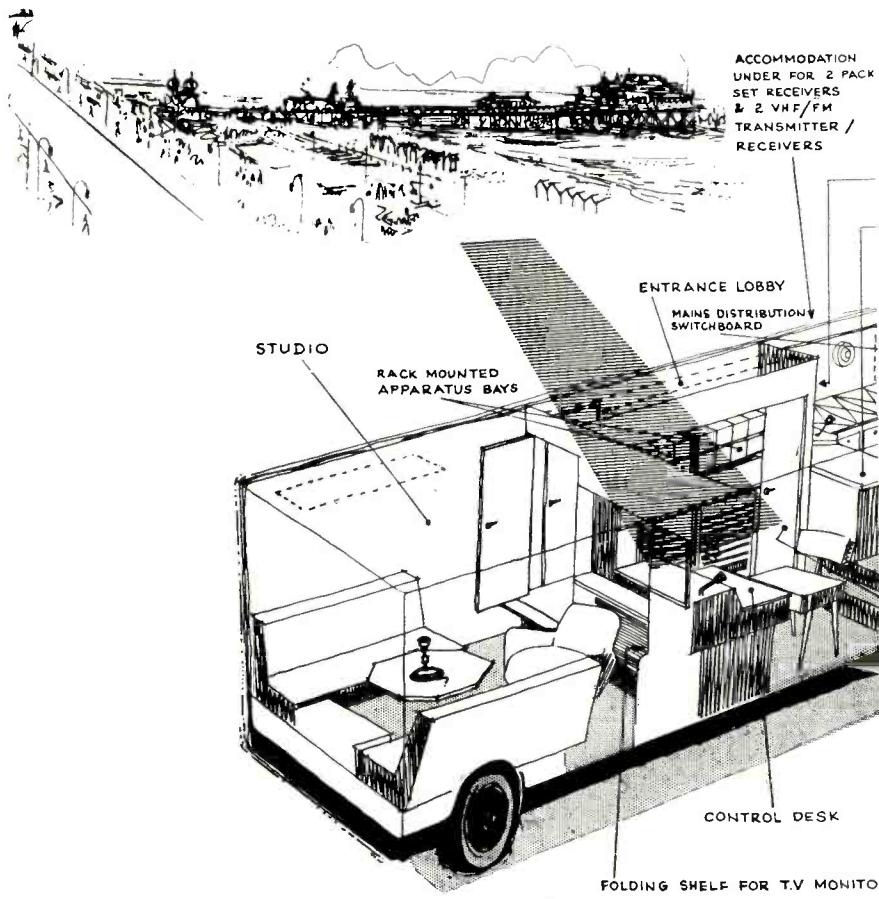
The BBC uses for its External Services thirty-nine high-power short-wave transmitters at five sites in the United Kingdom and at Tebrau, near Singapore, from where relays of the General Overseas Service and vernacular programmes

to countries in the Far East and South and South-east Asia are re-transmitted.

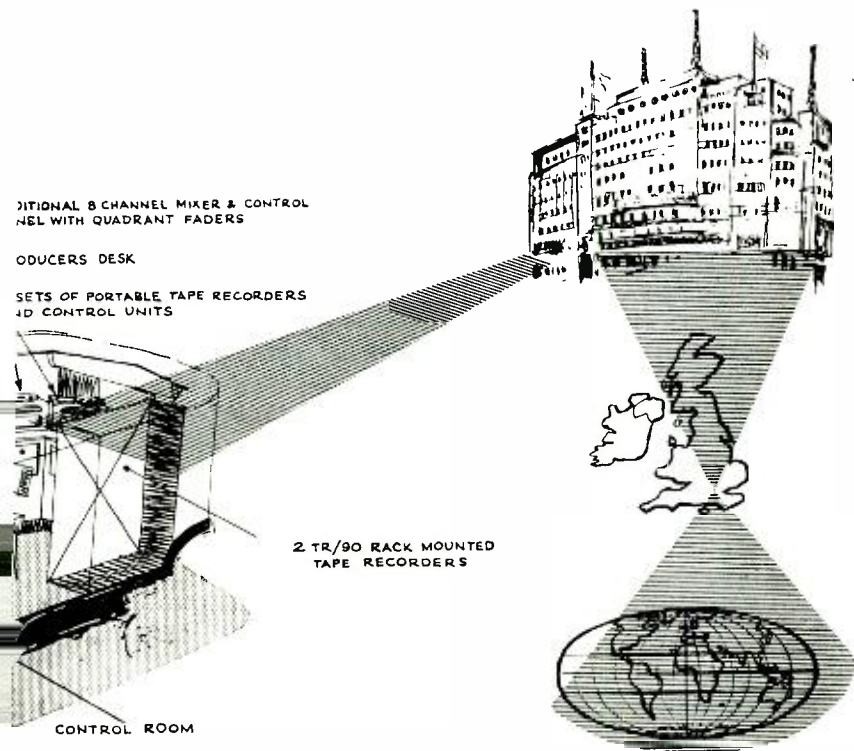
In addition, the Arabic Service and some two and a half hours of the General Overseas Service are rebroadcast daily to the Middle East on two medium-wave transmitters and also on short waves from a station in the Eastern Mediterranean. Towards the end of 1960 further medium-wave relays were made available from two additional stations, one in the Central Mediterranean reinforcing coverage of the Arabic Service in North Africa and another in East Africa providing high-power relays to East Africa and Arabia of programmes in Arabic and Swahili and of the General Overseas Service in the mornings.

The European Services are supplemented by a high-power medium-wave relay from Norden in Northern Germany, a medium-wave and VHF transmitter in Berlin and also by BBC medium- and long-wave transmitters in the United Kingdom when they are not in use for normal domestic programmes.

A programme for the gradual replacement of short-wave transmitters in this country, most of which have been in operation since the early days of the last war, is now in hand. This will take several years to complete, but two new 100-kW transmitters have already been installed at one of the short-wave stations. A further eight high-power short-wave transmitters have also been ordered. Four of these will have outputs of 250 kW each. Important features of these new transmitters include increased overall efficiency and provision for carrying out rapidly the wavelength changes needed at intervals throughout the day in short-wave broadcasting. To make use of this increased flexibility, a system had to be devised for changing rapidly from one aerial to another, and this has been achieved by the use of remotely controlled switches, designed by BBC engineers.



Reproduced above and on the following page displays at this year's Party Political Conference were kept informed. Similar explanatory diagrams at Farnborough



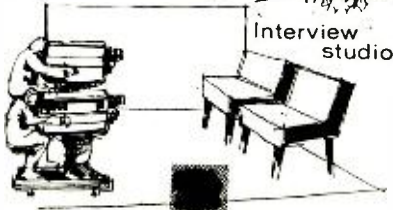
BBC SOUND RADIO OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

Here are two of the diagrams which appeared on BBC references showing how listeners and viewers programs were displayed by the BBC at the Air Show.

BRIGHTON



SHF radio link vans



Interview studio

UHF radio link van



mobile control room

BBC TELEVISION
BROADCAST



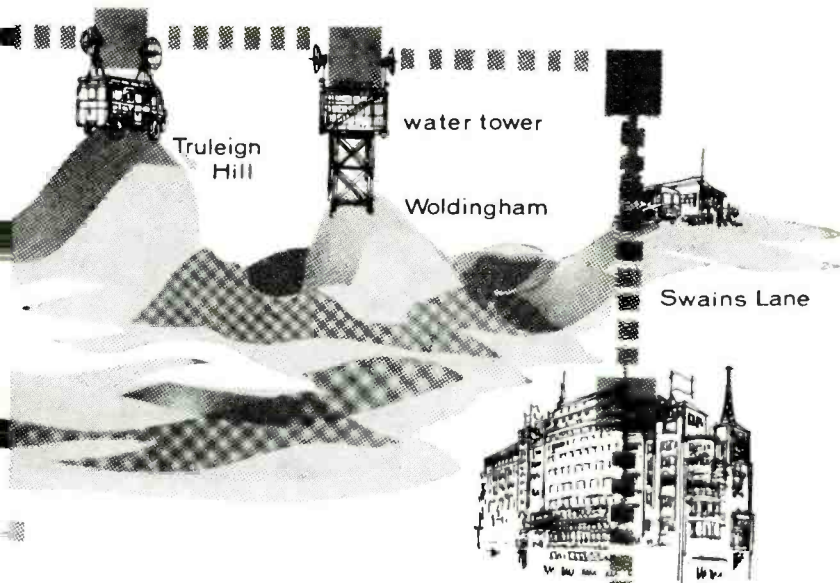
Conference room

Programme
by G.P.O.



mobile video tape recorder van

Total number of cameras 4



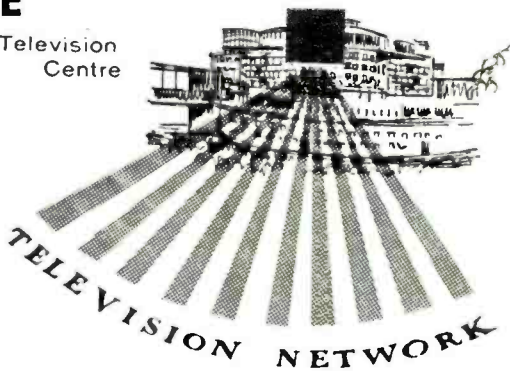
ON OUTSIDE CASTS

Programme Relay

sound & control sound

Lines

Television
Centre



HOW TO GET THE BEST RECEPTION

Sound Radio

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

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

Another advantage of the VHF sound service is that better quality of reproduction is possible with VHF receivers than is generally possible with medium- and long-wave sets.

Twenty-four VHF transmitting stations are now in operation, and all radiate the Home Service, Light Programme, Third Programme, and Network Three. They serve more than 97 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Additional transmitters are used at Sandale and at Wenvoe, where it is advantageous, because of the geographical situation, to radiate two different Home Services. Details of existing stations appear on pages 65, 66, and 68 and of additional VHF sound relay stations on page 135.

VHF Aerials

To avoid disappointment, listeners to the VHF service are advised to use a suitable aerial.* Aerials for VHF reception

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

are similar in appearance to the aerials used for receiving BBC television, but are physically smaller and the elements or rods should be horizontal. Many VHF receivers have an aerial inside the cabinet, but, except in the most favourable circumstances, this simple aerial does not enable the full benefits of the VHF service to be obtained, particularly in respect of freedom from background noise and interference.

Television

BBC television programmes are broadcast from twenty-six transmitting stations throughout the country and are so far available to almost 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom.

Good reception is obtainable by the vast majority of viewers. But there are problems, particularly when a viewer lives in hilly country or in a 'fringe area' at a considerable distance from a transmitting station. In such areas reception may vary within very wide limits, both in strength of signal and quality of the picture because of changes in atmospheric conditions which can affect the strength of the signal and the quality of the pictures. The effects of these changes can be reduced as can those due to other factors such as 'ghosts' or multiple images caused by reflection of the television signals by hills, steel towers, gas holders, and so on, by using efficient types of directional receiving aerial, mounted as high above the ground and as clear of other objects as is possible. A local television dealer who has experience of these problems will be able to give expert advice.

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

Local Interference

Reception of both sound and television programmes can be spoilt by interference caused by electrical equipment

nearby. Many electrical appliances used in the home or for industry cause such interference. It is usually heard as a crackling or buzzing noise with a loud 'click' every time the interfering apparatus is switched on or off; it may be visible on the television screen as patterns of lines, white flashes, or bands of light. Interference with reception of sound broadcasting is sometimes caused by neighbouring television sets, usually heard as a high-pitched whistle. Its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1500 metres.

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

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

When the listener or viewer has taken all reasonable steps and interference is still spoiling his reception, he can enlist the aid of the Post Office Radio Interference Service by completing the form attached to a pamphlet (*Good Wireless and Television Reception*) obtainable from most main Post Offices.

Short-wave Reception

Most listeners will have found that their reception on short waves of foreign broadcasting stations is not usually as stable and reliable as that from the domestic broadcasting transmitters. This is because the greater distances involved necessitate the use of techniques which are different from those used in domestic sound and television broadcasting.

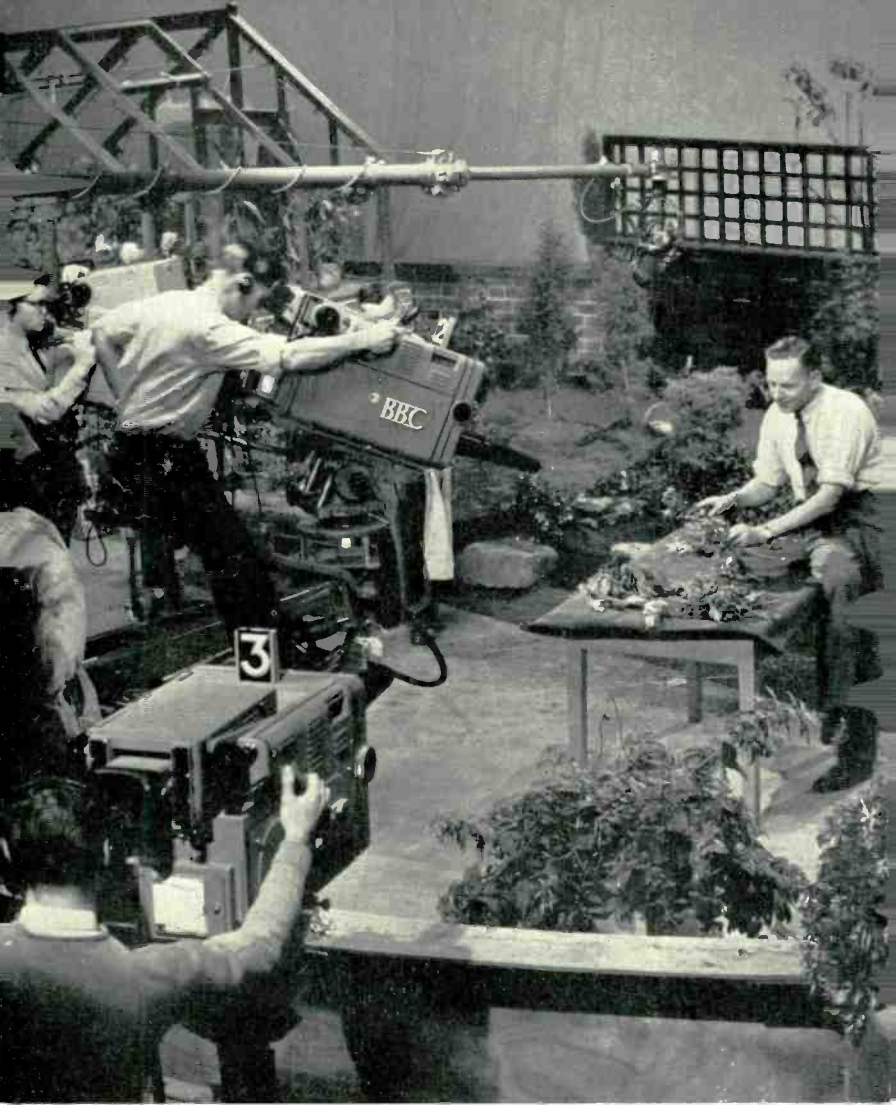
The signals which carry domestic broadcasting programmes are usually designed to be received by groundwave

National Sporting Club Boxing

*Major sporting occasions are covered
on sound radio and television*

*Outside Broadcasts camera at
the races in Northern Ireland*





Percy Thrower in Gardening Club

BBC's gardening and agricultural programmes in sound radio and television are centred on Midland Region

on medium and long waves and within a quasi-optical range for television and VHF sound broadcasting. Programmes intended for reception outside the country of origin are usually carried by short-wave transmissions. These are reflected back to earth in the electrically conducting regions of the upper atmosphere, the ionosphere, and reach their target area after one or more such reflections. For successful long-distance broadcasting the wavelengths of such transmissions must be carefully chosen according to the condition of the ionosphere so that they are returned to earth and produce satisfactory signals in the areas to which they are directed.

Receivers designed for short-wave reception do not necessarily incorporate all of the nine short-wave bands shown in the table on page 132. In selecting a receiver, careful consideration should therefore be given to the frequency coverage provided because only wavebands which are suitable for the prevailing conditions and transmission paths concerned can provide the best results. During night-time in winter, for example, a large part of Europe is dependent for short-wave reception from Britain upon the 4-Mc/s (75-metre) band, although medium-wave transmitters may sometimes provide an alternative. The 6-, 7-, 9-, and 11-Mc/s bands (49-, 41-, 31-, and 25-metre bands respectively) are usually available on almost every receiver with short-wave facilities; they will all be needed at certain times throughout the cycle of variations in the condition of the ionosphere which averages about eleven years. The 15- and 17-Mc/s bands (19 and 16 metres) will certainly be required during periods of high solar activity and most probably in daylight hours during the minimum phase also. The 21- and 26-Mc/s bands (13 and 11 metres respectively) are not likely to be needed for listening to transmissions from the nearer countries, but stations from the greatest distances can be well received, when conditions permit, on receivers which include these bands.

Although many domestic short-wave receivers do not incorporate a tuned radio-frequency amplifier preceding the frequency-changer stage, it is nevertheless a very desirable feature, because it fulfils two most important functions.

First, the sensitivity of the receivers tends to decrease at the higher frequencies, with the result that above about 15 Mc/s (19 metres) the audio output might be poor in relation to the background noise generated by the receiver: the addition of the radio-frequency amplifying stage improves the signal-to-noise ratio. Secondly, the selectivity of the receiver is improved and this reduces 'second channel', alternatively called 'image', interference. This is generally characterized by an irritating whistle of constantly changing pitch, sometimes accompanied by unwanted morse signals and programme modulation. Much of the interference experienced in the short-wave broadcast bands is due to such image effects, and the tuned radio-frequency amplifier in the receiver helps to eliminate or reduce them.

The more expensive short-wave receivers include such additional features as 'variable selectivity'—which is helpful in overcoming adjacent channel interference; more powerful automatic gain control—which is necessary to smooth out the large variations in signal strength which are typical of short-wave reception; 'comprehensive band-spread' and 'S' meter or magic eye, which facilitate accurate tuning.

Good reception depends not only on the receiver but also upon the receiver obtaining strong signals free from interference. Even the best kind of receiver may not give good results unless it is connected to an efficient aerial designed to receive the required signals at their greatest strength with a minimum of local interference. There is a wide variety of general-purpose aerials, but for domestic short-wave reception those usually employed are the 'horizontal wire', the 'vertical rod', and, for the more enthusiastic short-wave listener, the 'dipole' and 'inverted V'.*

* Three leaflets, *Listening to London*, *Better Reception*, and *Aerials for Short-wave Reception*, are available free on request from the SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER, EXTERNAL BROADCASTING, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, WC2.

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 to the various services are agreed at periodic conventions convened by the International Telecommunication Union, a specialist agency of the United Nations; the most recent Convention was held at Geneva in the autumn of 1959. Subsequent regional conferences are held to allocate individual wavelengths to broadcasting stations. The current wavelength plan for medium- and long-wave broadcasting was produced at the European regional conference held at Copenhagen in 1948 and came into force in 1950. The plan was based on the block allocation of wavebands agreed at the Atlantic City Convention of the I.T.U. held in 1947. There are now about twice as many broadcasting stations working in Europe in the medium- and long-wave bands as were provided for in the Copenhagen Plan, with the result that serious interference with reception occurs over large areas of Europe. Unfortunately it was not found possible to widen the medium- and long-wave bands at the Geneva conference.

