

BBC HANDBOOK 1971



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Mr. Charles Curran, Director-General of the BBC, visiting a studio at BBC Radio London, the eleventh of the BBC's local radio stations, shortly after the station opened on October 6, 1970

BBC Handbook 1971

British Broadcasting Corporation

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British Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors

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*Lady Baird, C.B.E., ceased to be National Governor for Scotland on 29 November, 1970. The name of her successor had not been announced at the time of going to press.

Foreword

The Rt Hon. Lord Hill of Luton
Chairman of the BBC

The BBC is in the business of being creative. That sentence might strike many people as being something of a contradiction. How can business, as we know it, be combined with creativity in an organisation dedicated to public service? The answer is simple: without business – without money – there is no creativity. In this Handbook, some of the people responsible for programmes in radio and television write about the complex of BBC broadcasting. They write as creative people. They say little about business. I will. The *Guardian* said of the BBC in a leading article on 3 September 1970:

‘... obviously financial pressure can be inhibiting. Public service broadcasting in Britain has been most praised for its independence. But can we be sure it is still as independent as it ought to be? That is the question to be asked when judging what is the proper sum for the licence fee.’

The economics behind this view, and behind the management of the BBC, are worth setting out clearly and in some detail.

The BBC's expenditure for the year 1969–70 was £2½ million less than its income. When this surplus is set against the deficit of £3¼ million for the previous year the BBC is left, though not seriously, in debt. So the BBC, it may be thought, is on the way out of the red into the black. Far from it. And for the following reasons:

In 1969–70 the Post Office collected nearly £100 million in the form of licence fees. It charged the BBC nearly £6 million for its services, transferring some £94 million to the BBC. Add to this the BBC's income from publications and programme sales and we reach a total of (to the nearest million) some £95 million.

Of the £6 million charged for Post Office services, some £5 million represents the charge for the cost of collection.

Licence evasion costs the BBC something like £6 million per annum, the equivalent of one million unpaid licence fees.

From April 1971 the sound licence fee will be abolished and the combined licence fee will rise from £6 to £6 10s.

This increase of 10s. was announced over a year ago. It will effectively mean only 6s. 6d. after the loss of the radio licence income and, in any case, what will a 1969 10s. be worth in 1971? The increase was intended to cover the cost of local radio and to enable the BBC to maintain its level of employment of live musicians. The increased income from this larger licence fee will begin more than a year after the expenditure on local radio began. This delayed increase was accepted in the knowledge that it would contribute to the BBC having by April 1971 a deficit for radio estimated to be over £7 million. In short there will inevitably be a deficit of some £7 million in April 1971 by virtue of the interval between the beginning of expenditure on local radio and the increased income to meet it. It is of course possible that the Government may not authorise more than the twenty local radio stations they have already agreed, so saving some anticipated spending money in the future.

But in the meantime a new and nowadays a not unusual factor has emerged. Last year a Committee of Inquiry was set up by the Government into an industrial dispute between the BBC and the Association of Broadcasting Staffs. Amongst this Committee's recommendations which the BBC accepted was the assertion of the principle that financial stringency should not prevent the payment of salaries and wages regarded as right and reasonable. In other words we should pay the going rate at the time of negotiation whether our current resources permit it or not. This has meant an increase in the BBC's salaries and wages bill, under settlements negotiated with the Unions, of some £3½ million a year more than we had previously forecast.

The BBC has power to borrow up to £10 million for current purposes and a further £20 million for capital purposes, subject to the approval of the Minister. The permitted maximum for current purposes will, because of the time-lag over the 10s. increase and the pay settlements, be reached next year.

Remedies for rising costs

So much for the main elements of our financial problem – additional costs for additional services and the effect of inflation.

What are the remedies? Can these increased costs be offset by savings? They cannot. The recent scrutineers of the BBC's finances have included the McKinsey Organisation and the Select Committee on Estimates. Both were satisfied that the BBC was not wasting its resources. Indeed they gave us high marks for good management. The BBC continues to be vigilant about economies where they can be achieved. But the problem is one that can only be resolved if the country is prepared to pay for the valuable services the BBC provides

on a scale that recognises that, as with our personal housekeeping, so the costs of broadcasting rise.

While inflation continues we are bound to keep running in order to stand still. In real terms the money we have to spend falls steadily unless periodic and frequent adjustments are made to our income.

This has led some people to suggest that, like a nationalised industry, the BBC should be free to determine its own licence fee, subject to the scrutiny and approval of the Government of the day, or some body it uses for the purpose.

Unless there are periodic increases to meet inflationary costs the size of the licence fee has to be considered in relation not only to the current position but to the position likely to arise a few years ahead. On this basis it can be said that if on 1 April 1971 the licence fee were to have been set at £7 10s. rather than £6 10s., we should have been able to meet our financial commitments for some years, provided inflation were kept under reasonable control. The next review of the figure could then have been in the mid-seventies, instead of the immediate review which is the inevitable effect of the pay settlement of last July.

Are there, however, alternative ways? Well, if by a stroke of the pen the loss to the Corporation by licence evasion of some £6 million a year could be ended, our position would be greatly improved. This, no doubt, is too much to expect. But a substantial reduction could, I believe, be secured in the loss from evasion.

Seeking new formulas

The simplest way of ensuring the BBC the income that is due to it is a Government guarantee: the BBC could receive the total licence fee and the Government itself would bear the cost of collecting and the loss by defaulting. If the BBC received the sum total of this advertised licence fee its needs would be met – without any licence increase – for some years ahead.

But another suggestion that has been made is that in some way the BBC should be empowered to collect its own licence fees. This is not impossible: broadcasting organisations in other countries do it.

Such a system might involve an arrangement with other public services with whom citizens have regular accounts. In other words, the viewer and listener would add another item to a bill he has in any case to pay. This is not a revolutionary thought, but it may be a practical one as a means of reducing the costs of collection.

No, these are not proposals. But are they not ideas worth discussing at a time when society is looking for new formulas to meet its technological and social advances? If none of the alternatives is acceptable – and there may be others – the choice is a straightforward one between an increase in the licence fee and a drastic curtailment of our services.

An increase to £7 10s. for black and white television may sound a lot; but is it in relation to what the viewer and listener gets in value? Combined television and radio licence fees in most European countries are considerably higher than this, as can be seen in the table on page 204. A £7 10s. licence works out at less than 2s. 11d. a week. This is 10d. less than a daily newspaper over a week. It might buy four cups of tea in a café and, in some parts of the country, will buy a pint of bitter. It doesn't even add up to half a gallon of petrol a week.

The licence fee system enables the BBC to provide a fully comprehensive service for listeners and viewers within four radio networks and two television channels. The radio arrangements were recently re-styled to meet the changing habits of people and at the same time to give *all* listeners the widest possible choice. BBC-1 and BBC-2 are planned in concert so that the viewer has a choice from which to satisfy his mood, his interest, his desire for information and facts, his wish for entertainment.

Many people, of course, say that they do not want certain aspects of the BBC. They do not want the pop of Radio 1. So drop it and cut down the licence fee. Or they do not want some of the more serious-minded programmes on BBC-2. So drop them and cut down the licence fee. Or they do not want documentaries, or plays or even sport. If this kind of philosophy prevailed, the programme services of the BBC would be so eroded that the BBC would cease to exist.

Then again, some people ask why the BBC cannot stick to doing worthy programmes and leave entertainment to others? We have heard that argument before: but nobody would deny that the BBC is today in the top flight in the light entertainment field. Take 'Steptoe' or 'Till Death Us Do Part'. They were the products of public service television. Without the BBC there would not have been either because nobody would have taken the risk or have given the time to ideas which were, in their sphere, revolutionary. The BBC was able to back Steptoe and Alf Garnett, just as it did 'Civilisation', because it is financed by the licence fee system, which gives it a unique and responsible freedom, and because the people who made these programmes believed that they would be liked by the public. The BBC is conducted, and has earned its reputation in this country and throughout the world, on the basis of being comprehensive enough not to exclude any taste from its programme considerations. If the BBC is to continue with its public service it must think in terms of serving the *whole* public, and if that is the true objective, as we believe it to be, it must be financed by the public at the rate required to maintain its standards and its output.

November 1970

Value for Money

Huw Wheldon

Managing Director, Television

On the face of it, of course, we have a great deal of money: some £74 million this year. With this, we have to maintain or develop or provide all the studios and all the gear, all the outside broadcast equipment, all the regional developments, all the film units, all the enormous installations required to run two full networks in colour. We transmit more than 6,000 hours of television every year.

£74 million is big money. In comparative terms (compared with other television operations, that is) it is by no means excessive. The actual fact is that we have a very good record indeed from outside investigators for the efficient use of our resources. It is always difficult for people to believe this. How can so portentous a body as the BBC Television Service possibly *not* be administratively top-heavy, or financially smug, or bureaucratic, or wasteful or something-or-other? The fact remains that, on all the evidence, it is none of these things. The most recent outside investigation was conducted by McKinsey & Co. After their first look around, and before making recommendations as to how things might be improved, they reported straightforwardly as follows:

'BBC Management has done a good job of planning and controlling the use of the resources available, particularly studios and artists' fees, which account for a significant proportion of total programme costs. As a result, the BBC television programmes are produced more economically, considering both cost and quality, than anywhere else in the world.'

All the same, there are problems. With us as with everybody else, money steadily loses its purchasing power every year through inflation. You need more to do the same. Secondly, we are perhaps peculiarly open to the problems of an inherently developing operation. The money, that is, has to meet a steady demand for improved standards every year. The techniques of production which satisfied yesterday do not do so today, still less tomorrow and the day after. Again, it is difficult for people to accept this, but fact it is, and fact it is likely to remain for a long time. Given that satellites are now available, we are not satisfied with a film record shown a few days later of important international events. Given that the technical basis now exists for very complex productions like 'Civilisation' or a new opera by Benjamin Britten we

are not, as viewers, or as practitioners, satisfied with less. Today's breakthrough becomes tomorrow's routine achievement. It all costs money. So there are problems.

This last year has been largely taken up inside the Television Service with a massive reorganisation expressly to meet these problems. We started a very serious examination of the way in which we use our resources and conduct our financial affairs about five years ago. We set up a Computer Project Team which went through the Service from top to bottom. This detailed study, supplemented by the findings of McKinsey & Co., provided the foundations for this year's reorganisation, all of which is concerned exclusively with the business of spending the money available to us as effectively as possible. We have brought in computers to help us, and this on a massive scale. We have brought in new methods of work to help the computers. It has been an extensive operation, and it is working. It affects the disposition of film units and the ways in which studios are used. It involves a new concept of long-term planning. It means knowing months in advance that the carpenters and the scene dock men and painters and the papier-mâché workers and the graphic artists could in fact handle such and such a production or series of productions given that work was started on this date rather than that. It involves having price tags on all activity, all labour, all time.

The dangers in such a system, and especially in one newly set up, are that the various financial controls can stifle the energy and the imagination on which everything depends. The place could actually become as bureaucratic as it has often been thought to be. The plain fact is that no amount of efficiency will compensate for the absence of the producer and the writer and the designer and the director. It is crucial that these new systems should never lose sight, in a word, of the artists, the makers who are our life blood. If this danger is not avoided, the results will immediately be apparent on the screen. The machine-made programme becomes the manufactured article.

When I look at the range of programmes transmitted on BBC-1 and BBC-2 in the past year, I believe that for the most part these dangers have been avoided. When I think of 'Panorama' or of 'The Money Programme', of 'Omnibus' or of 'Grandstand'; when I recollect single programmes like 'Gale is Dead' (a really remarkable documentary) or new programme series like 'Yesterday's Witness', I feel reassured that these new systems have certainly not hindered, and have possibly helped, the production of memorable programmes. A minor personal regret of my own, often expressed, is that the standard achieved by the writers in a series like 'Softly, Softly' or 'The Expert' receives nothing like the critical recognition it would if it were manifested in single plays. In this general connection it is worth noting that in 'The Six Wives of

Henry VIII' and in the six 'Take Three Girls' programmes, we have seen a new and brilliant programme innovation which emerged at a time when preoccupation with possible new methods of logistics was at its height.

The classic serials on both BBC-1 and BBC-2 provide examples week by week of both old and new craftsmanship, as do, in their separate ways, the variety shows. Is 'The Morecambe and Wise Show' old or new? Comedy spans a range of sophistication from 'Dad's Army' and 'Not in Front of the Children' to 'Monty Python's Flying Circus' and 'Where was Spring?'. 'Blue Peter' (how is it it keeps so fresh?) continues to set new standards for children's television, constructive and outward looking. 'The News', night by night, has been served by reporters and cameramen all over the world, often in conditions of danger and discomfort.

While methods of work and accounting were being changed throughout the Service, there were also separate and quite other developments which had to be handled without bringing things to the edge of chaos. Thus, it speaks well for the efficiency of the producers and their colleagues in Schools and Further Education that they were able to maintain the high and exacting standard demanded of their own work while at the same time helping to prepare for the Open University.

It is obviously easier to use money effectively if everything is carefully planned. But certain events cannot be precisely arranged in advance. The General Election was a case in point. Meeting that particular challenge provided a test case of how far we were now able, with our systems, to change arrangements, and change them radically, at short notice. From the point of view of the BBC Television Service, the General Election could not have been called at a worse time. We were deeply involved in the World Cup, an immense operation. The Commonwealth Games was shortly to follow. The Derby, Ascot (in colour for the first time) and a Test Match were on during the week in which the Election would fall. Wimbledon started four days later. A large part of the Service was consequently involved, as soon as the General Election announcement was made, in a multitude of rearrangements. Outside Broadcast units intended for one destination had to be switched to cover meetings or the declarations of the polls, studios re-arranged, crews re-scheduled. All such moves had to be made with as little effect on ordinary programmes as possible. In the event, all was done, and everything was covered. It was a mammoth operation, the phrase justified for once, and a great reassurance. Those of us who had been particularly concerned with our reorganisation during the year drew particular satisfaction from the fact that while all these things were going on, there remained the enterprise to bring to viewers (out of the blue, a last minute extra, as it were) one Sunday night during that

hectic month, the last strokes of the American Golf Championship and the sight of Tony Jacklin's victory.

Those programmes for the most part were on BBC-1. During the same month on BBC-2 there was Klemperer conducting the nine Beethoven symphonies, 'Chronicle' telling the story of the recovery of *The Great Britain* from the Falkland Isles, 'The Family of Man' opening eyes to the similarities among peoples, and Charlotte Brontë's *Villette*, to name only four examples out of many.

Seeing that it is his money, only the viewer can judge whether this represents value for money. From inside one can only judge whether the money is being put to effective use. I believe it is, and increasingly.

Radio

Ian Trethowan

Managing Director, Radio

In their more fanciful moments, radio people sometimes wonder what would have happened if television had been discovered first. Imagine it. For years the public was chained to a flickering box in the corner of the living-room. Then, suddenly, the transistor radio brought release. The pleasures of broadcasting could be carried around as easily as a book or a handbag, and enjoyed anywhere: having a meal, sitting in the car, sitting in the garden, working at the factory bench or in the office, lying in bed. Instant news, instant pop or instant Prom, it was there for anyone at the flick of a switch, or the press of a button. The government of the day, never slow to cash in on a good thing, brought in a £5 'radio licence'. In time, such was the booming popularity of radio, it was no longer economic to collect the television licence, and so . . .

That, perhaps, would be carrying fancy too far, but if radio had been discovered after television, if it were not saddled with the memories of a quarter of a century of monopoly of the air, would not its positive virtues have been a good deal more readily recognised? If, instead of people worrying about 'what is left' for radio in the television age, radio had not been discovered until television was already established, then from the start discussion about radio would have centred on the very considerable and distinctive advantages that it has to offer.

What, then, are radio's virtues? First, this element of mobility, the fact that the transistor has freed broadcasting from the tyranny of the plug and wire and made it so cheap that, for a few pounds a head, half a dozen people living in the same house can choose a different programme. Second, it is simple and flexible. While television seems to get ever more complex, mesmerised by its dazzling profusion of hardware, radio is becoming ever more streamlined. This, in turn, produces a third advantage: radio is relatively inexpensive. Radio is not as cheap as our paymasters sometimes imagine, but it obviously costs a good deal less than television: you can run several radio stations on the money that is needed for just one television station.

These factors - mobility, simplicity, relative cheapness - together provide a medium which can offer the public one overall advantage: choice. Radio can - or should - offer more specialised services, more localised services. The strength of radio lies - or ought to lie - in

diversity, in offering an ever wider choice, a range of programme services more varied than television could possibly afford.

More programmes, to be heard in more places – but what sort of programmes? If radio had not been invented until after television had become fully established, would it have become at once adventurous, searching into every programme area? Or would it from the outset have settled only for those areas where the lack of picture either doesn't matter (i.e. music) or where other factors compensate (i.e. news, with radio's greater speed)? There would have been a risk, I think, that radio might have settled from the start for the pattern into which it has been largely forced in the United States – a pattern based almost entirely on various permutations of music and news. If television drama had already been developed, for instance, would anyone have bothered to try to develop drama on radio? If you can see it, why should anyone want only to hear it? Yet the work of BBC radio drama has proved over the years that it has a major contribution to make, bringing to the public not only the bread and butter of daily serials, but the caviare of the English classics, the work of foreign writers who otherwise would stay unknown in this country and, not least, providing opportunities for younger British writers squeezed out of television and the commercial theatre.

This is not to decry radio's staple fare of music and news, nor should we too lightly dismiss America's experience in these fields. Some American radio is awful, but some is not. The all-news stations developed in several big cities over the last few years provide a useful service even if they crucially lack the more thorough analysis which we present in the daily sequences on Radio 4 and in documentary programmes like 'Analysis'. Then in the field of music the Americans at least provide a plentiful choice. Last year a survey in the New York area identified eleven different types of music station, ranging from classical through 'sweet' to several categories of pop. Nor were all these stations purely commercial packages. One of the most stimulating radio stations I have visited is built in the crypt of a church on the edge of a university campus. Its output is almost entirely classical music on records. Its money comes entirely from private subscription. Its small staff, none the less, is cheerful, purposeful and entirely professional.

But if American radio is currently enjoying something of a boom, at any rate in advertising revenue and in the sales of sets, it has settled largely for a service function. In BBC Radio we certainly accept that this is a key role, but we also believe that sound broadcasting can be an entity in itself, using sound creatively just as television and film producers use pictures. In what are now regarded as the halcyon days of BBC Radio producers used sound as an art form in its own right. They

pressed at the frontiers of the medium's total capacity. It is sad that the most exciting extension of this capacity, namely stereo, has had to be developed so much more slowly in this country than elsewhere. Money permitting, we hope in the seventies to be able to resume the development of stereo. It adds a new dimension to radio no less dramatic in its way than the addition of colour to television, and for much the same reason: apart from the obvious ability to separate noises dramatically (you hear X out of the left-hand speaker and Y out of the right-hand) it brings a new clarity to the totality of the sound being produced. It is fashionable to think of stereo mainly in terms of music, and serious music at that, but it can bring a no less exciting augmentation to popular music and to speech programmes.

Stereo is, however, only one element in radio's central function of widening the public's choice in broadcasting. Radio can, and does, cater for a very wide range of interests. One interest group may be served by John Peel, another by the Proms, another by Shakespeare in stereo, yet another by 'I'm Sorry, I'll Read That Again', or by Jimmy Young, or by 'The World at One', or by local news bulletins, or a new play from Europe, or the Test Match commentaries or 'Gardeners' Question Time'. The list of interests, some highly specialised, some more general, which are served by radio is almost endless.

What is more, in a number of cases these interests are served in depth. The lover of serious music does not have to rest content with one concert a week: he can enjoy several hours a day. The pop fan does not have to settle for one programme on a Sunday night: he can tune in to several hours a day. The cricket fanatic does not have to miss a sizeable part of the day: he can listen to every ball. And on a more generalised level, for the millions who rely on radio to keep them in touch with the news, there are several hours of news and current affairs programmes each day on Radio 4, not to mention the regular summaries on Radios 1 and 2. The changes in the pattern of network radio which were introduced last year were not designed to narrow this range of interests served by radio. They aimed simply to provide the listener with more convenient ways of finding the programmes he wants.

Another way in which radio can offer a wider choice is in terms of geography. Radio can serve much smaller communities than could be covered economically by television. This opportunity to concentrate on relatively small communities is now being developed in this country through local radio, initiated by the BBC but in due course to be paralleled by commercial stations. We have made clear that we do not claim a monopoly in radio – indeed, believing that the future of radio lies in expansion, it would be idle to do so – and we have equally made clear that we are not involved with any controversy

about commercial radio. Our concern is simply to develop and sustain an effective nationwide system of BBC local stations. The eight pioneer BBC local stations have been warmly commended by many institutions and individuals in the communities in which they are based, and the twelve further stations which we are developing will bring this distinctive form of radio within reach of about 74 per cent of the population in England – at present on vhf only, but eventually, we hope, with medium-wave support, until such time as vhf has achieved the acceptance with the public which its greater clarity and freedom from interference certainly deserve.

Perhaps, after all, we do not need to regret the incubus of radio's past, we do not need to wish that Baird had preceded Marconi. There are many and varied ways in which – given the necessary resources – radio can serve the public, even in the television age. After all, each day quite a lot of people listen to BBC Radio – 26,000,000 in fact.

What is Credibility?

Oliver Whitley

Managing Director, External Broadcasting

'As an instrument of communication, the BBC has the decisive advantage that it has a world-wide reputation for telling the truth. Its overseas broadcast bulletins are, therefore, widely believed to give true and objective accounts of world events, and they provide a sure basis for influential comment.' These sentences began a section of the ('Duncan') Report of the Review Committee on Overseas Representation 1968–1969, which was concerned, among other things, with the BBC's External Broadcasting Services. They speak of credibility. It is a word on many lips nowadays, spoken as if it were increasingly rare and precious. It certainly is the greatest single asset of the BBC's External Services. To it, more than to anything else, is due the fact that, although now surpassed by at least four of its competitors in size and quantity, the British world-wide broadcasting voice has a higher reputation and is more heeded than any other.

What, then, is this priceless asset, this credibility? How does it come about? How is it maintained? Could it be lost?

It is simply, as the Duncan Report said, 'a world-wide reputation for telling the truth'. It is what makes BBC audiences, at home and abroad, swell in any crisis. In neap-tide, middling times, people may make do with approximations, enjoy flattery or romance. When crucial things are at stake, people switch to the place on the dial where they think they will be likely to hear the most straightforward facts, objective opinions and the prophecies most likely to come to pass, where they will hear the broadcasting business done 'credibly', as the dictionary says – 'in a manner deserving of belief'.

It sounds deceptively simple. Any good journalist does these things by second nature. So surely all you need do is to see that he has the necessary resources and is free from interference? The instinct of the good journalist is indeed a necessary ingredient. But freedom from interference has to be earned and should not be taken for granted or left unguarded.

A world-wide reputation for anything takes time to build up, and in the building of a world-wide reputation for truth over many years there are several requirements which call for hard work or self-discipline from the builders. First, almost if not quite all the mistakes, however innocent the real causes, will be attributed to bias in the

broadcasters by half the people involved in any related controversy. So there must be very few mistakes indeed. Second, since time immemorial, the prime purpose of governments has been to govern, not necessarily to tell the truth. Any broadcasting organisation which consistently aims to tell the truth is thus bound to make things difficult for the government of its country and will only be tolerated, let alone sustained and encouraged, by that government so long as the politicians and civil servants who comprise it are persuaded that the long-term benefits of having a broadcasting service trusted more than themselves exceed these very real short-term irritations. A British Ambassador abroad may have on occasion to try to assuage the feelings of a foreign government ruffled by something broadcast in the BBC's External Services, which he for his part would have not wished to be broadcast at all, protesting at the same time to a possibly incredulous Minister in that foreign government that, since the BBC is independent in such matters, the British Government can promise no redress nor undertake that it won't happen again. It cannot be a comfortable position to be in. It is no small thing for politicians, and even more so perhaps for civil servants, to support the constitutional independence and practical freedom of broadcasting, in spite of the thorns it puts in their path, at all the times when the freedom of broadcasting depends eventually upon their readiness to stand up and be counted in its favour. This demands their foresight, wisdom, patience and restraint. The broadcasters' credibility could not exist without these sophisticated official attitudes any more than without the steadfastness and perception of the broadcasters themselves.

'A reputation for telling the truth' has about it the sound of idealism because truth is an ideal. But there are occasions when this reputation in a broadcasting organisation is particularly at risk from idealists outside or inside it. Telling the truth in any news context – describing what has actually happened as accurately as possible in subjects most likely to interest the audience – does not necessarily or always seem to make for peace, peace of mind in the individual listener or peace in the world. It does not necessarily or always seem to enhance the reputation of Britain or the British people. But it is still telling the truth and it is probably just at such times that the precious reputation is made or enhanced; that is when it looks as though it hurts – when the broadcaster tells of a ship sunk, a contract lost, a strike prolonged, a trade balance in the red, a people distraught. These are the moments when well-meaning people urge that broadcasts at home or abroad would do more good in the long run by 'looking more on the bright side': 'after all plenty of pleasant things happen and are just as much facts as the unpleasant things': and so on.

If this line of thought, understandable and deeply felt as it can be,

were to have its way, the 'reputation for telling the truth' would really be in jeopardy. Getting and broadcasting accurate news and well-informed opinion is a hard and demanding business. The people who do it can only make a success of it if they are given extremely simple instructions. They would make a hash of it, or quit rather than try, if anyone tried to tell them, for example, to remember that civil strife in Western Countries should be played down in broadcasts to the Communist East, or that too much emphasis on skin-heads in Britain would be bad for the tourist trade, or, that this is 'bad for the pound' or that 'bad for NATO' or that good trade figures should always lead the bulletin. Once off the straight and narrow, the diversion signs are legion. Thus credibility would be lost.

'Telling the truth' throughout over a thousand news bulletins a week, and in countless other programmes, which is the scale of the BBC's external broadcasting operation, requires realism. This realism has its own austere ultimate morality. But to many good people distressed by the feeling that the world is made worse by always being shown how it is, the broadcaster's realism may seem obdurate, unimaginative, negative, amoral. But the simple fact remains that if you want a broadcasting service run 'in a manner deserving of belief', you have to leave the broadcaster to pursue the facts. Give him any other brief and you put him in a position similar to that of most of his foreign competitors. You impose an ulterior motive. You depose his reputation for telling the truth. You remove his basis for influential comment. You discredit him.

Frequencies

James Redmond

Director of Engineering

Frequencies are a broadcaster's most valuable asset. The range and technical quality of broadcasting services to the public is dependent on the number and effectiveness of the frequencies allocated to them.

Frequencies are scarce, whether for communication services such as ambulances and taxis, for the safety of ships and aircraft, for military purposes, or for broadcasting; and throughout the world every frequency is, of necessity, used many times over.

Each broadcast transmission occupies a band or channel of frequencies. For instance, each amplitude modulated (am) sound programme, as broadcast on the medium-wave band, occupies a channel 20,000 cycles per second (20,000 Hertz), or more, in width — though because of congestion on that band in Europe, transmissions are spaced only 9,000 Hertz (9 kHz) apart and may have to be squeezed even closer together. The quality of reception in this band is therefore often only adequate for speech or low-fidelity music. On the other hand, each frequency modulated (fm) sound programme on the Very High Frequency (vhf) radio band occupies a bandwidth of rather more than 200 kHz. Since transmissions on that band are spaced 200 kHz apart, high quality reception can be achieved and stereo programmes are worth-while. In the case of television, the bandwidth requirements for the pictures plus accompanying sound are formidable, ranging from 5 million Hertz (5 MHz) per programme for the 405-line services, up to 8 MHz for the higher definition 625-line services.

The total number of broadcasting stations throughout the world is almost impossible to calculate. In the European Broadcasting Area alone, there are 1,450 long- and medium-wave transmitters in operation, 400 on short waves, 3,600 for vhf/fm radio and 6,500 broadcasting television programmes. It is not surprising, therefore, that broadcasting occupies 58 per cent of the whole frequency spectrum up to 1,000 MHz.

Since the interfering range of broadcast transmissions is restricted only by natural phenomena and not by national boundaries, international discussion and agreement are necessary if mutual interference is to be avoided. Such discussion takes place at conferences organised by the International Telecommunications Union and also directly between the governments and broadcasters of the countries concerned.

Perhaps the most successful co-operation of this kind has been on

Ultra High Frequency (uhf) 625-line television broadcasting in Europe.

Frequencies for television broadcasting in the uhf bands were agreed at a European Broadcasting Conference in Stockholm in 1961. At that conference the broadcasters adopted a grid pattern for the location of uhf television stations throughout Europe, permitting up to four television services per country. Each broadcaster undertook to locate his stations within 15 km of the grid points. By planning on this grid system rather than attempting to plan country by country, maximum use has been made of the small number of television channels available. As a result, any one television channel may be used for as many as 110 medium and high-power transmitters, and many more low-power stations. Since then, work by BBC Research Department and others in the European Broadcasting Union has established agreement on the off-setting of frequencies of stations in the same channel by a small amount, so that these stations may operate at higher powers than originally envisaged without interfering with each other. The Stockholm uhf grid provided for 64 main transmitting stations in the UK, each radiating four programmes, although so far only three programmes have been authorised, i.e. BBC-1, BBC-2 and ITA. Subsequent work by the BBC Research Department has, with the aid of computers, enabled transmitter coverages to be calculated more accurately than was possible in 1961. This has led to more efficient use of the UK frequency allocations than was envisaged when the original plans were drawn up. Consequently only 56 main stations will be required to give national coverage rather than the 64 originally thought necessary, so saving about £3,000,000.

Short waves

The BBC is a major user of short waves for its External Services, and serious overcrowding in the short-wave bands, coupled with deliberate jamming of some services, causes considerable interference problems. More and more countries are determined that their voices should be heard throughout the world and short-wave broadcasting is one means of doing this. For technical and political reasons it has not been found possible to agree upon international frequency plans for short-wave broadcasting, although a notification procedure does help in avoiding the more obvious frequency clashes between countries. Under this procedure most short-wave broadcasters, either formally or informally, advise all others of the frequencies they propose to use and the times of their broadcasts. This notification procedure works surprisingly well and the major short-wave broadcasters – Voice of America, USSR, Communist China, BBC, Radio Free Europe and the United Arab Republic, among others – go to a great deal of trouble to avoid mutual interference, even to the extent of following each other on the same

frequency at different times of the day. Nevertheless, all the indications are that the situation in the short-wave bands will deteriorate as time goes on and the loudest voice will prevail. In other words transmitter powers look like continuing to increase.