At Geneva in 1959 additional wavebands allocated for television and sound broadcasting at the previous Convention at Atlantic City in 1947 were slightly amended; these wavebands differ slightly in different regions of the world, and in some instances are shared with other services. In general, as they affect the United Kingdom, they are:

Wavebands and Frequencies Allocated to Broadcasting in the United Kingdom

<i>Band</i>	<i>Frequencies*</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Long wave	150-285 kc/s (2,000-1,053 m.)	One frequency (200 kc/s) available to BBC.
Medium wave	525-1,605 kc/s (571-187 m.)	12 frequencies for Home, Light, and Third Programmes and two for European Services, plus two international common frequencies, of which one is at present in use.
Short wave	3,950-4,000 kc/s (75-m. band) 5,950-6,200 kc/s (49-m. band) 7,100-7,300 kc/s (41-m. band) 9,500-9,775 kc/s (31-m. band) 11,700-11,975 kc/s (25-m. band) 15,100-15,450 kc/s (19-m. band) 17,700-17,900 kc/s (16-m. band) 21,450-21,750 kc/s (13-m. band) 25,600-26,100 kc/s (11-m. band)	Frequencies in these bands are agreed for use as requested by the BBC European and External Services.
Band I (VHF)	41-68 Mc/s	5 channels for BBC Television Service.
Band II (VHF)	87.5-100 Mc/s	40 frequencies at present mainly restricted to 88-95 Mc/s, used for BBC VHF Sound Services.
Band III (VHF)	174-216 Mc/s	8 channels, of which 5 are already in use by the ITA.
Band IV (UHF)	470-582 Mc/s	Allocated for Television Broadcasting but not yet in use in the United Kingdom.
Band V (UHF)	606-854 Mc/s	Allocated for Television Broadcasting but not yet in use in the United Kingdom for this purpose. 790-854 Mc/s at present in use by other services.

* The relationship between frequencies and the corresponding wavelengths is

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

Thus, the wavelength corresponding to a frequency of 60 Mc/s = $\frac{300}{60} = 5$ metres and the frequency corresponding to a wavelength of 1500 metres = $\frac{300}{1500} = 0.2$ Mc/s or 200 kc/s.

(1 Mc/s = 1,000 kc/s)

European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference—Stockholm, 1961

A European Broadcasting Conference was held in Stockholm in 1952 to plan and allocate frequencies in the VHF Bands I, II, and III. Since then, the rapid expansion of television and VHF sound broadcasting throughout Europe, coupled with the prospect of colour television and new television services in the unplanned UHF Bands IV and V, created an urgent need for revisions and additions to the 1952 Agreement and Plans. Once again Stockholm was selected as the venue where from 26 May to 23 June 1961, delegates from European member countries of the International Telecommunication Union met to revise, where necessary, the 1952 VHF Plans and to allocate frequencies in the UHF television Bands IV and V.

The Conference succeeded in establishing a new set of Plans for all five bands, the measure of its success being reflected in the signing of the Final Acts by all thirty-five countries entitled to vote, such unanimity being almost unheard of at international frequency planning conferences. From the United Kingdom point of view, the outcome of the conference was most satisfactory, since virtually the whole of our frequency requirements were met, and in many cases, particularly in Band I, existing allocations within the five available channels were appreciably improved.

The new Plans will become effective on 1 September 1962, and the extent to which they will be implemented within the United Kingdom depends largely upon any recommendations made in the Report of the Pilkington Committee on Broadcasting and the subsequent action which H.M. Government may take on such recommendations. However, the United Kingdom requirements were formulated in such a way that they are flexible enough to be adapted to the pattern of broadcasting over the next ten years or so.

In Television Band I (41–68 Mc/s) sufficient additional station allocations were obtained to ensure the successful operation of the BBC's relay stations programme (*see page 135*). The easing of international power restrictions imposed on certain existing BBC stations and on some of those about

to go into service will, in some cases, enable increases to be made in the power of these stations.

For VHF Sound Broadcasting in Band II (87.5–100 Mc/s) sufficient allocations will be available to extend the coverage of the present Home, Light, and Third Programme (with Network Three) networks plus a complete chain for a possible stereophony service. In addition, frequencies were secured for the operation of local sound broadcasting stations throughout the United Kingdom, with facilities for each station to radiate two programmes.

Band III (174–216 Mc/s) is at present used by ITA stations only, but allocations in the new Plan will permit the introduction of a third television programme or, alternatively, they may be used to improve the coverage of existing BBC and ITA services, or to serve areas with special needs such as Wales.

The UHF Television Bands IV and V (470–582 Mc/s and 606–854 Mc/s) have been planned on the basis of the use in the United Kingdom of a network of main stations each radiating four programmes, which may be in colour or monochrome, giving near-national coverage. The addition of low-power relay stations not included in the Plan would give the network full national coverage. The Plan for Bands IV and V is based on the use of a 625-line picture standard with 8-Mc/s channels, but should the United Kingdom decide to retain 405 lines in these bands the allocations can be modified in accordance with an agreed procedure. All other countries have planned on the basis of 625 lines and 8-Mc/s channels, but with one, two, or three programmes.

RELAY STATIONS

The BBC is building relay stations for its television and VHF sound broadcasting services to extend the coverage to additional areas and to improve reception in areas where it is unsatisfactory. A number of these stations is in operation, more are being built, and others are planned.

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

Stage I (*To be completed during 1962/3*)

TELEVISION AND THREE SOUND PROGRAMMES ON VHF

Ashkirk (south-east Scotland)	Oban
Berwick-on-Tweed	Oxford (television and four sound programmes)
Fort William	Redruth (West Cornwall)
Kinlochleven	
Llandrindod Wells	

TELEVISION ONLY

Ballachulish (Argyllshire)	Pembroke/Milford Haven area
Enniskillen (Fermanagh)	Sheffield*
Manningtree (Essex)	Skegness
Morecambe Bay	

VHF SOUND ONLY (at the same sites as existing television stations)

Les Platons (Channel Islands) †
Londonderry †

Stage II (*Most of these will be in operation by the end of 1963*)

TELEVISION AND THREE SOUND PROGRAMMES ON VHF

Forfar (Angus)	Pitlochry
Grantown-on-Spey	Shetland
Lewis	Skye

TELEVISION ONLY

Hastings*	Scarborough
Llanddona (Anglesey)	Swindon

VHF SOUND ONLY

East Lincolnshire	} at sites where television stations are being provided under Stage I
Enniskillen	
Pembroke/Milford Haven	
Sheffield	
South-west Scotland	

*Stations in service by the end of 1961 are marked * (television) and † (VHF sound)*

BBC TRANSMITTING STATIONS AND STUDIOS

Transmitting Stations, Domestic Services

Long- and medium-wave. <i>These contain 57 transmitters in service plus 27 installed reserves</i>	43
VHF sound. <i>These contain 144 transmitters in service plus 2 installed reserves</i>	24
Attended television. <i>These contain 55 transmitters in service plus 34 installed reserves</i>	21
Unattended television. <i>These contain 8 transmitters in service plus 3 installed reserves</i>	5
Total of transmitting stations	93
Total of transmitters in service	264
Total of reserve transmitters	66

External Services Transmitting Stations

Short-wave in United Kingdom. <i>These contain 37 high-power (with powers of 50 kW and over) and 2 lower-power transmitters (with powers of less than 50 kW)</i>	4
Short-wave overseas (Tebrau). <i>This contains 2 high-power and 4 lower-power transmitters</i>	1
Medium-wave stations in Europe (Norden and Berlin)	2
VHF station in Europe (Berlin)	1
East Mediterranean relay station (2 medium-wave, 4 short-wave transmitters)	1
Malta medium-wave relay station	1
Berbera medium-wave relay station	1
Total of transmitting stations	11
Total of transmitters in service	56

Television Studios

London—production	9	Regions—production	6
presentation	1	interview	9
news	1		
interview	3		
Total	14	Total	15

Domestic Sound Studios

(attended)		(unattended)	
London	59	London	6
Regions	90	Regions	16
Total	149	Total	22

External Services Studios

London	38		
Total of Studios in U.K.			238
Overseas (Beirut, Paris, Berlin, and New York)			5
Total of Studios in U.K. and Overseas			243

REFERENCE

The Constitution of the BBC

The National Broadcasting Councils

Advisory Councils and Committees

Programme Contracts

Finance – Licences

Reith Lectures – Orchestras

How to get Tickets for BBC Shows

Auditions

Submission of Scripts and Scores

SOS Messages and Appeals

Record Requests – Weather Forecasts

BBC Publications – Addresses – Dates

The Charter and Licence

Bibliography

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC

The Charter

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

The Corporation's responsibility extends over the whole field of the broadcasting operation, including not only the programmes in sound and television but also the engineering operation, that is, the provision and working of the installations and equipment necessary for originating and transmitting signals for general reception in the form of sound or pictures or both.

The BBC conducts the whole business of broadcasting, from the organization of performance in front of the microphone, or microphone and camera in the case of a television programme, to the radiation of signals from the transmitting aerial. In one essential part of the business—that is, in the provision of the necessary links between the Corporation's studios and outside broadcasting points on the one hand and its transmitting stations on the other—the BBC relies on the co-operation of the Post Office, which provides suitable circuits for the purpose in hand and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

The Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales, who are

responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services respectively.

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

The Licence and Agreement

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

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 218-243.*

(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 174-94.)

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

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

The Powers of the Government

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

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

It will be seen that this clause gives the Government of the day an absolute formal power of veto over BBC programmes. How can the existence of such a power be reconciled with an asseveration of the independence of the BBC in programme matters? For an answer to this question it is necessary to trace, even if only cursorily, the early constitutional history of broadcasting in this country.

Early Constitutional History

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

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

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

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

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

Parliamentary Control

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

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

While I am prepared to take the responsibility for broad issues of policy, on minor issues and measures of domestic policy and matters

of day-to-day control I want to leave things to the free judgment of the Corporation.

This policy has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions. It was reaffirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933 and has never been seriously called in question in Parliament or elsewhere.

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

The Treatment of Controversial Matters

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restrictions by Government

Apart from the exclusion for a brief period of controversial broadcasting, only three restrictions have been placed by the Government upon the nature of the Corporation's programme output under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence. Two of these remain in force at the present time and the other has been revoked.

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

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.

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

MONITOR
Composer Gian-Carlo Menotti
at the Spoleto Arts Festival
which he founded



Rashomon—by Japanese writer Akutagawa, adapted for television,
Hira Talfrey and the young Japanese actress Yoko Tani





Some of the international artists in BBC music programmes in sound radio and television

Yehudi Menuhin



Tito Gobbi with Sir Malcolm Sargent

*(Below left)
Claudio Arrau*

Mattiwilda Dobbs





SKETCH CLUB, a regular programme on Children's Television, exhibited the paintings of young viewers in New York, Australia, Italy, Japan, and London. Adrian Hill, artist and compère, with some of the exhibitors at the London exhibition



Dixon of Dock Green draws audiences of some fourteen million every Saturday night



Spy Catcher—the series based on fact. Bernard Archard as Colonel Pinto and Clare Austin as Isobel Anderson

Broadcast in television and sound radio

Service. Under the Charter of 1952, the policy and content of programmes in the Welsh Home Service are within the control of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and the Council's proposal was therefore a matter in which the Corporation itself had no jurisdiction. After consideration of the proposal by the Government and the official Opposition, the Postmaster General in July 1955 required the Corporation to refrain from sending any controversial Party Political Broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of party political broadcasts arranged by the Corporation, in agreement with the leading political parties, for broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. The Council's desire to arrange such broadcasts exclusively for Wales was precluded under this notice, which has also the effect of precluding any similar broadcasts in Scotland.

Positive Obligations

The constitutional independence of the BBC in programme matters has been examined above from the point of view of what it may *not* do. There are, however, two positive obligations which devolve on the BBC.

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

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

Advertising in Programmes

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

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

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

Independence of the BBC

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

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

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

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

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

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

By constitution, the two Councils are intimately associated with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that the Chairman of the Scottish Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Scotland and, similarly, the Chairman of the Welsh Council is the BBC’s National Governor for Wales (*see pages 22, 148, and 149*).

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 148 and 149*). 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 a Regional Advisory Council (*see page 151*). The chairman of this Advisory Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Northern Ireland.

National Broadcasting Council for Wales

Mrs. Rachel M. Jones (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mr. Cliff Prothero
Prof. D. W. Trevor Jenkins	Mr. Islwyn Thomas
Mrs. D. B. Jones	Mr. T. Haydn Thomas
Mr. D. L. Jones, O.B.E.	Mr. Ffowc Williams

National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Sir David Milne, G.C.B., M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Col. Sir James M. Miller, M.C., T.D., D.L.
Mr. James Anderson	The Rev. Anderson Nicol, M.A.
General Sir Philip Christison, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.L., B.A.(Oxon).	Mr. J. M. Reid, M.A., B.A.(Oxon).
Mr. David Currie, O.B.E.	Mrs. Jean Roberts, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Provost of Glasgow
Mrs. Hugh Douglas, M.A.	

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.

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

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

Mr. J. Ritchie McKee (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mr. J. W. Kyle, O.B.E., M.B.
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. (<i>Deputy Chairman</i>)	Mr. Bradley McCall, Q.C.
Mrs. R. P. Alexander, M.A.	The Lady MacDermott
Major David M. Anderson, LL.D., D.L.	Miss E. H. Maxwell, B.A.
Mr. David Bleakley, M.A., M.P.	Captain Peter Montgomery, M.A., D.L.
Mr. Gordon Hall	Mr. C. A. Nicholson, Q.C.
Prof. D. C. Harrison, D.Sc., Ph.D.	Miss Nesca Robb, D.Phil.
Mrs. A. M. Irwin, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. J. E. Sayers
	Mr. Thomas Ward

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Mr. R. H. Batey	Mr. S. H. Newsome
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Mrs. W. J. Case	Mr. W. G. A. Russell
Mrs. C. L. Coxon	Mr. H. Senior
Mr. John Heffer	Dr. G. Templeman
Mr. J. T. Hill	Mr. L. L. Tolley
Mr. H. G. Hudson	Mr. J. Alan Turner, O.B.E.
Mr. A. H. Iliffe	Mr. Stephen Williams

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Sir Alan Birch, F.C.I.S.	Mr. N. G. C. Pearson
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Sir Philip Morris, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.	Mr. J. O. Maisey
Mr. A. Lloyd-Allen	Mr. N. P. Newman, C.B.E.
Mrs. K. R. Barton	Mr. Oliver Price
Mrs. Robert Bernays	Lady Prior-Palmer, O.B.E.
Mr. Arthur Court	Professor E. J. Richards, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., F.R.Ae.S.
Mr. W. G. Cozens	Mr. Denys Rhodes
Mr. John Donovan, C.B.E.	Mr. K. C. H. Rowe, M.B.E.
Alderman R. H. Hammond, O.B.E.	Mr. H. L. Trebilcock
	Mr. Walter Taylor

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Miss M. Batten
The Rev. C. F. Davey
The Rt. Rev. W. A. Hart (Bishop of Dunkeld)
The Most Rev. J. C. Heenan (Archbishop of Liverpool)
The Rev. T. Holland (co-adjutor Bishop of Portsmouth)
Mrs. M. Jones

The Rt. Rev. G. Reindorp (Lord Bishop of Guildford)
Mrs. B. Ridley
The Rev. K. Slack, M.B.E.
The Rev. Dr. Donald O. Soper
The Rev. H. S. Stanley
The Rev. F. S. Temple
The Rev. Dr. Howard Williams
Mr. B. W. M. Young

Midland Regional Religious Advisory Committee

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Mr. Douglas Blatherwick, O.B.E.
The Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder
The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Charles Grant
The Rev. C. Hardiman
The Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A.
The Rev. R. W. Hugh Jones

The Rev. L. J. Kelly
The Rev. Canon G. W. H. Lampe
The Rev. E. Lincoln Minshall, B.A.
The Rev. Dr. William Neil
The Rev. J. C. H. Tompkins
The Venerable G. Youell

North Regional Religious Advisory Committee

The Most Rev. the Rt. Hon. F. D. Coggan (Lord Archbishop of York) (*Chairman*)
The Very Rev. F. W. Dilliston, D.D. (Dean of Liverpool) (*Vice-Chairman*)
The Rev. M. Byrne
The Rev. H. Cunliffe-Jones
Miss Pamela Keily
The Rev. E. Lord
The Rev. Fr. J. Maxwell

The Rev. Fr. G. Moverley
The Rt. Rev. S. C. Bulley (Lord Bishop of Penrith)
Mr. Philip Race
The Rev. Dr. P. Scott
The Rev. Fr. G. R. Songhurst
The Rev. E. J. Tinsley
The Rev. J. Wall
The Rev. S. Yeo

Northern Ireland Religious Advisory Committee

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The Rev. Donald J. Cairns
Pastor Robert Clarke
The Rev. E. P. M. Elliott, M.A.
The Rev. Father Raymund Fitzpatrick, D.C.L.

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The Rev. James Johnston, D.D.
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The Rev. J. McCleery, B.A., S.T.M.
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The Rev. Professor John McIntyre, M.A., B.D., D.Litt.

The Right Rev. Francis Hamilton Moncreiff (Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway)
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The Rev. W. Roy Sanderson, D.D.
The Rev. Roderick Smith, M.A.
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The Rev. Robertson Taylor, M.A., B.D.
The Rev. George A. Young

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The Rev. William Davies	The Rev. Ieuan Phillips
The Rev. Dr. Maldwyn Edwards	Mr. Herbert Powell
The Rev. W. Griffith-Jones	The Rev. Dr. Gwilym ap Robert
The Rev. Father John Owen Hardwicke, M.A.	The Rt. Rev. G. O. Williams, (Bishop of Bangor)

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The Rev. Noel Calvin, B.A.	The Rev. E. C. Marvin, M.A.
The Rev. F. W. Cogman	The Ven. Lancelot Mason (Archdeacon of Chichester)
The Rev. Preb. W. H. Alan Cooper, M.A.	The Rev. Donald Rose
Mr. John Coulson	The Very Rev. Canon R. E. Scantlebury
The Rev. T. J. Foinette, B.D.	The Rev. Gwynfryn C. Thomas
The Rev. John Gibbs	

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Professor Ivor Keys, D.Mus.	

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Mr. W. J. Murray Galbraith	

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Miss N. Gregory	Mr. J. Piccaver
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Mr. C. Jarvis	Mr. J. C. Wallace Mann
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Mr. J. K. Lowthian	Mr. J. A. Young
Mr. F. R. McQuown	

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Major Iain A. Campbell	Mr. James Shields
Mr. James Gilchrist	Mr. R. H. U. Stevenson
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Mr. Robert J. Lennox	

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Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E.	Mr. H. R. Poole
Miss M. Glyn-Jones	Mr. W. Prideaux, M.C.
Mr. D. Gunn	Mr. S. K. Ruck
Major H. R. Haslett, C.B.E., D.L.	Dr. J. Scott, O.B.E.
Mrs. C. B. James	The Ven. I. H. White-Thomson (Archdeacon of Northumberland)
Dr. J. T. McCutcheon, M.A., L.R.C.P.E.	

Central Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mr. D. Gunn	Dr. J. Scott, O.B.E.

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Mr. G. W. Bright	Mr. P. I. Robinson
Mr. H. Floyd	Mr. Andrew Ryrie, L.L.B.
Mrs. M. E. Keay	Mr. J. H. S. Tupholme
Commander G. J. Mackness, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.L.	Lady Joan Zuckerman

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Mr. P. T. Duxbury	

North Regional Appeals Advisory Committee (Southern Area)

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Mr. T. Hudson	Councillor Mrs. E. M. Wormald, B.A.
Alderman R. Stavers-Oloman, M.B.E.	

Northern Ireland Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mr. Edwin Bryson	Dr. J. R. Milliken
The Rev. T. G. Eakins, O.B.E.	Miss Esme Mitchell, O.B.E., M.A.
Senator Mrs. M. J. Greeves, M.B.E.	Mrs. F. J. Mitchell Mrs. Kyle Roe, M.B.E.

Scottish Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mr. Alan T. Auld	The Very Rev. Monsignor Patrick F. Quille
Lady Maud Baillie, C.B.E.	Dr. Charles J. Swanson
Mr. David Bell, M.A., B.Com.	The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Wemyss and March, LL.D.
Mr. W. Hewitson Brown, O.B.E.	Mr. J. Callan Wilson, C.A.
Mr. J. S. Campbell, M.B.E., F.C.C.S.	
The Rev. Roy R. Hogg	
Miss Margaret Jobson, O.B.E.	

Welsh Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mr. William Arnold	Mrs. T. J. Webley
Mr. Dennis Griffiths	Mrs. Gwilym Williams
Mrs. D. B. Jones	Mrs. Rachel A. Williams
The Rev. Canon R. M. Rosser	

West Regional Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mrs. M. Hughes, M.B.E.	Captain R. Ross Stewart, R.N., D.L.
Mrs. R. I. Jones	Mr. J. Russell Thorby
Mr. John Pearce	Mr. Humphrey W. Woolcombe

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Professor H. E. M. Barlow, Ph.D., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.	Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., M.I.E.E.

The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom

Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. (*Chairman*)

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

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 Teachers

Headmasters' Conference

Incorporated Association of Head Masters

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, Northern Ireland

Association of Northern Ireland Education Committees

Federal Council of Teachers in Northern Ireland

School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

School Broadcasting Council for Wales

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Mr. G. C. Allen, C.B.E., H.M.I.

Mr. P. Wilson, C.B., H.M.I.

Mr. B. S. Braithwaite

Mr. W. R. Watkin

Mr. H. Oldman

Dr. A. Hay

Mr. R. Wearing King

Mr. W. C. Primmer

Miss R. Macintyre

Mr. F. I. Venables

Sir Ronald Gould

Mr. F. M. Newrick

Mr. H. E. Stanford

Miss M. A. Stewart

Mr. A. Burke Jones

Dr. R. L. James

Mr. H. Davies

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Mr. A. W. S. Hutchings

Miss S. D. Wood

Miss D. R. E. Davis

Mr. G. P. W. Earle

Mr. E. L. Britton

Mr. A. B. Clegg

Mr. A. A. Evans

Professor N. Haycocks

Mr. A. Keith

Mr. R. M. T. Kneebone

Major General C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E.

Miss M. Miles

Miss E. Moorhouse

Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D.

D.Litt.

Mr. W. H. Perkins, O.B.E.

Dr. F. Lincoln Ralphs

Mr. Stanley Reed

Dr. C. F. Strong, O.B.E.

Miss B. R. Winstanley

Mr. A. C. Williams, C.B.

Dr. J. Stuart Hawnt, O.B.E.

Mr. A. R. Taylor, M.B.E.

Mr. J. S. Brunton, C.B., H.M.I.

Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E.,

D.L., LL.D.

Dr. W. B. Inglis, O.B.E.

Mr. I. D. McIntosh

Sir James Robertson, O.B.E., LL.D.

Mr. W. B. Monaghan

Mr. Emlyn T. Davies

Mr. T. Glyn Davies

Sir Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt., LL.D.

Mr. Wynne Ll. Lloyd, H.M.I.

Mr. Trevor M. Morgan

The School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., D.L., LL.D. (*Chairman*)
Mr. I. D. McIntosh (*Vice-Chairman*)

<i>Scottish Education Department</i>	Mr. J. S. Brunton, C.B., H.M.I.
<i>Association of County Councils in Scotland</i>	Mr. J. Kidd
<i>Scottish Counties of Cities Association</i>	Mr. J. Marshall
<i>Association of Directors of Education in Scotland</i>	Dr. D. M. McIntosh, C.B.E.
<i>Scottish Council for the Training of Teachers</i>	Councillor T. W. Moore
<i>Educational Institute of Scotland</i>	Councillor Allan C. Young
<i>Scottish Council for Research in Education</i>	Mr. A. L. Young
<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Mr. L. B. Young
	Miss H. H. Dewar
	Dr. W. B. Inglis, O.B.E.
	Miss E. S. Aitken
	Miss E. A. Beveridge
	Mr. T. C. Bird
	Mr. W. B. Monaghan
	Dr. H. J. L. Robbie
	Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., D.L., LL.D.
	The Rev. G. B. Hewitt
	Mr. R. Kennedy
	Mr. T. E. M. Landsborough
	Mr. D. O. Maclean, M.C., M.B.E.
	Mr. I. D. McIntosh
	Sir James Robertson, O.B.E., LL.D.
	Professor T. B. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L.
	Mr. Hugh Toner
	Miss M. M. Urie

The School Broadcasting Council for Wales

Sir Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt., LL.D. (*Chairman*)
Mr. T. Glyn Davies (*Vice-Chairman*)

<i>Welsh Department, Ministry of Education</i>	Mr. R. Wallis Evans, H.M.I.
<i>Joint Education Committee for Wales</i>	Mr. Wynne Ll. Lloyd, H.M.I.
<i>University of Wales</i>	Mr. D. Andrew Davies
<i>University of Wales, School of Education</i>	Mr. L. J. Drew
<i>National Union of Teachers</i>	Mr. Mansel Williams
	Professor Eric Evans
	Mr. Aneurin Davies
	Professor D. W. T. Jenkins
	Mr. Emlyn T. Davies
	Mr. J. Hand
	Miss M. W. Meredith
	Mr. I. Gwynne Rees
	Mr. L. Williams
<i>Welsh Secondary Schools Association</i>	Mr. G. C. Diamond, O.B.E.
<i>Welsh Joint Secondary Committee</i>	Mr. Gwilym Davies
<i>National Union of Teachers of Wales</i>	Mr. Penri Treharne
<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Mr. G. P. Ambrose
	Miss M. M. Copland, J.P.
	Mr. T. Glyn Davies
	Sir Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt., LL.D.
	Mr. W. R. Jones
	Dr. T. J. Morgan
	Mr. Trevor M. Morgan
	Sir Ben Bowen Thomas

PROGRAMME CONTRACTS

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

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

Agreements with Official Bodies

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

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

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

Engagement of Broadcasters

The department includes four BOOKING SECTIONS (Talks, Music, Drama, and Light Entertainment), each under the control of a manager, which negotiate fees and issue contracts to speakers and artists required for all sound broadcasting services in London. They maintain close contact with performers, agents, and managements in the professional spheres with which they are concerned in order to advise BBC producers on the availability of speakers and artists for future programmes, and are also responsible for the arrangement of auditions of new artists.

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

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

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

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

The number of outside contributors who appear every year in BBC programmes is far larger than the Corporation's staff, and the image of the BBC as an employer which is created in the mind of the entertainment industry depends

to a very considerable extent on the way in which negotiations with individual contributors and their representative bodies are conducted.

How Fees are Assessed

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



The Temperance Seven—tunes of the 1920s in sound and television

Russ Conway with the Kaye Sisters



The Trad Fad



George Chisholm in Show Train

FOR THE JAZZ AND POP FANS IN
SOUND AND TELEVISION



*Billy Cotton with Adam Faith
in the Billy Cotton Band
Show*

The Number of Contracts

Some 142,000 contracts are issued a year, each contract covering anything from a single broadcast to a group of ten or twelve performances in a programme series. The contract may be for the services of a single speaker or artist, while in other cases it covers a group of performers, such as a symphony orchestra or the entire company in a theatre production, circus, or ice show, which is to be televised.

STAFF

Number of Staff

The total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1961 (excluding performers and staff engaged on programme contract) was 17,515, comprising 10,392 men and 7,123 women, 16,375 whole-time and 1,140 part-time staff.

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

- some 4,000 engineering staff
- 2,600 staff engaged on production and editorial duties
- 1,800 staff employed in supporting and administrative services
- 4,700 staff on secretarial and clerical grades
- 4,650 staff in the manual and catering groups
- about 5,600 are engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with Sound Broadcasting
- about 8,400 on Television
- about 3,450 on work for External Services.

Staff Training

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

The Staff Training Department, founded in 1936 and reconstituted in 1941, carries on its main activities in London. The Engineering Training Department has its headquarters at Wood Norton near Evesham, Worcestershire.

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

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

In pursuance of its policy of aiding Colonial governments in the development of broadcasting, the Corporation arranges special courses for members of the Colonial broadcasting services. References to these courses are made on page 111.

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

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

Nearly one hundred courses are held, and some one thousand three hundred students pass through Staff Training Department each year.

Recruitment

The Corporation's policy is to promote existing staff where possible. Vacancies on the programme, editorial, administrative, and engineering staffs concerned with all services in sound and television broadcasting are generally filled by promotion from within; but when it is desired to draw on a wider field, or there is reason to doubt the existence in the Corporation of a candidate with the requisite qualifications, outside candidates may be considered usually after advertisement in the press. The results of public advertisement are supplemented from a register of outstanding general candidates and by those nominated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the University Appointments Boards or Committees, to whom copies of advertisements are sent. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications. It is impossible to see every applicant and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview.

General applications for employment should be addressed as follows:

(a) Programme, editorial, and administrative staffs concerned with all services in sound and television broadcasting in London or regional centres to APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.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 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, MIDLAND, NORTH OR WEST REGION, NORTHERN IRELAND, SCOTLAND, OR WALES at the addresses given on pages 207-8.

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

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

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

* See also *Programme Contracts*, pages 158-61.

ORGANIZATION AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE CORPORATION

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

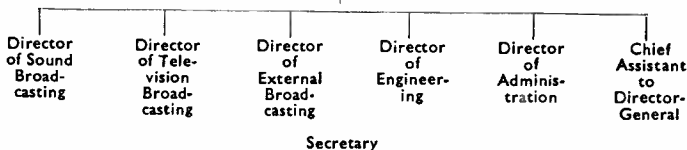
BOARD OF GOVERNORS
Chairman
Vice-Chairman
National Governor for Scotland
National Governor for Wales
National Governor for Northern Ireland
Four other Governors

Director-General

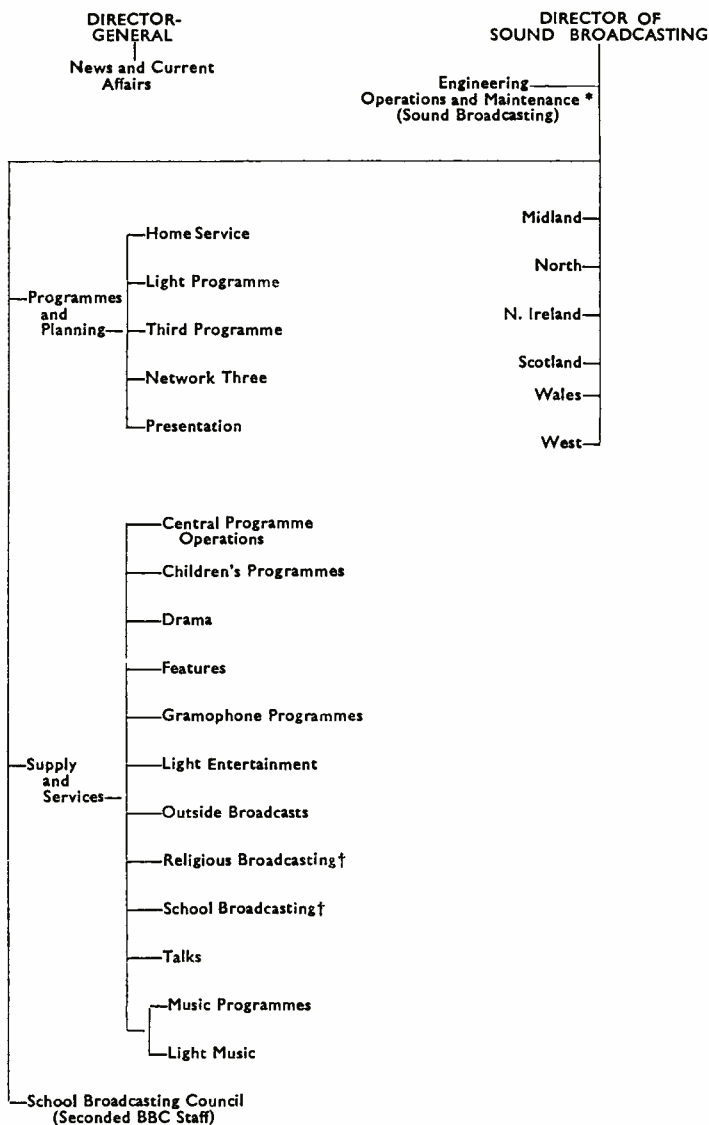
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Board of Management

Director-General

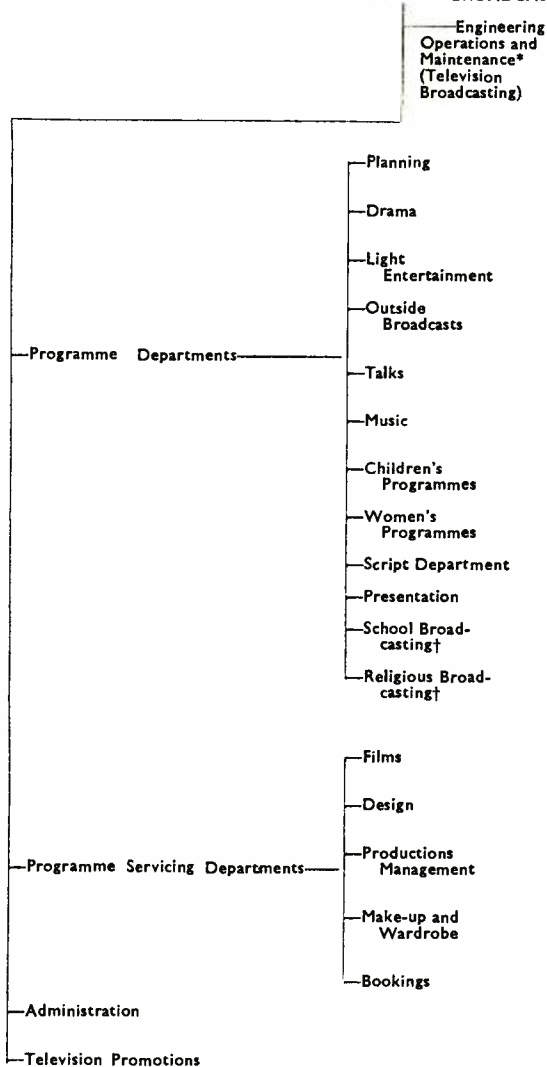


CHARTS ILLUSTRATING ORGANIZATION



* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.
 † Parts of School Broadcasting Department and Religious Broadcasting Department which cover Sound and Television.

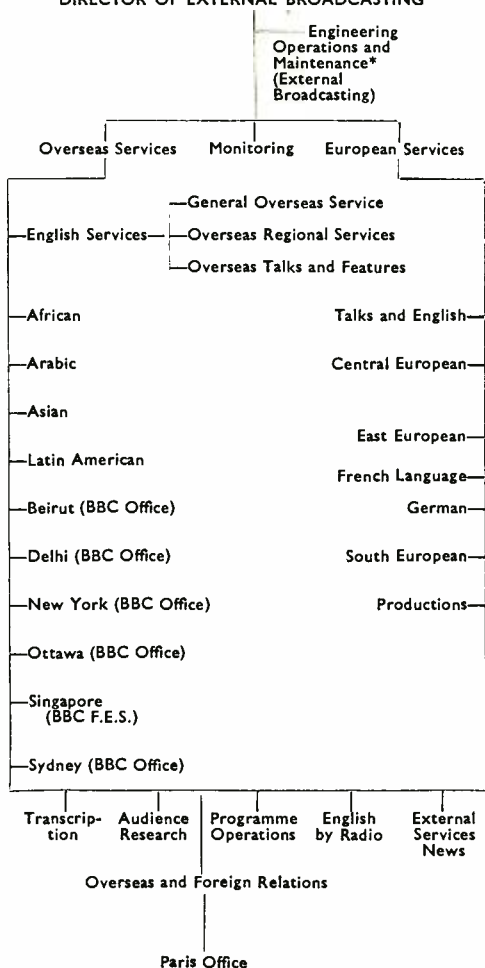
DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION BROADCASTING



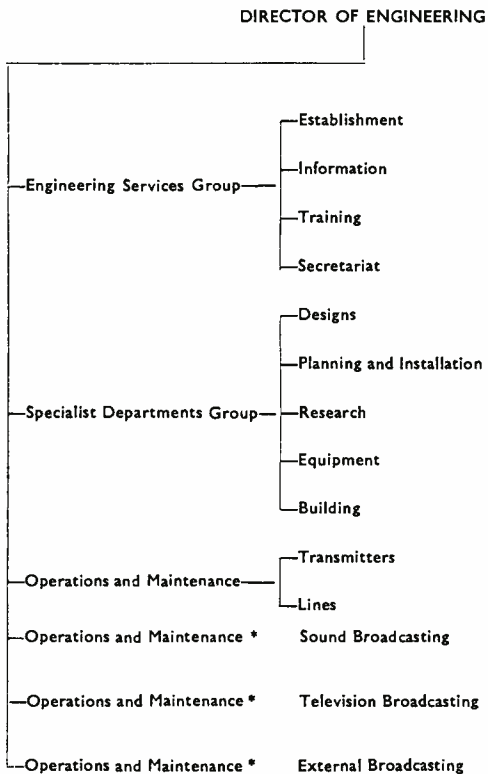
* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

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

DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

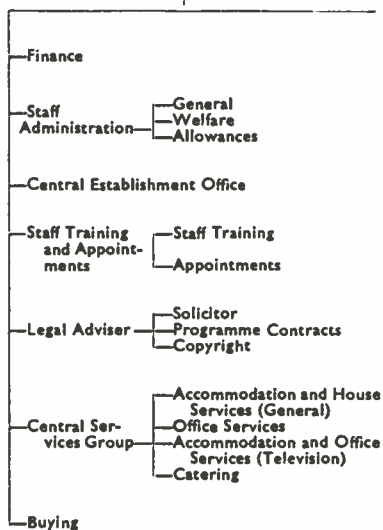


* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

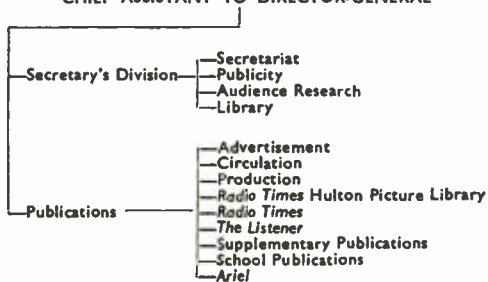


* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

DIRECTOR OF
ADMINISTRATION



CHIEF ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL



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

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

Sound Broadcasting

Director of Sound Broadcasting
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting
Controller, Programme Organization (Sound)
Assistant Controller, Programme Organization (Sound)
Head of Sound Broadcasting Administration
Establishment Officer (Sound)
Controller, Programme Planning (Sound)
Head of Home Service
Head of Light Programme
Controller, Third Programme
Head of Presentation (Sound)
Head of Central Programme Operations
Head of Children's Programmes (Sound)
Head of Drama (Sound)
Head of Features
Head of Gramophone Programmes
Head of Light Entertainment (Sound)
Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound)
Head of Religious Broadcasting
Head of Talks (Sound)
Controller, Music
Head of Light Music Programmes (Sound)
Secretary, School Broadcasting Council
Head of Educational Broadcasting
Head of School Broadcasting (Sound)