The BBC's first regular short-wave transmissions from the Empire Station at Daventry in 1932 were made from 15 kW transmitters. Now our standard short-wave transmitter has a power output of 250 kW and we sometimes use two in parallel, feeding into a highly directional aerial so giving an effective radiated power of 50 MW in the direction of the receiving country. Another way of ensuring good reception is to build relay stations as close as possible to the service areas. The BBC has such stations in operation in South-East Asia, in the Eastern Mediterranean and on Ascension Island (serving West Africa and South America) and more are under consideration.

Medium waves

International co-operation has proved least effective on the medium-wave band. Reception conditions after dark on the medium waves in Europe are little short of chaotic. Allocations for medium-wave broadcasting in the European Broadcasting Area were made at a Conference in Copenhagen as long ago as 1948. The original plan catered for 364 stations with a total transmitter power of about 21,000 kW, but the present position is that the number of stations has quadrupled and the total power has trebled since the plan was implemented. In an effort to overcome interference more and more stations have increased power and a power race has developed.

Under the 1948 plan the maximum power of a transmitter on the medium-wave band is restricted to 150 kW. However, a number of countries, some of which were signatories to the plan, are now using powers up to 1,200 kW.

Some European countries now favour an early revision of the Copenhagen plan in the hope that order can be restored in the medium-wave band, and it seems probable that a revising conference will be held in the mid-seventies. To be successful the conference must obtain the agreement not only of all the West European countries, but also of those in Eastern Europe, in the Middle East and in North Africa, since high power transmissions in any of these areas can interfere with transmissions in the other areas.

Meanwhile the BBC has plans for improving its medium-wave coverage, particularly on Radios 1 and 4, by re-arranging the use of the frequencies already allocated to it to reduce the worst effects of interference from other European stations.

In the longer term the possibility of reducing channel spacing in the medium-wave band to something less than the present 9 kHz is under

study. The additional channels that would become available would permit a slightly better distribution among European broadcasters and therefore interference would be less severe. This should more than compensate for any loss of quality resulting from the reduction in bandwidth. Most medium-wave receivers in use already cut off the higher sound frequencies in an attempt to reduce the effect of interference, and listeners interested in high quality reception are making more and more use of the vhf/fm services.

Satellite broadcasting

Television broadcasting direct from satellites to the viewer's screen is now becoming a live issue and there is a distinct possibility that this type of broadcasting will be introduced into some parts of the world during the present decade. Since all the present television frequency allocations for the European Broadcasting Area are fully planned, sharing the same bands with future broadcasting-satellite services will not be possible. New allocations will, therefore, be required for satellite broadcasting. In the summer of 1971 a conference will be held in Geneva to consider frequency allocations for the space services in general, and it seems likely that a frequency band around 12,000 million Hertz (12 GHz) will be allocated for satellite broadcasting. The BBC Research Department and others are carrying out studies in this part of the spectrum; first impressions are that – though a more elaborate type of home receiver will be needed – reception will be feasible.

The work on 12 GHz transmissions by satellite demonstrates again the rapid pace of broadcasting developments. In the early 1930's it seemed almost impossible to envisage domestic receivers working at 45 MHz, yet now 12,000 MHz seems possible.

The opening up of new bands at higher and higher frequencies offers one possibility of providing more broadcasting services and of relieving the congestion in the bands that are already fully occupied. Another is to pack more and more information into a given channel-width; examples of this are the present stereophonic transmissions in Radio 3, which are fitted into the same band of frequencies as monophonic transmissions, and colour television, which fits into the same channels as black-and-white television. Research work is constantly going on to find new ways of economising in bandwidth. A recent development by the BBC Research Department enables television sound to go into the same band of frequencies as the picture; this system is already being applied over the networks connecting the studio centres with the transmitting stations. Even so, more co-operation in frequency planning on an international scale is essential if the best use of broadcasting frequencies is to be achieved and mutual interference between stations reduced.

Outlook for Educational Broadcasting

Richmond Postgate

Controller, Educational Broadcasting

The prospects for educational broadcasting in the next years seem very bright. The interaction of powerful educational, technological and organisational forces is throwing up needs, opportunities and a climate of welcome for the services that educational broadcasting supplies; and new facilities available to the BBC enable us to offer additional services, adapt and improve those now offered, and to relate them to the work that the new smaller scale providers in universities, colleges of education and LEAs are supplying.

What are these interacting forces creating this context? They are first of all educational; the recent unprecedented and continuing expansion in the national system of education – new universities, the raising of the school leaving age, the training and re-training of adults in skills as required by the Industrial Training Act, the steadily growing demand by those who have left school for more part-time education. With these increases goes the comprehensive and fundamental re-thinking of the purposes, content and methods of teaching and learning.

Alongside these educational factors are technological developments in the field of electronics, notably in apparatus to record, store and replay programme material, and heavy reductions in their cost. To own a video tape recorder with sufficient tapes to supply its needs is now a reasonable ambition for every school or college which is also able to solve the question of equipment maintenance. The prohibitions of recording educational programmes have been relaxed. The difficulties of the broadcast timetable are vanishing. Programmes can be recorded, pre-viewed and selected for their suitability to individual teaching schemes. Schools which have already profited from this break-through find their use of television quadrupled. The largest LEA in the country is encouraging all its schools to buy VTRs.

Thirdly, the organisational factors. Five years ago the BBC and the ITA were the sole suppliers of educational material based on electronics. Now there are television systems in 26 universities, 39 colleges of education and 7 LEAs and 30 others. The members of the association to which these providers belong, the National Educational Closed Circuit Television Association, number 135. There are also 16 BBC Local Radio stations, and 4 to come, all with a commitment to educational work. Thus, not only are the operational installations significantly enlarged to

reflect national and local needs, but also the number of those engaged in creating material, studying its possibilities for educational use, is greatly increased. One senses unmistakably the first stages of a deep change in the attitude of the teaching profession towards this branch of educational technology. And, in reality, it is the attitude of the profession, more than any other single factor, that determines whether a facility such as educational broadcasting is neglected or fully used.

Three other organisational influences, less obvious to the general public but in the long-term very influential, are also at work. First, the Schools Council, a body representing the teaching profession and their administration, working over a very wide front on the reconsideration and reform of the curriculum, teaching purposes and methods. Second, the recently formed National Council for Educational Technology which is concerned with the whole spectrum of the application of scientific knowledge to educational ends. And third, a recently formed body, the Centre for Educational Development Overseas, which centralises and focuses the country's very considerable contribution to educational development, and 'the media' in developing countries. Agencies of this kind have to win acceptance before their impact is fully effective. They are essentially strategic, but taken together their influence will in the long term be significant in securing the place of 'the media' in education.

With all of these new or recent bodies and agencies, the BBC must be, and now is, in friendly and mutually beneficial contact, as with its own long-established guiding Councils for school broadcasting and further education and many other bodies.

Finally, there is the Open University, established by Royal Charter and accepted by both political parties, to commence its work in educational partnership with the BBC in January 1971, and with a cracking programme of development over the first triennium of its existence. A comet in the field of higher education.

All in all, it would be fair to say that educational broadcasting is now on the verge of its maturity. The seedling planted by Lord Reith and Mary Somerville in the twenties is approaching full stature; in the seventies it will take its proper place among the major purposes for which the Charter is granted and among the other branches of educational technology now springing up. Perhaps, most important of all, we shall, in a national sense, have a system in which the software (the educational material) will match the hardware (the equipment and technical installations) to a degree not found in most other countries.

If this proves correct, clearly the BBC contributions must be constantly changing to meet the opportunities which the changing educational requirements and the new facilities create. What are the implications of these changes? I think there are several.

One, at the institutional level (schools and colleges) the BBC will offer a certain number of broadcast courses offering the core material of curricular subjects, offering on sale also elaborate printed and non-printed material in support. These are normally devised so that teachers can use them as they will, in toto or in part, and, by virtue of the audio and audio-visual recorders, at their own pace. Where these courses break new ground introductory courses for teachers will go with them, again available on transmission and on sale.

Two, the BBC's material will, by dint of the extensive prior consultation with organisations, consultants, distinguished teachers and academics to which its central position gives it access, result in considerable resources being devoted to broadcasts reflecting new ideas and developments, thus fulfilling its role of being the disseminating agent of desirable educational change.

Three, it will, as hitherto, pay particular attention to areas of particular priority as identified by the educational world, whether these be age-level (e.g. pre-school or 14-16), subject (e.g. mathematics) or situation (e.g. immigrants) or other criteria.

Four, it will never forget that broadcasting is the most penetrating agency of communication reaching deeper into more homes than any other.

National and International awards to the BBC

November 1969 – September 1970

Television: national awards

British Television News Film of the Year Awards

BBC cameramen who won top awards were :

Portfolio Category N. Lera (Television newsfilm cameraman of the year)
P. Beggan (runner-up)

Hard News, Silent P. Berrif (Second award)

Hard News, Sound N. Lera (Second award)

News Documentary A. Steven, for work for '24 Hours'

Hard News Team Award W. Baglin (joint second)

Society of Film and Television Arts Awards

Desmond Davis Award for outstanding work in pioneering new styles and setting a standard which has stimulated others in the field of documentary programmes, and for making 'Royal Family', went to Richard Cawston

Craft Awards for Television Production

Drama, Plays Christopher Morahan for 'The Letter', 'Nora', 'You've Made Your Bed Now Lie on It'

Drama, Series Verity Lambert for the Somerset Maugham series

Documentary, Factual Paul Watson for 'A Year in the Life'

Light Entertainment Yvonne Littlewood for 'Just Pet'

Specialised Programmes Biddy Baxter, Edward Barnes and Rosemary Gill for 'Blue Peter', Fred Burnley for 'A Dream Divided' and 'Down These Mean Streets a Man Must Go'

The Rediffusion Star Award for Children's Programmes Tim Byford 'I Want to be a Show Jumper'

Rediffusion Award for Schools Programmes Ronald Smedley and Michael Simpson for 'Terry' in the 'Scene' series

Writers' Guild of Great Britain

Best Original Teleplay 'Voyage Round My Father' by John Mortimer

Best British Documentary Script 'Civilisation' by Kenneth Clark

Best British Comedy Script 'Dad's Army' by Jimmy Perry and David Croft

Best British Light Entertainment Script 'The Morecambe and Wise Show' by Eddie Braben

Best British Television Dramatisation 'Imperial Palace' by Michael Voysey

Donald Grattan, Head of Further Education, Television, awarded the Burnham Medal by the British Institute of Management, for pioneering work in programmes on Management Education and Training

Television: international awards

Prix Futura Festival, Berlin

Silver Award 'A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Garbage Dump'

Italia Prize Television and Radio Festival 1970

Italia Prize (tv drama) 'The Six Wives of Henry VIII: Jane Seymour'

6th Concours International de Reportages d'actualités, Cannes

Top award for Reportage d'actualités réalisés en direct 'The Investiture of the Prince of Wales'

12th Catholic International Television Meeting of UNDA, Monte Carlo

First Prize in Church and Education of the Young 'In the Beginning'

Prague International Television Festival

Golden Prague Prize (Artistic Category) 'Devon Violets'

Radio: national awards

Writers' Guild of Great Britain

Best British Radio Feature Alexander McKee for 'Dark Page'

Best British Radio Comedy or Drama Series or Serial Script Jennifer Phillips for 'The Trouble with You, Lillian'

Best British Radio Drama Script Antonia Ridge for 'The Little French Clock'

Variety Club of Great Britain

Radio Personality of the Year Eric Robinson

Radio Industries Club Award

Radio Personality of the Year Val Doonican

Radio: international awards

Montreux Jazz Festival

First Prize The Alan Skidmore Quintet (entered by BBC). Alan Skidmore and Louis Stewart won special prizes as outstanding soloists

Italia Prize Television and Radio Festival 1970

Radio televisione Italiana Prize (radio drama) 'Evelyn'



The State Opening of Parliament, July 1970, was televised live and for the first time in colour
(Press Association)



BBC television coverage of the 1970 Commonwealth Games, from Edinburgh, was transmitted throughout the world. Viewers in Britain saw the events in colour. Scotsman Lachie Stewart wins the 10,000 metres. *(Fox Photos Ltd.)*



'Top of the Pops', the Light Entertainment show which presents some of the Top Twenty discs and the artists who record them, and which never loses the opportunity for inviting the audience to join in



The news and current affairs studio (10,810 square feet), specially set up and equipped, for the televising of the General Election 1970. BBC audiences for the results programme reached 15 million



Keith Michell (*Henry VIII*) in the BBC-tv series 'The Six Wives of Henry VIII'. One of the episodes – 'Jane Seymour' – won the Italia Prize for Drama 1970





A dramatised biography of the painter Modigliani, played by Peter McEnery, was presented by the 'Omnibus' programme on BBC-1

Left: Carroll Baker as *Sadie Thomson* in an adaptation of 'Rain' from a BBC-2 series based on the novels of W. Somerset Maugham



'In the Beginning: Adam and Eve' – the second series of religious programmes for children based on stories from the Old Testament, with specially-drawn illustrations, transmitted on BBC-1

Television

The Television Service

World Television

Television Enterprises

Television Film Library

Audiences

Table : Content of Programmes

g. 1940-1945

101.170 - 101.330 - 101.490

101.650 - 101.810

101.970 - 102.130

102.270 - 102.430

102.590

102.660 - 102.820 - 102.980 - 103.140

The Television Service

A year at full stretch

As the year 1970 began it looked like being a busy year but essentially one of consolidation of both BBC-1 and BBC-2 in colour. Colour had come to BBC-1 in November 1969 while BBC-2 had already been transmitting colour for two years since July 1967 when the BBC had successfully launched the first regular colour television service in Europe. The quality of the BBC's colour output, the result of more than ten years' experimentation after the original introduction of colour television in the United States, continued to receive high praise from the many overseas visitors from other broadcasting organisations who come to Television Centre every year.

The challenge of the year, with important events crowding upon each other, proved to be unparalleled. The first portent came with a few laconic words from space which led to television's longest vigil as the damaged *Apollo 13* returned to splashdown. Then came the cancellation of the South Africa cricket tour, which meant changes in planned coverage, followed by the announcement of the General Election which was to coincide with World Cup football in Mexico. This stretched the Service's resources, yet programme staffs and engineers took up the strain to provide the most comprehensive coverage of an election ever attempted and daily coverage from Mexico. On top of the normal sports events, such as racing, rugby league, replacement cricket, Wimbledon tennis, the Cup Final, and Open Golf, came the Commonwealth Games, with colour cameras at every location. After the General Election, the State Opening of the new Parliament in July was seen in colour for the first time.

BBC-1 and BBC-2

The normal limit of BBC programme hours – and programme hours are fixed by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications – is 53½ hours a week for BBC-1 and an extra 450 hours a year for outside broadcasts, and 32 hours a week for BBC-2 and an extra 225 hours a year for outside broadcasts. Certain categories of programmes such as religious, school and educational broadcasts, programmes for the deaf, and charitable appeals are not counted against the basic allowance of hours.

The programme output of the two national networks BBC-1 and BBC-2 is the product of joint planning so that alternatives can be offered to the viewer – in 1970 half the sets installed in people's homes

were equipped to receive BBC-2 as well as BBC-1. It is important, therefore, to have as many programme junctions as possible, so avoiding overlapping. The programme planners aim at positive alternatives: for instance, the choice might be between a serious documentary on BBC-1 opposite a light entertainment show on BBC-2: sport on BBC-1 and drama on BBC-2. Occasionally, BBC-2 will devote the bulk of the evening to one programme – an entire opera, such as Mozart's 'Idomeneo' – or an evening of professional tennis. So that on BBC television viewers have a real choice. In the course of a day, it is estimated, more than 26 million people in Britain watch one or more BBC television programmes.

BBC Television Centre

BBC Television Centre, at the White City in West London, was opened in 1960, the first centre of its kind anywhere to be completely designed for television use. With the opening of the news studios at the Centre in 1969 – the most modern colour news studios in the world – it came even more into its own as the BBC's main television production area. Current Affairs still operate from nearby studios at Lime Grove, and the Film Studios stay at Ealing. There are seven large production studios at Television Centre equipped for colour, plus a number of presentation suites.

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

BBC Programmes in 1970

The programmes produced for BBC-1 cater for all tastes and varying interests and the following notes on some of the programmes of the year give a picture of the wide range of BBC television.

In *Light Entertainment*, Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise with their new writer Eddie Braben moved into the front rank of television comedians with a series of shows on BBC-2 which were very quickly repeated on merit on BBC-1. Another fine comedian, Frankie Howerd, was given exactly right inoffensively bawdy material by Talbot Rothwell in the series 'Up Pompeii'. The frontiers of madcap comedy were further extended by a series gravely entitled 'Monty Python's Flying Circus', while the writers Alan Simpson and Ray Galton scored a triumph with a new series of 'Steptoe and Son' with Harry H. Corbett and Wilfrid Brambell as the junkyard dealers. Those who won large audiences with their own series included Val Doonican, Cliff Richard and the Greek singer Nana Mouskouri, and the popularity of 'Top of the Pops' was endorsed when it was extended to a 45-minute

show every week. Among programmes bought from overseas was a series by the American comedienne Carol Burnett, and BBC-2 showed feature films made by distinguished directors in countries all over the world from Finland to Brazil.

In *Sports and Events*, it was certainly BBC television's busiest year. Two events alone would have made it memorable: England's defence of their World soccer crown at Mexico City, with coverage by satellite through to Brazil's victory in the final, and the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. For both events BBC Sport mounted complex operations to give the fullest possible coverage. These were planned events: the service's flexibility was demonstrated when news of Tony Jacklin's lead in the US Open Golf championship became clear: satellite coverage of the final round and his remarkable victory was organised in a matter of hours. All other major sporting events were televised as they happened, either as separate programmes or within the weekly 'Grandstand' and 'Sportnight'. Special programmes were mounted to record highlights of the Royal tour of Australia, and news bulletins made use of satellite to bring up-to-the-minute reports from the tour.

The *Current Affairs* Group's major challenges were the drama in space which followed the explosion on board *Apollo 13*, closely followed by the General Election, with extensive use of computers and live links throughout the country. Television Centre's biggest studio, TC1, was converted into a vast round-the-clock election newsroom for this first general election in colour. The news programme 'Westminster' reached its 200th edition and the nightly current affairs coverage was enhanced by 'Nationwide', which brought in live items from all over the country. 'Panorama' and '24 hours' on BBC-1, and 'The Money Programme', 'Europa' and the half-hour 'Newsroom' on BBC-2 continued to provide detailed reports both at home and abroad. (See also *News and Current Affairs*, page 63.)

In *Drama*, two series rapidly became so popular that new series went into production. They are 'Take Three Girls' and 'Doomwatch'. Existing series, all now in colour, continued, such as 'The Troubleshooters', 'The Doctors' and 'Softly, Softly', and the original police series, 'Z Cars', reached its 400th episode. The first colour classic serial to be shown on BBC-1 was 'Ivanhoe'. The *Wednesday Play*'s title changed to *Play for Today*. Some highlights: David Mercer's trilogy 'On the Eve of Publication', 'The Cellar and the Almond Tree' and 'Emma's Time'; Michael Jayston in 'Mad Jack'; 'Chariot of Fire' by Tony Parker and, a successful experiment, a musical version of the Alun Owen television play, 'No Trams to Lime Street'. *Play of the Month* featured among others 'In Good King Charles' Golden Days', 'Three Sisters', 'The Rivals' and Ian McKellen in 'Ross'.

On BBC-2 there was critical and public acclaim for 'The Six Wives of Henry VIII', with a memorable tour-de-force from Keith Michell. The behind-the-scenes staff received a tribute when the costumes designed for the six programmes went on display at Hampton Court Palace. 'Solo' was a series of individual performances by leading players and a new series of Somerset Maugham stories adapted for television was welcomed. Classic serials, completely identified now with BBC-2, continued with a wide-ranging number of adaptations: 'The Woodlanders', 'The Spoils of Poynton', 'Villette', 'Sentimental Education' and 'The Roads to Freedom'.

Music on television commemorated the Beethoven bicentenary with performances of all his symphonies, and documentaries on his life. It covered the opening of the Maltings at Snape and relayed the David Webster Gala at Covent Garden. An article on page 76 gives fuller details of the music output on BBC-1 and BBC-2.

Features Group contributed the bulk of the 'Omnibus' programmes, and the other regular arts programmes, 'Review' and 'Canvas', continued with success. 'Family of Man' was an outstanding anthropology series, and in the 'Man Alive' series a notable programme 'Gale is Dead', about the tragic life and death of a young drug addict, was given a second showing on BBC-1. Science features which gave continuing coverage to the almost bewilderingly rapid changes in modern society were 'Horizon' and 'Tomorrow's World'. Three famous trials were dramatised from the original transcripts – those of Robert Oppenheimer, Marshal Pétain and Roger Casement.

Children's Programmes found once again how stimulated youngsters are when given the opportunity to help others or to take part in programmes. When 'Jackanory' reached its 1,000th edition, children were invited to write the stories to be read professionally on the programme; many excellent tales were sent in by children ranging from five to thirteen years old. 'Blue Peter', with an audience of about 8 million every Thursday during the winter months, 'Animal Magic' and 'Tom Tom' continued to form a major part of the output. A new series of 'Wild World' came from the Natural History Unit, and 'Summer Search' was a series about Britain seen through the eyes of children. 'Play School' continued successfully into its sixth year.

Documentary Programmes continued to cast their net all over the world, with more contributions in the 'One Pair of Eyes' and 'The Philpott File' (reporter Trevor Philpott) series. Subjects for the major weekly documentary programme were equally wide-ranging. The 1924 Everest Expedition with film shot during the attempt and never shown before gave personal reminiscences of people who took part. Germany was seen through the eyes of Hitler's interpreter; other programmes covered Australia, India, the Vatican and the republic of South Africa,

where Hugh Burnett looked at the system as its masters see it in 'Afrikaner'. A new style of documentary was the series 'A year in the life'; each was filmed over a period of a whole year thus differing from the average documentary which is normally shot in four weeks.

In the field of *education*, programmes for schools are broadcast on BBC-1 in the morning and afternoon on weekdays during term-time. Further education programmes, including language series and series mounted specially for management and industry, are televised on Saturday and Sunday mornings on BBC-1 and an educational magazine programme goes out on Sunday afternoons on BBC-1; early evening programmes, from Monday to Friday, are televised on BBC-2. Preparatory courses for the Open University were included in 1970 mid-week evening programmes on BBC-2 and are being repeated in 1971. Also in January 1971, the BBC's programmes for the Open University's foundation courses are beginning.

World Television

The spread and the pace of television development in international terms accelerates rapidly. The Television Services in Western Europe, which make up the membership of the European Broadcasting Union, through the energy and the professional expertise of international teams of their staff – and BBC staff have been notable among these – can take joint action in news gathering and in the coverage of major international events and sport, efficiently and flexibly, to satisfy the programme needs of each member. Each Television Service gets essential material expertly provided, at a shared cost. The US commercial networks have observed and learned from this international joint action of the EBU and in the last year set up procedures by which they can provide a full service for foreign broadcasters covering big events in America.

For these operations, an expanding system of satellite communications is available. *Intelsat*, the international consortium formed in 1964 to operate the world communications satellite system on a commercial basis, now has seventy-six member nations who are between them responsible for over 90 per cent of the world's international communications traffic. Russia and the Eastern European countries are absent from *Intelsat* – but they benefit from television use of the system, by, for example, receiving from Eurovision by land line the pictures and sound transmitted by satellite from Mexico of the World Football Championships. *Intelsat* has reached the third stage in its satellite development, with four *Intelsat* satellites of the third generation covering the globe – two over the Atlantic, one over the Pacific and one over the Indian Ocean.

The network of earth stations, constructed by *Intelsat* members to send and receive signals, now covers thirty countries with 6 stations in Europe, 5 in North America, 2 in Central America, 1 in the Caribbean, 6 in South America, 11 in the Far East, 3 in Australia, 4 in the Middle East and 1 in North Africa: and will expand rapidly in 1971–2, notably in Africa, India and the Far East. With the interconnecting earth circuits extending the reach of the system, a world television audience is available – at a cost.

The *Intelsat* system has been managed on an interim basis during its development period by the US Agency *Comsat*. In the last year, *Intelsat* members began discussions on the definitive arrangements to be agreed for the future, which might turn towards an international management with an international technical staff. *Intelsat* partners want the *Intelsat* system, by which they provide satellite services to themselves which they jointly finance and operate, to take in all countries and to remain the sole world satellite system.

The costs of television use of satellites were reduced in the last year, on the American and, after a long interval and much deliberation, on the European side. The BBC can now buy the minimum five minutes of transatlantic satellite time for \$2,090: and an hour's time for \$5,940. Apart from all other considerations, satellite costs are an incentive for European television organisations to join together in booking and financing the long periods of transmission needed to bring such occasions as World Cup matches, Olympic Games events, the US Presidential Election and the Apollo Missions across the world to their audiences.

The third generation of *Intelsat* satellites, of which the first came into service in January 1969, was the first to provide capacity for television independently from the circuits for the telecommunication services which are the system's major user. *Intelsat IV*, expected in the first half of 1971, will have a much greater capacity; if it were to be used entirely for television, it would be able to provide twelve simultaneous television channels.

During the past year, the BBC shared in joint EBU coverage by satellite on 101 occasions. BBC News obtained 53 items for its bulletins by satellite: and BBC programmes bought the use of the system on 64 occasions. Two events for which the world television satellite system was in action were the drama of the *Apollo 13* Space Mission in April and the World Football Cup Championships in June.

World interest in the Apollo series had declined and television plans had been made on a reduced scale: but the near disaster on the outward journey to the moon on 14 April 1970 transformed the situation. Television demands for all possible coverage were met by lightning replanning which called all the resources of the satellite system into

play and led to record world audiences for the splash-down on 17 April.

For the 32 World Cup matches played in Mexico between 31 May and 21 June 1970 the EBU formed an international production and technical team headed by a member of Spanish Television, a production head from RAI (Italy) and 73 members from 16 countries. The production and technical budget for this large operation, which met the television requirements of 25 organisations in Western Europe and 5 in Eastern Europe, was shared between the participants. The BBC provided both technical equipment and personnel to this large-scale joint effort. On many dates, the Championships' programme required four matches to be played on the same day: of these, two were chosen for live transmission via two Atlantic satellites and received at Goonhilly Down and Raisting, where the BBC and DBP converters were used to convert the signal from the 525 NTSC system to the European 625 PAL system. Matches not transmitted live were recorded and sent immediately afterwards by satellite. BBC audiences for World Cup matches were very high with 26 million viewing West Germany v. England on 14 June.

International interest in the General Election on 18 June 1970 led to 32 transmissions to European countries arranged in BBC studios for EBU members: and 14 transmissions by satellite to America.

The use by EBU members and by the world News Agencies of the Eurovision circuits system for daily distribution of news items continues and increases. In the year ending 31 December 1969, over 3,000 items were selected by News Editors for this rapid distribution – 800 of these from the BBC, the largest number from any one source. These 3,000 items were received by 28 television news services in Europe and four in America and were used to a total of 30,000 showings in their news services. In the face of the increasing news requirements of European television in America, the EBU opened a News Office in New York jointly financed at the service of all members.

Future technical development

World television is at the starting point of a number of major technical developments which will influence its financial and programme future.

The United Nations Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites has postulated that direct reception of television by augmented home receivers or by community receivers could be technically possible by 1975; and regular television service direct from satellite to non-augmented home receivers could be possible by 1985. A direct broadcasting satellite system could be designed to operate simultaneously in various reception modes – for instance to earth stations for re-broadcast to home receivers in densely populated areas and for direct

broadcast to home receivers in rural areas. A number of countries has begun the study of these possibilities for national and educational development purposes. The Government of India has an agreement with the US Government for a pilot project in 1973 for a satellite service to community receivers in 5,000 villages in S. India: feasibility studies are to be made in Argentina, in the Andean region, and in Madagascar and the French-speaking States of Africa.

Canada is considering the future development of a national satellite system to provide television services to its remote areas. EBU has for some years been examining the cost and operation factors of a European satellite to replace the Eurovision land-circuits system.

These new satellite systems require international agreement on frequency allocations in the crowded spectrum and parking space on the equatorial orbit. Costs of satellites and of receivers will have to be greatly reduced. Where such a system covers areas under one government, problems of television content and influence do not arise — except for 'spill-over': but new political and legal situations would be confronted if Television Services from foreign governments and foreign commercial interests were to penetrate directly to home receivers. A basis of international co-operation appears to be essential to such developments.

Studies of such a future have been started in UN Agencies and by some Governments. The initial conclusions have been that the first use of direct broadcasting will be for 'regional' systems planned at a national level or at the level of a group of nations within a region, where international co-operation can be set up. These same conclusions appear to be arrived at independently by commercial interests, the trend of advertising being away from blanket world markets and towards concentrated promotion of a product for and in a specialised market.

A second major development is the invention of methods of recording and distributing television programmes in cassette, tape or disc form for home use with home receivers. Viewers will have the choice of buying or borrowing programmes to arrange their own evening's television. It is too soon to estimate the total effect of this development on broadcast television services: but no one can doubt that it extends 'world television' by offering the possibility of the creation of 'libraries' of television programmes, available to subscribers or purchasers the world over.

Television Enterprises

The tenth anniversary year of Television Enterprises – 1970 – showed the most successful year's trading to date. The most recent set of annual figures available at the time of going to press are those for the financial year ending 31 March 1970 and total sales registered were over £2.5 million, an increase of 39.5 per cent on the previous year. More than 8,000 screen hours of programming were bought by 89 countries for television use – the sales figures increasing by 41 per cent.

Within the Commonwealth, 29 countries bought nearly £1 million worth of programmes, with New Zealand taking 1,131 and Australia 937 programmes. In fact, the Australian Broadcasting Commission's figures for the year showed that 21.4 per cent of their total television output was of BBC-tv origin as against 15.8 per cent US and 9.2 per cent other UK product. Canada too increased its purchases from the BBC, including the 'Civilisation', 'Somerset Maugham' and 'Monty Python's Flying Circus' series, by 36.8 per cent. Other Commonwealth customers were Barbados, Hong Kong, Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia.

In Europe, with seven West European and two East European countries already in colour, and five more now converting, a high proportion of the sales – £500,000 – were on colour video tape. The buyers showed a taste for British humour in taking programmes such as 'Marty' and 'Monty Python's Flying Circus' as well as showing a demand for the topicalities of 'Panorama', '24 Hours', 'Tomorrow's World' and 'Man Alive'. Classic and mystery serials and documentaries were also in demand.

In East Europe sales, which included documentaries, classic serials, music and variety programmes, were made to Albania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania. Soviet television bought further colour travel documentaries and Yugoslav television embarked on 'Dr Finlay's Casebook'.

The National Education Television Network in the United States, with the aid of a substantial grant from the Xerox Corporation, bought 'Civilisation' for transmission to its 140 million viewers during the autumn of 1970, with a repeat showing in 1971. This series was also given a one-hour preview on a commercial network and the transaction brought in around one million dollars to Enterprises. Following enthusiastic demand from all parts of the USA, NET planned a second transmission of 'The Forsyte Saga', the nation-wide success of which gave many commercial sponsors cause for thought. In Latin America Enterprises sold Spanish-dubbed series of programmes to eleven countries.

Colour sales to the Japanese network increased by 36.9 per cent and here, too, 'Civilisation' was among the purchases.

Sales of BBC-tv films for educational and training purposes were made to 53 countries throughout the world.

On the merchandising side 220 licences were sold, many of them including manufacturing rights for more than one article. Many of the characters from children's programmes such as 'Magic Roundabout' and 'Play School' were successfully exploited.

Alongside Television Enterprises, Radio Enterprises also had a successful year and a note on this side of the BBC's activities is on page 50.

BBC Television Film Library

The BBC Television Film Library, the largest of its kind in the world, was created in 1948, mainly for the intake of television newsreel. Now it receives more than two million feet of 16 mm and 35 mm film each month – complete films and film recordings, film sequences or inserts, newsfilm, and material shot (but not used) for transmitted programmes. The Library houses over 200 million feet of film – produced exclusively by the BBC. The main functions of the Film Library are to provide film for re-use by Television Service, to establish a permanent collection of historical material, and to maintain a source of 'stock-shots' (for example, a snowstorm, a forest fire, a geographical location or historical event) which can be of use in programmes.

Inquiries (mainly from BBC staff) come in at the rate of about 1,800 a month; about 3 hours of Film Library material is re-used weekly in transmitted programmes and about 7 hours in repeat programmes. Material is mainly for BBC internal use only. The External Sales Section of Television Enterprises sells film from the Library in colour and monochrome on a footage basis to television organisations all over the world.

Television Audiences, February and August 1970

In February 1970 the amount of time devoted to viewing BBC television was about 8 hours per week per head of population, in August BBC viewing amounted to 6 hours 40 minutes. This difference between winter and summer is illustrated on the following page in the average audiences for some regular BBC-1 series running throughout the year. The lower audiences in August are particularly marked for those broadcast earlier in the day, though there are exceptions to this general rule: Omnibus at the Proms in August, for instance, having larger audiences than the February editions.

	<i>Approximate audience in February</i>	<i>Approximate audience in August</i>
<i>Light Entertainment and Comedy</i>		
The Val Doonican Show (8.15 pm)	14,000,000	—
The Cliff Richard Show (6.15 pm)	13,500,000	—
Top of the Pops (7.15 pm)	12,300,000	9,000,000
Oh Brother! (7.55 pm)	12,000,000	—
It's Lulu (8.45 pm)	—	8,000,000
<i>Drama</i>		
Softly, Softly (8.00 pm)	12,000,000	—
Z Cars (6.45 pm)	8,700,000	6,000,000
Doomwatch (9.40 pm)	7,800,000	—
The Doctors (6.45 pm)	6,500,000	4,300,000
Wednesday Play (8.10 pm)	4,900,000	—
The Troubleshooters (9.10 pm)	—	7,750,000
The Expert (8.00 pm)	—	9,350,000
<i>Current Affairs and Documentaries</i>		
The Main News (8.50 pm)	8,950,000	8,300,000
Nationwide (6.00 pm)	7,100,000	4,750,000
Panorama (8.00 pm)	7,000,000	4,850,000
Tuesday Documentary (9.10 pm)	6,000,000	4,500,000
Tomorrow's World (7.10 pm)	6,000,000	4,350,000
Braden's Week (11.10 pm)	5,600,000	—
24 Hours (10.30 pm)	4,150,000	3,750,000
<i>Films</i>		
The Virginian (6.45 pm)	12,000,000	9,000,000
Golden Silents (8.25 pm)	9,650,000	—
<i>Sport</i>		
Match of the Day (10.05 pm)	10,850,000	—
Sportsnight with Coleman (9.10 pm)	8,600,000	—
Grandstand (3.00 pm–4.00 pm)	6,000,000	3,000,000
<i>Some Other Series</i>		
Quiz Ball (6.25 pm)	7,800,000	5,300,000
Blue Peter (5.00 pm)	6,550,000	—
Songs of Praise (6.55 pm)	5,350,000	2,900,000
Tom Tom (5.15 pm)	4,500,000	3,000,000
Omnibus (10.15 pm)	1,550,000	3,150,000
International It's a Knockout (9.10 pm)	—	14,250,000

Content of television network programmes

53 weeks ended 3 April 1970

	Hours			
	BBC-1	BBC-2	Total	%
Talks, documentaries and other information programmes	621	469	1,090	16.5
British and foreign feature films and series	619	438	1,057	16.0
Outside broadcasts	613	217	830	12.6
Presentation material	336	295	631	9.5
Drama	350	178	528	8.0
Light entertainment	318	155	473	7.1
Children's programmes	357	88	445	6.7
News, weather and other news programmes	196	210	406	6.1
School broadcasts	376		376	5.7
Further education	247	76	323	4.9
Sports news and reports	122	87	209	3.2
Religious programmes	143	10	153	2.3
Music	31	61	92	1.4
	4,329	2,284	6,613	100.0
Programmes in Welsh language carried by network transmitters	108		108	
	4,437	2,284	6,721	
Presented by London	3,641	2,039	5,680	
Regions	796	245	1,041	
	4,437	2,284	6,721	

Of the 4,437 hours on BBC-1, 1,047 hours were in colour
 Of the 2,284 hours on BBC-2, 1,880 hours were in colour

Radio

The Radio Services

Radio Enterprises

Audiences

Table : Content of Programmes

The Radio Services

The new pattern of the Radio networks introduced in April 1970 is now firmly established and regular listeners have had time to become accustomed to the changes in programming first outlined in 1969 in the BBC's publication *Broadcasting in the Seventies*. New regular programmes have settled down, and adjustments in the original plans prompted by early public reactions have been carried out wherever possible.

In the daytime the four networks now offer a clear-cut choice between pop on Radio 1, light music on Radio 2, serious music both classical and contemporary on Radio 3 and speech on Radio 4. After 7 pm, Radio 1 ceases to broadcast as such and joins Radio 2. The networks are, however, by no means rigidly confined to the main programme ingredient which helps to give each of them its character and separate identity. Radio 4, for instance, carries major orchestral concerts every Sunday night at 7.30. In the evening Radio 3 carries up to eight hours of varied speech each week, including two plays of the type that would have been carried in the past in the Third Programme, and in the daytime Radio 2 continues to broadcast 'Woman's Hour', the daily serial 'Waggoners Walk', and 'Morning Story'.

The restructuring of the Radio Services has none the less been far-reaching and, because it disturbed listening habits acquired over the years, was bound to cause irritation to some, but the total amount of listening to BBC Radio has changed very little over the past year. Radio 1 and 2's share of the daily audience continues at about 80 per cent, and it is clear that the increased separation of the two networks in the daytime has been appreciated by many, particularly among those who prefer tuneful light music to pop. The strengthening and rejuvenation of Radio 4 has brought about noticeable increases in audiences at certain key times of the day, when listening to Radio 4 is on broadly the same level as for Radio 1 and Radio 2. This has been true for some years in the early morning and at lunchtime. It is now also true of the late afternoon and early evening. The news magazine 'P.M.', for instance, is now heard by a quarter of a million more listeners than the programmes it replaced in April 1970. 'News Desk', at 7 pm, has a following of half a million. At the same time the injection into Radio 4 in the evening of types of programmes hitherto confined to the Third Programme has brought about no reduction in the total amount of evening listening to Radio 4, which now provides a wide range of

light entertainment shows, plays, discussions and documentaries of high quality.

By tradition both Radio 3 and Radio 4 have always been networks which catered for minority interests, and under the new pattern they retain that character and seek as in the past to provide opportunities for listeners to widen their horizons and to enjoy the mental stimulus that comes from contact with what is best in the fields of music, drama, the arts and the discussion of ideas and public issues. They continue also to fulfil Radio's well-established role as a patron of writers and musicians. But minorities also exist elsewhere, and Radios 1 and 2, for instance, pay increasing attention to the need to reflect in their programmes not just the popular hits of the day but also important contemporary developments in such areas as progressive pop on Radio 1 and, on Radio 2, jazz, folk and country and western.

A description of the programme content of each of the four Radio Services follows.

Radio 1 and Radio 2

Following the major changes introduced in April 1970 Radios 1 and 2 have now become established as separate networks for much of the day, with more than 10 hours of alternative programmes each weekday and more at weekends. Radio 1 continues to offer a wide diversity of pop from Top 40 hits to progressive music, and Radio 2 covers all aspects of popular light music. Both networks, however, are planned together and Radios 1 and 2 continue to share a number of programmes. The Sunday lunchtime 'Family Favourites' remains radio's biggest audience-getter with up to 13 million listeners. Other joint shows with a large number of listeners include 'Pick of the Pops' (up to 6 million); Saturday morning's 'Junior Choice' (up to 8 million); and the Terry Wogan Show (3 million). Both services keep listeners up to date with news summaries, news flashes and information about road conditions, with the co-operation of the Automobile Association and police forces throughout the country.

Since its inception three and a half years ago, Radio 1 has become something of a national institution. Many of its disc-jockeys are household names and its programmes attract a large following. Peak audiences for separate programmes on Radio 1 vary between 5 and 6 million. Audiences for more specialised programmes such as 'Top Gear' can reach well over the million mark. Radio 1 also has its own pop magazine programme 'Scene and Heard' and a weekly discussion 'Speak-Easy'. 'Radio One Club', which travels all over Britain and attracts 'house full' notices in places as far apart as Plymouth and Perth, has a membership of a quarter of a million and draws a radio audience of up to 3 million. It is Radio 1's job to encourage new

talent and keep abreast of all the latest and diverse trends in the pop world. Increasing attention is being paid to progressive pop music, with the regular weekday series 'Sound of the Seventies' and the Sunday Concert featuring the best of today's groups. There is also a regular Saturday evening show designed to give up-and-coming d.j.'s their first chance on the air and the number of d.j.'s with regular spots has been increased.

Alternative programmes on Radio 2 also achieve big audiences. Eric Robinson's 'Melodies for You' on Sundays reaches more than 3 million listeners and the weekday lunchtime show 'Accent on Melody' has an audience of up to two and a half million. Apart from 'Morning Story', 'Waggoners' Walk', 'Woman's Hour' and light entertainment shows on Sunday afternoons, Radio 2 offers an increasing variety of programmes to suit every taste in light popular music, from the perennial favourite 'Friday Night is Music Night' to 'Country Style', from folk to jazz, from Sinatra to Lehar.

Radio 2 is also the sports network, carrying commentaries on major sporting events, together with the regular Saturday afternoon programme 'Sport on 2'.

Radio 3

Radio 3 is the main provider of serious music of all kinds. About 100 hours a week are broadcast. In addition there are 8 hours of drama, talk and poetry, and 5 hours of Further Education programmes in 'Study on Three'. Choral Evensong is broadcast from an Anglican cathedral every Wednesday at 4 pm. During the summer the network broadcasts ball-by-ball commentaries on the cricket Test Matches. Transmissions start at 7 am (8 am on Saturdays and Sundays) and end at 11.30 pm with a news bulletin. In the South-east, the Midlands, and the North transmissions of music and drama are made stereophonically.

The largest and most popular category of music broadcast is orchestral. Choral and chamber music, recitals and light music can be heard daily. Jazz and brass band music regularly appear in the schedules and up to three operas are broadcast every week. Six or seven operas are prepared every year in the studio, specially for broadcasting. These are operas not usually produced in the opera houses or available from gramophone records or other recordings but nevertheless held to be of high merit.

The Henry Wood Promenade Concerts which the BBC promotes every year in the Royal Albert Hall are broadcast on this network. The BBC Symphony Orchestra gives a winter season of public concerts in the Royal Festival Hall. These and other appearances outside the studio made by that orchestra and by the BBC regional orchestras provide attractive concerts which are also public occasions.

During the evening listeners to the network can expect to hear live relays from concert halls and opera houses in this country and from abroad. Except for certain midday concerts most of the daytime music is recorded in advance to make best use of artists when they are available and the range is all the way from plainsong to new music. Something like a million people listen to the network at one time or another each day. They are mainly attracted by the popular classics of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

About two-thirds of the music broadcast is of the BBC's own making; the rest comes from gramophone records and from recordings made available usually by European broadcasting organisations.

Radio 3 presents a major drama production every Sunday evening when Radio 4 is broadcasting an orchestral concert. A shorter play or feature, often by a living writer, is placed on Friday evening. All drama is repeated after a suitable interval, usually two or three months. 'The Arts This Week', a programme of criticism and of interviews, can usually be heard on Thursday. 'Personal View', a weekly commentary on current affairs, is on Saturday evenings. At least half an hour of poetry, old and new, is presented weekly, usually on Mondays at 10.30 pm immediately before 'Jazz in Britain'.

Talk about music is an important element in Radio 3 programming. 'Music Magazine', on Sundays, has been running with great success for 27 years. Other important regulars include Antony Hopkins 'Talking about Music', John Lade's 'Record Review', John Amis's 'The Week Ahead', all placed at the weekend. In addition there is a regular programme called 'Interpretations on Record' in which performances are compared. Individual talks and specially placed series are usually intended to relate to music currently being broadcast.

The demand for good music, particularly the popular classics, is considerable and Radio 3 is intended to cater for it; but within the limits for speech that this demand creates it is intended that whatever is intellectually or artistically exciting in our time should naturally find a place in talk and discussion.

Radio 4

Under the plans implemented in April 1970, Radio 4 became predominantly a speech network. The largest audiences are for news, and the sequences of news and of comment and background to the news occupy about 5 hours of the 17 hours a day broadcast by Radio 4.

All the sequences, from 'Today' at 7.00 am to 'The World Tonight' at 10.00 pm, offer a first-class service of hard news. But each of them has developed its own style and its own range of subject-matter, which derives not only from the personality of the people presenting and producing the programme, but also from their estimate of the varying

needs of the listeners. Thus, 'Today' has especially in mind the mood and pace of the going-to-work audience. 'The World at One' aims at the housewife and at the worker switching on at lunchtime. 'The World Tonight' caters for the relaxed listener who is prepared for a fuller, more leisurely survey of what has been in the day's news.

With the ending of the Third Programme as such and the extension of serious music on Radio 3 in the evenings, Radio 4 undertook a greater responsibility for the more thoughtful broadcasts which are no longer placed in Radio 3. Radio 4 is now providing a great number of such programmes, particularly in the field of current affairs. The current affairs programme 'Analysis', for example, deals regularly in uncompromising terms with a subject of major importance.

Radio 4 broadcasts about 15 hours of drama and 8 hours of comedy, panel games and quizzes each week. The drama includes a play every afternoon, including weekends, and the well-established Saturday Night Theatre and Monday Night Play. Radio 4's drama is extremely wide-ranging, from Tolstoy and Shakespeare to exciting and undemanding thriller serials.

The comedy and light entertainment on Radio 4 includes some programmes formerly broadcast on Radio 2 and, here too, the range is wide. The post-Goon humour of 'I'm Sorry, I'll Read That Again', catering for a devoted cult audience, has its place in the schedules alongside long-established parlour games such as 'Twenty Questions'.

Although speech predominates, music still has a place in Radio 4. Music talks and musical biographies feature among speech programmes in the evenings. During school holidays there is an hour of music by BBC Orchestras on weekday mornings and afternoons. And each Sunday evening (when Radio 3 is broadcasting its major dramatic work of the week) there is a full-scale concert of classical music.

The new Radio 4 is planned to be used selectively by listeners who want a different kind of service from radio at different times of day. It is, therefore, several networks in one and, as such, it cannot hope to cater for all of the potential audience all of the time. To take an extreme example, the listener who wants a play or light entertainment in mid-morning – not an unreasonable request if he is a shift worker or ill in bed – will find the air space occupied in term time by School Broadcasting, though happily he will usually find a play at 11.30 am during school holidays. Nevertheless, there is now evidence to suggest that the reorganisation of schedules in April 1970 has met a demand. In general, Radio 4 audiences were higher after the change, audiences for news and current affairs sequences were generally greater, and the serious speech programmes of the kind formerly carried on the Third Programme had, as expected, found larger audiences in Radio 4.

Radio Enterprises

Radio Enterprises, which was set up in 1966 and merged with Television Enterprises (*see page 41*) in October 1968, produces and markets long-playing records of BBC broadcast material either on the BBC's own label or through the issue of licences to commercial companies for distribution on their labels.

During the year ending 31 March 1970 nearly 150,000 records were sold through the retail trade or by mail order.

The Study Records series announced in 1969 now contains nineteen titles. This series is available through mail order only from BBC Records, London, SE99 at a cost of 30s. for each record, post paid. Study Records are designed for schools, universities and libraries and are based on either School Radio broadcasts or General Service programmes relevant to the 'O' and 'A' level curricula and to university courses. Already over 13,000 copies have been sold from the series.

The first steps to establish the BBC label in overseas markets were taken early in 1970 when an agreement was signed with the Westminster Recording Company of America for the distribution of BBC records in the USA. Arrangements for distribution in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Scandinavia are well advanced and discussions are also being held to promote BBC records in other parts of Europe and the Far East. Agreement was also reached for the distribution of records in the form of tape cassettes.

Recent additions to Enterprises' catalogue of retail records are listed on page 211-12.

Radio Audiences September, 1970

The amount of listening to BBC Radio in September was equivalent to 8 hours 19 mins. a week per head of the population. A selection of average audiences for regular series in that month follow.

Radio 1

Tony Blackburn 7.00 am (Mon-Fri)	2,700,000
Tony Blackburn 8.00 am (Mon-Fri)	4,750,000
Jimmy Young 10.00 am (Mon-Fri)	3,450,000
Radio 1 Club 12 noon (Mon-Fri)	2,600,000
Tony Brandon 2.00 pm (Mon-Fri)	1,750,000
Sounds of the 70's 6.00 pm (Mon-Fri)	600,000
Junior Choice: Ed Stewart 9.00 am (Sat)	6,650,000
Junior Choice: Ed Stewart 9.00 am (Sun)	4,500,000
Noel Edmunds 10.00 am (Sat)	3,700,000
Rosko 12 noon (Sat)	3,050,000
Top Gear: John Peel 3.00 pm (Sat)	1,100,000
Dave Lee Travis 10.00 am (Sun)	2,850,000
Savile's Travels 2.00 pm (Sun)	3,150,000
Pick of the Pops: Alan Freeman 6.00 pm (Sun)	4,400,000
Mike Raven's R & B Show 7.30 pm (Sun)	250,000

Radio 2

Breakfast Special 7.00 am and 8.00 am (Mon-Fri)	3,900,000
Pause for Thought 8.55 am (Mon-Fri)	1,100,000
George Elrick's Open House 9.00 am (Mon-Fri)	2,700,000
Morning Story 10.30 am (Mon-Fri)	1,450,000
Waggoners' Walk 10.45 am (Mon-Fri)	1,450,000
Waggoners' Walk 4.15 pm (Mon-Fri)	650,000
Accent on Melody 12 noon (Mon-Fri)	1,650,000
Woman's Hour 2.00 pm (Mon-Fri)	1,700,000
Album Time 6.00 pm (Mon-Fri)	350,000
Late Night Extra 10.00 pm and 11.30 pm (Mon-Fri)	900,000
Melody Time: Joe Henderson 10.00 am (Sat)	2,300,000
L.P. Showcase: Brian Matthew 12 noon (Sat)	1,000,000
Sport on Two (Sat afternoon)	1,300,000
Melodies for You: Eric Robinson 10.00 am (Sun)	2,450,000
People's Service 11.30 am (Sun)	1,500,000
Family Favourites 12 noon (Sun)	10,600,000
Sunday Half Hour 8.30 pm (Sun)	600,000
Your Hundred Best Tunes: Alan Keith 9.00 pm (Sun)	1,000,000

Radio 3

This Week's Composer 9.05 am (Mon-Fri)	100,000
Midday Concert 12.15 pm (Mon-Fri)	100,000
The Saturday Concert 9.05 am (Sat)	150,000
Record Review 11.15 am (Sat)	150,000
Midday Concert 12.15 pm (Sat)	150,000
Afternoon Sequence (Sat afternoon)	100,000
Your Concert Choice 9.05 am (Sun)	150,000

Radio 4

The News 7.00 am (Mon-Fri)	2,700,000
Today 7.15 am (Mon-Fri)	2,250,000
The News 8.00 am (Mon-Fri)	4,500,000
Today 8.15 am (including regional variations) (Mon-Fri)	2,750,000
From our own correspondent 9.05 am (Sat) and 9.05 am (Tues)	1,150,000
The Daily Service 10.15 am (Mon-Fri)	400,000
The World at One 1.00 pm The News (Mon-Fri)	3,800,000
The World at One 1.10 pm (Mon-Fri)	2,700,000
The Archers 1.30 pm and 6.45 pm (Mon-Fri) and 9.30 am (Sun)	3,700,000
Afternoon Theatre 3.00 pm (Mon-Fri)	800,000
Story Time 4.30 pm (Mon-Fri)	250,000
PM 5.00 pm (Mon-Fri)	700,000
The News 6.00 pm (Mon-Fri)	1,350,000
News Desk 7.00 pm (Mon-Fri)	500,000
The World Tonight 10.00 pm The News (Mon-Fri)	500,000
The World Tonight 10.10 pm (Mon-Fri)	350,000
Afternoon Theatre 2.00 pm (Sat)	750,000
Letter from America: Alistair Cooke 6.15 pm (Sat) and 9.15 am (Sun)	1,250,000
Saturday Night Theatre 8.30 pm (Sat)	600,000
Options 12.15 pm (Sun)	100,000
The Monday Play 8.30 pm (Mon)	300,000
Midweek Theatre 8.00 pm (Wed)	400,000
Now Read On 8.45 pm (Wed)	200,000
Any Questions 8.00 pm (Fri) and 1.15 pm (Sat)	2,350,000
Analysis 9.15 pm (Fri)	100,000

Content of radio network programmes

	Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3 Third		Radio 3 Music		Radio 3 Sport		Radio 3 Study		Radio 4		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Combined output—London (analysis by Services) 53 weeks ended 3 April 1970	22	1	66	1	863	52	2,852	78	2	8	3	714	12	4,527	19	
Serious music	5,087	94	3,903	69	61	4	569	16	28	6	4	2	544	8	10,196	43
Entertainment music			258	5	3				4	1			214	3	479	2
General light entertainment	3		39	1			2		316	67			113	2	473	2
Outside broadcasts			62	1	54	3							362	6	478	2
Features			212	4	229	14	1				1		798	12	1,241	5
Drama			428	8	135	8	95	3	115	24			912	14	1,756	8
News	71	1	358	6	264	16	27	1	6	2	2	1	1,354	21	2,110	9
Talks	99	2	79	1	11	1	3						305	5	415	2
Religious broadcasts	17												419	6	419	2
Broadcasts for schools																
Other educational broadcasts											236	92	105	2	341	1
Programmes for special minorities	120	2	233	4							5	2	456	7	814	4
Miscellaneous	16		43		30	2	58	2	2				104	2	253	1
	5,435	100	5,681	100	1,650	100	3,607	100	473	100	256	100	6,400	100	23,502	100
Presented by: London	5,083	94	4,878	86	1,563	95	2,909	81	310	66	256	100	4,976	78	19,975	85
Regions	352	6	803	14	87	5	698	19	163	34			1,424	22	3,527	15

In addition to the above, 1,960 of the hours of Radio 1 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 2, and 2,154 of the hours of Radio 2 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 1.

Regional Broadcasting

Wales

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Northern Ireland

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Table : Hours of Regional
Television Programmes

Table : Hours of Regional
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Table : Content of Regional
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Regional Broadcasting

The BBC's regions have always had a dual responsibility – the provision of regional material for the networks and of special programmes for their own audiences.

In two of the national regions – Wales and Scotland – National Broadcasting Councils, whose chairmen are members of the BBC's Board of Governors, control the policy and content of programmes produced especially for audiences in those regions, while the other national region – Northern Ireland – is supported by an Advisory Council whose chairman is also a member of the BBC's Board of Governors.

In July 1970 the BBC reorganised its regional broadcasting system in England. The former three English regions – North, Midlands and South and West – were disbanded. In their place eight English Television regions were formed and three network production centres were established at Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol. The BBC's local radio system, in process of development, replaces the former pattern of regional radio. The function of the eight English regions and of local radio stations is to provide a local programme service of particular interest to the audience within range of each transmitter, while the task of network production centres is to reflect the character and talent of their part of the country through contributions to the national network.

Each of these new regions has the benefit of the advice of its own Regional Advisory Council set up in accordance with the BBC's Charter. The chairman of each Regional Advisory Council is a member of the BBC's General Advisory Council.

The following paragraphs provide information about the national regions – Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland – and give an account of the new English regional organisation together with details of the local radio stations.

Wales

As outlined above, responsibility for the policy and content of radio and television programmes produced especially for audiences in Wales is vested in the Broadcasting Council for Wales. The service, in radio and television, is a comprehensive one embracing all categories of programming. Special provision is made for broadcasts to schools in both media,

BBC-Wales is a bilingual service. In radio there has been an almost even balance between English and Welsh broadcasts in the regionally produced programmes ever since broadcasting began in Wales on 13 February 1923. Regional television productions began in Wales in 1952: in 1964, following the recommendations of the Pilkington Committee of Inquiry, BBC-Wales Television was established. This consists of 12 hours a week of programmes especially for Wales, of which 5 hours are in English and some 7 hours in Welsh. Latterly experiments have been conducted in the presentation of programmes bilingually to help to bridge the gap between the interests of those people who speak Welsh and those who do not. This has led to the use of English sub-titles in the presentation of plays in Welsh, and in 1970 a 14-episode serial play was broadcast in this way.

Drama, music – the BBC Welsh Orchestra is the only professional Symphony Orchestra in Wales – news and the discussion of current issues are prominent elements in BBC-Wales programme schedules. Every encouragement, frequently by direct commissions, is given to Welsh-born composers and playwrights.

In 1970 BBC-Wales made a start in the production of colour television programmes. Initially these were mainly outside broadcasts from, for example, the Llangollen International Eisteddfod and the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, but a start was also made on studio productions.

Reception inevitably poses special problems in the hills and valleys of Wales. There is no easy or quick answer to these problems, and under the uhf 625 lines development plan (BBC-Wales and BBC-2) several scores of transmitters will be necessary to provide most of Wales with two BBC television services (and the ITV service) in colour. BBC Wales (and ITV) were added to the BBC-2 uhf service at Wenvoe in 1970, serving 22·3 per cent of the population. During the year two more BBC-2 transmitters were brought into service as well as the nineteenth, and last, in the chain of BBC-Wales vhf television transmitters.

The population coverage of the various services at the end of 1970 was: vhf radio, 96·4 per cent; BBC-Wales television, 75 per cent; BBC-2, 56·1 per cent; BBC-Wales and/or BBC-1 from all sources, 97·1 per cent.

Scotland

BBC Scotland originates between thirty and forty hours a week of radio programmes of interest to Scottish listeners, besides a variety of contributions to all four radio networks. In television, it originates about 9 hours a week for Scotland – including a full range of drama, light entertainment and documentary programmes – and also makes

regular and significant contributions to both BBC-1 and BBC-2. The present period of programme expansion will continue until the end of 1972 and will increase the range of programmes produced in Scotland even further.

The headquarters of BBC Scotland is in Glasgow. Colour television facilities are now being installed there on a big scale, and at a later date the subsidiary television studios in Edinburgh and Aberdeen will also be colourised. Provision is being made for the installation of a small television facility in the unattended radio studio in Dundee.

The extension of uhf television on 625 lines throughout Scotland continues. BBC-1 is now available in colour to more than 50 per cent of the Scottish population; and the opening of Rosemarkie in the summer of 1970 brought BBC-2 to more than 75 per cent of the population. Further uhf transmitters are due for commissioning during 1971 and the succeeding years.

Northern Ireland

Weekly programme production from the Belfast studios normally amounts to some 5 hours of television and 13 hours of radio. Most of the television output is a local service, the region being reflected on the network mainly in news and current affairs or by occasional outside broadcasts, since the small regional television studio is inadequate for major productions. In radio the position is reversed: nearly all drama and music and a substantial proportion of religious and general programmes are for the various radio networks. For local viewers and listeners the region provides daily news and topical magazines; weekly programmes on sport and farming; regular radio and television programmes for Northern Ireland schools; and a variety of other productions ranging from religion to light entertainment. The BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra of thirty players is heard in frequent broadcasts on both the networks and regional services.

The disturbances which have affected Northern Ireland periodically since late 1968 have made it necessary to expand the News Department considerably, and to provide additional technical facilities to service the large numbers of broadcasters who arrive during periods of crisis.

During 1970, major extensions were made to the uhf television network: a high-power BBC-2 colour transmitting station at Limavady was brought into service for most of the north-west of the province, followed by a station for Londonderry, and the conversion of the main Divis transmitter at Belfast, duplicating BBC-1 on 625-lines and colour.