R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E.
R. D'A. Marriott, D.F.C.
M. F. G. Standing, C.B.E.
R. S. Postgate
M. M. Dewar, M.B.E.
F. H. Vivian, M.B.E.
H. Rooney Pelletier
G. R. Lewin
D. E. Morris, O.B.E.
P. H. Newby
J. D. M. Snagge, O.B.E.
R. V. A. George
W. E. Davis
V. H. Gielgud, C.B.E.
L. D. Gilliam, O.B.E.
Miss A. E. Instone
P. C. H. Hillyard, O.B.E.
C. F. G. Max-Muller, O.B.E.
Canon R. McKay
J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.
W. F. Glock
F. O. Wade
R. C. Steele
J. Scupham, O.B.E.
F. N. Lloyd Williams

Regional Broadcasting

Controller, Midland Region
Head of Midland Regional Programmes
Controller, North Region
Head of North Regional Programmes
Controller, Northern Ireland
Head of Northern Ireland Programmes
Controller, Scotland
Head of Scottish Programmes
Controller, Wales
Head of Programmes, Wales
Controller, West Region
Head of West Regional Programmes

H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.
D. L. Porter
R. Stead
B. W. Cave-Browne-Cave,
O.B.E.
R. C. McCall, C.M.G.
H. W. McMullan
A. Stewart, C.B.E.
R. G. T. Gildard
A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.
Hywel Davies
F. G. Gillard, C.B.E.
A. D. Hawkins

Television Broadcasting

Director of Television Broadcasting
Controller Programmes, Television
Controller Programme Services, Television
Controller, Television Administration
Assistant Controller Programmes, Television
Assistant Controller, Current Affairs and Talks,
Television (and Head of Talks, Television)
Special Duties (Programmes)
General Manager, Television Promotions
General Manager, Outside Broadcasts, Television
Head of Television Administration Department
Head of Television Establishment Department
Assistant to Controller Programmes, Television

K. Adam
S. C. Hood, M.B.E.
S. J. de Lotbinière, C.V.O.,
O.B.E.
S. G. Williams, O.B.E.
D. L. Baverstock
R. L. Miall, O.B.E.
E. Maschwitz, O.B.E.
R. H. Waldman
P. H. Dimmock, O.B.E.
A. M. Andrews, O.B.E.
C. L. Page
C. C. Madden, M.B.E.

Assistant to Controller, Programme Services, Television	I. Atkins
Head of Programme Planning, Television	Mrs. J. R. Spicer, O.B.E. (vacancy)
Head of Drama, Television	T. Sloan
Head of Light Entertainment, Television	L. P. Salter
Head of Music Productions, Television	O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
Head of Children's Programmes, Television	K. L. Fawdry
Head of School Broadcasting, Television	H. L. Middleton
Head of Outside Broadcasts (Programmes), Television	
Head of Script Department, Television	D. B. Wilson
Head of Television Design	R. Levin, O.B.E.
Head of Films, Television	J. H. Mewett
Head of Presentation, Television	R. Moorfoot
Editor, Women's Programmes, Television	Miss D. M. Stephens
Productions Manager, Television	B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
Make-up and Wardrobe Manager	Miss J. Bradnock, M.B.E.
Head of Artists Bookings, Television	S. E. Holland Bennett
Television Liaison	I. Newbiggin-Watts, O.B.E.

News and Current Affairs

Editor, News and Current Affairs	D. I. Edwards, O.B.E.
Assistant Editor, News	E. R. Thompson
Foreign Editor	A. H. Wigan
Head of Newsroom	S. W. Rumsam, O.B.E.
Editor, Television News	I. M. Peacock
Head of Home Correspondents and Reporters	T. F. Maltby
Editor, Radio Newsreel	B. A. W. Bliss
Head of News Administration	P. G. A. Ramsay

External Broadcasting

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

Engineering

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

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

Administration

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

Secretary's Division *

Secretary	M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.
Head of Audience Research	R. J. E. Silvey, O.B.E.
Head of Publicity	H. G. Campey
Head of Secretariat	L. G. Thirkell
Librarian	R. L. W. Collison

Publications Management *

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

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

BBC FINANCE
Income and Expenditure

Domestic Sound and Television Services

The greater part of the money for running the domestic services is related to the revenue derived from the sale of broadcast receiving licences. The BBC's share was governed by a financial agreement with the Postmaster General dated 2 June 1960 covering the period 1 April 1960 until the termination of the present Licence. This agreement provides in 1960-61 for the Post Office to deduct from the total amount collected a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, etc., and for the Treasury to retain 5 per cent of the balance (*see pages 242-3*). No deduction will be made by the Treasury in the year ending 31 March 1962. During 1960-61 the Post Office charges amounted to £2,570,390 and the Treasury retained £1,761,864.

After deducting the £1 excise duty on the combined sound and television licences, gross licence revenue was £37,855,070. The income received from the Postmaster General after the Post Office and Treasury deductions was, therefore, £33,522,816.

Crediting £2 from each combined sound and television licence to the Television Service, and apportioning the Treasury and Post Office deductions *pro rata*, Sound Broadcasting received £13,437,569 and Television Broadcasting received £20,085,247.

External Services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by grants-in-aid from the Treasury, which in 1960-61 amounted to £6,389,000 for operating expenses and £201,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £6,590,000.

The BBC's income and expenditure is summarized as follows:

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
	£	£
Income received from the Postmaster General	13,437,569	20,085,247
Income from publications, interest, etc.	548,404	324,049
	13,985,973	20,409,296
Revenue Expenditure		
Programmes	7,168,777	9,576,793
Engineering	3,121,116	5,881,226
Premises	1,828,913	1,990,694
Management	494,254	497,822
Operating Expenses	12,613,060	17,946,535
Depreciation	624,968	1,036,846
Provision towards contingent contractual payments to staff	105,502	139,969
Income Tax	304,520	605,625
Total Revenue Expenditure	13,648,050	19,728,975
Balance available for Capital Expenditure	337,923	680,321
Net Capital Expenditure	235,411	856,975
Net variation in Reserves	102,512	-176,654

BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

The accounts for the year ended 31 March 1961, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, follow. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

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 Grant-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1961, calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,383,407, £134,617, and £42,828 for Broadcasting, Monitoring, and Civil Defence respectively.

NOTE 2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1961 approximately to £2,336,000 (1960 £1,986,000).

BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 1961	31 March 1960
	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>		
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Amounts appropriated for Capital Expenditure	21,272,973	21,500,000
NET REVENUE ACCOUNT:		
Unappropriated balance	2,912,925	1,667,654
AMOUNTS SET ASIDE:		
Provision towards contingent contractual payments to staff	495,471	250,000
Income Tax, assessable 1961-62	925,000	1,175,000
	1,420,471	1,425,000
<i>Less</i> Investments regarded as necessary to cover these liabilities	1,420,471	
	—	
TOTAL HOME SERVICES	24,185,898	24,592,654
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>		
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1960	5,173,430	5,140,994
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1961	204,062	295,148
	5,377,492	5,436,142
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	27,355	262,712
	5,350,137	5,173,430
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:		
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1961 carried forward—per account annexed		
Broadcasting Revenue	81,172	80,502
Broadcasting Capital	23,862	23,336
Monitoring Revenue	3,194	1,266
Monitoring Capital	1,348	1,027
Civil Defence	2,729	3,627
	112,305	109,758
AMOUNT SET ASIDE:		
Income Tax	—	1,431
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	5,462,442	5,284,619
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	29,648,340	29,877,273

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue Account and Grant-in-necessary for our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation in agreement therewith, respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's on that date.

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2. 26 June 1961.

AT 31 MARCH 1961

	31 March 1961		31 March 1960	
	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>				
FIXED ASSETS—LAND, BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC., AT COST, <i>Less DEPRECIATION</i> —per Statement 4:				
Sound	5,726,623		5,491,212	
Television	15,498,350		14,641,375	
	<u>21,224,973</u>		<u>20,132,587</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS—earmarked for Capital purposes:				
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by Loans to Local Government Authorities		—		1,367,413
				<u>21,500,000</u>
INVESTMENT:				
Shares in British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd—at cost		48,000		48,000
		<u>21,272,973</u>		<u>21,548,000</u>
CURRENT ASSETS—Other:				
Stores on Hand, at cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)				
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	1,208,526		1,328,689	
Investments (less amount deducted from liabilities—per contra) Loans to Local Government Authorities	2,688,341		2,630,084	
Balances with Bankers	2,679,529		2,482,587	
Cash in Hand	32,767		24,671	
	193,460		186,686	
	<u>6,802,623</u>		<u>6,652,717</u>	
<i>Less CURRENT LIABILITIES:</i>				
Creditors	3,889,698		3,608,063	
		<u>2,912,925</u>		<u>3,044,654</u>
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		<u>24,185,898</u>		<u>24,592,654</u>
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per Statement 5:				
Broadcasting	4,982,243		4,813,436	
Monitoring	291,143		283,243	
Civil Defence	76,751		76,751	
	<u>5,350,137</u>		<u>5,173,430</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	71,000		71,000	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	132,718		161,962	
Balances with Bankers	1,144		4,597	
Cash in Hand	39,708		35,960	
	<u>244,570</u>		<u>273,519</u>	
<i>Less CURRENT LIABILITIES:</i>				
Creditors	140,082		162,330	
		<u>104,488</u>		<u>111,189</u>
INCOME TAX:				
Estimated credit for relief of Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit for year		7,817		—
ARTHUR FFORDE, JAMES DUFF, <i>Governors</i> H. CARLETON GREENE, <i>Director-General</i>				
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		<u>5,462,442</u>		<u>5,284,619</u>
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		<u>29,648,340</u>		<u>29,877,273</u>

OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered poration, and the Balance Sheet and Net Revenue Account and Grant-in-Aid Account, which affairs at 31 March 1961 and of the income, expenditure, and appropriations for the year ended

Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. *Chartered Accountants.*

HOME SOUND AND NET REVENUE ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1961	Year ended 31 March 1960	
	£	£	
Revenue Expenditure:			
Sound—as per Statement 1	12,613,060	11,889,797	
Television—as per Statement 2	17,946,535	15,803,682	
	30,559,595	27,693,479	
Depreciation—as per Statement 4:			
Sound	624,968	597,150	
Television	1,036,846	932,194	
	1,661,814	1,529,344	
Contingent Contractual Payments to Staff:			
Transferred to provision	500,000		
Less included in Revenue Expenditure above	254,529		
	245,471	—	
Income Tax:			
On surplus for year (including £925,000 assessable 1961-62)		910,145	1,160,107
		33,377,025	30,382,930
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure carried down	1,018,244	2,006,480	
	34,395,269	32,389,410	
Transfer to/(from) Capital Account	(227,027)	1,500,000	
Unappropriated balance carried forward	2,912,925	1,667,654	
	2,685,898	3,167,654	

NOTE: Income receivable from the Postmaster General has been attributed to Sound and

EXTERNAL GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR

INCOME:

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

EXPENDITURE:

Revenue Expenditure per Statement 3
Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital Expenditure
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets
Excess Grant-in-Aid receipts refunded
Income Tax

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1960

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1961

SERVICES
TELEVISION BROADCASTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1961

	Year ended 31 March 1961		Year ended 31 March 1960	
	£	£	£	£
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General:				
Attributable to Sound	13,437,569		13,009,743	
Attributable to Television	<u>20,085,247</u>		<u>18,276,410</u>	
		33,522,816		31,286,153
Net Revenue from Publications		598,295		1,030,185
Interest on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc. (less interest payable)		120,935		25,788
Profit on Sale of Investments		34,028		—
Receipts from Sales of Assets Taken Out of Service		36,701		37,133
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure		82,494		10,151
		<u>34,395,269</u>		<u>32,389,410</u>
Balance, being excess of Income over Expendi- ture, brought down		1,018,244		2,006,480
Settlement of War Damage Claims		—		32,950
Surplus on disposal of freehold properties		—		110,270
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1960		1,667,654		1,017,954
		<u>2,685,898</u>		<u>3,167,654</u>

Television Services respectively on the basis explained on pages 174-5 of this report.

SERVICES
THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1961

Year ended 31 March 1961						Year ended 31 March 1960
Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence	Total	
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £			£
5,828,000	191,000	561,000	10,000	—	6,590,000	6,679,000
—309	4,334	106	111	—	4,242	16
9,194	—	2,886	—	—	12,080	15,924
8,535	—333	—780	—203	598	7,817	—
<u>5,845,420</u>	<u>195,001</u>	<u>563,212</u>	<u>9,908</u>	<u>598</u>	<u>6,614,139</u>	<u>6,694,940</u>
5,844,750	—	561,284	—	1,496	6,407,530	6,363,676
—	194,475	—	9,587	—	204,062	295,148
—	—	—	—	—	—	11,247
—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,431
<u>5,844,750</u>	<u>194,475</u>	<u>561,284</u>	<u>9,587</u>	<u>1,496</u>	<u>6,611,592</u>	<u>6,678,502</u>
670	526	1,928	321	—898	2,547	16,438
80,502	23,336	1,266	1,027	3,627	109,758	93,320
<u>81,172</u>	<u>23,862</u>	<u>3,194</u>	<u>1,348</u>	<u>2,729</u>	<u>112,305</u>	<u>109,758</u>

STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1961

SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31st March 1961		Year ended 31 March 1960	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	3,682,660	29·20	3,621,251	30·46
Permanent Orchestras	696,709	5·52	539,134	4·53
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,455,158	19·46	2,351,347	19·78
Sundry Expenses	334,250	2·65	291,370	2·45
	<u>7,168,777</u>	<u>56·83</u>	<u>6,803,102</u>	<u>57·22</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	264,177	2·09	257,312	2·16
Power, Lighting, and Heating	356,747	2·83	341,143	2·87
Plant Maintenance	337,412	2·68	231,694	1·95
Transport	99,053	0·79	103,759	0·87
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	1,922,782	15·24	1,849,500	15·56
Sundry Expenses	140,945	1·12	146,119	1·23
	<u>3,121,116</u>	<u>24·75</u>	<u>2,929,527</u>	<u>24·64</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	582,131	4·62	485,655	4·08
Telephones	74,680	0·59	74,645	0·63
Household Maintenance	70,003	0·55	63,523	0·53
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	286,452	2·27	289,962	2·44
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	679,924	5·39	617,161	5·19
Sundry Expenses	135,723	1·08	134,330	1·13
	<u>1,828,913</u>	<u>14·50</u>	<u>1,665,276</u>	<u>14·00</u>
MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	405,577	3·22	404,466	3·40
Sundry Expenses	82,258	0·65	79,586	0·67
	<u>487,835</u>	<u>3·87</u>	<u>484,052</u>	<u>4·07</u>
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	<u>6,419</u>	<u>0·05</u>	<u>7,840</u>	<u>0·07</u>
	<u><u>12,613,060</u></u>	<u><u>100·00</u></u>	<u><u>11,889,797</u></u>	<u><u>100·00</u></u>

STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1961

TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1961		Year ended 31 March 1960	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	5,716,992	31·86	5,116,137	32·37
Permanent Orchestras	14,856	0·08	7,240	0·05
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	3,495,174	19·47	3,029,138	19·17
Sundry Expenses	349,771	1·95	282,633	1·79
	<u>9,576,793</u>	<u>53·36</u>	<u>8,435,148</u>	<u>53·38</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	762,854	4·25	732,433	4·64
Power, Lighting, and Heating	339,472	1·89	295,917	1·87
Plant Maintenance	891,034	4·97	716,368	4·53
Transport	305,210	1·70	292,992	1·85
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	3,334,718	18·58	2,990,292	18·92
Sundry Expenses	247,938	1·38	252,696	1·60
	<u>5,881,226</u>	<u>32·77</u>	<u>5,280,698</u>	<u>33·41</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	439,271	2·45	338,313	2·14
Telephones	107,991	0·60	86,634	0·55
Household Maintenance	104,742	0·58	82,590	0·52
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	409,377	2·28	338,752	2·14
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	748,565	4·17	616,301	3·90
Sundry Expenses	180,748	1·01	151,651	0·96
	<u>1,990,694</u>	<u>11·09</u>	<u>1,614,241</u>	<u>10·21</u>
MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	424,257	2·36	397,821	2·52
Sundry Expenses	67,146	0·38	67,934	0·43
	<u>491,403</u>	<u>2·74</u>	<u>465,755</u>	<u>2·95</u>
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	<u>6,419</u>	<u>0·04</u>	<u>7,840</u>	<u>0·05</u>
	<u>17,946,535</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>15,803,682</u>	<u>100·00</u>

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1961

EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1961		Year ended 31 March 1960	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	912,160	14.24	978,390	15.37
Permanent Orchestras	45,095	0.70	59,903	0.94
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,502,241	39.05	2,414,909	37.95
Sundry Expenses	277,092	4.32	229,673	3.61
	<u>3,736,588</u>	<u>58.31</u>	<u>3,682,875</u>	<u>57.87</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	124,650	1.95	119,881	1.88
Power, Lighting, and Heating	375,684	5.86	343,067	5.47
Plant Maintenance	157,497	2.46	139,430	2.19
Transport	53,635	0.84	52,839	0.83
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	986,203	15.39	972,065	15.28
Sundry Expenses	39,785	0.62	52,314	0.82
	<u>1,737,454</u>	<u>27.12</u>	<u>1,684,596</u>	<u>26.47</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	409,603	6.40	403,098	6.33
Telephones	28,299	0.44	25,889	0.41
Household Maintenance	18,169	0.28	17,770	0.28
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	44,313	0.69	137,821	2.17
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	191,705	2.99	188,411	2.96
Sundry Expenses	56,379	0.88	52,101	0.82
	<u>748,468</u>	<u>11.68</u>	<u>825,090</u>	<u>12.97</u>
MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	152,100	2.38	143,182	2.25
Sundry Expenses	32,920	0.51	27,933	0.44
	<u>185,020</u>	<u>2.89</u>	<u>171,115</u>	<u>2.69</u>
	<u>6,407,530</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>6,363,676</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	5,844,750	91.22	5,817,206	91.41
Monitoring	561,284	8.76	549,311	8.63
Civil Defence	1,496	0.02	-2,841	-0.04

STATEMENT 4

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1961		At 31 March 1960	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:				
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	4,666,477	10,906,591	4,525,105	9,223,549
Net Additions—at Cost	246,042	661,140	141,372	1,683,042
	<u>4,912,519</u>	<u>11,567,731</u>	<u>4,666,477</u>	<u>10,906,591</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	2,369,933	1,273,203	2,276,213	987,683
	<u>2,542,586</u>	<u>10,294,528</u>	<u>2,390,264</u>	<u>9,918,908</u>
PLANT:				
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	5,879,537	7,238,401	5,596,361	6,456,972
Net Additions—at Cost	319,728	949,853	283,176	781,429
	<u>6,199,265</u>	<u>8,188,254</u>	<u>5,879,537</u>	<u>7,238,401</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	3,544,728	3,386,027	3,287,553	2,827,925
	<u>2,654,537</u>	<u>4,802,227</u>	<u>2,591,984</u>	<u>4,410,476</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:				
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	1,135,963	497,090	1,070,030	356,852
Net Additions—at Cost	89,500	140,455	65,933	140,238
	<u>1,225,463</u>	<u>637,545</u>	<u>1,135,963</u>	<u>497,090</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	745,775	236,398	679,368	185,656
	<u>479,688</u>	<u>401,147</u>	<u>456,595</u>	<u>311,434</u>
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, AND BOOKS:				
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	291,509	6,311	281,469	6,311
Net Additions—at Cost	8,789	141	10,040	
	<u>300,298</u>	<u>6,452</u>	<u>291,509</u>	<u>6,311</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	250,486	6,004	239,140	5,754
	<u>49,812</u>	<u>448</u>	<u>52,369</u>	<u>557</u>
TOTAL:				
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	11,973,486	18,648,393	11,472,965	16,043,684
Gross Additions—during the year	860,379	1,893,821	651,450	2,788,235
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	196,320	142,232	150,929	183,526
Net Additions—at Cost	664,059	1,751,589	500,521	2,604,709
	<u>12,637,545</u>	<u>20,399,982</u>	<u>11,973,486</u>	<u>18,648,393</u>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	6,910,922	4,901,632	6,482,274	4,007,018
	<u>5,726,623</u>	<u>15,498,350</u>	<u>5,491,212</u>	<u>14,641,375</u>
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION				

STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

DEPRECIATION

	Year ended 31 March 1961		Year ended 31 March 1960	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	120,220	285,520	109,285	254,365
Plant	408,171	698,149	393,088	638,811
Furniture and Fittings	84,704	52,927	82,661	38,731
Musical Instruments, etc.	11,873	250	12,116	287
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	<u>624,968</u>	<u>1,036,846</u>	<u>597,150</u>	<u>932,194</u>

STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1961 £	At 31 March 1960 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:		
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	1,767,150	1,935,058
Net Additions—at Cost	18,657	—167,908
	<u>1,785,807</u>	<u>1,767,150</u>
PLANT:		
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	3,204,159	3,015,229
Net Additions—at Cost	152,203	188,930
	<u>3,356,362</u>	<u>3,204,159</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:		
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	202,121	190,707
Net Additions—at Cost	5,847	11,414
	<u>207,968</u>	<u>202,121</u>
TOTAL:		
At 31 March 1960—at Cost	5,173,430	5,140,994
Gross Additions during the year	204,062	295,148
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	27,355	262,712
Net Additions—at Cost	176,707	32,436
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	<u>5,350,137</u>	<u>5,173,430</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	4,982,243	4,813,436
Monitoring	291,143	283,243
Civil Defence	76,751	76,751

HOME SERVICES

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1960-1

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

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

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

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

The analysis shows that the net 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 on the number of licence holders in the areas concerned. The position is as follows:

London, Midland and North Regions: Surplus	£000 1,823
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and West Region: Deficiency	-1,897
<i>Net Deficit</i>	<u><u>-74</u></u>

HOME SERVICES ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1960-61

	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	3,571	2,356	3,921	248	1,232	655	1,455	13,438
Attributable to Television	5,214	3,611	6,096	290	1,796	994	2,084	20,085
	<u>8,785</u>	<u>5,967</u>	<u>10,017</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>3,028</u>	<u>1,649</u>	<u>3,539</u>	<u>33,523</u>
Net revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	169	80	151	11	43	25	69	548
Television Broadcasting	100	47	89	7	26	15	40	324
	<u>269</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>872</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>9,054</u>	<u>6,094</u>	<u>10,257</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>3,097</u>	<u>1,689</u>	<u>3,648</u>	<u>34,395</u>
Deduct Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	340	221	370	23	116	62	138	1,270
Television Broadcasting	685	474	801	38	236	131	274	2,639
	<u>1,025</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>1,171</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>3,909</u>
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE	<u>8,029</u>	<u>5,399</u>	<u>9,086</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>2,745</u>	<u>1,496</u>	<u>3,236</u>	<u>30,486</u>
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
<i>SOUND BROADCASTING:</i>								
<i>Home Service—</i>								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	425	508	762	296	662	543	483	3,679
Deduct Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services		77	141	25	70	60	49	422
Proportion of Shared Service	<u>425</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>621</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>592</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>3,257</u>
	<u>1,012</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>1,182</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>3,910</u>
	<u>1,437</u>	<u>1,127</u>	<u>1,803</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>7,167</u>
<i>Light Programme—</i>								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	53	111	63	34	85	17	23	386
Proportion of Droitwich Long-wave Transmitter	24	-75	27	2	8	4	10	
	<u>77</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>386</u>
Proportion of Shared Service	<u>999</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>1,095</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>3,754</u>
	<u>1,076</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>1,185</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>4,140</u>

- Notes: 1. The increase in the Home Services Capital Account at 31 March 1956 differs from the amount appropriated in the Net Revenue Account representing the settlement of a Town and Country Planning Act Claim.
2. The increases in the Home Services Depreciation Reserve at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts charged to the Net Revenue Account by the value of assets taken out of service less receipts from sales.
3. The increases in the External Services Capital Account at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts appropriated in the Grant-in-Aid accounts by the value of assets taken out of service during each period.
4. For the year ended 31 March 1961, investments regarded as necessary to meet certain liabilities have been set aside for this purpose and the practice of earmarking investments for future capital expenditure has been discontinued.

SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1955 TO 31 MARCH 1961

	Year ended					
	31 March 1956 £	31 March 1957 £	31 March 1958 £	31 March 1959 £	31 March 1960 £	31 March 1961 £
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>						
INCOME:						
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General—						
Attributable to Sound	11,736,029	12,115,948	11,984,847	12,091,445	13,009,743	13,437,569
Attributable to Television	9,476,080	11,674,260	13,312,680	15,231,670	18,276,410	20,085,247
Publications Revenue, etc.	21,202,109	23,790,208	25,297,527	27,323,115	31,286,153	33,522,816
	1,307,227	1,285,688	921,875	1,291,582	1,246,477	872,453
	<u>22,509,336</u>	<u>25,075,896</u>	<u>26,219,402</u>	<u>28,614,697</u>	<u>32,532,630</u>	<u>34,395,269</u>
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue—						
Sound	10,930,584	11,570,053	11,856,120	11,441,818	11,889,797	12,613,060
Television	7,033,044	9,095,889	11,149,207	13,988,812	15,803,682	17,946,535
Adjustment for prior years:						
Television		-180,310				
Depreciation—						
Sound	356,498	387,253	484,734	544,235	597,150	624,968
Television	386,202	527,334	672,723	822,546	932,194	1,036,846
Appropriations—						
Revenue	95,000	2,500,000	18,500	1,500,000	1,500,000	245,471
Capital	1,975,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-227,027
	20,776,328	24,080,529	26,000,974	28,297,411	30,722,823	32,239,853
	1,577,099	921,482	560,750	570,238	1,160,107	910,145
Income Tax	22,353,427	25,002,011	26,561,724	28,867,649	31,982,930	33,149,998

STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

	Year ended					
	31 March 1956	31 March 1957	31 March 1958	31 March 1959	31 March 1960	31 March 1961
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>						
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	155,909	73,885	-342,322	-252,952	649,700	1,245,271
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,934	1,667,674
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	<u>1,539,343</u>	<u>1,613,228</u>	<u>1,270,906</u>	<u>1,017,954</u>	<u>1,667,654</u>	<u>2,912,925</u>
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)</i>						
INCOME:						
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	5,322,000	5,767,000	6,054,000	6,178,000	6,679,000	6,590,000
Other Receipts	13,115	10,871	19,157	93,797	15,940	16,322
	<u>5,335,115</u>	<u>5,777,871</u>	<u>6,073,157</u>	<u>6,271,797</u>	<u>6,694,940</u>	<u>6,606,322</u>
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue	5,092,554	5,441,933	5,841,173	5,912,079	6,363,676	6,407,530
Appropriations—						
Revenue	30,000					
Capital	275,114	324,287	225,423	239,821	295,148	204,062
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets				81,969	11,247	
Excess Grant-in-Aid Receipts refunded					7,000	
	<u>5,397,668</u>	<u>5,766,220</u>	<u>6,066,596</u>	<u>6,233,869</u>	<u>6,677,071</u>	<u>6,611,592</u>
Income Tax	-35,315	-3,711	-5,774	7,912	1,431	-7,817
	<u>5,362,353</u>	<u>5,762,509</u>	<u>6,060,822</u>	<u>6,241,781</u>	<u>6,678,502</u>	<u>6,603,775</u>
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	-27,238	15,362	12,335	30,016	16,438	2,547
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320	109,758
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>35,607</u>	<u>50,969</u>	<u>63,304</u>	<u>93,320</u>	<u>109,758</u>	<u>112,305</u>

A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICES COSTS

Revenue Expenditure, Programme Hours, Cost per Hour 1960-61

<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>				<i>Hours and Cost per Hour</i>			
	<i>Sound Broad- casting</i>	<i>Tele- vision Broad- casting</i>	<i>Ex- ternal Broad- casting</i>		<i>Sound Broad- casting</i>	<i>Tele- vision Broad- casting</i>	<i>Ex- ternal Broad- casting</i>
	£000	£000	£000				
				Programme Hours	20,976	4,197	30,607
				<i>Cost per Hour</i>	£	£	£
Programmes	7,169	9,577	3,329	Programmes	342	2,282	109
Engineering	3,121	5,881	1,648	Engineering	149	1,401	54
Premises	1,829	1,991	698	Premises	87	474	23
Management	494	498	170	Management	23	119	5
	12,613	17,947	5,845		601	4,276	191

The above table shows the revenue expenditure, programme hours, and cost per hour for each of the three Programme Services provided by the BBC. Details of the revenue expenditure are given on pages 180-2.

The total revenue cost of Sound Broadcasting increased from £11,889,797 in 1959-60 to £12,613,060 in 1960-61. Programme hours in 1960-61 amounted to 20,976, and the cost per hour increased from £558 to £601.

The total revenue cost of Television Broadcasting increased from £15,803,682 in 1959-60 to £17,946,535 in 1960-61. The number of programme hours increased from 3,949 to 4,197, and the cost per hour increased from £4,005 to £4,276.

The total revenue cost of External Broadcasting increased from £5,817,206 in 1959-60 to £5,844,750 in 1960-61. Programme hours in 1960-61 amounted to 30,607, and the cost per hour was £191 compared with £187 in the previous year. The lower cost compared with Sound Broadcasting is due to three main factors: The External Services are only charged with expenses additional to the requirements of the domestic services, and they are able to use the technical and administrative resources of the BBC at a cost less than providing similar facilities for their exclusive use. They broadcast a high proportion of news and talks programmes which have a comparatively low cost. They are also able to make use of recordings of programmes already broadcast in the Home Services and to repeat many of their programmes throughout the twenty-four hours of the day.

The Monitoring Service intercepts and reports on foreign broadcasts for the information of government departments and the BBC News and Programme Services and does not contribute directly to programme output. Its cost, £561,284, in the current year, is met by a separate grant-in-aid, and is not included above.

Broadcast Receiving Licences 1927-1961 (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>	<i>Licences for Car Radios included in Sound only Licences</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	95,456
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260	130,278
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452	183,996
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892	226,667
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766	267,794
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213	5,739,593	293,459
1957	14,525,099	62,453	7,496,390	6,966,256	306,053
1958	14,646,350	61,387	6,494,960	8,090,003	333,729
1959	14,736,413	57,784	5,423,207	9,255,422	376,053
1960	15,005,011	54,958	4,480,300	10,469,753	427,491
1961	15,176,725	50,852	3,858,132	11,267,741*	474,478

* This figure includes 13,882 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).

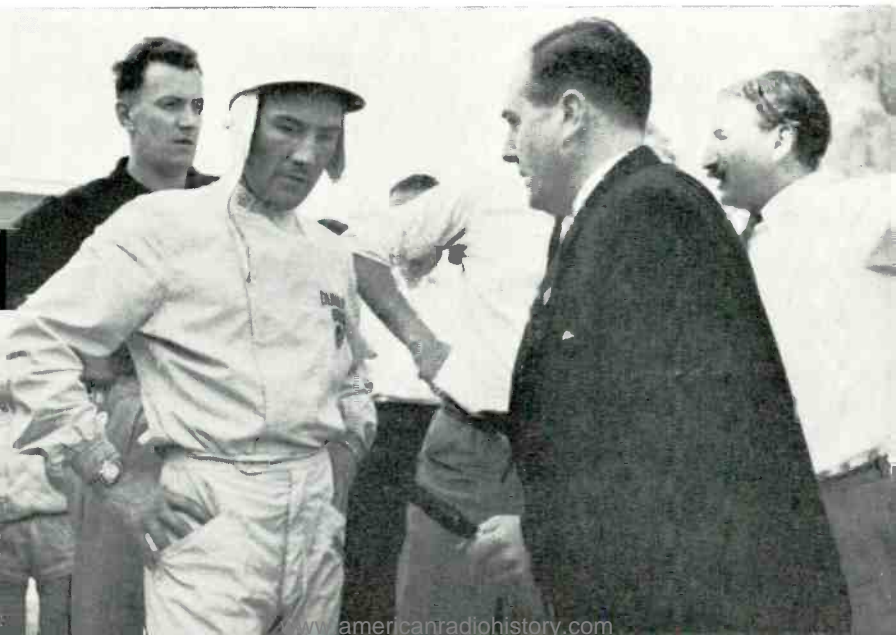
COST OF BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE AT 31 MARCH 1961
 Sound only £1 Sound and television combined £3
 (plus an excise duty of £1)

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.

*Show Jumping
The sport made popular by
BBC television*



Stirling Moss interviewed at Goodwood for BBC listeners and viewers





A television programme for school-leavers

SCHOOL BROADCASTING supplements classroom teaching

Greek drama for schools: a scene from Philoctetes (Sophocles)



Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1961

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
LONDON REGION						
Bedford			97,146		71,410	
Berkshire and South Oxford			226,808		161,015	
Buckingham			127,046		92,445	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey)			3,426,044		2,499,826	
Sussex (except West)			156,087		100,181	
	14.07	4.56	4,033,131	88.37	2,924,877	64.09
WEST REGION						
Channel Islands			32,648		22,787	
Cornwall and Devon			378,900		259,876	
Dorset and Wiltshire			192,863		135,626	
Hampshire			458,771		340,679	
Somerset and South Gloucester			401,102		289,176	
Sussex (West)			179,972		120,880	
	5.30	1.69	1,644,256	97.33	1,169,024	69.20
MIDLAND REGION						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			107,173		70,762	
Hereford			38,277		24,405	
Leicester and Rutland			209,099		166,296	
Norfolk and Suffolk			313,237		214,517	
Northampton			149,946		111,000	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			105,485		74,411	
Shropshire			91,296		64,336	
South Derby and South Not- tingham			402,360		317,055	
Stafford and Warwick			1,055,554		839,497	
Worcester			188,095		143,381	
	8.87	2.78	2,660,522	95.68	2,025,660	72.85
NORTH REGION						
Cheshire, Lancashire, and Isle of Man			1,891,391		1,458,571	
Cumberland and Westmorland			99,390		71,727	
Lincoln and North Nottingham			251,207		189,960	
Northumberland and Durham			631,418		494,488	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,554,825		1,205,124	
	15.34	4.91	4,428,231	90.20	3,419,879	69.66
ENGLAND—TOTAL	43.58	13.94	12,766,140	91.56	9,539,440	68.42

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1961

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			97,572		66,820	
Angus and Perth			124,454		83,231	
Argyll and Bute			20,086		8,825	
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew			621,012		482,617	
Banff, Inverness, Moray, and Nairn			53,592		30,143	
East Central Scotland (Clack- mannan, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Stirling)			366,224		275,116	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland, and Sutherland)			34,317		12,093	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigtown)			73,838		48,871	
	5·18	1·60	1,391,095	87·06	1,007,716	63·07
WALES						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Radnor)			39,911		20,365	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caer- narvon, Denbigh, and Flint)			131,682		92,231	
South Wales (Brecon, Car- marthen, Glamorgan, Pem- broke, and Monmouth)			567,661		445,099	
	2·64	·81	739,254	91·45	557,693	68·99
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Antrim and Down			196,334		125,839	
Armagh			23,522		11,734	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			31,978		9,927	
Londonderry			28,402		15,390	
	1·43	·44	280,236	63·13	162,890	36·69
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND						
	52·83	16·79	15,176,725	90·37	11,267,741	67·10

REITH LECTURES

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

The following is a list of Reith lecturers and their subjects. The details of publication of those lectures which have been prepared in book form are given in parentheses.

- 1948 Bertrand Russell, *Authority and the Individual*. (Allen & Unwin. 1949. 6s.)
- 1949 Robert Birley, *Britain in Europe: Reflections 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*. (Edin. U.P. 10s. 6d.)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the Atom and the West*. (O.U.P. 1958. 10s. 6d.)
- 1958 A. C. B. Lovell, *The Individual and the Universe*. (O.U.P. 1959. 10s. 6d.)
- 1959 Professor P. B. Medawar, F.R.S. *The Future of Man*. (Methuen. 1960. 10s. 6d.)
- 1960 Professor Edgar Wind. *Art and Anarchy* (to be published by Faber & Faber).
- 1961 Miss Margery Perham, *The Colonial Reckoning*

BBC ORCHESTRAS AND CONDUCTORS

BBC SYMPHONY	Rudolf Schwarz	89 players
BBC CONCERT	Vilem Tausky	54
BBC VARIETY	Paul Fenhouliet	28
BBC REVUE	Malcolm Lockyer	28
BBC SCOTTISH	Norman Del Mar	57
BBC NORTHERN	George Hurst	67
BBC MIDLAND LIGHT	Jack Coles } (<i>associate</i>	28
	Gilbert Vinter } (<i>conductors</i>)	
BBC WELSH	Rae Jenkins	44
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND PLAYERS	Peter Martin	17
BBC NORTHERN IRELAND LIGHT (part time)	David Curry	21
BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY (part time)	Jack Leon	27
BBC NORTHERN DANCE	Bernard Herrmann	20

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

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 typewritten lists cannot be met.

Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

The large mail in English from listeners overseas which reaches the BBC from all parts of the world is answered by an OVERSEAS AUDIENCE RESEARCH AND CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT, which also ensures that the contents of the letters are forwarded to the appropriate officials and programme departments.

Letters in foreign languages are sent to the language sections or programmes concerned, and answered in the same language.

The ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC programmes.

Tickets for BBC Shows

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

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

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

- (a) 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 delay in the case of popular shows. Normally it is not possible to send more than one or two double tickets to any individual, and children under the age of twelve are not admitted to BBC studios.

Visits to BBC Premises

Arrangements for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres can be made only exceptionally.