The English Regions

The Network Production Centres

The national television and radio networks continue to look to the Centres at Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester for a significant contribution to their total output. The Heads of Network Production Centres have a responsibility to discover, stimulate and develop creative talent outside London. The Centres contribute to the national networks programmes covering the whole range of broadcasting, from drama, documentaries and serious music to light entertainment and popular music. Birmingham celebrates its expanded role by moving into a new Broadcasting House of its own at Pebble Mill this year. In the longer term, a combined radio and television complex is being built at All Saints, Manchester. As at Pebble Mill, this will house the Local Radio Station and the Regional Television Station as well as the studios and facilities required to supply the network programmes.

The Television Regions

The BBC has for a long time wanted to organise its broadcasting outside London so as to provide a service in both Radio and Television to smaller and more socially logical areas than was possible under the old regional system which sub-divided the country into only three overlarge parts – North, Midlands and South and West. What was foreshadowed in the 1970 edition of the BBC Handbook and spelt out in more detail in *Broadcasting in the Seventies* has in Television now become a reality. In place of the three old Regions, we have created eight new ones, each under a Regional Television Manager. They are based on the former Regional and Area Centres: Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Plymouth, and Southampton and designated respectively: BBC Midlands, West, North, North-West, North-East, East Anglia, South-West and South. Their programme output – solely for the audiences they serve – consists of a daily news magazine and news bulletin, a local Saturday sports report and a weekly programme of general interest. Additionally, each region mounts its own ‘presentation’ at selected junctions between programmes. This provides a strong regional identity on the screen, and also makes possible the transmission of up-to-the-minute items of local news, and information on traffic and weather situations.

Ultimately it is intended that the 625 line uhf service which carries colour shall be the basic one. The maps on pages 114–126 show the ‘preferred service’ areas of the 625 line transmitters – these indicate the transmitter which will give the best picture to the majority of viewers in the area. Such boundaries drawn on a map cannot, of course, take

account of possible 'dips' in reception quality caused by the lie-of-the land, particularly towards the limits of the service areas. It may be that some viewers will receive a better quality picture by having their television aerial aligned to a transmitter carrying programmes other than those from their own 'home' region. As an example, parts of Harrogate – editorially looking towards BBC North, whose Regional Headquarters is Leeds – may well be better served in terms of picture quality by the Bilsdale transmitter, which carries programmes from BBC North-East, whose Regional Headquarters is Newcastle.

These anomalies are regrettable, but for technical reasons unavoidable. Uhf (625 line) service planning is based on three principles:

- 1 Each viewer should be able to receive all three networks on one uhf aerial.

- 2 National network coverage must take precedence over the fitting of transmitter service areas to a particular BBC Region.

- 3 Priority in time must be given to establishing some kind of service for every town, over and above the provision of the 'correct' one.

Some viewers still have sets capable of receiving the 405 vhf signal which may come from differently sited transmitters. The 'preferred service' areas of the 405 line transmitters are given in the maps on pages 115–127.

Neither the 625 line nor 405 line 'technical boundaries' entirely fit the editorial boundaries of the new Television Regions, which are a working compromise to meet the needs of programme makers.

Local radio

The old English regional radio system with overlarge boundaries (dictated by the coverage of medium-wave transmitters) is being replaced by local radio stations, broadcasting on vhf. The stage of development reached so far is that the eight original BBC stations set up on an experimental basis in Leicester, Sheffield, Liverpool, Nottingham, Brighton, Stoke-on-Trent, Leeds and Durham, have now become a permanent part of the new pattern of the BBC's radio services outside London. Of the next twelve stations Bristol, Manchester, London, Oxford, Birmingham, Medway, Teesside and Solent were on the air by the end of 1970. Stations at Newcastle, Humberside, Blackburn and Derby are opening early in 1971. Many of these will serve an area extending beyond the boundaries of the cities in which they are based so it has been found convenient in some cases to give them titles linked with the names of the major rivers lying within their territory, for example, BBC Radio Solent, Merseyside, Humberside, Teesside and Medway. At this stage, BBC local radio on vhf will give about 74 per cent coverage to the population of England.

The features which in the BBC's view contributed so much to the success of the first eight stations will remain – the editorial independence of the manager and his staff, and the strong element of partnership between the local station and the local community.

Each station has a Local Radio Council appointed by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in consultation with the BBC. The Council is composed of members of the local community whose function is to advise on all matters of station policy, but the final decision rests with the Manager. (*See pages 163–6*).

The financial arrangement now is different from that which obtained during the first two years of local radio. During the two-year experimental period from November 1967 it was vital that local authorities and other bodies should respond to invitations to contribute to the operating expenditure of the eight stations. Now the BBC bears the total operating costs from its licence revenue – though local authorities and other bodies who wish to add financial support to help their local radio station will find such aid welcomed by the Station Manager. Most stations are already receiving help in the form of financial contributions, primarily in the field of educational output, or by the provision of local facilities.

Since the opening of the first station, in Leicester, local radio has made a deeper impact and aroused more and more audience interest and participation. Some stations held open-days during the year. Radio Leicester operated from a marquee at a local show and had 80,000 visitors in two days. Radio Brighton had 10,000 visitors when the station broadcast a day's programmes from a caravan on the sea-front. The stations' staff vary in numbers from 25–40 with the production staff being responsible for a whole range of skills including the technical operation, programme production, reporting and announcing.

The stations are on the air from early morning, before 6 am, to past midnight every day. They broadcast on average from six to eight hours of locally originated material each day – programmes produced by the staff of the stations. The remainder of the time they relay programmes from the BBC's four national networks. The actual hours of broadcasting vary from station to station but all stations regard the early morning, early evening and lunch-time periods as peak listening times.

The programmes produced by the staff of the stations entertain and inform. They put into sound all that happens in the local community – news, sport, traffic, weather, industry, commerce, churches, entertainment, the arts, pop – everything of local interest. Listeners may hear their friends, their children and any local person who has something interesting to say.

It was clear from preliminary audience research studies carried out by the BBC that listeners' first requirements of a local radio station

are a good service of local news and topicality and plenty of coverage of local hobbies and minority interests, religious and educational broadcasts, and programmes of a 'public service' nature. These include police information, weather news and news of traffic delays and other travelling hazards.

The BBC hopes eventually to open at least a further twenty stations in England (with some additional ones in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). It is also hoped eventually to provide support for all these stations on medium waves. In the interim period, pending the full development of local radio, a limited regional service of news and topical programmes and weather forecasts is available to listeners living outside the range of local radio transmitters.

Programmes for Asian immigrants in Britain

Two regular weekly broadcasts in television and one in radio are directed to immigrants of Indian and Pakistani origin. The programmes are in Hindi/Urdu and their purpose is to help the integration of Asians into the life of this country. They include, among other items, stories of success in community relations, answers to personal problems, information and advice about life in Britain, musical items specially recorded in our studios, and also an element of English teaching, designed particularly to assist house-bound mothers and young children.

Under the titles *Nai Zindagi*, *Naya Jeevan* ('New Life') and *Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye* ('Make Yourself at Home'), the programmes are produced by the Immigrant Programmes Unit, set up in October 1965, and based in the Birmingham studios.

(A list of the members of the Programmes for Immigrants Advisory Committee appears on page 163.)

The following tables give analyses of regional home services output in television and radio and their contributions to the national networks for the year ending April 1970 (before the reorganisation of the English regions).

Regional programmes: hours of television

<i>53 weeks ended 3 April 1970</i>	<i>Mid-lands</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>North-ern Ireland</i>	<i>Scot-land</i>	<i>South & West</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes transmitted in Regions for their own services	233	331	260	472	302	737	2,335
2. Programmes originated in Regions and taken by national network	318	243	25	62	241	152	1,041
3. Programmes taken by Regions from the national network and other Regions	551	574	285	534	543	889	3,376
Total Regional programmes	6,252	6,276	6,502	6,266	6,279	5,907	37,482
	6,803	6,850	6,787	6,800	6,822	6,796	40,858

In addition to the above, 24 hours of News programmes were broadcast on the transmitters covering the London area and South-east England only

Regional programmes: hours of radio

53 weeks ended 3 April 1970

1. Programmes produced by Regions:

- (a) Broadcast in Regions Home Service only
- (b) Broadcast in Regions Home Service and simultaneously in Radio 4

Total

2. Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services

Total Regional broadcasting hours

3. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Services

- (a) Radio 1
- (b) Radio 2
- (c) Radio 3 (Third)
- (d) Radio 3 (Music)
- (e) Radio 3 (Sport)
- (f) Radio 4
- (g) External Services

Total programmes produced by Regions (1) and (3)

	Mid-lands	North	North- ern Ireland	Scot- land	South & West	Wales	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
(a) Broadcast in Regions Home Service only	742	728	596	1,470	702	1,190	5,428
(b) Broadcast in Regions Home Service and simultaneously in Radio 4	517	296	102	141	242	123	1,421
Total	1,259	1,024	698	1,611	944	1,313	6,849
2. Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	5,345	5,567	5,676	4,897	5,690	5,062	32,237
Total Regional broadcasting hours	6,604	6,591	6,374	6,508	6,634	6,375	39,086
3. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Services							
(a) Radio 1	76	165	28	31	33	19	352
(b) Radio 2	229	242	109	122	84	17	803
(c) Radio 3 (Third)	19	31	3	18	10	6	87
(d) Radio 3 (Music)	83	248	24	146	84	113	698
(e) Radio 3 (Sport)	51	79	1	11	9	12	163
(f) Radio 4	3						3
(g) External Services	61	114	43	129	58	63	468
	522	879	208	457	278	230	2,574
Total programmes produced by Regions (1) and (3)	1,781	1,903	906	2,068	1,222	1,543	9,423

In addition to the above, Local Radio Stations originated 20,096 hours of programmes

Regional Home Services: content of radio programmes

53 weeks ended 3 April 1970	Mid-lands	North	North- ern Ireland	Scot- land	South & West	Wales	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious music	72	97	79	327	35	139	749
Entertainment music	62	50	80	141	50	78	461
Light entertainment	37	13		3		37	90
Outside broadcasts	5	11	21	46	5	21	109
Features	14	42	15	43	19	29	162
Drama	232	48	20	32	22	24	378
News	455	364	189	406	381	267	2,062
Talks	215	301	164	274	379	326	1,659
Religious broadcasts	28	30	33	158	25	173	447
Schools broadcasts			18	89		103	210
Other educational broadcasts	27					12	39
Programmes for special minorities	96	59	54	61	18	71	359
Miscellaneous	16	9	25	31	10	33	124
	1,259	1,024	698	1,611	944	1,313	6,849

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for 53 weeks ended 3 April 1970, amounted to 693 hours

The Programme Services and the Public

News and Current Affairs

Religious Broadcasts

Educational Broadcasts

Music Broadcasts

Political and Parliamentary
Broadcasting

Audience Research

International Relations

Programme Services and the Public

News and Current Affairs

News and Current Affairs broadcasting has been a steadily growing part of output in radio and television, and 1970 may be seen as a year in which efforts were made to use the BBC's resources in a more unified form. For many years the editorial and policy control over a widely diversified output had been exercised by the Editor, News and Current Affairs, responsible to the Director-General. However, the daily operations of News, in providing bulletins, and of Current Affairs, in producing programmes of selective reportage and discussion, had been conducted, both in radio and television, in mainly separate ways. While bulletin editors and programme editors clearly have separate purposes, it was recognised that in some practical areas those purposes could be served in a common manner, and from this belief there developed new ventures in co-operation.

In radio the adoption of *Broadcasting in the Seventies* and the development of Radio 4 as the main speech channel provided new opportunities for journalists and a clear need to reorganise their activity. News bulletins were already bringing listeners the voices of correspondents and reporters and of the people in the news, and relying less on items spoken by the newsreader. It was a development which some listeners disliked, very understandably when their own listening conditions plus a crackly circuit brought a report close to unintelligibility. Nevertheless, the BBC felt that more direct reporting, properly used, could bring the listeners closer to events; and much effort was devoted to improving the quality of the reports it used.

The new plans for radio visualised that the bulletins would remain completely identifiable as such but that at certain times of the day they would lead the listener on to a current affairs treatment of the news and topics of the day within a unified programme, or sequence. It was a development of the format created by 'The World at One', presented by William Hardcastle, which remained unchanged in the new plans. The 'Today' programme in the early morning was seen in terms of such a sequence, with a journalist, John Timpson, joining Jack de Manio. New programmes were to appear at five in the afternoon, 'P.M.', and at seven in the evening, 'News Desk', with Gerald Priestland. 'Ten O'Clock' was restyled as 'The World Tonight', and extended, with Douglas Stuart. One casualty of all this for the UK listener was the

programme which had gone furthest along the path of bringing listeners the voices in the news, 'Radio Newsreel'. Although overseas editions remain as a valuable part of BBC broadcasts to the world, the domestic edition gave way to an extended 6 pm News.

One of the advantages of the new 'sequential' thinking was that there was greater freedom for bulletins to be expanded to meet exceptional news developments, and greater scope to amplify or examine the significance of such developments. In the second week of the new order the drama of *Apollo 13* showed how flexibly radio could respond to events. The new organisation was adapted quickly, too, to the needs of campaign coverage during the General Election; for this purpose a separate joint team was set up, as in television.

Outside the daily production field, the Current Affairs Radio Group developed other new programmes, among them 'Analysis', a serious weekly examination of a single current issue, and 'From the Grass Roots', which went in search of non-metropolitan political views.

In television, too, there were new ventures in co-operation between News and Current Affairs. The largest of these was the reporting of the 1970 General Election by a joint news and current affairs unit. There had been co-operation in the 1966 election, but now it was on a larger scale: indeed it was said to be the largest news and current affairs organisation in Europe. Under a single editorial control and working in an election studio of its own, the unit brought together commentators, reporters, outside broadcast units and camera teams; and with these large resources and also those of regional newsrooms it provided campaign reports in all the BBC-1 and BBC-2 bulletins and in special editions of '24 Hours'. Co-operation on this scale would not have been practicable at the previous election when Television News was working at Alexandra Palace in North London, but in 1970 it had settled in its new home at Television Centre.

Current Affairs added a new success to its group of programmes ('Panorama', '24 Hours', 'The Money Programme') with 'Nationwide', which relied on co-operation with the BBC's eleven newsrooms outside London. The new programme brought a distinctly non-metropolitan view of Britain into viewers' homes in the early evening. It was a supplement to the regions' own news magazine programmes which won a large audience.

Day-to-day co-operation continued between the television newsroom and '24 Hours' in covering individual stories. The high costs of using satellites to beam instant coverage from distant places is one factor which encourages co-operative planning. During the year the members of the European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is one, have been sharing the costs of satellite coverage from the United States. There are other developments which are bringing





Television cameras were allowed for the first time into a United States trial in Denver, Colorado. The film, was screened on BBC-2 on four consecutive days. Denver's only woman judge, Judge Zita Weinshienk, is seen presiding at the trial

(overleaf) 'The Anglesey Climb – The Spider's Web' Joe Brown, Britain's master climber, leading one of three climbs which were televised live on BBC-1 in colour. Highlights were shown later on BBC-2



Current affairs broadcasting in Northern Ireland was dominated in 1970 by political crises and upsets. Television cameras covered scenes such as this when soldiers in Belfast go through a cloud of tear gas during street rioting

(Coleman Doyle)

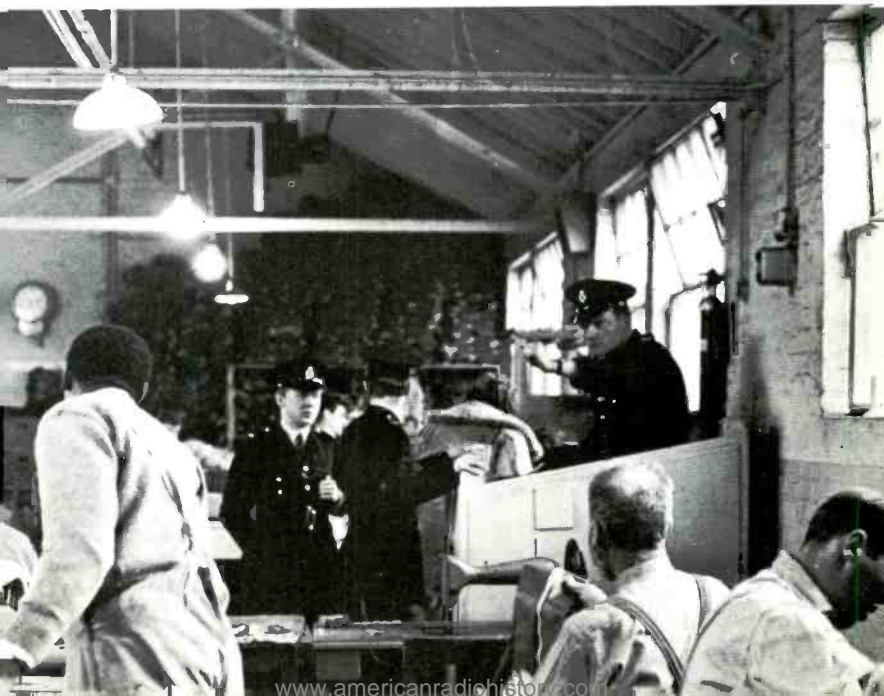


The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Christopher Chataway, during his first visit to a local radio station – BBC Radio Brighton – in July 1970, is seen in the studio with the Manager of the station, Mr. Robert Gunnell

'Gale is Dead', a 'Man Alive' programme transmitted on BBC-2, examined the short and hopeless life of a drug addict. This picture shows her four months before her death when a farmer and his wife invited her for a seaside holiday on a farm in Devon



A scene in Wandsworth Prison from the 'Man Alive' programme 'The Men Inside', which was screened in colour on BBC-2



Lulu presents
her own series
'It's Lulu', in BBC-1's
Saturday night variety
spot



The Steptoes
(Wilfred Brambell and
Harry H. Corbett) on
BBC-1 in a new edition
of the successful series
—this time in colour





Geoffrey Keen
(*Brian Stead*) in
'The Price of a Bride',
one of 'The Troubleshooters'
stories on BBC-1

Clifford Evans (starring
as *Sir Iain Dalzell*) with
Alexandra Bastedo
(playing his daughter
Diana) in a thriller
series – 'Codename' –
transmitted in colour on
BBC-2



'Tom Tom' prizewinner
13-year-old Stephen Ley
directs a BBC film unit
as his prize for being
joint-winner of the BBC-1
'Tom Tom' 1970
Film Directors Competition.
There were
over 200 entries from
children aged from 8-15,



Daw Khin Win of the
BBC Burmese Service
visits the children's
section of London Zoo
for her weekly 'Paddy
Bird Club' programme



television closer to the immediacy of radio, again at a cost – notably lightweight electronic cameras carried by one man.

The successful launching of an Indian Ocean satellite meant that the heavenly network is now complete, though of course new ground stations will continue to multiply the number of spots on the earth's surface that can 'see' one another. The BBC has long been making extensive use of the Atlantic and Pacific satellites. Now the Indian Ocean satellite brought the Far East into more immediate contact with London. Hence the decision to open a television news production office in Tokyo to take advantage of this further shrinking of our world.

If 1970 was the year in which the BBC gathered more tightly together its considerable news resources, it was also the year in which it saw a growing strength in its capacity as a home news organisation. The BBC has traditionally gained from the existence of its regional newsrooms which provide news services for audiences in their own areas and keep the networks informed and supplied. To these was added the first wave of BBC local radio stations, each with a newsroom and each with a communications link to the regions and the networks. The first phase of the local radio development increased the number of BBC newsrooms outside London from eleven to thirty-one. The first of these local radio stations, the regional newsrooms, and the departments mentioned in this section, plus many more, were involved together on the General Election Results programmes, June 18–19. That, of course, was the largest co-operative venture of all. (*Broadcasting news to the world in External Services, see page 92.*)

Religious broadcasts

For the past forty-seven years the BBC has been committed to religious broadcasting. Since January 1928 there has not been a day on which an act of worship has not been broadcast. Some 3 per cent of BBC output is originated by Religious Broadcasting Department and as the department seeks to meet the requirements of differing broadcasting services and to meet the interests of all sorts and conditions of people the variety of programmes has grown very wide.

In television it includes series like 'The Question Why' which investigates the reasons for men's belief and actions, film series like 'The Awakening Spirit', serious discussion programmes like 'The Archbishop and the Atheist', and series for children like the beautifully illustrated 'In the Beginning'.

In radio it ranges from the lively 'Subject for Sunday' series, through 'What the Bible Says', in the 'Thought for the Day' series, to 'Sing Alleluia' and Choral Evensong.

There are nine hours of programme time on Radio 2 and Radio 4,

up to three hours a week of network television and another ten and three respectively for regional listening and viewing.

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

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

A large part of the BBC's religious output consists of devotional programmes, devised both to reflect and support the faith of Christians. Every day of the year there is at least one religious service for listeners who wish to share in Christian worship.

In television, BBC-1 includes a religious service or devotional programme every Sunday morning. On Sunday evenings 'Songs of Praise' is preceded by a religious programme which sets out to relate the Christian faith to what concerns people most, and from time to time a family programme. On a weekday evening 'Viewpoint', which usually explores the outlook of some outstanding Christian thinker or artist, alternates with 'Postscript', a Christian comment on the news followed by prayers.

The Religious Broadcasting Department contributes programmes to BBC-2 which find their place not in fixed periods as on BBC-1, but at times when they fit in with the concept of alternative viewing. These programmes are also complementary to the established series on BBC-1. They have included under the title 'Doubts and Certainties' conversations with people like Richard Hoggart and Dr Erich Fromm, and colour documentaries such as the programmes on St Augustine and Pascal, and Malcolm Muggeridge's series on St Paul.

Radio 4 and Radio 2 broadcast every day three religious programmes that are listened to by people of all kinds and ages. Many of these listeners are Christians, many are not. The 'Daily Service' is broadcast live every weekday. 'Ten to Eight' has changed its title to 'Thought for the Day' and is broadcast as part of the morning 'Today' sequence at 7.45 am, and maintains a regular and not inconsiderable audience. 'Prayer for the Day' is a new devotional programme broadcast at 6.45 am on weekdays. Listeners to Radio 2 have 'Pause for Thought' at 8.55 am, and on Radio 1 at 5.00 pm. 'Speak-Easy' provides an opportunity for young people to discuss issues which concern them.

The most popular religious service broadcast on Sundays is the 'People's Service' on Radio 2. The most popular of the religious television programmes is 'Songs of Praise' on BBC-1.

In matters of religious policy the BBC is advised by a Central Religious Advisory Committee (*see page 160*). This consists of twenty-nine members, of whom twenty-four represent the main Churches in this country – the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church in Wales, the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and the Roman Catholic Church. The other five members are laymen chosen for their personal qualities and concern for religious broadcasting rather than as denominational representatives. This Committee, nominated and appointed by the BBC, meets twice a year to advise the Corporation on questions of religious policy and to receive a report on current religious programmes. Similar committees advise in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (*see pages 160–1 for members of these committees*). The Central Religious Advisory Committee also advises the Independent Television Authority on matters of policy and receives from it a report on the religious programmes transmitted by its commercial companies.

The Religious Broadcasting Department seeks to maintain over the whole range of its output a broad denominational balance, in particular at the seasons of the Christian festivals, but in general a strict denominational representation is subordinated to the requirements of effective religious broadcasting. Provision is also made for occasional broadcasts by certain minority Christian groups, and there are talks for those of the Jewish faith on appropriate occasions.

Educational broadcasts

Education is one of the three great Charter responsibilities of the BBC, and its educational broadcasting departments provide a service to children and students in schools of all kinds and to adults both in colleges and other institutions of Further Education and in their homes.

Schools

The use of educational broadcasting in schools has grown steadily since its inception forty-six years ago until, now, almost all schools are equipped to use radio broadcasts and some 70 per cent already have television. The great majority of the schools so equipped make regular use of educational programmes; last year over 31,000 schools used radio programmes and over 22,000 used television programmes. In addition to direct use off-air, schools are increasingly making secondary use of programmes by means of tape-recording of radio programmes and the use of programmes made available by the BBC on film. Video-tape recording of television programmes is also gradually developing as another important means of secondary use.

BBC programmes for schools are planned to contribute to a wide range of activities in schools of all types and age-ranges. They are aimed at providing experiences within the classroom that are not readily and sometimes not at all available from other sources. They aim at widening the horizons of the children, stimulating their imaginative and creative faculties, encouraging their interest in the world in which they live, its art and literature, its past and present, its science and technology. Their purpose is to encourage and enable children to learn better and more richly, and in doing this they often help to develop new approaches to teaching by exemplifying the most up-to-date ideas about the curriculum and teaching methods.

While some series are designed specially to develop children's own individuality and powers of imagination and expression, others may add knowledge and skill in conventional subject areas; notable examples are those in mathematics and foreign languages.

But whatever kind, and however good they may be, broadcasts for schools need to be developed by the individual teacher in accordance with the needs and background of his own particular pupils. Educational broadcasts are resources for children and teachers, and as such need to be exploited by children and teacher alike. An effectively used broadcast is preceded by preparation by the teacher with his class, and leads to imaginative and active follow-up work. The wide range of teachers' notes and pupils' pamphlets that accompany most educational broadcast series are intended to encourage and facilitate such preparation and follow-up, by providing supplementary information in word and picture and suggesting activities which might exploit more fully the material of the broadcasts.

School radio and television are complementary, not competitive. There are many things that can be done well by both, others for which either radio or television is more effective. Resources both of air time and of money are scarce, and the departments seek to avoid un-economic overlap and to use each medium in the areas where it is most effective. So, for example, most science programmes are in television and most language programmes in radio; and when a subject area is dealt with by both media care is taken to see that different aspects are dealt with, often for different age-ranges.

The limitation of resources means that only some contributions can be realised of the many that broadcasting is so well suited to make. There is a constant problem of priorities, and in this the BBC is helped and guided by the *School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom* (for membership, see pages 157–8), an autonomous body on which professional associations of teachers, local education authorities, the Department of Education and Science, and other educational organisations are represented. The Council and its Programme

Committees meet regularly to consider the changing character and needs of the schools, to recommend areas of the curriculum to which broadcasting might most usefully contribute, and review the effectiveness of what is being done. The Council has its own staff of Education Officers in various parts of the country, who regularly visit schools to study the current classroom situation, the present-day needs of the schools which broadcasts might help to meet, and the educational effectiveness of programmes being used in the schools. This partnership between the professional skills of the BBC and the educational expertise of the practising educationists on the Council and its Programme Committees, cemented by the day-to-day contacts made by the Education Officers of the School Broadcasting Council, ensures that educational broadcasts are rooted in firm and practical educational purpose.

Broadcasts to Schools 1970-1

School broadcasts are planned in series, each with a defined educational aim and target audience. There are 114 separate series of which 83 are broadcast to the United Kingdom as a whole, the rest catering for the special needs of schools in Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Most are three-term series but a number, particularly in television, are one or two terms in length. All radio series are broadcast weekly. Twelve of the 28 television series are broadcast fortnightly. Seven series (4 radio and 3 television) cover both primary and secondary audiences, e.g. with an age range of 10-13.

Series for the United Kingdom

	Primary	Secondary	Total	1-term	2-term	3-term	Total
Radio	24	31	55	9	9	37	55
Television	12	16	28	3	9	16	28
Radio & Television	36	47	83	12	18	53	83

Series for Northern Ireland

	Primary	Secondary	Total	1-term	2-term	3-term	Total
Radio	1	3	4	3	-	1	4
Television	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Radio & Television	2	3	5	3	-	2	5

table continued

Series for Scotland

Radio	5	2	7	-	1	6	7
Television	1	1	2	-	2	-	2
Radio & Television	6	3	9	-	3	6	9

Series for Wales

Radio	11	-	11	2	2	7	11
Television	3	3	6	4	2	-	6
Radio & Television	14	3	17	6	4	7	17

New series 1970-1

For primary schools there are new series in music, religion and mathematics. 'The Penny Programme: Decimal Currency' is a radio series for 7-9-year-old pupils to be broadcast during the term in which decimal currency is to be introduced. 'Music Time' is a new television series for the same age group aimed at encouraging children to create and perform their own music. It should be of particular help to the non-specialist music teacher. The radio series 'Quest' is a new contribution to religious education for the 9-11-year-olds. A second stage has been added to the television series 'Maths Workshop', providing starting points for a variety of mathematical and other activities. 'Exploration and Discovery' is a fortnightly television series which tells the story of real events reflecting man's increasing control over his environment.

For secondary schools there are new series in history, modern languages, music, religion and personal relationships. The television programmes 'Look Out' seek to encourage the 13-16-year-olds to extend their personal experience of their surroundings through practical studies and projects. 'History in Evidence' is a radio series of documentary programmes providing source material on events in British History for the 11-14 age group. There are also new radio series in French and German. The changing form and content of school religious assemblies are reflected in the new radio series 'Material for Assembly'. An extra term has also been added to the radio series 'Learning about Life', providing material on the theme 'self-discovery' aimed at helping teachers dealing with the problems of personal relationship and counselling.

The radiovision and television programmes on sex education for primary schools are being repeated and have also been made available for sale as tape-recordings or as 16 mm films, and the highly popular television series 'Scene' for young school leavers is also being continued and includes some of the outstanding programmes of previous years.

Publications for Schools

The following publications are being provided to accompany broadcasts in 1970–1:

Teachers' Notes	287	Filmstrips for radiovision	60
Pupils' Pamphlets	141	8 mm Film loops	27
Pupils' packages, work sheets, work books	11	Sets of wall pictures	6
Folders of resource material	12	Hymn books and leaflets	5
		Long-playing records	2

These publications, which are produced on a non-profit-making basis, make an important contribution to educational broadcasting and are greatly appreciated by teachers and pupils. Total sales of the order of 12½ million in 1969–70 are an indication of the demand.

Broadcasts available for sale

A number of school television programmes have been made available for sale on film by BBC-tv Enterprises in recent years. Several school radio series and radiovision programmes are also available for sale on tape and filmstrip from BBC Publications: these include the one-term series 'Hello! Hello!' which helps with the teaching of English to immigrant children, and the modern language series in French and German. The long-running and successful 'Junior Science' series, replaced on the air by a new series, 'Discovery', is now available for sale on tape.