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

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

Auditions

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

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

BBC CHORAL SOCIETY

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

Submission of Scripts and Scores

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

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

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

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

Typescripts for Children's Programmes, sound radio (brief synopsis and specimen dialogue in the case of plays), should be submitted to: CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES (SOUND), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

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

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

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

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. 1960

	<i>Successful</i>	<i>Unsuccessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London	100	46	52
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	51	55	10
Total number broadcast: 314	151	101	62
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	140	308	
Regions	118	186	
Total number broadcast: 752	258	494	
Police messages for lost drugs and special messages:			
London	7	3	
Regions	6	8	
Total number broadcast: 24	13	11	

Broadcast Appeals

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

Organizations wishing to be considered for an appeal will be sent application forms on request to the Secretary of the appropriate Appeals Committee. The names of the members of the Committees are on pages 152-3.

Week's Good Cause appeals in the Home Service during 1960 resulted in a total response of £198,257, while a further £95,564 was donated as a result of the appeals in Television. These figures include £20,165 in response to the annual Christmas Day appeal for the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, which in 1960 was given by Lord Monckton and was broadcast in both the Home and Light Programmes. This organization also had a Television appeal on Christmas Day, given by Colonel Mike Ansell, which resulted in a total of £18,518.

Special appeals of outstanding topical national interest are sometimes broadcast on a weekday in either the sound or television programmes.

Gramophone Record Requests

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

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

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

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

WEATHER FORECASTS

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Air Ministry, originates weather forecasts broadcast in BBC sound and television programmes.

The Central Forecasting Office supplies most of the bulletins; regional forecasts come from the meteorological offices in the regions concerned.

(a) **Land areas: London and regional Home Services**—GENERAL AND DISTRICT FORECASTS AND OUTLOOK UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Sundays: Four-minute bulletins at 07.55 hrs, 08.55 hrs, 12.55 hrs, and 17.55 hrs on Home Services

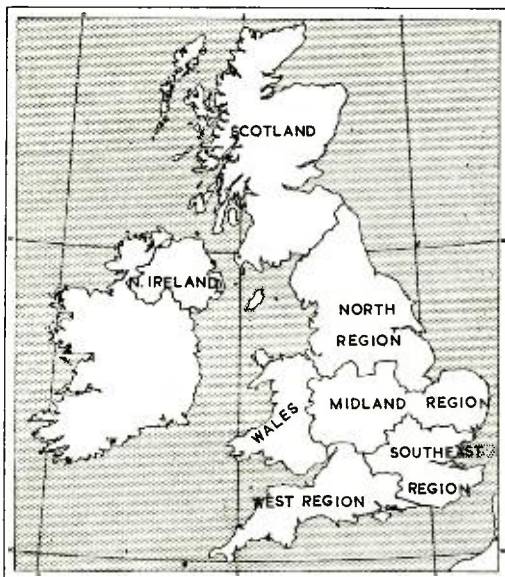
Weekdays: Four-minute bulletins at 06.55 hrs, 07.55 hrs, 12.55 hrs, 17.55 hrs, and 23.03 hrs on Home Services

Television. There are eleven different forecasts for different parts of the United Kingdom broadcast between 6 and 6.20 p.m., originating from Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Plymouth, and Southampton.

The full weather report and forecast for coastal waters are given at the end of each evening's transmission by the weather man.

A summary of the national weather outlook is given at the end of each main news bulletin.

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



Regional boundaries for land area forecasts

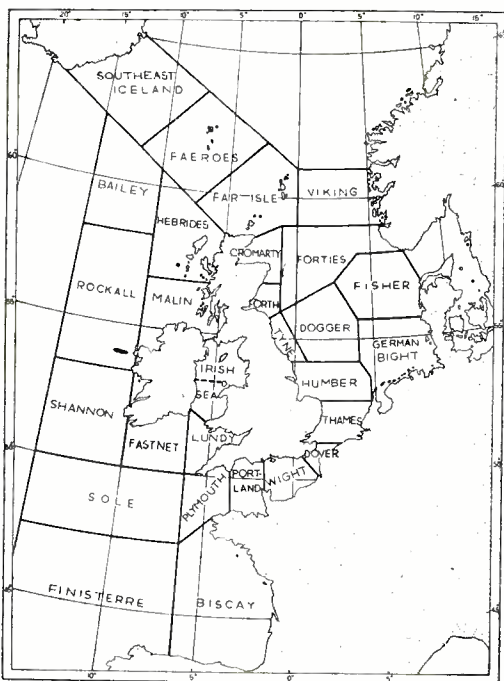
(b) **Sea areas: Light Programme** (1500 metres only)—SHIPPING FORECAST

Sundays: Five-minute bulletins at 06.45 hrs and 11.55 hrs, and two-minute bulletins at 17.58 and midnight.

Weekdays: Five-minute bulletins at 06.45 hrs 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.

Television. The forecast for coastal waters is given at the end of each evening's transmission.



Boundaries of the coastal sea areas in the shipping forecasts

GREENWICH TIME SIGNALS

Each time signal consists of six dot seconds or 'pips', and the last pip marks the hour. The time signals, which give the time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth of a second, are received by landline from the Royal Observatory 'time station' at Abinger, Surrey, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day. In the Home Service the time signal is broadcast immediately before all news bulletins, except at 10 p.m., when Big Ben is heard. The first stroke after the chimes marks the hour.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the British Broadcasting Corporation include:

RADIO TIMES, with full details of BBC Television, Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes, is published in seven editions every Thursday, price 5d. Each edition gives full details of the BBC's regional programmes and a summary of the programmes from other regions. The average weekly sale is more than six million copies. Annual subscription rates are: Inland £1 15s., Overseas £1 13s. 6d.

THE LISTENER AND BBC TELEVISION REVIEW surveys the entire field of intelligent interest in politics, economics, industry, science, literature, and the arts. Its contents cover the output of BBC sound and television, and the contributors are authorities on their subjects. Distribution is world-wide, and sales average 100,000 copies each week. Published each Thursday, price 6d. Annual subscription rates are: Inland £1 19s., Overseas £1 17s. U.S.A. and Canadian edition 1 year \$7.50; 2 years \$12.50; 3 years \$17.00.

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

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

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

HIER SPRICHT LONDON is a weekly magazine in German containing BBC German language service programmes and the European Service transmissions in English. It includes regular English by Radio lessons. It is obtainable in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland and other continental countries. Subscription rates on application.

Television

BBC TELEVISION CENTRE

Souvenir book to commemorate the opening in 1960. Description of the technical aspects of the building, photographs in colour and black and white; sketches and plans. 40s.

CHILDREN AND TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

Report of a joint committee set up by BBC and ITA. 3s. 6d.

BBC TELEVISION: A BRITISH ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT

Describes the development of BBC Television and its technical resources and coverage. 3s. 6d.

TELEVISION CLOSE-UP

A picture book of some of the leading programmes, events, and people seen on BBC Television. 7s. 6d.

BBC AND YOUR GARDEN

Tells the story of the BBC's Television Gardening Club and other BBC gardening programmes past and present. 2s. 6d.

Schools

THE LISTENING SCHOOLS

A survey of educational broadcasting in sound and television. 7s. 6d.

LOOK, LISTEN AND TEACH

An examination of the way in which a partnership may be established between the teaching profession and broadcasting authorities. 2s. 6d.

SCHOOLS PUBLICATIONS

For use in conjunction with BBC School Broadcasting, issued for autumn, spring, and summer terms. Pamphlets 8d.

Religion

NEW EVERY MORNING

A book of Daily Services for broadcasting. Paper covers 3s. Cloth covers 5s. 6d.

ADDOLWN AC YMGRYMWN

A book of Daily Services in Welsh. 3s. 6d.

THE BBC HYMN BOOK (published by Oxford University Press)

Words and Music 16s. Words only 8s. 6d.

THE BROADCAST PSALTER (published by S.P.C.K.)

Words and Music 10s. 6d. Words only (cloth) 4s. Words only (paper) 2s.

Music

THE STORY OF THE PROMS

The history of these unique concerts from their inception. 2s. 6d.

Art

PAINTING OF THE MONTH

A series of monthly issues of colour reproductions of famous paintings, with accompanying notes by art experts. Annual subscription (includes container-wallet). 35s.

Education

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE DISCS

L.P. vinyl records giving basic pronunciation rules. Includes leaflet. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.m. for use with lightweight pick-up.

Russian Pronunciation Practice 3s. 6d. (plus 9d. postage)

Italian Pronunciation Practice 5s. 3d. (plus 9d. postage)

French Pronunciation Practice 5s. 3d. (plus 9d. postage)

(published by Sydney Stevens Publications Ltd.)

General

BBC SOUND AND VISION IN THE SOUTH AND WEST

Story behind the scenes in the BBC West Region. 3s. 6d.

FROM THE FIFTIES

96-page illustrated booklet with articles and pictures about twenty-six great plays of the 1950s, broadcast in the winter of 1961-2. 6s.

BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS

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

MRS. DALE'S DIARY

Published for 1962 by Waterlow & Sons Ltd., with pencil—5s. 6d., without pencil—4s. 9d.

THE PUBLIC AND THE PROGRAMMES

An Audience Research report on habits and preferences of listeners and viewers. 8s. 6d.

FACTS AND FIGURES

About viewing and listening habits of the British people in twelve charts with commentaries. 5s.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

By Sir Graham Sutton, explains simply the science of weather forecasting with maps and charts. 4s. 6d.

HOME HINTS

A collection of household hints compiled by the well-known broadcaster, the late Ruth Drew. 1s. 6d.

Other publications are issued from time to time to accompany broadcasts, particularly in the field of Further Education.

For details and for specimen copies of the weekly journals, please write to BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

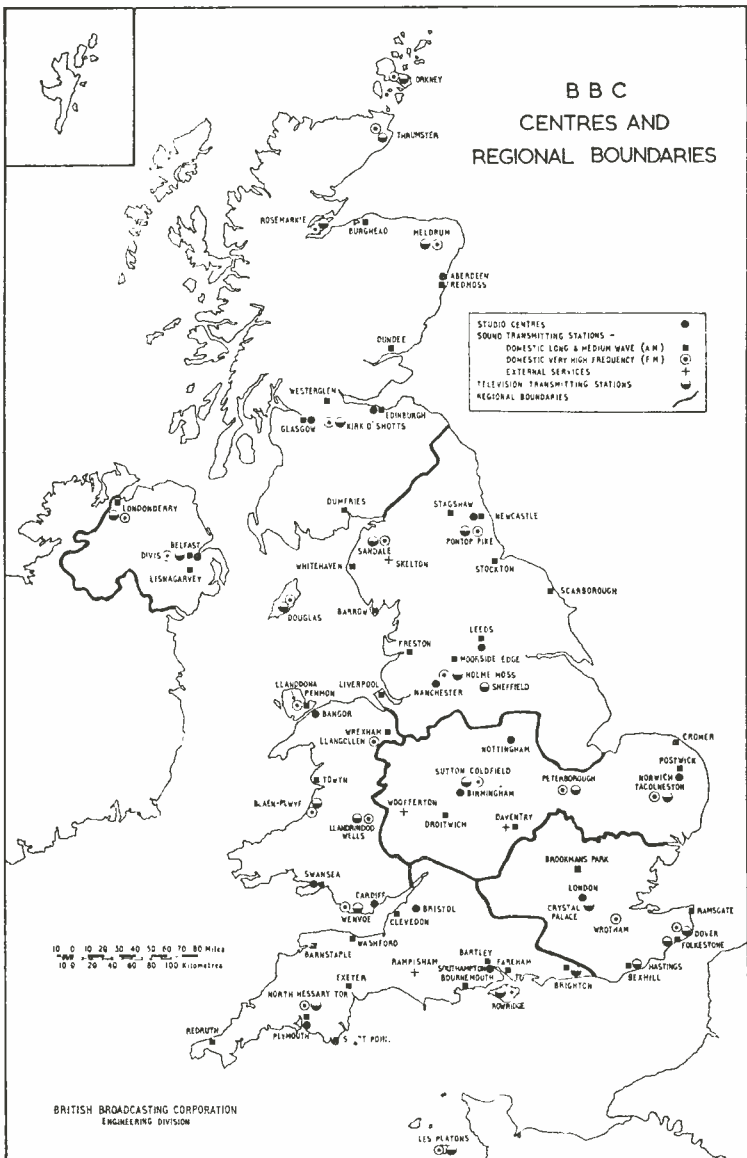
THE RADIO TIMES HULTON PICTURE LIBRARY—probably the largest of its kind in the world—contains more than 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, colour transparencies, and maps, covering a wide range of historical subjects, personalities and peoples, arts, sciences, and life in all its aspects. This collection is available to all who require pictures for reproduction. A scale of fees and any further information may be obtained from: Librarian, Radio Times Hulton Picture Library, 35 Marylebone High Street, W.1. (*Telephone Welbeck 5577, Ext. 4621.*)

A bibliography of publications concerning broadcasting is on pages 244–6.

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

	Radio Times	The Listener		Radio Times	The Listener
1927	851,657	—	1944	3,679,859	119,774
1928	977,589	—	1945	4,058,650	129,368
1929	1,147,571	27,773	1946	5,202,937	137,834
1930	1,334,063	33,803	1947	6,273,926	142,236
1931	1,575,151	37,586	1948	7,092,280	150,730
1932	1,825,951	38,087	1949	7,765,361	151,350
1933	1,962,047	42,627	1950	8,108,431	148,217
1934	2,155,371	50,670	1951	7,880,718	137,910
1935	2,456,764	52,379	1952	7,717,501	130,093
1936	2,628,757	50,626	1953	7,903,969	133,105
1937	2,821,597	48,180	1954	8,223,612	137,826
1938	2,880,747	50,478	1955	8,800,715	133,601
1939	2,588,433	49,692	1956	8,591,378	122,751
1940	2,302,399	58,554	1957	8,259,371	120,928
1941	2,282,422	80,205	1958	7,097,433	103,872
1942	2,718,654	89,583	1959	7,214,725	101,493
1943	3,181,095	102,744	1960	6,780,366	99,232

BBC CENTRES AND REGIONAL BOUNDARIES



BBC ADDRESSES

Telephones :

LONDON

<i>Head Office :</i>	Broadcasting House, London, W.1	Langham 4468
<i>Telegrams :</i>	Broadcasts London Telex	} All London and } Regional premises
<i>Cables :</i>	Broadcasts, London-W1	
<i>Telex :</i>	22182	
<i>Television</i>	Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	Shepherds Bush 8000
<i>External Broad- casting</i>	Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2	Covent Garden 3456
<i>Publications :</i>	35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1	Welbeck 5577

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, Nor. 88B	Norwich 28841

NORTH REGION

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1	Manchester Central 8444
<i>BBC Representative, North East of England:</i> E. Wilkinson, Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle	Newcastle 20961
<i>BBC Representative, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire:</i> W. K. Severs, Broadcasting House, 146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2	Leeds 31516
<i>BBC Representative, North West of England:</i> H. R. V. Jordan, Rylands Buildings, Lime Street, Liverpool, 1	Liverpool Royal 4724

NORTHERN IRELAND

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

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow
Glasgow, W.2 Western 8844
Edinburgh Office: Broadcasting House, 4, 5 and 6 Caledonian
Queen Street, Edinburgh 3131
Aberdeen Representative: H. Hoggan, Broadcasting Aberdeen 25233
House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen

WALES

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

WEST REGION

Broadcasting House, 21/33 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol 33052
Bristol 8
Plymouth: Producer-in-charge: J. H. B. Irving, Plymouth 62283
Broadcasting House, Seymour Road,
Mannamead, Plymouth
Southampton: Producer-in-charge: P. M. Maggs, M.B.E., Southampton
South Western House, Southampton 26201

Publicity Addresses

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

MAIN PRESS OFFICE

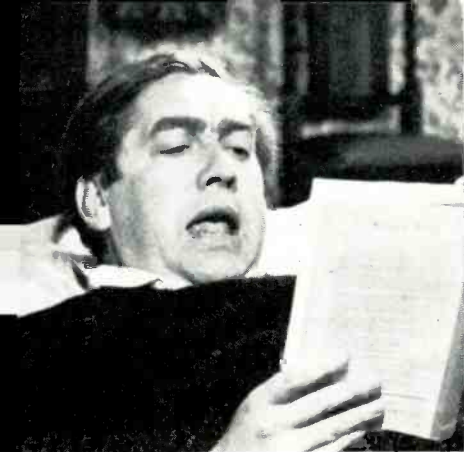
12 Cavendish Place, W.1 Langham 4468
9 a.m.-Midnight

TELEVISION PRESS OFFICES

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

EXTERNAL SERVICES' PRESS OFFICES

Queen's House, 56-7 Kingsway, W.C.2 Chancery 9040
(near Bush House) Covent Garden 3456



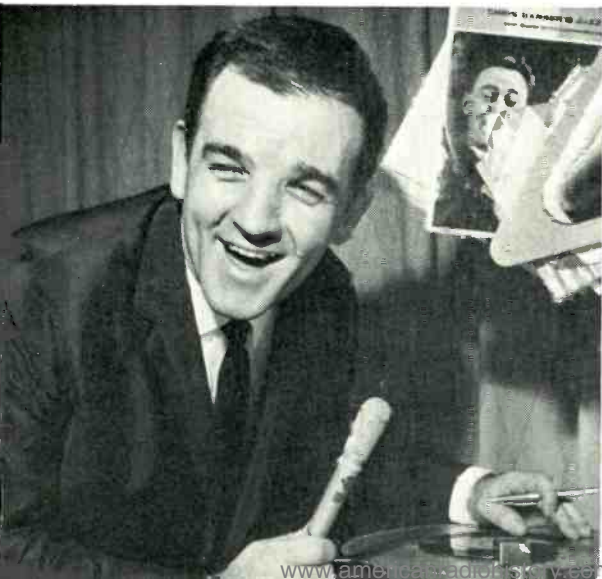
FAMILIAR FACES
some of the laughter makers