Further Education

Further education broadcasts in radio and television are intended for adults of all ages, sometimes in formal classes in technical colleges, evening institutes and other educational institutions, but more often in their homes. 'Educational Broadcasts' differ from the generally educational programmes of the general service in that they are arranged in series and aim to give the viewer or listener a progressive mastery of some skill or field of learning, but the skills can vary from the professional expertise of the doctor, accountant or teacher to the recreative know-how of the amateur guitar-player, sailor or car-driver; the fields of learning include science and languages, art and literature. Some of the vocational series are intended to help in the training of engineers or accountants, managers or builders, some to help trained experts to keep abreast of changes in their professions. These series are often linked with study groups which are formed to follow the programmes and develop them by means of group discussion. In such cases the series are sometimes planned in association with an interested organisation such as the ASME (Association for the Study of Medical

Education) or the TUC Education Department. Some of the study courses, which are aimed at giving their followers greater knowledge or understanding of, e.g., mathematics, literature or social psychology, are linked with correspondence courses. The recreative series cover a wide range of personal interests and activities for adults of all ages.

In the area of professional refreshment, series for teachers are particularly important, and are linked with school broadcasts when the latter are innovatory and so new to many teachers who therefore need to know more about the subject matter, aims and methods of the series; examples are to be seen in mathematics and sex education.

Many further education series are supported by printed publications and other materials, by text-books, pamphlets, gramophone records or filmstrips, and where study groups are planned there are notes for group leaders.

The possibilities for further education broadcasting are enormous, but here too the limitation of resources means that choices must constantly be made, to introduce this new topic and therefore to omit that one, to do one thing rather than another. Forward planning has to ensure that the most popular areas are covered, not every year – which is impossible – but at regular intervals, and at the same time the BBC has to be alive to new needs which are sufficiently important to justify the diversion of resources.

Here too the BBC is helped by a *Further Education Advisory Council* (for members, see pages 159-60), a body widely representative of all branches of higher education, with three Programme Committees which advise it in the areas of liberal studies, vocational and technical studies, and higher education. This Council too has its Further Education Officers who keep the Council and the BBC in touch with the colleges and, as far as possible, with the adult learner, though the latter is a very difficult task given the scattered nature of the audience.

Further education in television 1970-1

The following series are being provided:

- 8 series in the area of business, industry and technology
- 9 series in the area of the family and the community
- 4 series in the area of education for teachers
- 1 series in the area of modern languages
- 10 series in the area of liberal adult education
- 6 series in the area of Further and Higher education

These include series in management, accounting and building, the organisation of playgroups, nutrition and cooking, the use of broadcasts in schools, human stress, understanding the elderly, art and technology and a series for student nurses. An interesting development is the provision of direct training programmes for shop assistants about the

handling of the new currency and for census enumerators. The colour series 'Children growing up' is part of a series planned to follow over the next five years the development of a child from birth to the age of five within the family setting.

Interesting innovations for 1971-2 include an integrated 'package' course for industrial and commercial supervisors, courses for teachers on the raising of the school-leaving age and on middle schools, a Spanish course with accompanying audio kit produced by the radio department, and the development of longer courses for the serious student.

Further education in radio 1970-1

The following series are being provided:

- 2 series in the area of business, industry and technology
- 1 series in the area of the family and the community
- 2 series in the area of education for teachers
- 4 series in the area of modern languages
- 12 series in the area of liberal adult education
- 3 series in the area of further and higher education

These include series about decimalisation, adolescence, management for teachers, interpretation of music, home brewing and wine making, domestic architecture and interior design, music in drama, personality and power. There is also to be a weekly programme which looks at a particular artistic event in perspective and a series on Europe and the Indies broadcast concurrently with an East India Company Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The network programmes this year also include, for the first time, a series originally broadcast by one of the BBC's local radio stations (Stoke-on-Trent) on Makers of Jazz.

Interesting innovations for 1971-2 will probably include an introductory course in Arabic and a series on Islamic culture, a major science project, a series in the field of industrial relations, and a background to music series. The BBC has also been urged by the Further Education Advisory Council to consider the possibility of a course in the general area of modern studies as a first step in designing Adult Level courses in association with one or other of the Examining Boards.

Publications

Publications for 1971-2 will include essential handbooks to accompany the language courses; booklets which, while not essential amplify and further illustrate the material of the broadcasts for other series; and gramophone records with basic dialogue and for pronunciation practice for the language series. (*See also page 210 for publications*)

The Open University

The BBC's partnership with the Open University has aroused great interest among educationists throughout the world. January 1971 sees the first broadcasts designed for the University's four foundation courses in Humanities, Mathematics, Science and Social Science. These are being broadcast on BBC-2 and vhf radio in the early evenings and again at weekends. In 1971 they will occupy four hours a week of broadcasting time in each medium and will be followed not only by the 25,000 adult students who have been admitted to the Open University, but also no doubt by many other viewers and listeners who are not pursuing the formal courses.

In five years the University broadcasts will have expanded to occupy about 30 hours a week in each medium. The broadcasts, together with the associated correspondence and tutorial services of the University, constitute a development of great importance in the country's educational services.

Music broadcasts

Radio

Ten years ago the then Director of Sound Broadcasting predicted that music of all kinds would play an increasingly important part in radio – and, with the television explosion, this is now fulfilled with extensive daytime and evening music broadcasting. Throughout its existence, the BBC has played a large part in the growth of music-making in Great Britain. Today it continues its role as sponsor, promoter, and encourager – not only reflecting all that is best in the musical life of the whole of Britain, but making its own valuable contribution to it as well. Also, through the many visiting musicians, through recordings and relays, and through its own promotions, it keeps listeners in touch with what is happening in other countries.

An impression of the range of BBC music is given in an article by the present Director-General (Charles Curran) in *Performing Right*, the periodical of the Performing Right Society, last May. He wrote: 'I am quite certain it is right for us to cover the wholerange, from "Stock to Pophausen". Pop is evidence of what large numbers of young people want. Plenty of young people also want consorts of brass playing Gabrieli: often they are the same young people who like pop. Operetta, musical comedy, "light" music of all kinds, are wanted by a huge section of our listeners, who probably also enjoy the "shallow end" of the classical repertory, but may leave Bartók and Stravinsky to another audience, brought up on Proms and Symphony Concerts. Then there is a small but dedicated audience for the very latest developments,

including electronic music, and we are right to cater for them. Yet even such a simple division into categories is misleading. Does anyone who goes to a concert to hear Berg's violin concerto seriously object if it begins with the overture to one of Rossini's comedies?'

The work of the BBC Music Division includes also the seeking out of new performing talent by means of auditions and by following every kind of public performance. Throughout the year (except in the summer holiday period) studio auditions for applicants who have the necessary professional qualifications are held regularly. Likewise, finding new talent in composition is an important consideration. Several hundred new works are sent in each year to the BBC: these are carefully considered, with the help of an outside panel of distinguished musicians. A proportion of these works is accepted and eventually broadcast. At the same time, the BBC regularly commissions new works from composers. In 1970 Malcolm Arnold was asked to write a piece for the last night of the Proms; Tim Souster and Sebastian Forbes were among other composers who received commissions.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra, at the Proms, and at other public concerts in the Royal Festival Hall, continues to be seen regularly as well as heard. Last April and May there was also the most extensive foreign tour yet undertaken by this Orchestra – a tour of Italy and Central Europe, with many broadcasts en route. The BBC Concert Orchestra also appears in public – for example, in the BBC's annual International Festival of Light Music, and on concert tours in this country and abroad.

Besides the BBC's own orchestras (*see page 213*) the musical resources of the whole country are drawn upon for broadcasting – the best London and provincial orchestras, brass and military bands, choirs and choral societies. There are important broadcasts from festivals: the first performance outside Russia of Shostakovich's Symphony No. 14 from Aldeburgh; the Glyndebourne productions of Rossini's 'Il Turco in Italia', 'La Calisto' by Cavalli (first production in modern times of this seventeenth-century opera), Nicholas Maw's new opera 'The Rising of the Moon', and a performance at the Proms of the Glyndebourne 'Eugene Onegin' (Tchaikovsky). Scottish Opera, from the Edinburgh Festival, gave us Henze's 'Elegy for Young Lovers'. Opera has in fact been well represented – Wagner from Bayreuth, two performances of 'Ulysses' by Dallapiccola (one a BBC production), and a wide choice from Covent Garden, including an outstanding 'Boris Godunov', the striking performance under Pierre Boulez of Debussy's 'Pelléas et Mélisande', and two controversial new English works – Richard Rodney Bennett's 'Victory' and Tippett's 'The Knot Garden'. A BBC production of Vaughan Williams's opera 'Sir John in Love' was a welcome revival. Beethoven's 'Fidelio', and the earlier version

'Leonora', were relayed from Vienna, and also heard in British performances.

These last-named were part of the vast Beethoven bicentenary celebrations which took place during the past year. The 'Missa Solemnis' was relayed for BBC listeners from Bonn and from Finland. All Beethoven's symphonies were performed, in the studio, with an orchestra of the size Beethoven knew. His piano sonatas were performed by leading exponents, including Alfred Brendel, and there were historic performances from gramophone records. The Amadeus Quartet gave six programmes of Beethoven string quartets; and a series 'Beethoven's Legacy' traced the influence of this composer on twentieth-century music.

Other outstanding chamber-music series centred round Purcell, Bartók, young British composers, and 'Messiaen and the French tradition'; and public lunch-time recitals and the Tuesday Invitation Concerts continued to flourish. A series, 'The Radical Years', examined music of the period immediately preceding the First World War.

In the orchestral field, an immensely wide range included composers conducting their own works (Henze, Copland, Tippett, Britten, Ben Frankel), concerts of Skalkottas and Gershwin in the international season of the European Broadcasting Union, a memorial concert to the composer Roberto Gerhard, a 70th birthday concert for the conductor Schmidt-Isserstedt, and Stokowski (in his 89th year) conducting the London Symphony Orchestra. The Proms, ever fresh in spirit, in the 74th season, extended their range to include a pop group.

Television

Music on television, while elsewhere it has sometimes been the subject of doubt and controversy, has long been an important part of BBC-tv's programmes. Indeed, BBC-tv was the first in this field and has retained a pre-eminence to this day. By the standards of the concert hall audiences are enormous; and, in general, they are highly appreciative.

The scope is wide, both of musical content and type of programme, from music quizzes to *opera seria*. The largest audiences watch the music features on BBC-1 where the main series is 'Omnibus'. This included several notable programmes, ranging from 'Anna Pavlova', a biography of the great Russian dancer in which we saw many evocative film sequences of her art in action, to the highly controversial and subjective 'Dance of the Seven Veils' concerning the life and music of Richard Strauss. There were also two programmes devoted to Vaughan Williams: the first biographical; the second concerned with his symphonies in which André Previn was an enthusiastic and illuminating guide. These are examples of programmes concerned with figures from the past; more often 'Omnibus' deals with the living. The

'Wandsworth Sound' was a profile of a remarkable school choir, while in 'The Other Edward Heath' viewers were given an insight into the musical activities and tastes of the Prime Minister.

Six Promenade Concerts were seen on BBC-1, including the Last Night. A Gilbert and Sullivan evening provided a light-hearted contrast to programmes with music by Stravinsky and Bartók, Schubert and Britten: in the latter we saw the English début of the Russian violinist Lubotsky. A notable innovation was the evening in which two concerts took place. 'Omnibus at the Proms' took one item from the first, the Bach Triple Harpsichord Concerto, and followed it with music by the 'Soft Machine', an item from the avant-garde second concert. Other concerts and recitals, outside the Prom season, were given by such musicians as Henryk Szeryng, Radu Lupu (winner of the last Leeds Piano Competition), Janet Baker, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Daniel Barenboim; while in 'Gala Performance' Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev shared this popular 'mixed bill' with other celebrated artists. Another notable gala was the star-studded evening in honour of Sir David Webster's retirement from Covent Garden.

On BBC-2 in the composer's 200th anniversary year, there was understandably an emphasis on the life and music of Beethoven. The complete cycle of his nine symphonies was conducted by the 85-year-old Otto Klemperer: it was a memorable series, and was preceded by three richly illustrated documentaries based on Beethoven's life. The great French cellist, Paul Tortelier, also gave a fascinating series of Master Classes on the Beethoven cello sonatas. Documentary features in the 'Workshop' series included programmes on the Danish composer Nielsen and the Australian composer Percy Grainger. Both of these were associated with further programmes devoted to performances of these composers' music. Pierre Boulez again contributed to the 'Workshop' series with a programme on Varese and Ives.

In the field of dramatised documentary, 'Papillons' told the story of Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck. An insight into the remarkable work of Norman McLaren, the Canadian film-maker who has continually experimented with the relation of music to images, was given in 'The eye hears, the ear sees'. The regular magazine programme 'Music Now' has kept viewers abreast of some of the latest developments in the current musical scene; while music of a much earlier era was featured in 'So you thought it all started with Bach'. Two Promenade Concerts were televised on BBC-2 and among other performance programmes were two memorable concerts conducted by Sir Adrian Boult, while recitalists included Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Tamas Vasary, John Williams and Moura Lympny. Schubert's 'Winterreise' cycle was performed by Peter Pears and Benjamin Britten in an abstract setting especially devised for television.

In opera the year began with a studio production of Sir William Walton's witty version of the Chekhov farce 'The Bear'. Mozart's early masterpiece 'Idomeneo' was performed by the English Opera Group conducted by Benjamin Britten. (This had originally been planned for production in The Maltings at Snape before it was destroyed by fire: it was remounted for television at the London Opera Centre.) We look forward to productions of 'The Tales of Hoffmann' and the new opera 'Owen Wingrave' which Benjamin Britten has been specially commissioned to compose for BBC-tv and its EBU partners.

The Royal Ballet recorded a complete performance of 'Cinderella' with Sir Frederick Ashton and Sir Robert Helpmann giving their inimitable performances as the Ugly Sisters. Altogether, it has been a year of great musical variety and activity on BBC Television.

The External Services

The BBC's World Service includes a very large range of music in the course of its world-wide, round-the-clock transmission every day. All categories of music, in fact, are represented – from pop to symphonic – the object being to interest, to entertain, to reflect what is best in our British music life, to enable listeners in other parts of the world to hear music programmes of a sort which normally they would not hear. Although short-wave broadcasting can be unkind to music, and quality of reception is very variable, a demand for many different kinds of music is regularly expressed by numerous listeners in other countries. Programmes which are widely appreciated include the series of orchestral concerts featuring concertos, the broadcasts from the Proms, the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols each Christmas from King's College, Cambridge, programmes given specially for the World Service by the BBC Concert Orchestra, and many others.

Some music programmes are originated specially for the External Services; many more are chosen from the cream of the music programmes heard by radio listeners in Britain, recorded and rebroadcast for audiences in other countries. 'Let the Peoples Sing' was an example of this. Sometimes listeners may be taken to Covent Garden or the Royal Festival Hall for a direct relay of some special event. A magazine programme, 'Music News and Views', keeps World Service listeners in touch each week with important musical happenings in Britain and presents interviews with leading musical personalities. Other recent series have featured the lives of composers, great choral music of the world, songs of good cheer, young musicians, ballet music, orchestras of Britain, a history of opera, and 'Patron of Music' – a series which looked at the many different ways in which the BBC sponsors and encourages music-making. The Beethoven bicentenary was celebrated by many broadcasts during 1970.

Political and Parliamentary broadcasting

Broadcasting on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters. The importance of broadcasting as a medium for spreading political ideas and knowledge among a widening public was soon recognised by the parties. It proved difficult in the early years to secure agreement between them on the arrangement of balanced broadcasts on political issues – the General Election of 1931 was an example.

In 1935, when the record of the Corporation over its first ten years came under review by the Ullswater Committee, political broadcasting was established as one of the important duties of the BBC. The Committee paid tribute to the BBC for its policy of holding the scales evenly between the political parties, and its recommendations were largely an endorsement of the BBC's practice as it had been built up in the early years. The Committee recommended that there should be close co-operation and consultation between the BBC and the authorised spokesmen of the recognised political parties, but took care to point out that they were far from implying that all broadcast treatment of political questions should be controlled by the political party organisations.

An agreement was reached in 1947 between the BBC, the Government, and the Opposition, and recorded in an *Aide Mémoire*, which was published as an appendix to the Report of the Broadcasting Committee 1949. It established the subsequent pattern of political broadcasting after the war, and indeed for the next 25 years. Certain detailed amendments to the agreement were introduced in 1948, and one of its clauses was suspended in 1955, after debate in Parliament. In 1969 the agreement was reviewed by representatives of the main political parties and of the BBC, and certain agreed amendments were set out in a revised *Aide Mémoire*.

Party political broadcasts

As well as leaving the BBC free to arrange talks and discussions on political topics, the agreement provides for series of broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year a limited number of radio and television broadcasting periods is allocated to the main parties in consultation with them. The BBC provides the broadcasting time but the parties themselves decide on its allocation. These broadcasts are known as 'Party Political Broadcasts'. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are arranged in two series, one given in radio and one in television.

The number of Party Political Broadcasts is normally settled for a

period of twelve months in advance. After consultation between the then Labour Government, the Conservative and Liberal parties, and the broadcasting authorities, the following arrangements were made for party political broadcasting in 1970:

Television

Labour Party	5 broadcasts	2 of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes
Conservative Party	5 broadcasts	2 of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes
Liberal Party	2 broadcasts	2 of 10 minutes

broadcast simultaneously by the BBC and ITA

Radio

Labour Party	9 broadcasts	6 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 2</i>)
Conservative Party	9 broadcasts	6 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 2</i>)
Liberal Party	3 broadcasts	2 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 1 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 2</i>)

In addition to these series of national network broadcasts, the Scottish and Welsh National parties have, since 1965, been allocated party political broadcasts in Scotland and Wales respectively, by agreement with the main parties. Their allocation in 1970 was as follows:

Television

Scottish National Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes
Welsh National Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes

Radio

Scottish National Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes
Welsh National Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes

Ministerial broadcasts

The agreement with the Parties also provides for a class of broadcasts known as ministerial; these are broadcasts for which the initiative comes from the Government and in which the speaker is a Minister of the Crown.

There are now two categories of such broadcasts. The first relates to Ministers wishing to explain legislation or administrative policies approved by Parliament, or to seek the co-operation of the public in matters where there is a general consensus of opinion. The BBC undertakes to provide suitable opportunities for such broadcasts within the regular framework of its programmes; there is no right of reply by the Opposition.

The second category relates to those occasions, normally infrequent, when the Prime Minister, or one of his most senior Cabinet colleagues designated by him, wishes to broadcast to the nation in order to provide information or explanation of events of prime national or international importance, or to enlist public co-operation in connection with such events.

In the case of this second, more important, category of ministerial broadcasts, the Opposition has an unconditional right of reply. This

right if exercised leads to a third programme, a discussion, in which any party with electoral support comparable with that of the Liberal Party, at the time when the *Aide Mémoire* was revised, is entitled to be represented, together with the two main parties.

Budget broadcasts

For many years past, the BBC has offered time to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in Budget week. These *Budget Broadcasts* take place both on radio and television.

A fair balance

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

General Election broadcasting

The arrangements for broadcasting during a General Election are agreed beforehand with the main parties. When a General Election is announced, a certain number of periods are made available to the main parties and (in 1966 for the first time) to the Scottish and Welsh National parties for election broadcasts in radio and television. It is left to the parties to agree how the time shall be allocated between them.

The Government of the day customarily speaks first and last. Other minor parties may qualify for a broadcast if they have a requisite number of candidates in the field on Nomination Day.

The last General Election took place in 1970 and at that time, after consultation by the BBC and ITA with the three main parties, it was agreed shortly before the election that Party Election Broadcasts should be as follows:

Television

Labour Party	5 broadcasts of 10 minutes
Conservative Party	5 broadcasts of 10 minutes
Liberal Party	3 broadcasts of 10 minutes
Scottish National Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (<i>in Scotland only</i>)
Welsh National Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (<i>in Wales only</i>)

broadcast simultaneously by the BBC and ITA

Radio

Labour Party	7 broadcasts	4 of 10 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 1/Radio 2</i>)
Conservative Party	7 broadcasts	4 of 10 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 1/Radio 2</i>)
Liberal Party	4 broadcasts	2 of 10 minutes (<i>Radio 4</i>) 2 of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 1/Radio 2</i>)
Scottish National Party		1 broadcast of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 4, Scotland</i>)
Welsh National Party		1 broadcast of 5 minutes (<i>Radio 4, Wales</i>)

In 1970, the Communist Party nominated fifty-eight candidates – eight over the requisite number of fifty – thus qualifying for one five-minute broadcast in television which was transmitted by both the BBC and ITA and one five-minute broadcast on Radio 4.

The last Party Election Broadcast took place two days before polling day.

During the 1970 election the BBC reported on the progress of the campaign in news bulletins on the basis of news value. In addition, matters reflecting the election campaign were dealt with on their programme merits in the regular current affairs output on both radio and television.

A number of 'Question Time' programmes were also broadcast on radio and television. In these programmes representatives of the parties answered questions put by panels of questioners chosen from persons with a good knowledge of political life in the regions and areas concerned. Separate editions were mounted in each of the BBC regions and in the London and South-east area during the week before polling day.

A series of three 'Election Forum' programmes, which were an innovation in the 1964 General Election, were again broadcast in 1970. In this series the leaders of each of the three main parties in turn were questioned by independent interviewers on the basis of postcards sent in by viewers. These programmes were broadcast in the period shortly after the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament.

In 1970 the General Election Results Programme was the first to be televised in colour for viewers in this country.

Broadcasting and electoral law

The participation of parliamentary candidates in broadcast programmes is governed by electoral law. The Representation of the People Act, 1949, required candidates, or their agents, to include expenses incurred in broadcasting in their returns of electoral expenses. The law has now been revised, and under the Representation of the People Act, 1969, broadcasting is given the same exemption as the Press in regard to electoral expenses. Under the new Act, however, a candidate is still guilty of an illegal practice at election time if 'for the purpose of promoting or procuring his election' he takes part in a broadcast about a constituency in which any other rival candidate neither takes part nor consents to its going forward without his taking part. When the Bill was debated, it was stated in both Houses of Parliament that 'taking part' was intended to imply active and conscious participation. The 1969 Act is not intended, therefore, to impose any new legal restriction on straight political reporting and, by setting definite anterior time limits for all kinds of elections, it removes any doubt about the length of an electoral period.

Reports of Parliament in session

The BBC has always looked to Parliament as a source of news, and all important debates are reported in the bulletins. Since October 1945, the news reports have been supplemented with the fuller account given in 'Today in Parliament' which is broadcast every evening in Radio 4 when Parliament is in session and repeated with any necessary additions next morning as 'Yesterday in Parliament'.

In addition to these daily factual reports, 'The Week in Westminster' is broadcast on Radio 4 on Saturday mornings during the sessions. In this, members of one or the other House are invited to discuss and comment on the main aspect of the week's Parliamentary proceedings. Here again the speakers in this long-established series (the programme began in 1929) are chosen so as to ensure a proper balance between the parties. In television, 'Westminster', a weekly feature on BBC-2, depicts the background to the British political scene. On BBC-1 programmes such as 'Panorama' and '24 Hours' frequently introduce political items which contribute further to the projection of the work of Parliament.

Reports of Parliamentary proceedings as seen from Scotland and Wales are given in the Scottish and Welsh Radio 4 services. In Northern Ireland there are regular reports on the workings of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

Since 1965, various Select Committees have given consideration to the question of broadcasting the actual proceedings of Parliament. A Report of a House of Commons Select Committee, published in August 1966, recommended that an experiment on closed circuit, in sound and vision, should be conducted for Members of Parliament only. The recommendations were debated in the House in November 1966, but by a majority of one it was decided on a free vote not to proceed with an experiment. Following a debate in the House of Lords, a Select Committee was appointed to study the matter further. As a result of its recommendations, the House of Lords agreed to the broadcasting authorities carrying out closed-circuit experiments in television and radio. Accordingly, for three days in February 1968, the proceedings of the House were relayed in sound and vision on closed circuit to various points in the Palace of Westminster and, later, edited television and radio programmes were played back to Peers, Members of Parliament and the Parliamentary Press. Similarly, in response to a resolution carried in December 1967, the BBC carried out in April/May 1968 a series of radio experiments in the House of Commons based on edited recordings of the proceedings in the House. Towards the end of 1968 the House of Commons Services Committee decided, however, that the question of radio reports from the House of Commons should be referred back for further consultation with the BBC, with a view to

producing detailed proposals for presentation to the next Parliament. So far, the BBC has not been asked by either House to take the matter further.

Audience research

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

Audience size

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

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

In our continuous *Survey of Listening and Viewing*, a sample of the population is interviewed every day. Each day's 'sample' consists of 2,250 persons, so selected as to be representative of the entire population – excluding only children under five years of age – in terms of geographical distribution, age, sex, and social class. The questions our interviewers put are all concerned with the previous day, being designed to find out whether or not the persons interviewed listened to the radio or viewed television and, if so, which particular programmes they heard or saw during that particular day.

Different people are interviewed each day (so that in the course of each month about seventy thousand people are interviewed, and in the course of a year more than eight hundred thousand) but as the people are always selected by the same method the results for any one day are always comparable with those for any other. The interviewing is done by a large staff of part-time workers engaged intermittently for work in their own localities. Most of those employed, and all those engaged in interviewing children, are women.

The end product of the survey is called the *Daily Audience Barometer* and is the BBC's equivalent of the box office. It lists every programme broadcast nationally (and some transmitted in certain areas only) and shows the proportions of the sample which were

found to have listened to or viewed them. 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.

Audience reactions

The opinions of audiences are gathered through panels of listeners and viewers. There is a *Listening Panel* for each region and a *Viewing Panel* for the whole of the UK. Altogether their membership totals about 6,000. Panel members are recruited through public invitation and by personal approach.

Each week the panel member receives questionnaires about forthcoming broadcasts. He is not asked to vary his normal listening or viewing habits – indeed he is particularly requested not to do so, for the object is always to find out what people think of the programmes they choose in the ordinary way. The questionnaires, which vary in form, seek frank expressions of opinion, the briefest simply asking the panel member to rate the programme in four different ways, e.g. to indicate for a comedy programme, to what extent it was funny or unfunny, vulgar or clean, and so on. Ratings such as this lead to *Reaction Profiles*, by means of which programmes can be readily compared with one another. Longer questionnaires provide material for the production of programme reports which try to give a balanced picture of the opinions expressed, placing correct emphasis both on the majority view and on the opinions of the various minorities.

Other studies

Side by side with these continuous studies the department is constantly engaged on a variety of ad hoc investigations. These may involve anything from discovering public opinion on a single point – such as a proposed change in the timing of a broadcast – to an exhaustive study of the impact of one type of output, such as local broadcasting.

Audience Research may also be called upon to forearm the producer of, say, a documentary programme with information about the public's existing stock of knowledge of his subject, or to measure the extent to which his efforts to widen it have been successful.

Naturally the research methods used vary with the problem to be solved. Sometimes it is necessary to interview a random sample of the population at length in their own homes. Sometimes a 'postal questionnaire' is adequate. Sometimes samples of the public are invited to meet together for questions and discussion. But in every case the object is the same – to collect information which is representative and reliable, as a basis for evaluation or decision-making by those concerned.

For audience figures see pages 42–3 and 50–1.

International Relations

The Commonwealth

The Eighth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was held in Jamaica (at Kingston, Ocho Rios and Montego Bay), 1–16 June 1970. Twenty-nine delegations, comprising 80 delegates, attended the Conference, out of a total of thirty-seven delegations invited – powerful evidence of the continuing strength of the Conference and the importance in which its developments are held by its members. This is a far cry from the first Conference held in 1945, which was attended by six delegations, who were at that time the only ones holding the dual qualifications for membership, that they must represent public service broadcasting organisations in independent Commonwealth countries. The Ninth Conference is planned to be held in Kenya early in 1973.

Mr Alva Clarke, who was seconded to the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference by the BBC to act as Secretary between the departure of Mr John Akar and the Eighth Conference, was confirmed in his office as Secretary to cover the period until the end of the Tenth Conference.

Other international bodies

The aim of the European Broadcasting Union is to promote the development of broadcasting in all its forms, primarily in the European broadcasting zone but also, through its many associate members, throughout the world. It manages Eurovision, and the exchange by satellite of television programmes in both directions between Europe and other continents; to that end, it is responsible for the technical and administrative arrangements in respect of satellite communication links with the European network. In addition to the 29 full members from the European zone, the EBU now has nearly 60 associate members which include African and Asian countries, the United States networks and other American organisations, and most of the major Commonwealth countries. BBC officials continue to serve on various committees and the BBC remains one of the eleven members of the Administrative Council. Senior BBC officers serve as Chairman of the Television Planning Group, and in an influential capacity on the Radio Committee and the Legal Committee.

The EBU has links with the other broadcasting unions, the OIRT in Eastern Europe, the ABU in Asia and Australasia and URTNA in Africa. In addition to its Commonwealth and EBU associations, the BBC is an associate member of the Asian Broadcasting Union, and delegates attended meetings of the General Assembly and of the specialised committees held in Istanbul in September 1970.

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

The ITU has two permanent consultative committees – the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). These organise studies and issue recommendations and information on technical and operating problems. The BBC takes an active part in work and meetings that relate to broadcasting. The XIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR was held in New Delhi in January 1970.

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

A world administrative conference to allocate bands of frequencies to space telecommunications is to be held in June 1971. BBC engineers are taking part in the preparatory studies now being made by the CCIR. The EBU is concerned to ensure that adequate provision is made for satellite broadcasting, i.e. the transmission of television and radio programmes by satellites direct to the homes of viewers and listeners, which is expected to become practicable in the 1980s. *(See also frequency allocations, pages 142–4)*

The International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), a section of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) which is concerned with standards for all electrical equipment, also holds international meetings, and publishes information and recommendations on matters specially related to the control and suppression of interference caused by electrical equipment. The CISPR held a Plenary Assembly in Leningrad in 1970.

The BBC is represented within these organisations and also has long-established relations with the United Nations Radio Division, with the Council of Europe, and with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

General liaison

The BBC, as a senior and experienced broadcasting organisation, continues to play its part in fostering a steady increase in reciprocal broadcasting facilities. It encourages the exchange of programmes, and affords visiting broadcasters the means of sending live or recorded material from the United Kingdom. Also, the BBC's own offices in a number of world centres are an essential part of the whole liaison pattern (*see pages 224–5 for addresses*).

Aid to developing countries, which is free from political bias and based on a principle of moral and social responsibility, is an important operation. The BBC's Overseas and Foreign Relations Division welcomes very many visitors from all over the world, supplying a wealth of information and advice and opportunities for contact with senior officers in television and radio, so that matters of mutual interest may be discussed. It acts in close collaboration with the BBC's Staff Training Department (*see pages 167–9*) which organises a large number of instruction courses for BBC personnel. Overseas guests are welcome at many of these but, in addition, the Staff Training Department also runs several courses specifically for accredited members of overseas television and radio organisations. These vary in duration from one to three months, and include courses in television direction. Since overseas training began students from 80 foreign countries have availed themselves of it.

Finally, in the course of every year the BBC conducts, or helps to conduct, surveys for the inauguration of television and the expansion of radio in a wide variety of countries in Africa, Asia and elsewhere. These surveys are frequently supplemented by the loan of BBC staff; at the end of 1970 there were about 30 BBC staff so occupied, in territories as far apart as Thailand and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

On all BBC courses, students are given the opportunity not only to learn various techniques and skills; they may also consider and appraise the broadcasting concept which the BBC feels it has created – an image of broadcasting without political pressure and with social and moral consciousness as a significant factor, thus affording the widest scope for lively and effective programming. An innovation in this connection in the summer of 1970 was a course on Broadcasting Management for the benefit of senior members of overseas broadcasting organisations.

Details of application and enrolment for these courses are handled by the *Head of Liaison, Overseas and Foreign Relations*. In general, sponsorship of individual candidates by an overseas tv or radio organisation is required; where there is difficulty over the payment of fees there is an agreed procedure whereby a British Government department – the Ministry of Overseas Development – may offer help.

The External Services

The BBC's Independence
Developments in International
Broadcasting
Organisation

The Output of the External Services
Broadcasting News to the World

The European, World and Overseas Services
English by Radio and Television

Rebroadcasting, Radiotapes
and Transcriptions
Audience Research

The Monitoring Service

Table: Summary of Transmissions

External Services Engineering

Table: Hours of World External
Broadcasting

Table: World Radio and Television
Receivers

The External Services

The BBC's Independence

'The BBC's External Services' – wrote a reviewer in the *Times Literary Supplement* recently – 'are a curious anomaly paid for and watched by the Foreign Office'. A curious anomaly they may be: but only because they have the privilege of independence – a condition accepted and re-affirmed by all British Governments in succession – while nearly all their competitors are an emanation of Government. Paid for by the Government the External Services certainly are and they are watched too, if by 'watched' is meant the process of investigation and review by committee to which they are submitted without respite to the tune of three reviews in the past five years. Their near uniqueness, then, lies in their being masters in their own house and entirely responsible for the contents of their programmes. At home this may seem unremarkable. Abroad it is phenomenal.

In a depressingly large area of the world, Governments and parties censor and manipulate information and comment. As news is an expensive commodity, some countries can only afford a meagre supply of it, often of indifferent quality. In a year when international relations continued to be a source of anxiety and millions continued to grope in vain for the fundamental freedoms, it was perhaps not surprising that, once again, a great many people turned to the BBC.

Thousands of letters from those who were free to write, or were able to elude censorship, confirmed that listeners everywhere tuned in to BBC's programmes in English and thirty-nine other languages for unbiased and prompt news, fair comment and expert discussion of current affairs. But these were not all they sought. Few of them, it is true, had such catholic appetites as the Spanish listener who wrote:

'I listen to your Spanish programmes every night and it is not easy to say which I prefer. Without doubt the "Letters and Arts" magazine tops my list because it has provided me with valuable information, above all on ballet and music. Your "Science programme" is also very interesting. "An Englishman Comments" deserves sincere praise: as does "Answers to Listeners". I must also congratulate you on your truthful news bulletins. The "pop" music programmes are also very good.'

Most listeners are more selective. Some listen because they are Anglophile, because Britain is the home of the British Monarchy, of the

Mother of Parliaments, of sport and eccentricity. Their sons and daughters want to hear authentic 'pop' and ask for photographs of the Beatles. To others, Britain represents an advanced scientific and technological society. Businessmen and governmental purchasing commissions learn about British products. Many listen regularly because they believe London to be the cultural capital of the world. Common to all of them is a sense that, whatever Britain's position in the world power league, she remains a seminal influence in political thinking and a living example of a tolerant and fair democracy.

The main events of world news were the common denominators of the current affairs output which is the nucleus of all External Services' programmes. But in a year which introduced potentially decisive negotiations for the enlargement of the European Community, the services to Western Europe paid special attention to the problems to be faced in the negotiations, to the advantages which should come from their success; and they promoted discussion between Britons in various walks of life and their opposites in France, Germany and Italy.

Developments in international broadcasting

The table on page 109 shows the output in programme hours per week of some of the world's leading external broadcasters for the period 1950-70. In 1969-70 there were many changes in External Broadcasting to and from Asia. Communist China's total output increased by some 150 hours to more than 1,450 hours per week, with a substantial increase in its external Chinese Service, the introduction of Albanian and increases in Polish and Romanian and Spanish for Latin America. A station believed to be situated in South-east China, 'The Voice of the Malayan Revolution', began broadcasting in Malay and Chinese in 1969, followed by Tamil early in 1970. The USSR, by far the largest of external broadcasters, with a weekly output of over 1,900 hours in more than 80 languages, continued its expansion of Asian and African vernacular services with the addition of Oriya for India and Fulani for Africa (the USSR now has 14 vernacular services for the Indian sub-continent and 11 for Africa). The Voice of America cut back on the major increase in services for South-east Asia made in 1968 but its output for Asia still tops 280 hours per week, including some 70 hours in Vietnamese. With the coming into service of the last of three new 250 kW transmitters at Darwin, Australia increased its Indonesian Service from 42 to 63 hours per week.

Expansions in external broadcasting and plans for major improvements in transmitter facilities were reported from many countries. Deutsche Welle's new relay station in Portugal (two 250 kW short-wave transmitters) came into service in June 1970; its relay complex at Kigali was given greater power and the first stage in the construction

of its 12 short-wave transmitters in Bavaria is to be completed by 1972. Deutsche Welle has also reached agreement with Malta for the installation of a powerful medium- and short-wave relay base on the island. France has announced a major modernisation of its Allouis short-wave station and agreement with Cyprus for the installation of a relay station. The Voice of America is building a new relay station in Greece for its services to the Middle East and the USSR. Israel is to install two new 600 kW medium- and six 300 kW short-wave transmitters. Iraq is to have two new transmitters. India inaugurated a 1,000 kW, Soviet built, medium-wave transmitter to serve South-east Asia and Africa – a second is under construction. Canada is to build five new 250 kW short-wave transmitters. In Africa, Congo (Kinshasa) is to have three new powerful medium-wave transmitters; aid to improve transmitter facilities is being provided to Zambia and Mali by China, and by the USSR to the Camerouns.

Organisation

The External Services are an integral part of the BBC. They operate under the same Charter as the BBC domestic services and share the same traditions. The British Government prescribes the languages in which the External Services broadcast and the length of time each language is on the air. Beyond this point the BBC has full responsibility for the broadcasting operations and is completely independent in determining the content of news and other programmes. The External Services are financed by a Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid.

The External Services include output services in vernacular languages, European and non-European, and the World Service in English. Departments supplying programmes in English, External Services, News, English by Radio and Television and programme operations also form part of an integrated system to make the most effective and economical use of resources. The Monitoring Service and the Transcription Service are part of the External Services.

The output

The BBC External Services broadcast to the world in English and 39 other languages for a total of more than 700 hours a week. There are transmissions in 17 languages to Europe and in 22 languages to countries beyond Europe. There is also the World Service, on the air in English for 24 hours each day, supplemented at peak listening hours by additional streams of programmes specially designed for listeners in Africa, Europe and the Caribbean. The BBC continues to enjoy the advantage of being unhampered by control or censorship in the preparation and transmission of its External programmes.

The programmes originate mainly from 47 studios in Bush House, London, headquarters of the External Services, and are carried round the world on 70 transmitters, 44 of them in the United Kingdom and 26 on relay bases overseas. The output is summarised on pages 106–7. In addition to these transmissions the External Services supply many programmes in recorded form to overseas radio stations (*see pages 99–101*).

The complicated operation of producing 100 hours of news and programmes in 40 languages every day is unified by common objectives: to give unbiased news, to reflect British opinion and to project British life and culture and developments in science and industry. Programmes are designed to carry swift, accurate reports of world events and to give broad and objective background information.

Broadcasters and journalists of many different nationalities work together to produce a wide variety of programmes. The largest single ingredient of the output is news and current affairs programmes, including political commentaries and topical magazine programmes. Entertainment programmes, listener competitions and a full service of sports commentaries and results are also part of the output. Music of all kinds is broadcast, ranging from classical to the latest trends in pop, according to the tastes of the different audiences.

Broadcasting news to the world

The BBC broadcasts more than two hundred news programmes a day to listeners throughout the world. These are prepared by the External Services News Department which has available to it all the sources of news material used by the BBC's domestic news division. In addition it has five foreign correspondents of its own (based in Cairo, North Africa, South-east Asia, Latin America and Vienna; *see pages 225–6*) and its own Diplomatic Unit, which includes experts on defence, the Commonwealth and the Common Market. The programmes – news bulletins, radio newsreels, and reviews of British press opinion, round-ups of sports news and news summaries – are broadcast in English and in many languages for listeners in all parts of the world. They are also the main source of news for ships at sea.

The newsroom at Bush House operates for twenty-four hours a day, with a total editorial staff of more than one hundred. Although the operation is separate from that for listeners in the United Kingdom, the staff preparing the bulletins have the same aim as their colleagues at Broadcasting House – the construction of a day-to-day picture of events that is as factual, accurate and impartial as they can make it. Evidence reaches the BBC from many quarters that people all over the world listen to its bulletins in English and other languages as a source of reliable news and objective reporting, particularly in times of crisis.

In addition to the millions of overseas listeners who hear the BBC news bulletins direct there are many others who hear them through rebroadcasts over their local radio stations.

Industry and exports

Export promotion on a world-wide basis and in numerous languages continues to form an essential part of the work of the External Services.

Programmes convey an image of modern industrial Britain through topical features about British achievements in business, finance and industry, agriculture, science and technology. The primary aim of these broadcasts is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports.

All the External Services broadcast programmes in support of the export drive and in the last year these regular programmes increased in number and scope. Many *ad hoc* programmes were also transmitted, particularly about products being exhibited overseas.

The BBC's reputation for giving honest and reliable information is an important factor in arousing interest in British goods. In addition to direct broadcasting, items about British products and scientific and technical development are rebroadcast in more than 90 countries.

Evidence from listeners overseas, from independent statistical surveys, from foreign firms making trade inquiries and from British exporters points to the value of the BBC Export Promotion Service.

The BBC maintains close contact with the Board of Trade and the British National Export Council and makes every effort to encourage individual firms to provide the External Services with information about interesting new products and developments.

Products and manufacturers are named and the many inquiries resulting from these broadcasts and from other programmes about British products or industrial developments are passed on to manufacturers. News about industry or exports should be sent to **The Export Liaison Manager, BBC, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.**

The European Services

The *French Language Service* is on the air for six hours a day. One and three-quarter hours of this is broadcast to Europe and Africa simultaneously, one and three-quarter hours to Europe only, and two and a half hours to Africa only. The separate broadcasts to Europe and Africa have in common an average of one hour per day of recorded material which cannot for technical reasons be broadcast to both simultaneously.

The *German Service* broadcasts special daily transmissions for East Germany as well as a general service, mainly for East and West

Germany and Austria. In addition to producing joint programmes with West German radio stations, it supplies a large number of programmes and talks for rebroadcast by stations in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland, most of them dealing with events in Britain and British views on current affairs. The special English lessons produced in the German Service are rebroadcast by at least seven continental stations.

The *South European Service* broadcasts in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek and Turkish. In these five languages news and comment on international affairs form the basis of the output, which also includes programmes on many aspects of British life. The listening audience is considerably increased through recorded programmes sent to radio stations in all the countries in the area. The *Italian Service* has a close and continuing link with Radiotelevisione Italiana, and many of its programmes are rebroadcast in Italy's domestic services.

The *Hebrew Unit*, retained after the discontinuation of direct transmissions in Hebrew in October 1968, supplies the Israel radio daily with topical material.

The *East European Service* broadcasts in Russian, Bulgarian, Romanian and in Serbo-Croat and Slovene (for Yugoslavia).

The *Central European Service* broadcasts in Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Slovak, and in Finnish.* These broadcasts, with the exception of Finnish, provide news and factual information and objective comment which are not available to audiences in these countries through their own information media. The daily schedules are arranged to give a regular service throughout the twenty-four hours. The broadcasts also include accounts of life in Britain, music requests and 'letterbox' programmes. The *Finnish Service* provides regular programmes for the Finnish Radio.

The World Service

The BBC *World Service* broadcasts in English for twenty-four hours each day. This is a complete radio service, providing news and every kind of talks programme, sport, light entertainment, music and drama, addressed to everyone who can understand English. This continuous service is supplemented at peak listening times by additional streams of programmes specially designed for audiences in Africa, the Caribbean and Europe. The centralised planning of this network, with its flexible programme and technical facilities, enables World Service, while regularly maintaining a daily schedule of over forty news broadcasts, to

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

carry live coverage of major events. The World Cup in Mexico City, the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, the British General Election and the hourly drama of *Apollo 13* – all were covered as they happened. Radio stations round the world relay World Service not only on these major occasions but daily, with scheduled news and sports coverage.

The 1100 and 1300 GMT world news bulletins are each rebroadcast by 26 stations. In all there are over 3,000 separate rebroadcasts each week of individual programmes by radio stations in some 50 countries. Literary and educational programmes include series for students of English from the BBC English by Radio and Television Department and special World Service productions of classic and contemporary drama. Broadcasts of music cover the spectrum from the first performance of a new work at the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts – some 30 concerts are relayed each year by World Service from the Royal Albert Hall and music festivals throughout the country – to the latest and best in pop music. The World Service conducts a lively dialogue with its immense audience and listeners' comments, criticisms and opinions are reflected each week in 'Letterbox', their musical requests in 'Listeners' Choice' and their sporting expertise in 'Sporting Questions'. There are regular broadcasts of short stories submitted by listeners and a chance for African writers, in particular, to have their work broadcast in 'African Theatre' and 'Writers' Club'. For listeners in Europe the weekday topical programme 'Tonight' deals with people and issues of importance to Britain and her close neighbours, while a new programme 'Money and Markets' reflects Britain's interests in the Common Market.

The Overseas Services

The *Overseas Regional Services* mount special operations for rebroadcasters in countries of the English-speaking world, notably in North America, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Output is divided between airmailed recordings on tape, programmes via cable link and direct radio transmissions, according to need. The *North American Service* produces regional programmes rebroadcast by Canada (including French Canada) and by American stations and networks. It makes available to rebroadcasters special editions of Radio Newsreel, including 'World Round-up', and other topical programmes. The *Caribbean Service* provides transmissions and tapes for the West Indies, reflecting the close connection between the territories and the West Indian population in Britain. There are transmissions to the Falkland Islands, to Malta in Maltese, and a programme in English and French for Mauritius. The experience of these services also goes to the making of topical tapes.

The *African Service* broadcasts world news bulletins, topical commentaries and features and magazine programmes of an educational nature in three African languages – Hausa for West Africa, Somali for the Horn of Africa and Swahili for East Africa. The Service is also involved in the production of English programmes for inclusion in the World Service Network as alternative programmes for Africa. 'The Morning Show' introduces pop, politics and personalities to early-morning listeners in Africa and attracts a very large audience, particularly in West Africa. 'Focus on Africa' is regarded as being one of the most comprehensive African current affairs programmes anywhere in the world. The African Service programmes transmitted from Britain are relayed by transmitters in the East Mediterranean and by the Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island. A number of African radio stations rebroadcast African Service programmes and make use of English, Hausa and Swahili radiotapes specially produced for African broadcasting services and dispatched by air every week. Members of broadcasting services in Africa are accepted for training attachments to the African Service. (See also the *French Language Service* page 93)

The *Far Eastern Service* broadcasts to South-east Asia and the Far East in seven languages: Thai, Vietnamese, Malay, Indonesian, Chinese (Standard Chinese and Cantonese) and Japanese. The *Standard Chinese Service* is broadcast three times daily, for a total of ninety minutes; the *Cantonese Service* (for South China and Hong Kong) has two fifteen-minute transmissions, and the *Malay Service* one fifteen-minute transmission each day; in the other languages there are two daily transmissions – fifteen minutes designed for early-morning listening and half an hour for peak-hour evening listening. All transmissions, with the exception of the Malay, are relayed by the BBC Far Eastern Relay Station. In addition to direct broadcasts the news and commentary in Cantonese is relayed twice daily in Hong Kong and once daily in Lima, Peru. News in Thai is rebroadcast daily in Bangkok. There is also some rebroadcasting of BBC Far Eastern Service programmes in other languages in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and, occasionally, Japan. The Far Eastern Service also supplies programmes on tape for local broadcasting in Chinese, Indonesian, Malay, Japanese, Thai and Lao.

The *Arabic Service* is on the air for ten hours daily. It reaches a large audience in the Middle East and North Africa by medium-wave relays from the East and Central Mediterranean and from the BBC's Eastern Relay Station, as well as by short waves from the East Mediterranean and direct from the United Kingdom. In addition to eight news bulletins a day, listeners can hear a varied range of output, including talks,

features, music, drama and variety programmes. Many of these programmes are recorded in the studios of the BBC office in Beirut; programme recording tours are also made and contributions come from all parts of the Arab world.

The Arabic Service also provides a monthly glossy magazine in Arabic, *Huna London*, which carries programme schedules, reprints of broadcasts, and articles of general interest. Total print order is 75,000 with a guaranteed circulation of 60,000 throughout the Arab World. A special edition is printed for the Saudi Arabia-Gulf region. *Huna London* carries advertising and plays a useful role in promoting British products in the Arab World.

The *Eastern Service* broadcasts daily, at dawn and in the evening, in Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Burmese. There are also three half-hour transmissions a week in Tamil, two in Sinhala, and one in Nepali.

All Eastern Service transmissions are carried on short waves from the United Kingdom and receive additional relays. Persian is carried on medium waves from the Eastern Relay Station, and on medium and short waves from relays in the East Mediterranean. Urdu and Hindi are also carried by the Eastern Relay Station on medium waves and on short waves from the East Mediterranean and the Far Eastern Relay stations. Burmese, Bengali, Sinhala, and Nepali receive similar short-wave facilities from these stations.

The kernel of all daily transmissions is news and topical comment. Much of the entertainment and documentary material, particularly at dawn, is presented to appeal to the younger generation, but care is taken that more mature listeners are also well catered for.

The Commercial Service of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation relays the BBC news in Hindi every morning and evening, and rebroadcasts the BBC Sinhala programmes and radio tapes in Sinhala on its National Service. In addition, Eastern Service radiotapes are used in the following countries: Dari and Pushtu in Afghanistan, Nepali in Nepal and Singapore, Hindi and Urdu in Mauritius, Hindi in Fiji, and Tamil in Ceylon and Malaysia.

The *Latin American Service* broadcasts programmes in Spanish and Portuguese to the nineteen republics of the area. News bulletins, commentaries on current affairs and news developments form the basis of the programmes, which also include talks, features and magazine programmes about British life and achievements, with regular programmes on science, industry and technology. 'English by Radio' lessons are widely used. Both the Spanish and Brazilian services are extensively rebroadcast, particularly news bulletins, and semi-topical programmes on disc and tape are also distributed to local stations.

English by Radio and Television

English by Radio and Television, the department within the External Services of the BBC concerned with the teaching of the English language to listeners and viewers overseas, began teaching English by radio in 1943, and then in 1962 began to produce programmes for television.

On the television side, one of its most recently approved projects is a £150,000 five-year plan of teaching English by Television. The first series in this project consists of 13 quarter-of-an-hour colour films on 'English for Business' involving collaboration between the BBC, the British Council, a number of European television networks, and the Oxford University Press. The films are the central feature of a multi-media course on English as the international language of commerce and industry, with radio programmes, books and recordings complementing and extending the teaching in the films. Another film series in preparation and produced with the British Council and under Council of Europe auspices shows methods of teaching English in 7 European countries. A further series of television films for advanced adult learners is planned as a part of a European project – also supported by the Council of Europe – for co-ordinating and rationalising the production of English-teaching television material in Europe. The five earlier English by Television series are still on the air in many places, with the latest series 'Slim John' (a course of programmes for beginners in the guise of a science fiction adventure serial) now showing or scheduled in 25 countries.

English by Radio and Television continues to produce some 230 radio English lessons a week which go out from London. They are presented either as an ingredient of 28 of the BBC's language services or in special English by Radio transmissions broadcast 8 times daily to countries in and near Europe, or in special broadcasts for South-east Asia from the BBC Far Eastern Station or, again, in the BBC's World Service. Between them the radio lessons cater for all levels of progress, all age groups apart from the very young, and a wide variety of specialist interests from the academic to the strictly practical: tourism, commerce, aviation, space terminology. All the English by Radio programmes broadcast by the BBC, and others specially produced for the purpose, are available free of charge to overseas stations for rebroadcasting. In 1970 some 280 stations in 69 countries rebroadcast these programmes.

For the second year running English by Radio and Television collaborated with the English-Speaking Union and International House, London, in organising an English Language Summer School for overseas adult learners of English and English teachers. Roughly 150 members from 23 countries attended. The majority came from Western

Europe, but there were also members from India, Kenya and Venezuela and Eastern Europe, thanks to scholarships provided by the organising bodies, the British Council and educational publishers.

English by Radio and Television department also collaborated with International House, London, in running the English Language Theatre – a weekly entertainment with audience participation held at the English Teaching Theatre in London for overseas students of English. This experiment has proved to be a valuable source of material and ideas for the department's radio and television programmes.

The department continued to expand its publishing operation, which comprises not only books and recordings to complement radio and television series, but also a repertoire of some 30 self-contained courses on records, tapes, and cassettes for home study and class use. The publications are distributed by national agents, most of whom are educational publishers. In most cases the books and recordings are published under contract in the country concerned.

Rebroadcasting, Radio Tapes and Transcriptions

BBC news bulletins and other programmes are rebroadcast by the domestic radio services of many countries throughout the world. Rebroadcasting is a valuable addition to direct transmissions from London because it enables BBC programmes to be heard on local wavelengths with easier reception and consequently larger audiences. Rebroadcasting may take the form of direct relays from BBC transmissions or the use of programmes or contributions to programmes supplied in recorded form through the BBC tape, disc and transcription services.

News and current affairs programmes are particularly in demand. In English the main source of relay material is the World Service, with its round-the-clock service of news, comment and actuality material. There are about 160 rebroadcasts daily or nearly every day in some 40 countries of the sixteen World Service news bulletins. There is also extensive monitoring of BBC news services by broadcasting stations and newspapers.

The output of the vernacular services is also widely used by other broadcasting services in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, Asia and the Far East, the Pacific and the Western Hemisphere.

Interest is shown in all categories of programme output. Among the most popular are programmes on sport, the arts and programmes of a scientific and technological nature; special events, too, attract the attention of overseas broadcasters. BBC External Services' material promoting British goods was supplied during the year to national or local broadcasting services in some 100 countries in all parts of the

world. The rebroadcasts of the External Services round the world are set out on page 101.

The English by Radio and Television Service issues recorded radio programmes and television films, all designed to teach English as a second or foreign language.

The *Topical Tapes Service* distributes a wide variety of radiotapes in English to broadcasting stations round the world. Weekly series cover world affairs, science, sport, agriculture, education and the arts. Special series are also produced and altogether over 260 hours of original programme material are available each year, which include about 3,000 short magazine items. Topical Tapes are regularly used by over 240 stations in some 60 countries, including 100 stations in the United States of America.

BBC Topical Tapes are produced by *Overseas Regional Services* (see page 95), and each week 300 tapes are sent by air from London direct to subscribing radio organisations. The time between production in London and appearance on the rebroadcaster's air varies between three and fourteen days, and this imposes special editorial problems on a topical service.

Particular attention is given to programmes for developing countries offering specialised practical advice on agriculture, economics, medicine and other problems of development. There are four weekly programmes of this kind: 'Techniques for the Tropics', 'Tropical Farmer', 'The Development World' and 'The World of Education'.

The BBC *Transcription Service* issues more than 400 hours of programme time a year, representing a comprehensive selection of the best of British radio programmes. Recordings in both mono and stereo are sold to radio stations in more than 80 countries in all five continents. Programmes range from the best of pop to symphonies and festivals, from magazine talk and comedy shows to the Reith Lectures, from modern thrillers to Greek tragedy. The common factor in all the output is the highest quality available, and the prestige of British performers and creators is spread across the world. Radio everywhere is changing rapidly and the content of Transcription Service output changes with it, but there is a continual demand for programmes of the highest quality. A comprehensive permanent catalogue of Serious Music in which the Transcription Service holds unrestricted broadcasting rights outside the United Kingdom was issued in 1970. Fresh efforts are currently being made to meet the growing world demand for simple effective adult education in radio. The terms on which these and other programmes can be supplied to broadcasters are available on request.

Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services programmes

BBC programmes are rebroadcast – by direct transmission, in recorded form or fed by line for later transmission – by radio stations in the following countries (daily rebroadcasts of direct transmissions are indicated by an asterisk):

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

British Forces Broadcasting Services take the World Service programmes by direct transmission as well as topical tapes and transcriptions

- * Cyprus
- Germany
- * Gibraltar
- * Malta
- * Singapore
- * RAF Changi
- * RAF Sharjah

Audience Research

Figures for BBC audiences in Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Iran and Pakistan were obtained from sampling surveys. The resultant figures, quoted below, are subject to normal interviewing and sampling error. It should also be noted that the surveys did not cover the same ground in each case and that their reliability was greater in some countries than in others.

A survey carried out in France in February 1970 showed that the audience of the BBC French Language Service had risen slightly: about one and a quarter million people over the age of 15 listened at least once a week, including something like half a million who listened daily or nearly every day. This was the first time that the 15–19 years age group had been included in such an audience survey; the proportion of BBC listeners in this age group was much higher than in the adult population as a whole.

A similar survey carried out in the German Federal Republic and West Berlin in January 1970 found that the BBC German Service had more than maintained its direct audience. Over three and a quarter million people over the age of 16 listen to the Service at least once a week, including some three quarters of a million who tune in daily or nearly daily. These figures do not include the more numerous listeners to the Service's many programme contributions rebroadcast locally by West German stations.

The Finnish survey, at the end of 1969, gave the BBC Finnish Service a regular audience in the region of 60,000 listeners aged 15 or over, despite the growing competition from television. The survey also produced audience figures for five Finnish Radio daily programmes which include contributions from the BBC Finnish Service; they ranged from some 200,000 to 600,000 adult listeners for each programme.

A survey in Czechoslovakia in 1969 found that the regular audiences of western broadcasting stations – Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle, the BBC and the Voice of America – all ran into hundreds of thousands. Listening was mainly in Czech and Slovak, but there was also some listening in German and English. Despite the changed conditions, the number of letters received by the BBC Czechoslovak Service in 1969 was nearly double that of the previous year.

The survey in Pakistan was broadly representative of the major urban areas of West and East Pakistan, but excluding the lowest economic class. It found that 11 per cent of urban radio set owners in West Pakistan and 6 per cent in East Pakistan listened at least once a week. The BBC's share of the audience was larger than that of the Voice of America but smaller than those of All India Radio and Radio Ceylon. A survey carried out by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion among literate adults in homes equipped with radios in ten towns of

Northern India, where Hindi is the main language spoken, found that the BBC Hindi Service had a regular audience of 24 per cent of the sample, including a daily audience of about 4 per cent. The figures for listening to the BBC in English were much smaller: 11 per cent listened at least once a week, 2 per cent daily. In 1969 a survey among literate male adult radio listeners in eight Persian towns showed that the size of the BBC Persian Service's regular audience varied between 3 per cent and 12 per cent.

Evidence was received from Italy of the size of audiences for RAI's programme series to which the BBC Italian Service regularly contributes. Despite the further growth of television viewing, some of these programmes have audiences ranging from about half a million to nearly two million.

Over a quarter of a million letters were received by the External Services. There were major increases in the number of letters addressed to the Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Turkish Services. Letters received by the French Language Services reached the record figure of 26,000, mostly from French-speaking Europe, and there were almost 16,000 letters for the Hausa Service. The African vernacular listener panels and postal questionnaire operations performed very satisfactorily. The BBC Hausa Service approached some 1,000 of its listeners in 1969 asking for comments on the output, and received over 600 replies – an excellent return by any standard. The BBC Swahili Service panel provides comment on programmes and related topics. The response to the first BBC Somali Service listener panel operation was very encouraging.

The surveys in France and Finland contained questions designed to discover to what extent BBC listeners buy British goods. The results confirmed the trend of similar inquiries in 1968 in the Netherlands, the German Federal Republic, Sweden and Spain, that BBC listeners tend to buy British goods to a greater extent than the adult population as a whole. In Finland eight out of ten BBC listeners had bought British goods at some time compared with about two-thirds of the total sample who had done so. In France the corresponding proportions were over one half compared with just under a third. These results do not, of course, show the impact of BBC broadcasts on the sale of British goods. They merely show a correlation between a disposition to listen to the BBC and a disposition to buy British goods. But spontaneous correspondence and letters from listener panel members and from British export firms have shown that BBC External broadcasts in the vernacular and English help to promote the sale of British goods by creating a climate favourable to the exporter. 'New Ideas', broadcast in the World Service, provoked well over 1,000 inquiries in 1969, an increasing proportion of them from Europe.

The Monitoring Service

The Monitoring Service is part of the BBC's External Services although distinct from them geographically, functionally and financially. Located at Caversham Park just outside Reading, its job is to listen to and report on the contents of broadcasts by foreign radio stations. Its reports are supplied not only to BBC news and current affairs departments, but to Government departments, the libraries of both Houses of Parliament, and by subscriptions to news agencies, the Press, Commonwealth and foreign governments, commercial firms, and academic institutions. The Service is financed by a separate Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury.

As with the BBC's own domestic and external broadcasting services, foreign radio stations broadcast news bulletins throughout the day which often carry the first news of domestic events. They may also interrupt their scheduled programmes to report a particularly dramatic or significant occurrence. So monitoring is a valuable source of news. But many foreign radio stations, especially those under governmental control, carry, to a far greater extent than is true of the West, speeches by political leaders, government policy statements and economic reports at full length. So monitoring is also a source of much detailed political and economic information.