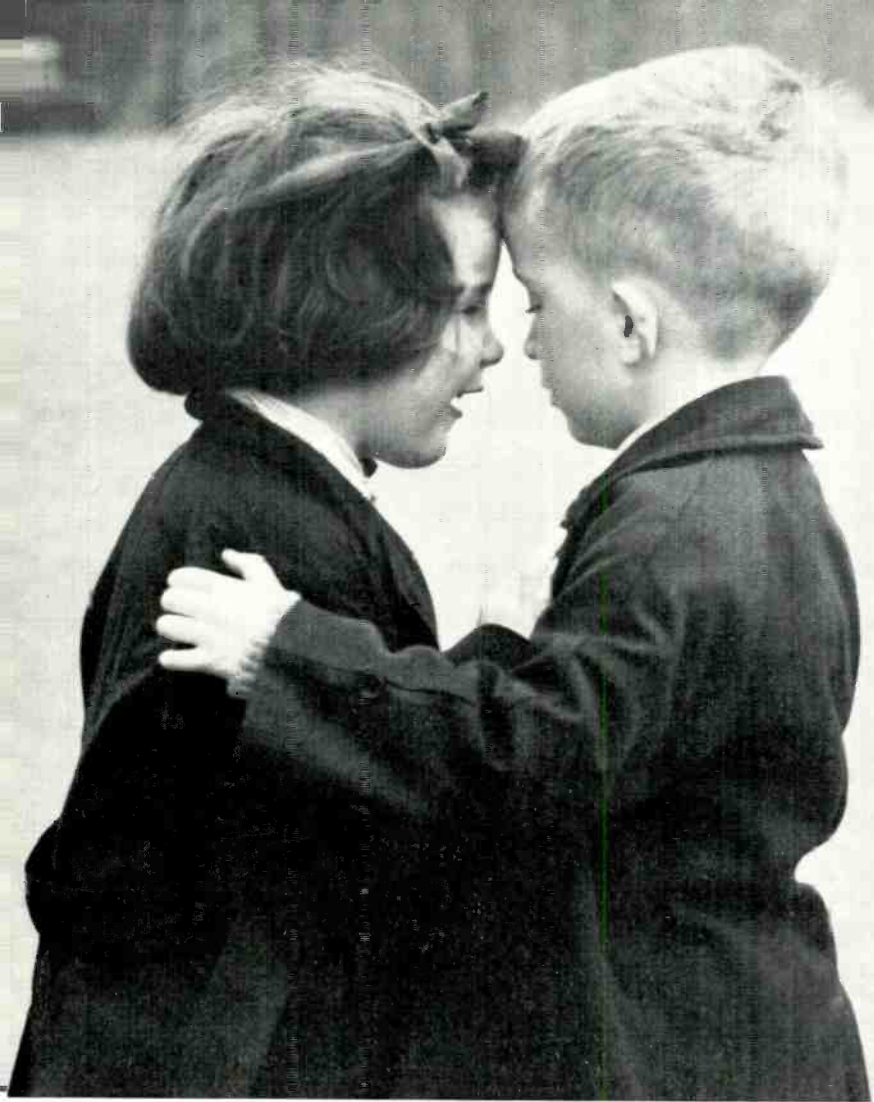




Juliette Greco, the cabaret star from Paris

Trad Tavern—The Pick of the Pops, the latest record releases and the top twenty, in the Light Programme. Alan Freeman presents

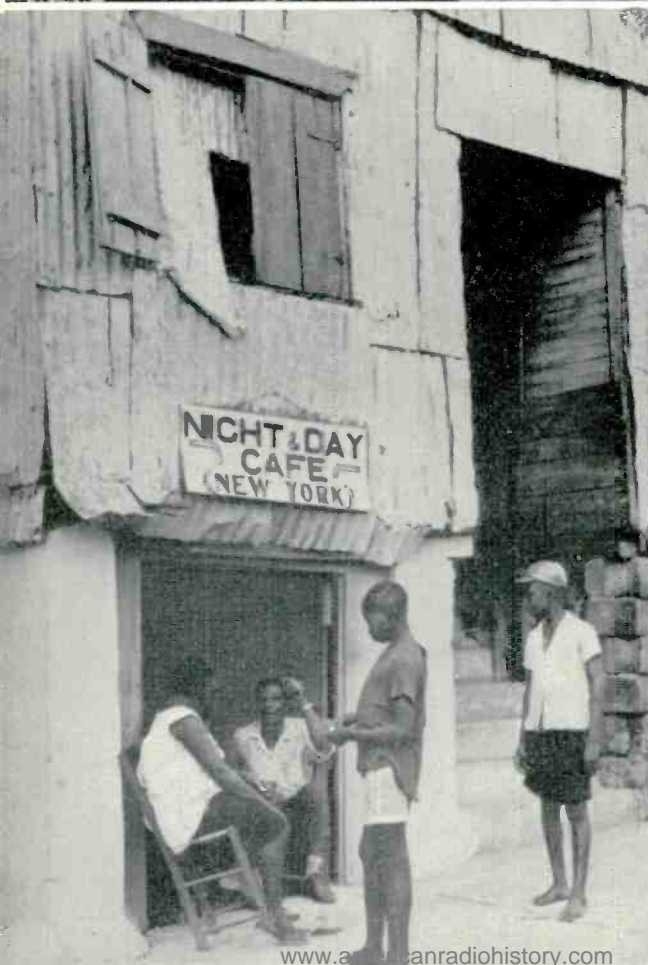




BBC documentaries in sound and television win awards at international festivals all over the world. A television documentary—Eyes of a Child—shows life at a residential school for blind children



AFRICA
President Nkrumah
of Ghana greeting
hereditary chiefs



Scenes from
AFRICA NOW—a
series of six films

A café scene in
Monrovia

BBC Representatives Overseas

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

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

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

U.S.A.

Representative in New York: D. Russell Circle 7-0656
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cables: Broadcasts, New York
Telex: MNY 0093

CANADA

Representative in Ottawa: L. M. Stapley Ottawa Central
Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, 6-7331
Ottawa, 4, Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Ottawa
Toronto Address: 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Walnut 5-3311
Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Representative in Sydney: D. F. C. Fleming
National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney,
Australia

BM 3894
B 0657

Cables: Loncalling, Sydney

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Representative in New Delhi: C. P. Albany
P.O. Box 109, I.E.N.S. Buildings,
Old Mill Road, New Delhi, India

Delhi 34174
35491

Cables: Loncalling, Newdelhi

MIDDLE EAST

Representative in Beirut: J. H. Whitehead
P.O. Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon

Beirut 25658
23102

Cables: Broadcasts, Beirut

SINGAPORE

BBC Far Eastern Station

Head of Service: G. A. Tree, P.O. Box 434,
Thomson Road Studios, Singapore, Malaya

Singapore
86321/2

Cables: Febrocast, Singapore

FRANCE

Representative in Paris: N. M. Wilson
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8, France

McMahon
0830

Cables: Broadbrit, Paris

Telex: 20791

GERMANY

BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:
BBC Buero, Berlin, W.30, Bayerischer Platz 1

Berlin 935277

LATIN AMERICA

Assistant: Mrs. L. Schey, Rio Bamba 429, Buenos
Aires, Argentina

Buenos Aires
45-8126

SOME BBC DATES

1922

- 1 Nov 102. broadcast receiving licence introduced
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)
- 15 Nov Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations opened
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station opened

1923

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

1924

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

1925

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

1926

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

1927

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

1928

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

1929

- 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published
- 21 Oct Brookmans Park transmitting station opened, marking the beginning of the regional scheme

- 1930
21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of the opening by King George V of the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords
- 1932
2 May Broadcasting House, London, opened
22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)
19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934
7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936
2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated
11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.R.H. Prince Edward
- 1937
1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
12 May Coronation of King George VI: first outside broadcast by Television Service
- 1938
3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939
18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
24 May First time Derby televised (scenes from course televised in 1938)
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
Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war
5 Sep Hungarian Service began
7 Sep Polish Service began
8 Sep Czechoslovak Service began
15 Sep Rumanian and Yugoslav Services began
30 Sep Greek Service began
20 Nov Turkish Service began
- 1940
7 Feb Bulgarian Service began
12 Feb Swedish Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
18 Mar Finnish Service began
9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
11 Apr Dutch Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
11 May Hindustani Service began (now Hindi and Urdu Services)
10 Aug Maltese Service began
2 Sep Burmese Service began
28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
13 Nov Albanian Service began
30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
28 Dec Persian Service began

- 1941
- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
 - 27 Apr Thai Service began (discontinued 4 March 1960),
 - 2 May Malay Service began
 - 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyu Service began
 - Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
 - 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
 - 11 Oct Bengali Service began
- 1942
- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English
- 1943
- 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (re-incorporated into German Language Service 14 September 1937)
 - 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 and Regional Home Services restarted
- 1946
- 24 Mar Russian Service began
 - 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)
 - 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for 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

1952 (*continued*)

- 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television transmitting station opened
- 21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
- 5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks experiment)
- 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
- 8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris
- 15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened

1953

- 1 May Pontop Pike and Glencairn temporary television transmitting stations opened
- 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station opened
- 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
- 15 Jun Television relayed from ship at sea for the first time during the Royal Naval Review
- 20 Dec Temporary television transmitting station near Douglas (Isle of Man) opened

1954

- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3
- { 6 Jun First European exchange of television programmes with eight countries taking 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 VHF sound broadcasting transmitting station opened at Wrotham
- 21 Jul Divis television transmitting station opened (replacing Glencairn in Northern Ireland, *see* 1.5.53)
- 15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed
- 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary VHF transmitting station opened
- 3 Oct Les Platons (Channel Islands) television transmitting station opened
- 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace
- 12 Oct Meldrum television transmitting station opened (replacing Redmoss, near Aberdeen, *see* 14.12.54)
- 20 Oct Demonstration of colour television to members of the press
- 15 Nov Pontop Pike television transmitting station completed (*see* 1.5.53)
- 17 Nov First live television programme from Northern Ireland
- 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe VHF transmitting stations opened (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only)

1956

- 18 Mar Divis VHF transmitting station opened
- 28 Mar Crystal Palace television transmitting station opened replacing Alexandra Palace
- 29 Mar Meldrum VHF transmitting station opened
- 3 Apr First public colour television test transmissions from Alexandra Palace (*see* 10.10.55)
- 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
- 22 May North Hessary Tor television transmitting station completed (*see* 17.12.54)
- 11 Jun Rowridge television transmitting station completed (*see* 12.11.54)
- 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea
- 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
- 7 Aug North Hessary Tor VHF transmitting station opened
- 14 Oct Blaen-plwyf temporary VHF transmitting station opened
- 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
- 5 Nov Sandale temporary television transmitting station opened

1956 (continued)

- 10 Dec Holme Moss VHF transmitting station opened
- 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield VHF transmitting station began test transmissions on reduced power
- 22 Dec Wenvoe and Tacolneston (Norwich) VHF transmitting stations began test transmissions on reduced power

1957

- 30 & 31 Jan Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both Houses of Parliament
- 13 Mar Hausa Service began
- 31 Mar Arabic Service doubled to 9½ hours a day and rebroadcast on medium waves from a transmitter in the Middle East
- 29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent VHF transmitting station opened (*see* 14.10.56)
- 30 Apr Sutton Coldfield and Tacolneston (Norwich) VHF transmitting stations came into full service (*see* 20 and 22.12.56)
- 4 Jun Rowridge VHF transmitting station opened
- 27 Jun Swahili Service began
- 18 Jul Somali Service began
- 1 Aug Sound and television combined licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)
- 16 Aug Rosemarkie television transmitting station opened
- 24 Sep BBC Television for schools began
- 30 Sep Re-organization of sound radio programmes. Network Three began
- 28 Oct Bristol temporary VHF transmitting station opened (Third Programme only)
- 29 Oct First BBC unattended television studio brought into use at St. Stephen's House opposite the House of Commons
- 11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace
- 30 Nov Kirk o'Shotts VHF transmitting station opened
- 9 Dec Sandale television transmitting station completed (*see* 5.11.56)
- 12 Dec Douglas (Isle of Man) television transmitting station completed (*see* 20.12.53)
- 18 Dec Londonderry television transmitting station opened.
- Crystal Palace television 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 & 14 Jan Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters 11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF transmitting station opened (temporarily North Home Service only)
- 8 Apr First public demonstration of VERA (Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus) for magnetic recording of television pictures, first programme use 14 April
- 21 Apr Dover temporary television transmitting station opened
- 5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
- 14 Jul Folkestone (experimental) television transmitting station opened (first BBC low-power 'translator' station)
- 30 Jul Southampton television interview studio opened
- 18 Aug Sandale VHF transmitting station opened
- 12 Oct Rosemarkie VHF transmitting station opened
- 18 Oct Regular fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec Thrumster temporary television station opened
- 20 Dec Llanddona VHF station opened (replacing Penmon, *see* 2.10.55)
- 20 Dec Llangollen VHF station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary television station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney VHF station opened (temporarily, Scottish Home Service only)

- 1959
- 1 Mar Third Programme/Network Three VHF transmissions began from Wenvoe
 - 15 Jun Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF station completed (*see* 9.3.58)
 - 17 Jun First public demonstration of transmission of films for television by transatlantic cable; first programme use 18 June 1959
 - 24 Jun BBC relay station plans announced; fourteen television stations and ten VHF
 - 1 Jul New Post Office Eurovision link across English Channel opened. (Replacing temporary BBC/RTF Link)
 - 5 Aug Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station closed; service transferred to Brighton (Whitehawk Hill)
 - 4 Oct Arabic Service increased to 12 hours a day
 - 5 Oct Peterborough television and VHF transmitting station opened
 - 5 Oct Norwich television interview studio opened
 - 17 Dec Orkney television transmitting station completed (*see* 22.12.58)
 - 19 Dec New BBC television standards converter (European to N. American standards) used for first time to produce 525-line video tapes of Western Summit Conference in Paris
- 1960
- 1 Mar Thrumster VHF transmitting station opened and television transmitting station completed (*see* 15.12.58)
 - 26 Mar Grand National televised for first time
 - 27 Mar First transmission of colour television between Paris and London demonstrated at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London
 - 2 May Orkney VHF transmitting station completed (*see* 22.12.58)
 - 6 May Princess Margaret's Wedding on sound and television
 - 20 May Stage 2 of BBC relay stations plans announced; 10 television stations and 11 VHF
 - 24 May Sheffield low-power television relay station brought into service
 - 1 June Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
 - 20 June French for West and Equatorial Africa began
 - 29 June First programmes transmitted from Studio 3, Television Centre
 - 8 Sep Pilkington Committee on the future of British Broadcasting: membership announced by the Postmaster General
 - 19 Sep 'Ten o'Clock' programme of sound news and comment replaced 'Nine o'Clock News'
 - 19 Sep Television for schools; morning transmissions began
 - 14 Dec Hastings low-power television relay station brought into use
- 1961
- 8 Jan Studio 4 at Television Centre brought into service
 - 1 Feb Dover permanent low-power television station replaced temporary installation (*see* 21.4.58)
 - 12 Feb French Services for Europe and Africa amalgamated and extended
 - 15 Feb Eclipse of the sun televised for BBC viewers from France, Italy, and Yugoslavia through Eurovision
 - 14 Apr First television broadcast from Russia seen by BBC viewers of welcome in Moscow of first 'space man', Major Gagarin
 - 1 May Moscow May Day Parades seen by BBC viewers
 - 10 May Studio 2 at Television Centre brought into service
 - 27 May Saturday morning television (further education programmes) began
 - 8 Jun Duke of Kent's Wedding, York Minster, on sound and television
 - 10 Jun The first live television broadcast from London to U.S.S.R.—Trooping the Colour
 - 8 Jul First television broadcast from London to Hungary—Wimbledon tennis
 - 22 Aug–2 Sept First BBC demonstration of 'live' colour television to public at National Radio Show
 - 29 Aug Studio 5 at Television Centre brought into service
 - 16 Oct Les Platons VHF sound relay station brought into service
 - 23 Oct Londonderry VHF sound relay station brought into service
 - 4 Dec Llandrindod Wells television and VHF stations opened

THE CHARTERS OF THE BBC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARTER

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCORPORATION

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

TERMS OF CHARTER

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

OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

3. THE objects of the Corporation are as follows:—

(a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel

Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places oversea (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').

(b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and instal additional wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work and use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid and for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes, and for the reception (as opposed to the emission) of message and other communications conveyed by other methods of wireless telegraphy.

(c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work or use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid.

(d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General a non-exclusive Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe, and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.

(e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.

(f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, to equip and work or use such properties for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General, and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, install, equip and work or use wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder broadcasting services by such method or methods of wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated; and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.

(h) To do all or any of the following things in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, that is to say, to provide, erect, equip and instal, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of, such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.

(i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.

(j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute, with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.

(k) To organize, provide or subsidize concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or 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, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness 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 Supplementa 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 authorized broadcasting stations for general reception in sound or for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter so sent for general reception in visual images with sound or for both of those purposes

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Atlantic City on the second day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven and the Service Regulations made thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'messages' includes other communications;

'Naval signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more ships of Her Majesty's Navy, between ships of Her Majesty's Navy and Naval Stations, or between a ship of Her Majesty's Navy or a British Naval Station and any other wireless telegraph station whether on shore or on board any ship or aircraft;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General;

'Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more Government aircraft, between any Government aircraft and any wireless telegraph station or between any Government aerodrome or Air Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means wireless telegraph station;

'telegraph' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Acts 1869;

'wireless telegraph station' means station for wireless telegraphy, which expression shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'wireless telegraphy' has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 to 1926, but shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act.

(b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term of ten years from and including the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, licence—

(a) to maintain and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands established and installed by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General;

(b) to establish from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional wireless telegraph stations at such places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing and to instal at such stations and work or use for the said purposes apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

(c) to instal from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the existing and the additional stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy at such other places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing in that behalf;

(d) to work or use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting, or receiving—

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in—

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy by the methods aforesaid for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid;

(e) to maintain and work or use existing apparatus for the purpose of receiving messages sent or emitted by any method of telegraphy other than telephony or television, being apparatus installed at existing stations by virtue of licences granted to the Corporation by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and, subject to the prior approval in writing of the Postmaster General in relation to each station, to instal additional apparatus at existing stations and apparatus at additional stations and to work or use such apparatus for the said purpose; and

(f) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the Corporation with wireless telegraph stations licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office as broadcast relay exchange stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay exchange stations programmes broadcast in the Home Services.

3. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation on the financial and all other considerations involved, the Corporation shall establish and work or use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice; and every such station shall be so designed and constructed as to emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second.

4.—(1) At every station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, and the aerial power and directivity, the frequencies and the methods of modulation used for each station shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

5.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be subject to inspection and supervision by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and supervision shall be so made and exercised as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and supervision and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

6. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of all relevant regulations from time to time made, under the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1951 or under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 or the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or under any future Act, in relation to wireless telegraph stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy or otherwise in relation to wireless telegraphy.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. For the purpose of avoiding interference with Naval signalling, Army signalling, and Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling, the Corporation shall act in agreement with the Postmaster General as to conditions of working or using the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any wireless telegraph station established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Postmaster General or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect—

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one wireless telegraph station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so work or use the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be so worked or used by the Corporation as not either directly or indirectly to interfere with the efficient or convenient maintenance, working or use of any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General, whether or not such telegraphic line already existed at the time when the stations or station or apparatus concerned commenced to be worked or used, and so as not to expose any such line to risk of damage or risk of interference with the efficient or convenient working or use thereof.

(2) In case any such telegraphic line of the Postmaster General shall be damaged or the efficient or convenient working or use thereof shall be wholly or partially interrupted or otherwise interfered with, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office shall certify in writing under his hand that such damage, interruption or interference has in his opinion been caused directly or indirectly by the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus or by anything done by or on behalf of the Corporation in relation thereto, the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General all costs which shall be reasonably incurred by him in repairing such damage or obviating such interruption or interference or in removing or altering such telegraphic line so as to restore the same to efficient working order and in adding thereto or substituting therefor either temporarily or permanently any other telegraphic line if the said Engineer-in-Chief shall certify in writing under his hand that in his opinion such addition or substitution is reasonably required in consequence of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use present or future of any of the stations, or any apparatus.

(3) If and whenever the said Engineer-in-Chief shall by writing under his hand certify that by reason of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus it has been necessary for the Postmaster General to place any telegraphic line in a position other than that in which he would otherwise have placed it or to insulate or otherwise protect any telegraphic line, then the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General any additional cost incurred by him on account thereof.

(4) For the purposes of this clause the expression 'telegraphic line' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1878 and the expression 'telegraphic line of the Postmaster General' includes a telegraphic line belonging to or worked or used by the Postmaster General or constructed or maintained by him for any Department of Government or other body or person.