Reception and output

To be effective, monitoring has to be informed, systematic and flexible. A special listening section keeps track of the activities of foreign radio stations – their changing programme patterns, frequencies and languages. On this basis over 400 news bulletins, commentaries, and press reviews are listened to daily throughout the 24 hours, from 34 countries in 33 languages. Significant variations in a station's normal programme pattern – picked up from the day's programme preview or from special announcements – are covered by adjustments to monitors' commitments. Coverage is also determined by the political developments of the day. If trouble is brewing almost anywhere in the world the local radio station is monitored hour by hour as long as manpower permits. A policy of recruiting monitors with more than two languages (English being one) often enables the Service temporarily to switch staffing effort to whichever language group is most hard-pressed. A high level of linguistic ability is expected of monitors, and both they and the editors require knowledge of international affairs and of the political, economic and cultural situation in the countries they are dealing with to enable them to make a useful and manageable selection from the millions of words listened to and recorded each day.

By no means all the world's radio stations – especially their domestic

services – are audible in the United Kingdom. The Service has a unit in Nairobi to monitor broadcasts directed to and emanating from East and Central Africa. But by far the most important factor enabling it to report on broadcasts from remoter parts of the world, especially the Far East and Latin America, is the long-standing agreement with its United States counterpart whereby the two organisations freely exchange the products of their monitoring by means of a fast communications network. This mutually advantageous arrangement results in the regular coverage of 120 countries at approximately half the cost to either organisation were it to attempt the job single-handed.

The Monitoring Service has two main channels whereby consumers are supplied. The *News Bureau* selects and edits significant items of news from the total intake and transmits them by teleprinter to the BBC's newsrooms and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The *Reports Department* produces daily reports of the main trends and new points of interest of each day's broadcasting. The texts of important pronouncements and detailed information about political and economic developments are published as daily appendices or weekly supplements. These documents, known collectively as the Summary of World Broadcasts, are issued in four parts dealing respectively with the USSR; Eastern Europe; the Far East; and the Middle East and Africa. Particulars of subscriptions can be obtained from the **Head of the BBC Monitoring Service, Caversham Park, Reading, Berkshire.**

Back issues of these reports since their inception in September 1939 are now being marketed on microfilm by *University Microfilms Ltd.*, to whom inquiries should be addressed at Tylers Green, Penn, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Summary of transmissions in the BBC External Services

Programme hours a week in June 1970

English Network

BBC World Service, including alternative programmes of 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours for Europe and 14 hours for Africa 195 $\frac{3}{4}$

African

Hausa 7
Somali 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swahili 7

Arabic

70

Eastern

Bengali 4
Burmese 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hindi 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nepali $\frac{1}{2}$
Persian 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sinhala 1
Tamil 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Urdu 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Far Eastern

Chinese Cantonese 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard Chinese (Kuoyu) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indonesian 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Japanese 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Malay 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thai 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vietnamese 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Latin American

Spanish 28
Portuguese 15 $\frac{3}{4}$

Overseas Regional

North American $\frac{3}{4}$
Caribbean (English for West Indies) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
English (for Falkland Islands) $\frac{1}{2}$
Maltese $\frac{1}{2}$

French (to Europe and Africa)	40½
German	33½
Central European	
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	22¼
Hungarian	18¾
Polish	22¼
Finnish	8½
East European	
Bulgarian	14
Romanian	15¾
Russian	30
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	17
South European	
Greek	11½
Italian	5¼
Portuguese	5¼
Spanish	8
Turkish	7¾
English by Radio	15¾
Total	<hr/> 678½
Output repeated in recorded form at relay stations overseas	36
Grand total of hours broadcast weekly in the External Services	<hr/> 714½ <hr/>

External Services Engineering

The External Services use a total of 70 transmitters, 44 of them at sites in the United Kingdom and 26 of them at relay bases overseas. The UK transmitters carry the entire output of External Services: most of them are short-wave transmitters, but certain high-power medium- and long-wave transmitters are used for the European Services, which are also relayed in West Berlin by one medium-wave and one vhf transmitter.

An extensive programme of modernisation of the UK transmitter stations is being completed. This has included the replacement of

wartime transmitters of 100 kW by new units of higher power, and the rebuilding of aeriels at Rampisham, Daventry and Skelton.

The signals from the BBC's transmitters in the UK are reinforced by six relay stations in strategic positions round the world.

In Europe, the External Services are relayed in Berlin on medium waves and vhf. The Eastern Relay Station, which came into service on 1 June 1969, serves India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf area. It operates on medium waves with a maximum power of 1500 kW, and broadcasts both the World Service and vernacular services to the area.

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

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

The BBC's transmitting facilities are used to provide a service in English (the World Service) and local vernaculars to most parts of the world, particularly at the local morning and evening peak listening periods. Most of these transmissions are on short waves, but the World Service can be heard on medium waves in the East Mediterranean area on 211, 417 or 470 metres, and in Western India, West Pakistan, the Gulf area and parts of East Africa on 428 or 213 metres, reception being best during darkness. Listeners in Europe can hear the BBC External Services on 232 metres medium wave with transmission in English at 0700, 0800, 1800 and midnight BST.

Full details of the BBC External Services programmes and frequency schedules can be obtained from **BBC, PO Box 76, Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH**, and two leaflets, *Listening to London* and *Aeriels for Short-wave Reception* are also available free on request.

Estimated total programme hours per week of some external broadcasters

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
East Europe	1,025	1,532	2,157	2,864	3,013	3,404	3,706	3,770	3,775
USSR	533	656	1,015	1,417	1,527	1,707	1,926	1,928	1,929
Albania	26	47	63	154	200	382	452	476	480
East Germany	—	9	185	308	298	296	295	335	335
Poland	131	359	232	280	281	306	312	305	305
Czechoslovakia	119	147	196	189	182	193	191	201	201
Romania	30	109	159	163	167	176	184	185	185
Bulgaria	30	60	117	154	156	154	162	164	164
Hungary	76	99	120	121	121	114	128	102	102
Yugoslavia	80	46	70	78	81	76	76	74	74
United States of America	497	1,285	1,513	1,887	1,918	1,895	2,050	1,908	1,908
Voice of America	497	843	640	831	845	831	951	877	877
Radio Free Europe	—	431	444	523	536	537	540	541	541
Radio Liberty	—	—	411	484	484	474	515	490	490
Chinese People's Republic	66	159	687	1,027	1,103	1,315	1,313	1,468	1,468
German Federal Republic	—	—	—	—	—	700	721	706	724
United Kingdom (BBC)	643	105	315	671	667	719	725	718	719
Egypt	—	558	589	667	667	719	725	718	719
Australia	181	100	301	505	589	580	599	586	586
Netherlands	127	226	257	299	297	296	296	321	359
Portugal	46	120	178	235	244	245	237	339	339
Cuba	—	102	133	273	289	289	302	318	322
India	116	117	157	325	344	321	321	319	319
Japan	—	91	203	175	200	202	200	258	270
Spain	68	98	202	249	252	256	256	256	256
France	198	191	326	276	250	304	304	247	247
Ghana	—	—	—	183	180	186	150	160	202
Italy	170	185	205	212	193	193	189	186	186
Israel	—	28	91	160	161	163	164	154	164
South Africa	—	127	63	84	92	145	156	154	158
Canada	85	83	80	81	130	158	148	151	152
					85	85	97	98	98

The figures are for December or the nearest available month. The 1970 figures are for March.

The list includes fewer than half the world's external broadcasters. Among those excluded are Nationalist China, North and South Vietnam, North and South Korea, and various international commercial and religious stations, as well as clandestine radio stations. Certain countries such as France and Egypt transmit part of their domestic output externally on short waves; these broadcasts are mainly also excluded.

The BBC figure for 1970 includes 34 (36 for 1969, 35 for 1968 and 43 for 1967) hours of output repeated in recorded form at relay stations overseas. This category of output was very small in previous years and was not shown.

World radio and television receivers

	population 1969	radio set ownership			number of sets per 1,000 population 1969	wired broadcasting number of receivers 1969	television number of receivers 1969
		number of radio sets		1969			
		1955	1969				
Europe							
Western Europe	390,000,000	65,300,000	148,000,000	380	1,566,000	77,200,000	
USSR & European Communist Group	347,000,000	20,300,000	73,000,000	210	44,297,000	44,900,000	
Middle East (including North Africa)	147,000,000	2,200,000	17,200,000	117	3,000	2,000,000	
Africa							
South Africa	20,000,000	900,000	4,000,000	200	14,000	—	
Other African countries	236,000,000	400,000	8,600,000	36	160,000	200,000	
Asia							
Japan	103,000,000	12,000,000	85,000,000	825	1,500,000	21,900,000	
Communist China	770,000,000	1,000,000	11,000,000	14	8,000,000	200,000	
India	530,000,000	1,000,000	13,500,000	25	—	10,000	
Other Countries	490,000,000	1,800,000	23,200,000	47	761,000	1,600,000	
Pacific and Oceania	22,000,000	2,800,000	9,800,000	445	—	3,800,000	
Western Hemisphere							
United States of America	208,000,000	111,000,000	303,000,000	1,457	—	80,000,000	
Canada	21,000,000	5,500,000	18,000,000	857	—	6,700,000	
Latin America	262,000,000	12,600,000	43,300,000	165	5,000	14,100,000	
West Indies	9,000,000	200,000	2,400,000	267	55,000	600,000	
World Figures	3,555,000,000	237,000,000	760,000,000	214	56,400,000	253,200,000	

Engineering

Transmitting the Programmes

Television (625 and 405 lines)

Radio and Local Radio

Stereophony

Maps and Tables showing
Transmitters and Coverage

Research and Development

How to get Good Reception

Frequency Allocations

Table : Wavebands and Frequencies

Engineering Training

Table : Transmitting Stations and
Studios

Transmitting the programmes

The BBC's domestic radio services are broadcast on long and medium waves and on vhf. BBC-1 television (405-line service) is broadcast on vhf in Bands I and III (Channels 1-13) in monochrome while BBC-2 and BBC-1 (625-line service) are transmitted on uhf in Bands IV (channels 21-34) and V (channels 39-68) in colour.

Particulars of these services are given in the following pages with some hints on how to get the best reception.

Television

BBC-1 and BBC-Wales (405 lines monochrome)

The Band I and Band III services carrying BBC-1 and BBC-Wales are available to about 99·5 per cent of the population from more than one hundred transmitting stations. Interference from foreign stations continues at times to have a serious effect on reception in Band I in some areas, particularly during the summer months, because the channels have to be shared with numerous television stations in different parts of Europe. High-power stations operating in Band III, where there is less interference, have been built in some of the areas worst affected, as far as the availability of channels allows. In addition numerous low-power relay stations have been built which, by providing strong local signals, reduce the effects of the interference in their service areas.

BBC-1 and BBC-2 (625 lines colour)

BBC-1 (duplicated) and BBC-2 are transmitted on the 625-line European standard in the uhf Bands IV and V. This has the advantages of better picture quality and on uhf there is almost complete freedom from the foreign interference which occurs in the vhf Bands.

BBC-2, which began in April 1964, is now available to approximately 90 per cent of the public. Colour was introduced in July 1967. BBC-1 is now available on 625-lines uhf in colour to more than 75 per cent of the public. The BBC-1 625-line programmes are the same as those on the 405-line standard. Both of these 625-line uhf services are being extended to other parts of the country as soon as the necessary transmitting equipment and programme distribution circuits can be installed. The uhf television services for a given area are all broadcast from the same transmitting station.

The PAL colour system is used in this country and in most west

European countries. It is a compatible system which means that the colour picture can be seen in black and white by viewers with monochrome receivers.

Radio

Radio 2, 3 and 4

Clear reception of all three programmes is available to almost the whole of the population on vhf. A total of 21 main high-power vhf stations and 54 relay stations are in operation; Radio 2 is also broadcast on long wave from the high-power transmitter at Droitwich on 1500 metres and by four low-power transmitters using the International Common Wavelength of 202 metres in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee, where listeners in these heavily built-up areas who do not have vhf receivers may be unable to get good reception on 1500 metres.

Radio 3 and Radio 4 are also broadcast on medium waves; Radio 3 on 464 metres, 194 metres and 188 metres; Radio 4 on various wavelengths in different parts of the country (*see pages 135-7*).

Radio 1

This programme is broadcast on medium waves only from 16 transmitters on 247 metres and one (for the Bournemouth/Poole area) on 202 metres.

Local radio

Eight local radio stations have been operating in Leicester, Merseyside, Sheffield, Nottingham, Brighton, Stoke-on-Trent, Leeds and Durham since 1968. During 1970 the Government authorised the BBC to develop local radio along the lines operating in the local radio experiment and to add twelve other stations serving Birmingham, Blackburn, Bristol, Derby, Humberside, London, Manchester, the Medway Towns, Oxford, the Solent area, Teesside, and Newcastle; most of these stations are now in service and the remainder will be completed early in 1971.

Stereophony

There has been a gradual increase in the number of stereophonic programmes which are broadcast from the vhf Radio 3 transmitters at Wrotham, Dover, Brighton, Sutton Coldfield, Holme Moss and Oxford, and from the relay stations in the Midlands and North – Northampton, Kendal, Morecambe Bay, Scarborough and Sheffield. They will be increased still further as more equipment in the music studios, continuity suites and for the recording channels is modified for stereo working.

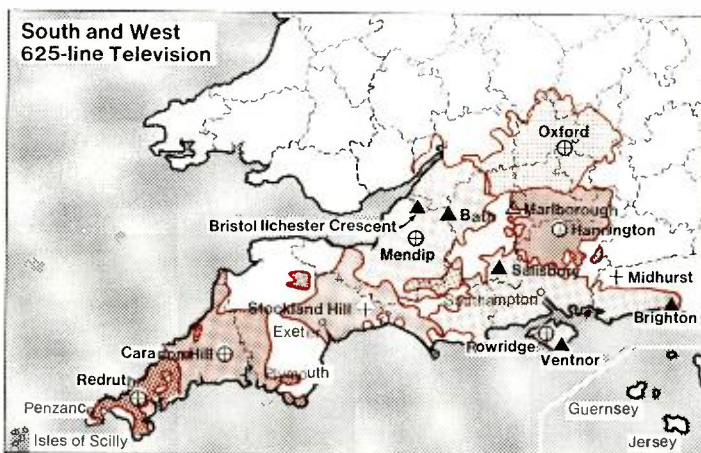
Television and radio transmitters

On the following pages are details of all the BBC's television and radio transmitters. For each part of the United Kingdom there are two maps for television, one showing the 625-line services and the other the 405-line services. Each map is accompanied by a table giving details of the transmitters.

It is inevitable that the areas covered by adjacent transmitters will overlap to some extent, and as a result there are many localities where reception is possible from more than one station. To avoid possible confusion, the maps have been drawn to indicate which station is most likely to provide good reception in each area. In any case of doubt as to which station should be used, the *Engineering Information Department* will on request provide fuller details of the coverage provided by each transmitter.

During the next few years, it is planned to bring into service a large number of additional 625-line transmitters. The tables accompanying the maps show the uhf channels to be used, together with an indication of the probable service dates. These dates are of course dependent upon the delivery of equipment, the completion of programme links, and other factors, and they are therefore subject to considerable variation, although every endeavour is of course made to adhere to the planned programme. Up-to-date information on service dates may be obtained at any time from the BBC's *Engineering Information Department*.

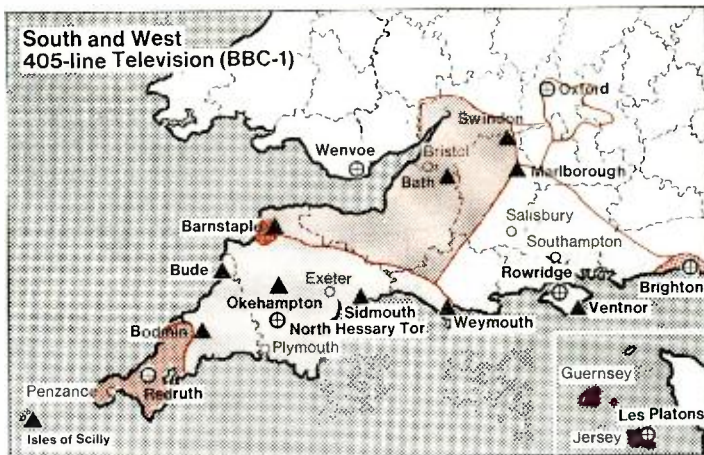
The television maps and tables are followed by maps and similar information for the vhf radio services. Lists of the long- and medium-wave and local radio vhf stations follow.



The names of the stations, channels and service dates are followed by details of receiving aerial group, polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

	BBC-1		BBC-2			
	channel	service date	channel	service date		
Caradon Hill	22	1971	28	in service	A, H	500 kW
Hannington	39	Winter 1971/2	45	in service	E, H	250 kW
Marlborough						
Mendip	58	in service	64	in service	C, H	500 kW
Bath	22		28	in service	A, V	
Bristol Ilchester Crescent	40	1971	46	in service	B, V	
Midhurst	61		55	1972	D, H	100 kW
Oxford	57	in service	63	in service	C, H	500 kW
Redruth	51	1971	44	in service	B, H	100 kW
Rowridge	31	in service	24	in service	A, H	500 kW
Brighton	57	in service	63	in service	C, V	
Salisbury	57	1971	63	in service	C, V	
Ventnor	39	1971	45	in service	B, V	
Stockland Hill	33	1971	26	1971	A, H	250 kW

Names of relay stations are inset under the main station of the group



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

Barnstaple 3 H, 200W*
 Bath 6 H, 250 W*
 Bodmin 5 H, 10 W*
 Brighton 2 V, 400 W*
 Bude 4 V, 100 W*
 Isles of Scilly 3 H, 20 W*
 Les Platons 4 H, 1 kW
 Marlborough 7 H, 25 W*
 North Hessary Tor 2 V, 15 kW*

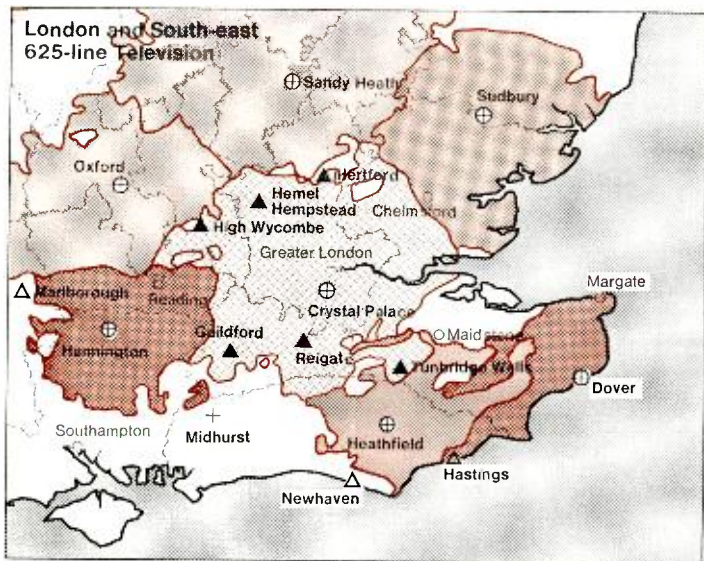
Okehampton 4 V, 40 W*
 Oxford 2 H, 650 W*
 Redruth 1 H, 10 kW*
 Rowridge 3 V, 100 kW*
 Sidmouth 4 H, 30 W*
 Swindon 3 H, 200 W*
 Ventnor 5 H, 10 W*
 Wenvoe 5 V, 100 kW
 Weymouth 1 H, 50 W*

The symbols used are:

- ⊙ Main station
- ▲ Relay station

- + Future main station
- △ Future relay station

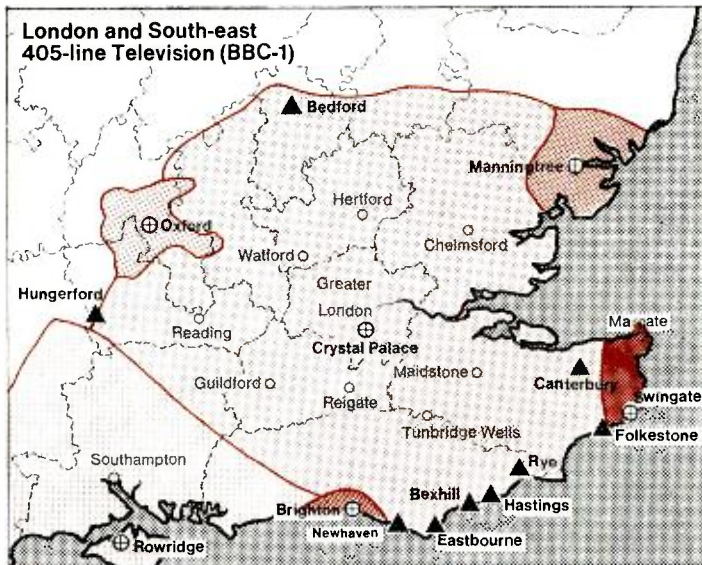
*Directional aerial



The names of the stations, channels and service dates are followed by details of receiving aerial group, polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

	BBC-1		BBC-2		
	channel	service date	channel	service date	
Crystal Palace	26	in service	33	in service	A, H 1000 kW
Guildford	40	in service	46	in service	B, V
Hemel Hempstead	51	in service	44	in service	B, V
Hertford	58	in service	64	in service	C, V
High Wycombe	55	in service	62	in service	C, V
Reigate	57	in service	63	in service	C, V
Tunbridge Wells	51	in service	44	in service	B, V
Dover	50	in service	56	in service	C, H 100 kW
Hannington	39	Winter 1971/2	45	in service	E, H 250 kW
Marlborough					
Heathfield	49	late 1971	52	in service	D, H 100 kW
Hastings	22		25		A, V
Newhaven	39		45		B, V
Midhurst	61		55	1972	D, H 100 kW
Oxford	57	in service	63	in service	C H 500 kW
Sandy Heath	31	Winter 1970/1	27	in service	A, H 750 kW
Sudbury	51	Winter 1970/1	44	in service	B, H 250 kW

Names of relay stations are inset under the main station of the group



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

Bedford 10 H, 3 kW*
 Bexhill 3 H, 150 W*
 Brighton 2 V, 400 W*
 Canterbury 5 V, 30 W*
 Crystal Palace 1 V, 200 kW
 Eastbourne 5 V, 50 W*
 Folkestone 4 H, 40 W*
 Hastings 4 H, 15 W*

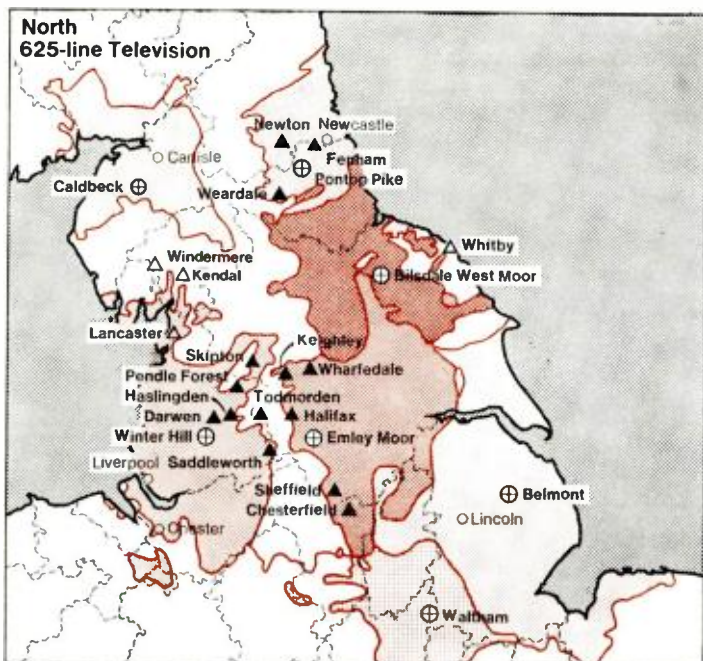
Hungerford 4 H, 25 W*
 Manningtree 4 H, 5 kW*
 Newhaven 8 V, 50 W*
 Oxford 2 H, 650 W*
 Rowridge 3 V, 100 kW*
 Rye 3 H, 50 W*
 Swingate 2 V, 1.5 kW*

The symbols used are:

⊕ Main station
 ▲ Relay station

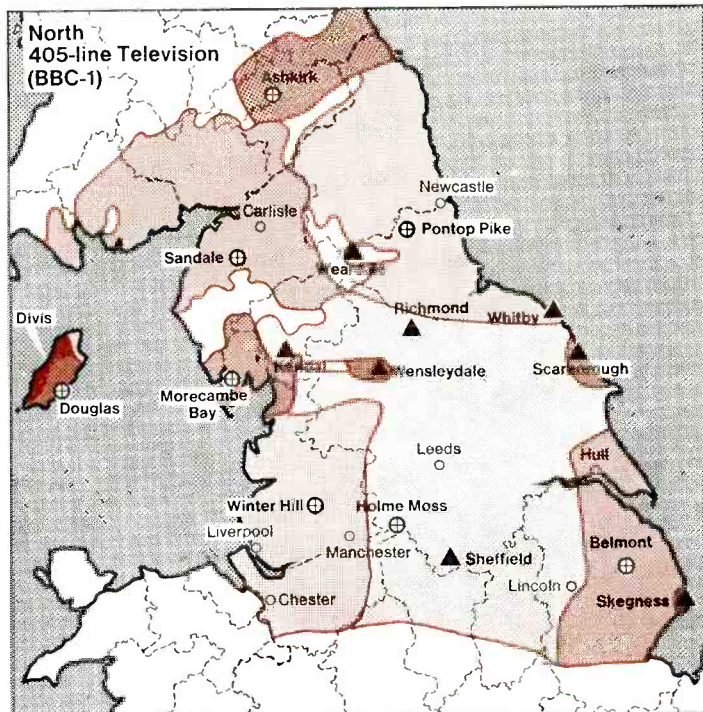
+ Future main station
 △ Future relay station

*Directional aerial.