11. Persons employed by the Corporation in the conduct of the services who are not, or are not deemed to be, British subjects, shall be so employed on and subject to such

conditions as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General. Any person who is so employed and is not subject to any restriction under the Aliens Order 1920 as to the period of his stay or the employment in which he may engage in the United Kingdom may, if the Corporation think fit, be employed by the Corporation in an established capacity.

12. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorized official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

13. The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorized by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

14. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any commercial advertisement or sponsored programme: Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as precluding the Corporation (so far only as the licence of the Postmaster General is required) from using for broadcasting purposes without payment or for a reduced payment any concert or theatrical entertainment or any other performance of whatsoever kind given in public, or as precluding the Corporation from announcing the place of performance thereof or the name and description of the performers, or from announcing the number and description of any record broadcast, or from acknowledging any permission granted for so using any such matter.

15.—(1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently on every day (including Sundays) programmes in the Home Sound Services and programmes in the Television Services from such stations and during such hours as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Service respectively in writing prescribe; and programmes in the External Services from such stations as after such consultation the Postmaster General may from time to time so prescribe. The Corporation shall not send programmes in the Home Sound Services or the Television Services except during the hours prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Department in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Department.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (hereinafter called 'the Treasury'), by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services and do such acts and things by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General a royalty or charge of £500 per annum in respect of the wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy from time to time established, installed, worked and used by virtue of the licence hereby granted. The said royalty or charge shall be paid in advance on the first day of July in every year, the first payment to be made on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner herein-after provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as from time to time may be appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the period ending on the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to 85 per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of these presents the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) a sum equal to such additional percentage of the net licence revenue as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such period as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of, or under, broadcast receiving licences, less during the period ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, seven and one-half per centum thereof, and thereafter during each successive period of two years or any residual part thereof such percentage thereof as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consider adequate to cover any expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable for or under broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electromagnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) which will be incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to the broadcasting system.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

18.—(1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done pursuant to clause 15 (5) hereof and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (other than services performed under clause 15 (3) hereof), the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorize.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in subclause (1) of this clause covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

19. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 of these presents shall be applied and administered by the Corporation

in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

20.—(1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient to the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorized by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by subclause (1) of this clause he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 hereof such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General—

(a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

(b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers and otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the royalty or charge payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 hereof as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. The Corporation shall in the execution of these presents observe and fulfil the obligations upon contractors specified in the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the fourteenth day of October nineteen hundred and forty-six, namely:—

1. (a) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for the trade or industry in the district where the work is carried out by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organizations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the trade or industry in the district.

(b) In the absence of any rates of wages, hours or conditions of labour so established the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour which are not less favourable than the general level of wages, hours and conditions observed by other employers whose general circumstances in the trade or industry in which the contractor is engaged are similar.

2. The contractor shall in respect of all persons employed by him (whether in execution of the contract or otherwise) in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract comply with the general conditions required by this Resolution. Before a contractor is placed upon a Department's list of firms to be invited to tender, the Department shall obtain from him an assurance that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has complied with the general conditions required by this Resolution for at least the previous three months.

3. In the event of any question arising as to whether the requirements of this Resolution are being observed, the question shall, if not otherwise disposed of, be referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision.

4. The contractor shall recognize the freedom of his workpeople to be members of trade unions.

5. The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of a contract display, for the information of his workpeople, in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract, a copy of this Resolution.

6. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Resolution by sub-contractors employed in the execution of the contract, and shall if required notify the Department of the names and addresses of all such sub-contractors.

22.—(1) The Corporation shall not:—

(a) offer to give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

(b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorized officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) hereof in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of the contract) the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

23. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the Licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

24.—(1) In any of the following cases (that is to say):—

(a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently on every day programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or

(b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder, or of any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

(c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and

every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

25. The Corporation shall at all times indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made against the Crown or any servant or agent of the Crown by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act of the Corporation or its servants or agents licensed or permitted by these presents.

26.—(1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General or any other duly authorized officer of the Post Office and may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being, and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

27. No member of the United Kingdom House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom (see House of Commons (Disqualification) Acts, 1782 and 1801, Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and House of Commons Disqualification (Declaration of Law) Act, 1931).

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by Sir George Ismay, K.B.E., C.B. (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 12 of the Post Office (Amendment) Act 1935) in the presence of

F. E. HICKS,
General Post Office,
London E.C.1,
Civil Servant.

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

J. M. HARPER,
Private Secretary to the
Director-General.

W. G. RADLEY,
On behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

(L.S.)

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

ALEXANDER CADOGAN, }
H. G. H. MULHOLLAND, } Governors.
IAN JACOB,
Director-General

(L.S.)

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AGREEMENT

Supplemental to a Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated 2 June 1960

My Lords have had before them an Agreement dated 2 June 1960, between the Postmaster General on behalf of H.M. Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Agreement is supplemental to a Licence and Agreement made the 12 June 1952, between the parties (Cmd. 8579) and to three Supplemental Agreements between the same parties dated respectively 19 February 1954 (Cmd. 9089), 28 June 1954 (Cmd. 9196) and 1 February 1957 (Cmd. 80). The term of the Agreement is from 1 April 1960, until the termination of the Licence.

The new Agreement amends the provisions made in Clause 17 (1) and (2) of the Licence and Agreement, as substituted by the Supplemental Agreement of 1 February 1957 for the finance of the Home Services (Sound and Television). Under that Supplemental Agreement (Cmd. 80) the Postmaster General was to pay the Corporation in respect of the period commencing 1 April 1957, and ending 31 March 1960, a sum equal to 87½ per cent of the net licence revenue, and in respect of the remainder of the term of the Licence and Agreement such sum as My Lords might authorize. Provision was also made for additional sums to be paid to the Corporation if, on representations by the Corporation to the Postmaster General, My Lords were satisfied that the income of the Corporation was insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services (Sound and Television) during any portion of the term of the Licence and Agreement. Under this provision the percentage of the net licence revenue payable to the Corporation was increased to 92½ per cent for the period 1 April 1959 to 31 March 1960.

The new Agreement provides that for the purposes of the Home Services (Sound and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in respect of the year ending 31 March 1961, a sum equal to 95 per cent of the net licence revenue; in respect of the year ending 31 March 1962, a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue; and in respect of the remainder of the term of the Licence and Agreement such sum as My Lords may authorize. The net licence revenue is defined as the gross revenue from broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

In all other respects the Licence and Agreement dated 12 June 1952, as amended by the Supplemental Agreements dated 19 February 1954, 28 June 1954 and 1 February 1957, will continue in full force and effect.

My Lords consider the terms of the Supplemental Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorized the Postmaster General to conclude it.

DEED

THIS DEED made the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixty BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN REGINALD BEVINS, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose chief office is situate at Broadcasting House, Portland Place, in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

SUPPLEMENTAL to (1) A Deed (hereinafter called 'the Licence') made on the twelfth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General of the one part and the Corporation of the other part being a Licence for the establishment and working of wireless telegraph stations in the British Islands and an agreement in relation to the conduct of broadcasting services by means thereof (2) An Agreement made on the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, between the same parties and supplemental to the Licence (3) An Agreement dated the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, between the same parties and supplemental to the Licence and to the said Agreement dated the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four and (4) An Agreement dated the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General of the one part and the

Corporation of the other part and supplemental to the Licence, to the said Agreement dated the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four and to the said Agreement dated the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN respect of the period after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty, the following clause shall be substituted for Clause 17 of the Licence:—

'17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor):

- (a) during the period commencing on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixty, and ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, a sum equal to ninety-five per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (3) hereof);
- (b) during the period commencing on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, and ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (3) hereof);
- (c) thereafter during the continuance of these presents such sum as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(3) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses (include the cost of collection of sums payable in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electromagnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(4) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office, the Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office or a Deputy Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office, of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.'

2. IN all other respects the Licence, the said Agreement dated the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, the said Agreement dated the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and the said Agreement dated the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, shall remain and continue in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and Seal and the Corporation has caused its Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by William Alfred Wolverson (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 83 of the Post Office Act, 1953) in the presence of
M. D. COLTMAN,
Civil Servant.

(L.S.)

W. A. WOLVERSON,
On behalf of Her Majesty's
Postmaster General.

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(L.S.)

ARTHUR FFORDE }
BALFOUR } GOVERNORS.
H. CARLETON-GREENE,
Director-General

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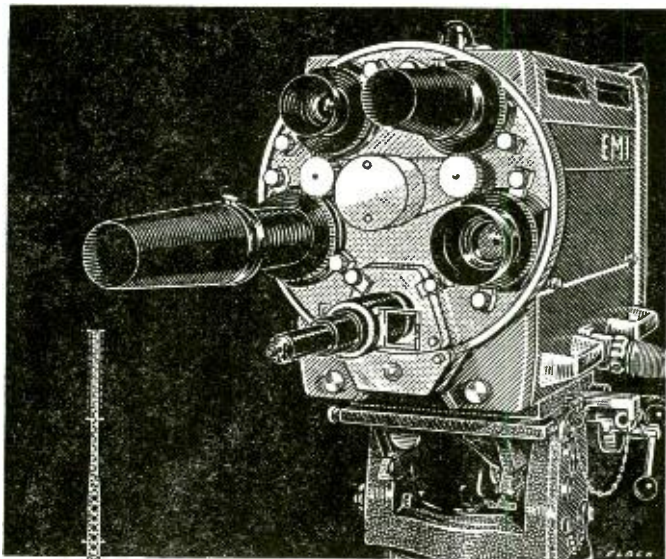
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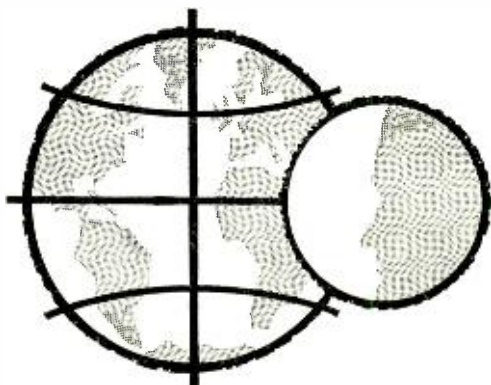
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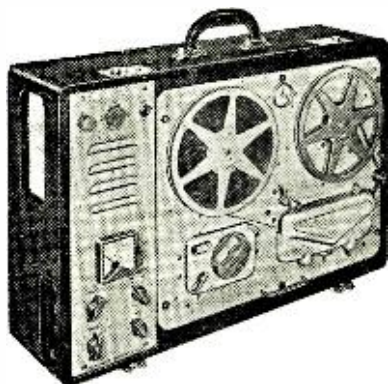
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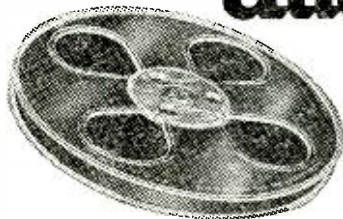
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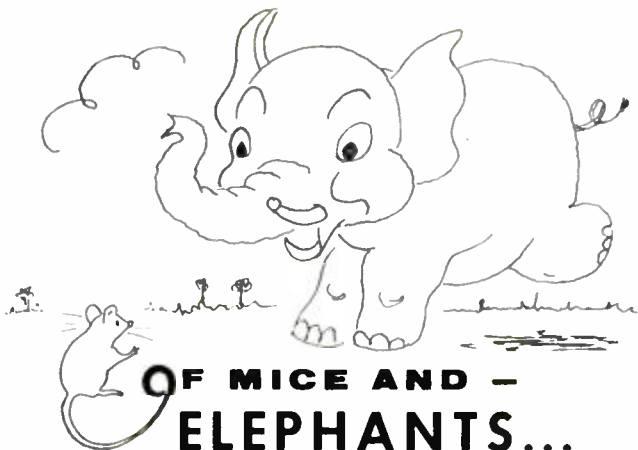
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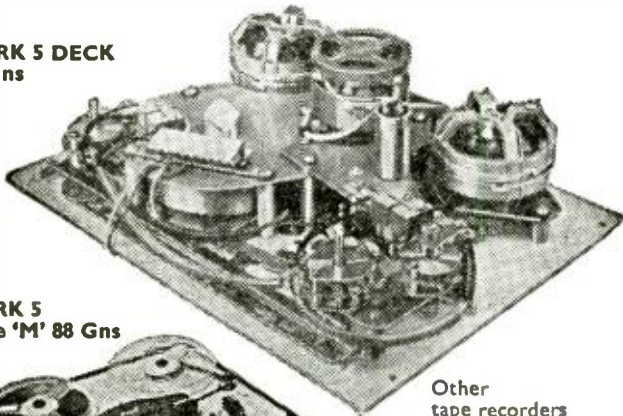
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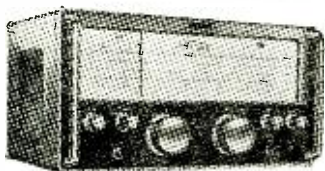
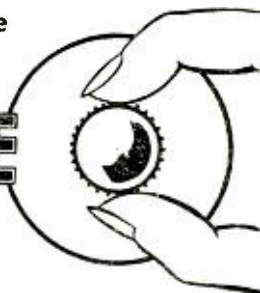
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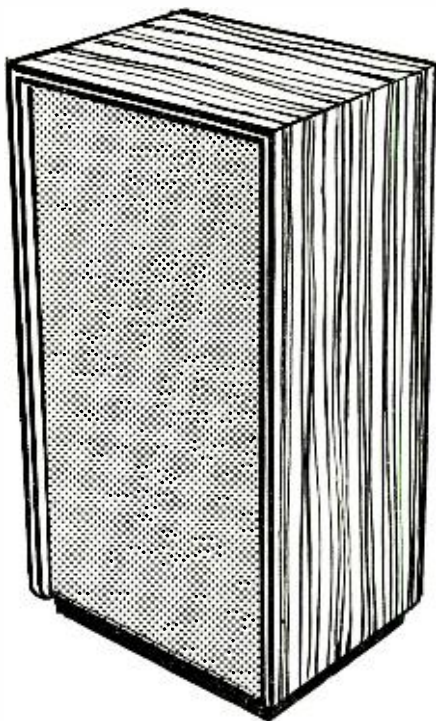
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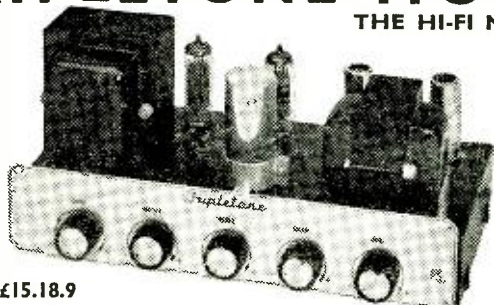
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TRIPLETONE MONO

THE HI-FI MAJOR



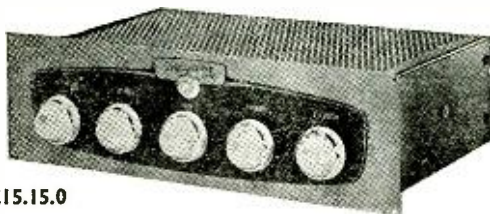
PRICE £15.18.9

Whatever your Hi-Fi requirements may be the New Tripletone Hi-Fi Major will give you the best results. It has ample power for all domestic requirements and it will even fill a small hall. At the low volume levels required in the home Tripletone's unique system of Treble, Bass, and Middle tone controls enables you to obtain the correct response from your records, so that the extreme upper and lower registers are not lost. This is achieved by the judicious use of the Middle tone control instead of the volume control; the technically minded should consult Fletcher-Munson's loudness curves.

The two inputs can be mixed, each having its own volume control, so that either one can be faded in or out without affecting the other. The second input can be used with a microphone at Socials, Dances, etc., or with a Radio Feeder unit in the Home. It will be seen that either Radio or Gram can be had at the turn of a knob without additional switching.

OR STEREO

THE GEMINI



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This Integrated amplifier is intended for both the monaural user and the stereo enthusiast. A total of 8 watts is available, this being split into two identical channels of 4 watts each. The front panel selector switch enables the user to select Stereo, Monaural, Radio or an auxiliary which could come from a tape recorder, and Tripletone's unique tone system enables Boost as well as cut to be obtained on Treble, Middle, and Bass. These independent tone controls give the Monaural user his own built-in electronic crossover network, so that Bass and Treble speakers can be fed independently, and the Stereo user will find them ideal for obtaining an excellent simulation of stereo from monaural records or ordinary programme material. The use of dual concentric controls allows a very accurate balance to be obtained between channels, for not only can the volume be balanced, but also the tone controls. The case is finished in an attractive black hammer, and the fascia plate is a 'coffee and cream' colour combination with cream and gold continental-type knobs and a neon indicator. Rubber feet are supplied for shelf mounting, so that the amplifier can be used as a free standing unit or mounted in a cabinet.

For full technical details of this and other Amplifiers from £6.19.6 write to

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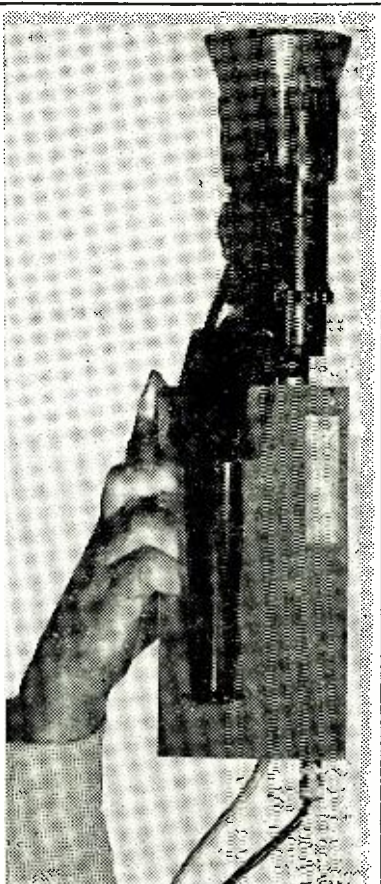
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21-

The Short History of Tape Recorders (see this page, previous years) is one of fascinating variety. Time was—not all that long ago—when domestic and semi-professional tape recorders were strictly for hobby-enthusiasts and amateur boffins. From these pieces of equipment, made up with no concessions to appearance, the latest models are now simplified and styled to be attractive instruments in the hands of anyone and everyone.

Nowadays music lovers in all categories make tape recordings of their favourites without any technical knowhow. A modern tape recorder like the WyndSOR “International”, for example, is a complete unit. Remarkable recordings may be made without the purchase of any extraneous equipment. No technical know-how is demanded of the operator; the world of sound is his oyster. Its playback is easy on the most hypercritical ear.

Its amplifier is designed to give a wide frequency response corrected to CCIR standards, and incorporates a very fine 8-in. speaker. So the electronic bumpkins amongst us make recording to professional standards simply by flicking a switch.

After twelve years exploration and development exclusively in this fascinating field the name of WyndSOR has become world-renowned. The standard version of the “International” has been designed to operate on voltages in all countries of the world. Here at home it is in that select group of tape recorders that are fast becoming standard equipment in the well-furnished homes of discerning people.

WyndSOR Recording Company flourishes on the anachronism of applying old-world craftsmanship to audio-electronics and welcomes the most searching questions or a simple request for literature.

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