The stations, channels and service dates are followed by receiving aerial group, polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and maximum effective radiated power

	BBC-1		BBC-2			
	channel	service date	channel	service date		
Belmont	22	1970/1	28	in service	A, H	500 kW
Bilsdale West Moor	33	in service	26	in service	A, H	500 kW
Whitby	55		62		C, V	
Caldbeck	30	1971	34	1971	A, H	500 kW
Emley Moor	44	in service	51	in service	B, H	1000 kW
Chesterfield	33	1971	26	in service	A, V	
Halifax	21	1971	27	in service	A, V	
Keighley	58	in service	64	in service	C, V	
Sheffield	21	1971	27	in service	A, V	
Wharfedale	22	1971	28	1971	A, V	
Pontop Pike	58	in service	64	in service	C, H	500 kW
Fenham	21	1971	27	in service	A, V	
Newton	33		26	in service	A, V	
Weardale	51	1971	44	in service	B, V	
Waltham	58	in service	64	in service	C, H	250 kW
Winter Hill	55	in service	62	in service	C, H	500 kW
Darwen	39	in service	45	in service	B, V	
Haslingden	33	1971	26	1971	A, V	
Kendal	58		64		C, V	
Lancaster	21	1971	27	1971	A, V	
Pendle Forest	22	in service	28	in service	A, V	
Saddleworth	52	1971	45	in service	E, V	
Skipton	39	1971	45	in service	B, V	
Todmorden	39	in service	45	in service	B, V	
Windermere	51	1971	44	1971	B, V	



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ashkirk 1 V, 18 kW* | Sandale 4 H, 30 kW* |
| Belmont 13 V, 20 kW* | Scarborough 1 H, 500 W* |
| Douglas 5 V, 3 kW* | Sheffield 1 H, 50 W |
| Holme Moss 2 V, 100 kW | Skegness 1 H, 60 W |
| Kendal 1 H, 25 W* | Weardale 1 H, 150 W* |
| Morecambe Bay 3 H, 5 kW* | Wensleydale 1 V, 20 W* |
| Pontop Pike 5 H, 17 kW* | Whitby 4 V, 40 W* |
| Richmond 3 V, 45 W* | Winter Hill 12 V, 125 kW* |

The symbols used are:

⊕ Main station

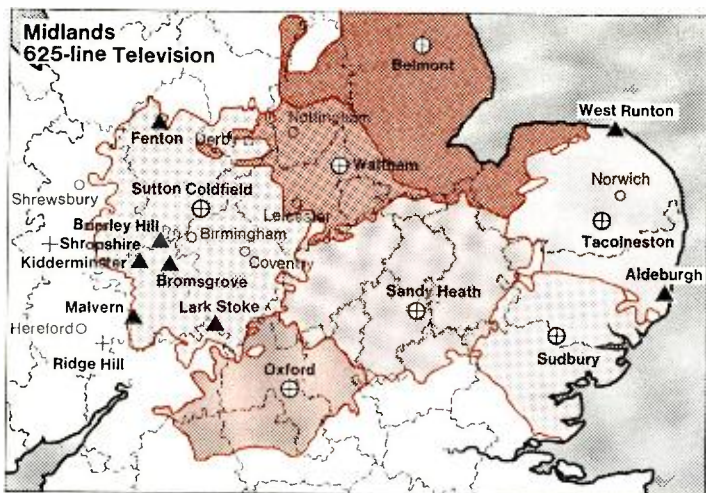
+ Future main station

▲ Relay station

△ Future relay station

* Directional aerial

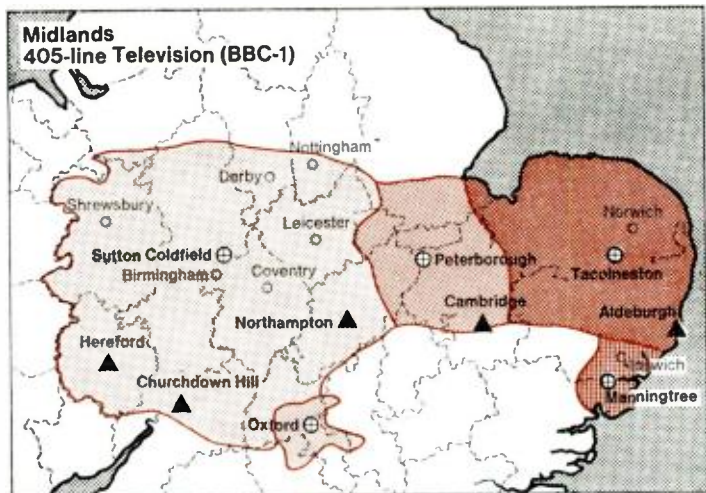
Names of relay stations on opposite page are inset under the main station of the group



The names of the stations, channels and service dates are followed by details of receiving aerial group, polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

	BBC-1		BBC-2				
	channel	service date	channel	service date			
Belmont	22	Winter 1970/1	28	in service	A, H	500 kW	
Oxford	57	in service	63	in service	C, H	500 kW	
Ridge Hill		1972		1972			
Sandy Heath	31	Winter 1970/1	27	in service	A, H	750 kW	
Shropshire							
Sudbury	51	Winter 1970/1	44	in service	B, H	250 kW	
Sutton Coldfield	46	in service	40	in service	B, H	1000 kW	
Brierley Hill	57	in service	63	in service	C, V		
Bromsgrove	31	in service	27	in service	A, V		
Fenton	31	Winter 1970/1	27	in service	A, V		
Kidderminster	58	1971	64	in service	C, V		
Lark Stoke	33	1971	26	in service	A, V		
Malvern	56	1971	62	in service	D, V		
Tacolneston	62	in service	55	in service	C, H	250 kW	
Aldeburgh	33		26	in service	A, V		
West Runton	33		26	in service	A, V		
Waltham	58	in service	64	in service	C, H	250 kW	

Names of relay stations are inset under the main station of the group



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

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

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

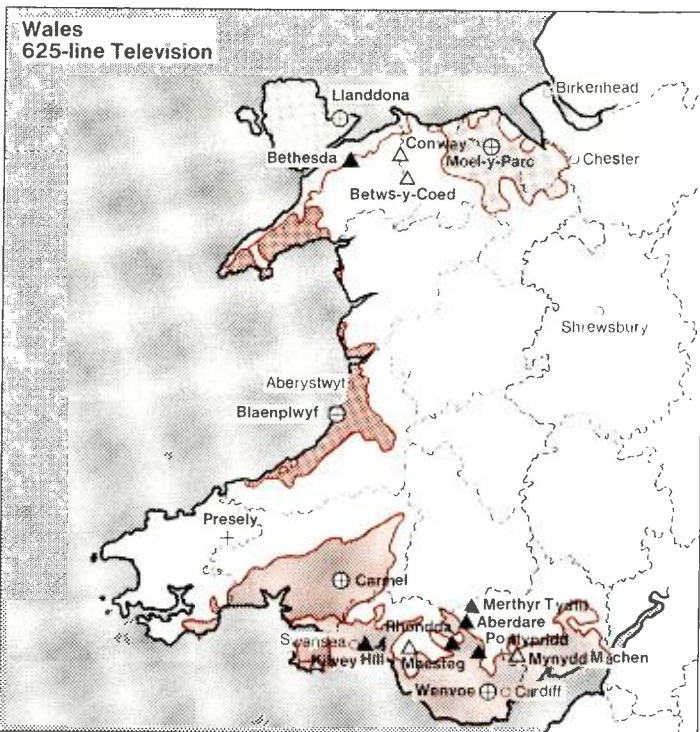
The symbols used are:

⊕ Main station

+ Future main station

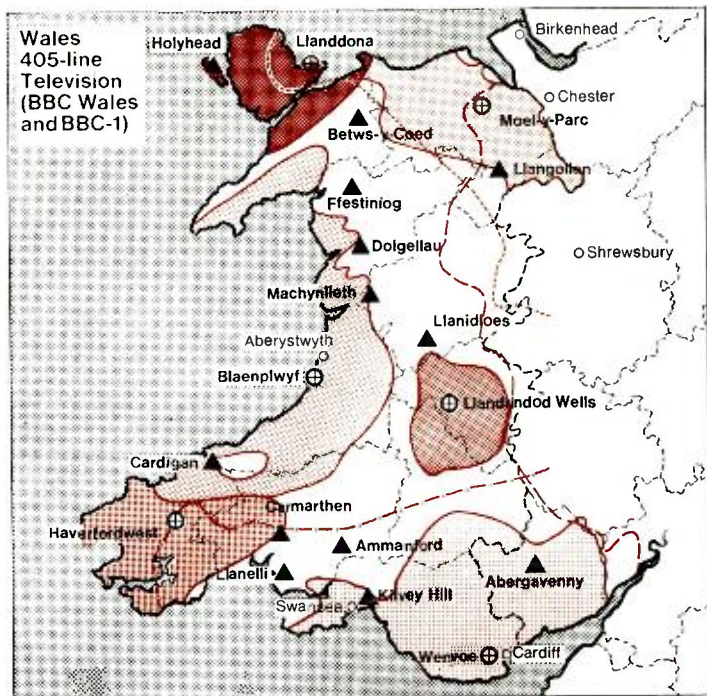
▲ Relay station

*Directional aerial



The stations, channels and service dates are followed by receiving aerial group, polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and maximum effective radiated power

BBC Wales			BBC-2		
	channel	service date	channel	service date	
Blaenplwyf	21		27	in service	A, H 100 kW
Carmel	57	1971	63	1971	C, H 100 kW
Llanddona	57		63	in service	C, H 100 kW
Bethesda	57		63	in service	C, V
Betws-y-Coed	21		27	1971	A, V
Conwy	40		46		B, V
Moel-y-Parc	52		45	in service	E, H 100
Presely					
Wenvoe	44	in service	51	in service	B, H 500 kW
Aberdare	21	1971	27	in service	A, V
Bargoed	21		27		
Blaenavon	57		63		
Kilvey Hill	33	1971	26	in service	A, V
Maesteg	22	1971	28	1971	A, V
Merthyr Tydfil	22		28	in service	A, V
Mynydd Machen	33	1971	26	1971	A, V
Pontypridd	22	1971	28	in service	A, V
Rhondda	33	1971	26	in service	A, V
Rhymney	57	1972	63	1972	



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

Abergavenny 3 H, 30 W*
 Ammanford 12 H, 20 W*
 Betws-y-Coed 4 H, 35 W*
 Blaenplwyf 3 H, 3 kW*
 Cardigan 2 H, 45 W*
 Carmarthen 1 V, 20 W*
 Dolgellau 5 V, 25 W*
 Ffestiniog 5 H, 50 W*
 Haverfordwest 4 H, 10 kW*
 Holyhead 4 H, 10 W*

Kilvey Hill 2 H, 500 W*
 Llanddona 1 V, 6 kW*
 Llandrindod Wells 1 H, 1.5 kW
 Llanelli 3 V, 15 W*
 Llangollen 1 H, 35 W*
 Llanidloes 13 H, 20 W*
 Machynlleth 5 H, 50 W*
 Moel-y-Parc 6 V, 20 kW*
 Wenvoe 13 V, 200 kW*
 Wenvoe (BBC-1) 5 V, 100 kW

The symbols used are:

⊕ Main station

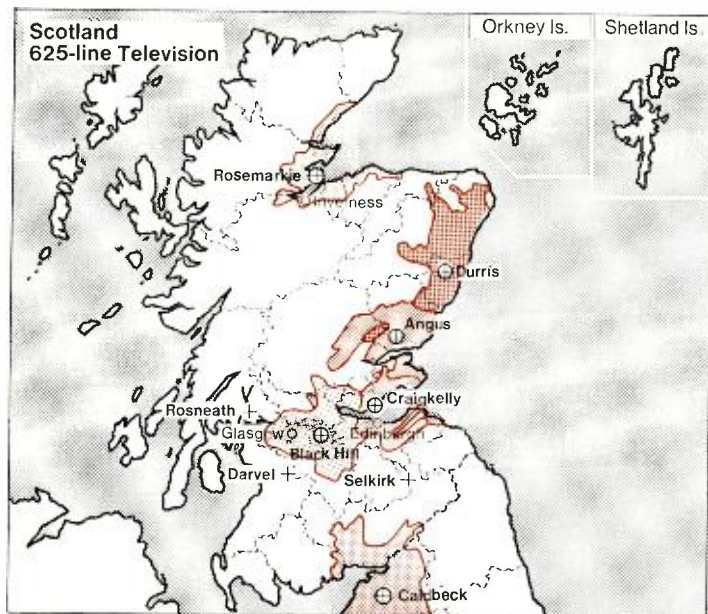
▲ Relay station

+ Future main station

△ Future relay station

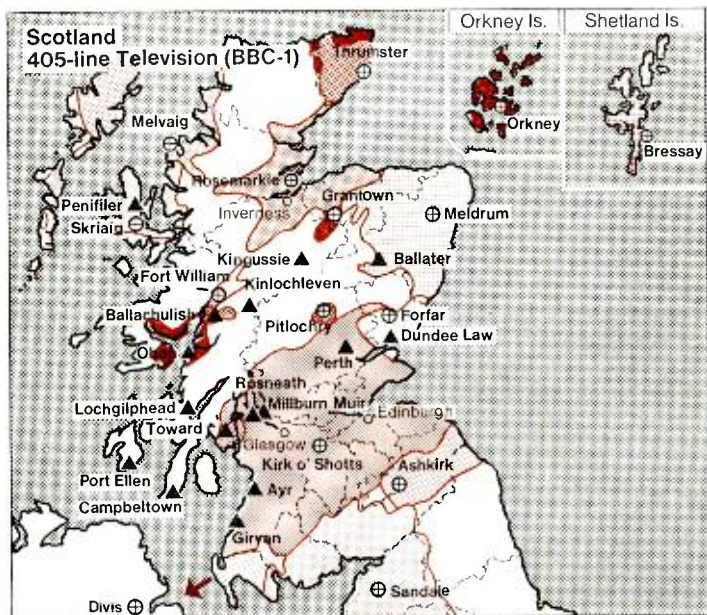
*Directional aerial

Names of relay stations on opposite page are inset under the main station of the group



The names of the stations, channels and service dates are followed by details of receiving aerial group, polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

	BBC-1		BBC-2				
	channel	service date	channel	service date			
Angus	57	1972	63	in service	C, H	100 kW	
Black Hill	40	in service	46	in service	B, H	500 kW	
Caldbeck							
Craigmally	31	1971	27	in service	A, H	100 kW	
Darvel	33		26	1972	A, H	100 kW	
Durriss	22	in service	28	in service	A, H	500 kW	
Rosemarkie	39		45	in service	B, H	100 kW	
Rosneath							
Selkirk	55		62	1972	C, H	50 kW	



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power.

Ashkirk 1 V, 18 kW*
 Ayr 2 H, 50 W*
 Ballachulish 2 V, 100 W*
 Ballater 1 V, 10 W*
 Bressay 3 V, 6 kW*
 Campbeltown 5 V, 500 W*
 Dundee Law 2 V, 10 W*
 Forfar 5 V, 5 kW*
 Fort William 5 H, 1.5 kW*
 Girvan 4 V, 20 W*
 Grantown 1 H, 400 W*
 Kingussie 5 H, 35 W*
 Kinlochleven 1 V, 5 W*
 Kirk o' Shotts 3 V, 100 kW*
 Lochgilphead 1 V, 20 W*
 Meldrum 4 H, 17 kW*

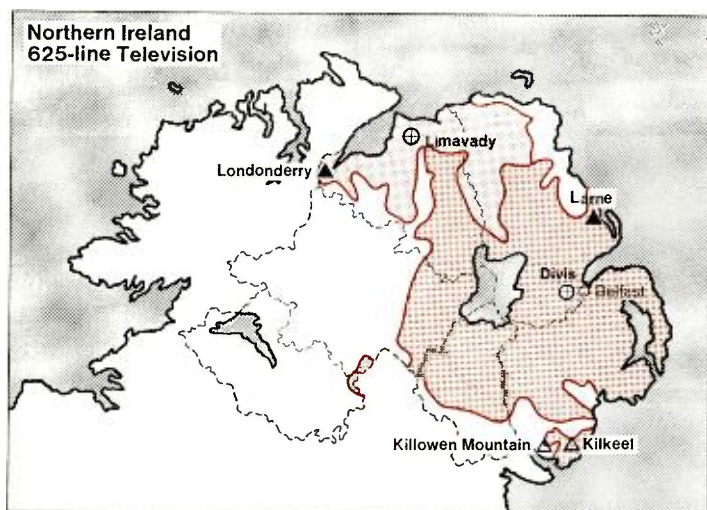
Melvaig 4 V, 25 kW*
 Millburn Muir 1 V, 10 W*
 Oban 4 V, 3 kW*
 Orkney 5 V, 15 kW*
 Penifiler 1 H, 25 W*
 Perth 4 V, 25 W*
 Pitlochry 1 H, 200 W*
 Port Ellen 2 V, 50 W*
 Rosemarkie 2 H, 20 kW*
 Rosneath 2 V, 20 W*
 Sandale 6 H, 70 kW*
 Sandale (North) 4 H, 30 kW*
 Skriain 3 H, 12 kW*
 Thrumster 1 V, 7 kW*
 Toward 5 V, 250 W*

The symbols used are:

- ⊕ Main station
- ▲ Relay station

+ Future main station

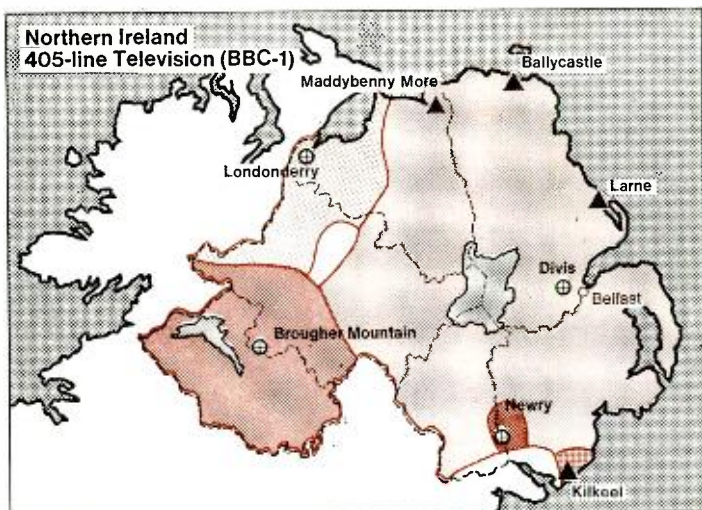
*Directional aerial



The names of the stations, channels and service dates are followed by details of receiving aerial group, polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

	BBC-1		BBC-2				
	channel	service date	channel	service date			
Divis	31	in service	27	in service	A, H	500 kW	
Kilkeel	39		45	1971	B, V		
Killowen Mountain	31		27	1971	A, V		
Larne	39		45	in service	B, V		
Limavady	55	1972	62	in service	C, H		100 kW
Londonderry	51		44	in service	B, V		

Names of relay stations are inset under the main station of the group



The name of the station is followed by channel and polarisation (Horizontal or Vertical) and then by maximum effective radiated power

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

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

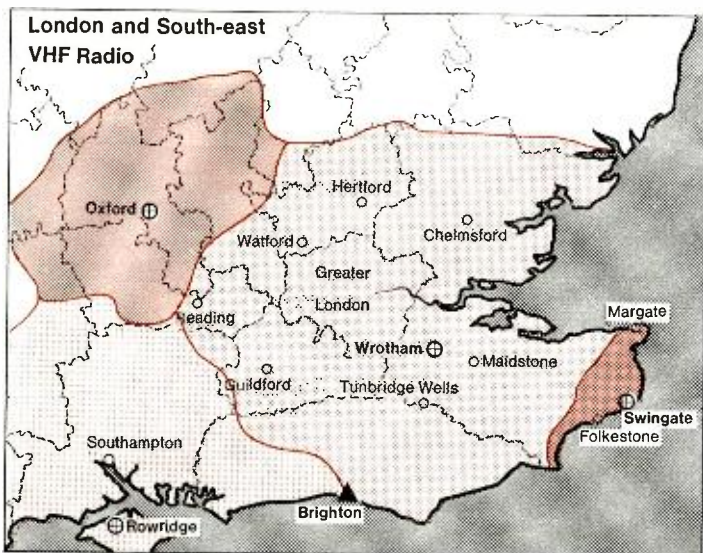
The symbols used are:

⊕ Main station

▲ Relay station

△ Future relay station

*Directional aerial



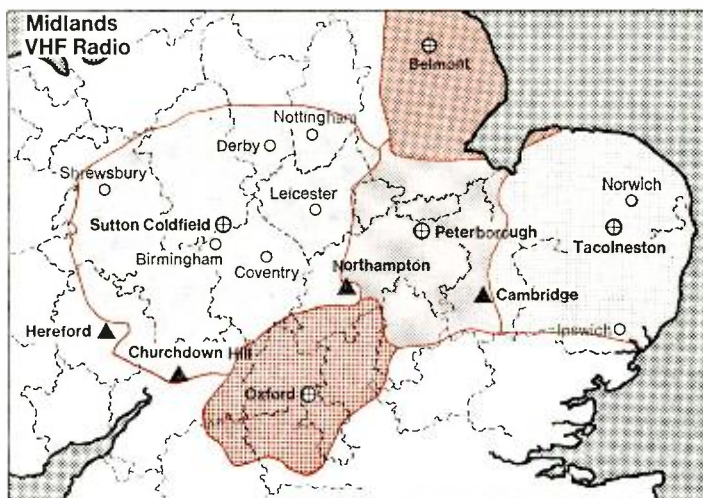
The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 transmissions and then by the maximum effective radiated power

Brighton 90.1 92.3* 94.5 150 W*
 Oxford 89.5 91.7* 93.9 22 kW*
 Rowridge 88.5 90.7 92.9 60 kW
 Swingate 90.0 92.4* 94.4 7 kW*
 Wrotham 89.1 91.3* 93.5 120 kW

*Directional aerial

*Transmits stereophonic programmes

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



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

Cambridge 88.9 91.1 93.3 20 W*	Oxford 89.5 91.7 ^s 93.9 22 kW*
Churchdown Hill 89.0 91.2 93.4 25 W*	Peterborough 90.1 92.3 94.5 20 kW*
Hereford 89.7 91.9 94.1 25 W*	Sutton Coldfield 88.3 90.5 ^s 92.7 120 kW
Northampton 88.9 91.1 ^s 93.3 60 W*	Tacolneston 89.7 91.9 94.1 120 kW

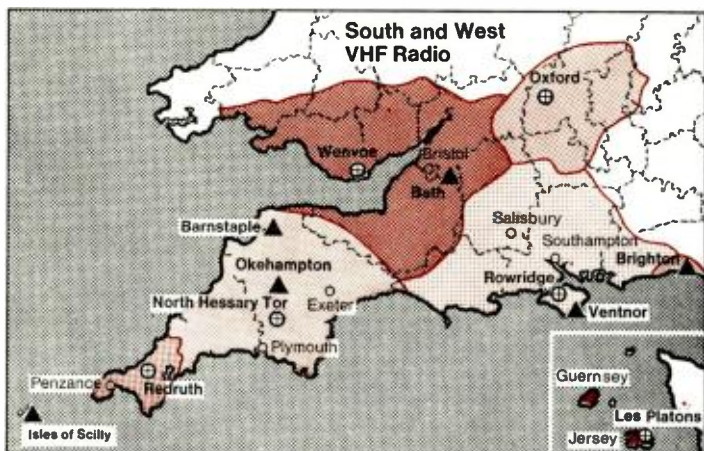
The symbols used are:

- ⊕ Main station
- ▲ Relay station

*Directional aerial

^sTransmits stereophonic programmes

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



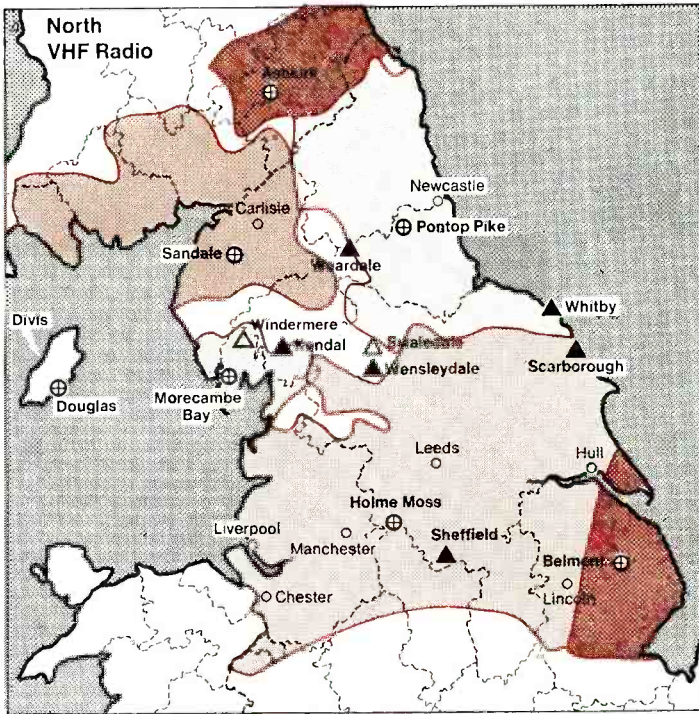
The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 transmissions and then by the maximum effective radiated power

Barnstaple 88.5 90.7 92.9 150 W*	Oxford 89.5 91.7* 93.9 22 kW*
Bath 88.8 91.0 93.2 35 W*	Redruth 89.7 91.9 94.1 9 kW*
Brighton 90.1 92.3* 94.5 150 W*	Rowridge 88.5 90.7 92.9 60 kW
Isles of Scilly 88.8 91.0 93.2 20 W*	Ventnor 89.4 91.6 93.8 20 W*
Les Platons 91.1 94.75 97.1 1.5 kW*	Wenvoe 89.95 96.8 92.125 (94.3 Welsh) 120 kW
North Hessary Tor 88.1 90.3 92.5 60 kW	
Okehampton 88.7 90.9 93.1 15 W*	

*Directional aerial

*Transmits stereophonic programmes

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



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

Ashkirk 89.1 91.3 93.5 18 kW*	Scarborough 89.9 92.1 [‡] 94.3 25 W*
Belmont 88.8 90.9 93.1 8 kW*	Sheffield 89.9 92.1 [‡] 94.3 60 W
Douglas 88.4 90.6 92.8 6 kW*	Swaledale 89.6 91.8 94.0 35 W*
Holme Moss 89.3 91.5 [‡] 93.7 120 kW	Weardale 89.7 91.9 94.1 100 W*
Kendal 88.7 90.9 [‡] 93.1 25 W*	Wensleydale 88.3 90.5 92.7 25 W*
Morecambe Bay 90.0 92.2 [‡] 94.4 4 kW*	Whitby 89.6 91.8 94.0 40 W*
Pontop Pike 88.5 90.7 92.9 60 kW	Windermere 88.6 90.8 93.0 20 W*
Sandale 88.1 90.3 94.7 (92.5 Scottish) 120 kW	

The symbols used are:

⊕ Main station

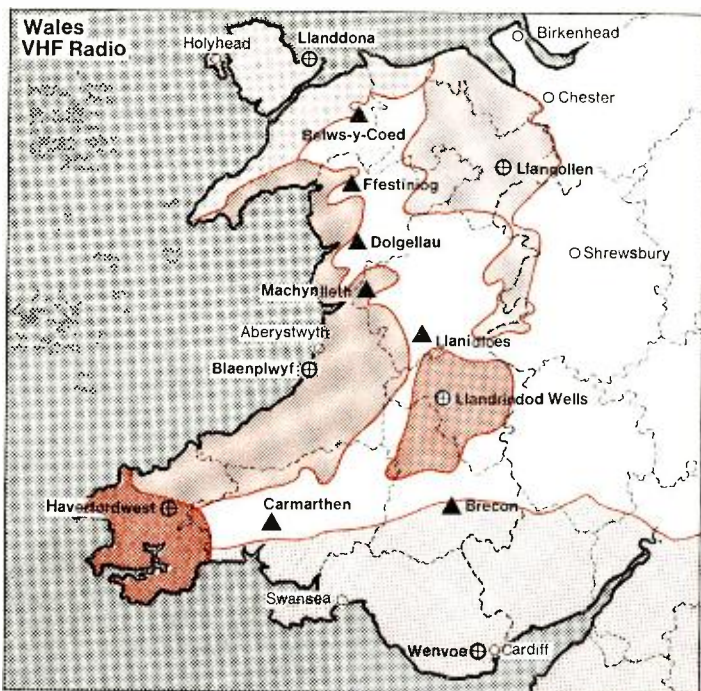
▲ Relay station

△ Future relay station

*Directional aerial

[‡]Transmits stereophonic programmes

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



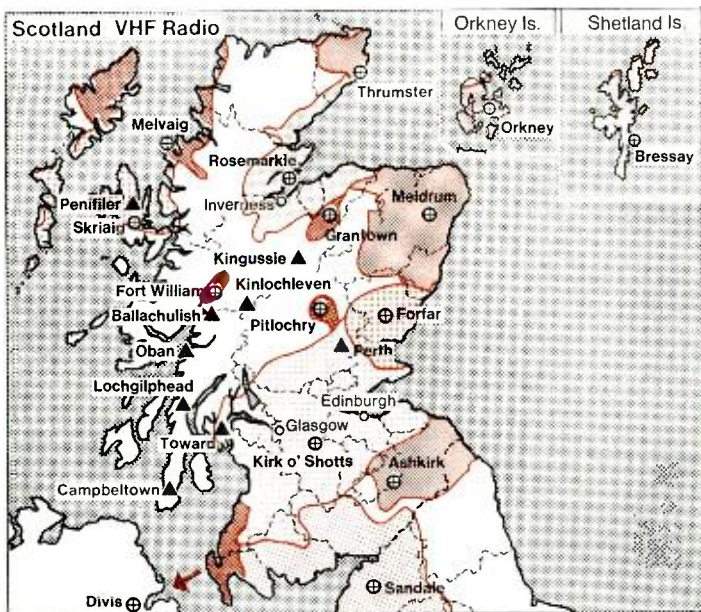
The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 transmissions and then by the maximum effective radiated power

Betws-y-Coed 88.2 90.4 92.6 10 W*
 Blaenplwyf 88.7 90.9 93.1 60 kW
 Brecon 88.9 91.1 93.3 10 W*
 Carmarthen 88.5 90.7 92.9 10 W*
 Dolgellau 90.1 92.3 94.5 15 W*
 Ffestiniog 88.1 90.3 92.5 50 W*
 Haverfordwest 89.3 91.5 93.7 10 kW*

Llanddona 89.6 91.8 94.0 12 kW*
 Llandrindod Wells 89.1 91.3 93.5 1.5 kW
 Llangollen 88.85 91.05 93.25 10 kW*
 Llanidloes 88.1 90.3 92.5 5 W
 Machynlleth 89.4 91.6 93.8 60 W*
 Wenvoe 89.95 96.8 94.3 (92-125 South & West) 120 kW

*Directional aerial

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



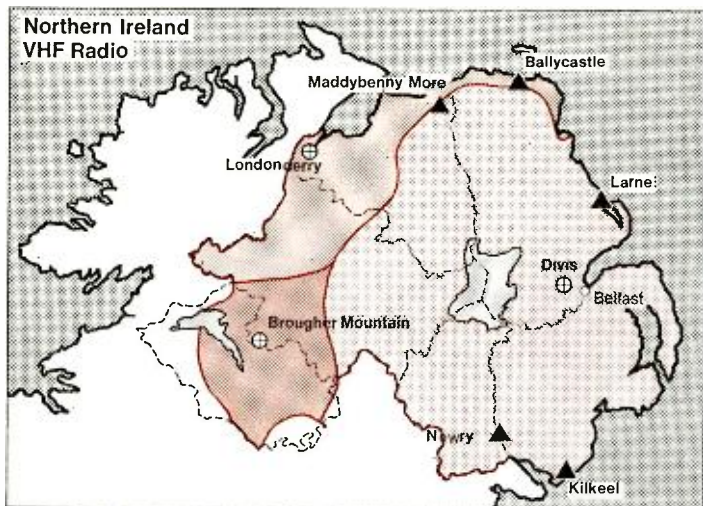
The name of the station is followed by the frequencies (MHz) of the Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4 transmissions and then by the maximum effective radiated power

Ashkirk 89.1 91.3 93.5 18 kW*	Melvaig 89.1 91.3 93.5 22 kW*
Ballachulish 88.1 90.3 92.5 15 W*	Oban 88.9 91.1 93.3 1.5 kW
Bressay 88.3 90.5 92.7 10 kW*	Orkney 89.3 91.5 93.7 20 kW*
Campbeltown 88.2 90.4 92.6 35 W*	Penifiler 89.5 91.7 93.9 6 W*
Forfar 88.3 90.5 92.7 10 kW*	Perth 89.3 91.5 93.7 15 W*
Fort William 89.3 91.5 93.7 1.5 kW	Pitlochry 89.2 91.4 93.6 200 W*
Grantown 89.8 92.0 94.2 350 W*	Rosemarkie 89.6 91.8 94.0 12 kW*
Kingussie 89.1 91.3 93.5 35 W*	Sandale 88.1 90.3 92.5 (94.7 North)
Kinlochleven 89.7 91.9 94.1 2 W	120 kW
Kirk o' Shotts 89.9 92.1 94.3 120 kW	Skriain 88.5 90.7 92.9 10 kW*
Lochgilphead 88.3 90.5 92.7 10 W*	Thrumster 90.1 92.3 94.5 10 kW*
Meldrum 88.7 90.9 93.1 60 kW	Toward 88.5 90.7 92.9 250 W*

The symbols used are:

- ⊕ Main station
- ▲ Relay station

*Directional aerial
All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



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

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

The symbols used are:

- ⊕ Main station
- ▲ Relay station

*Directional aerial

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised

Long- and medium-wave stations

(Radios 2, 3 and 4 are also transmitted on vhf)

Radio 1

station	frequency (kHz)	wavelength (metres)	power (kW)	main areas served		
Bournemouth	1484	202	2	Bournemouth and Poole		
Brighton			1	Brighton and Hove area		
Brookmans Park			50	Greater London and Home Counties		
Burghead			20	Moray Firth area		
Droitwich			30	Midland Counties		
Fareham			1	Southampton and Portsmouth area		
Hull			0.15	Hull		
Lisnagarvey			10	} Most of Ulster		
Londonderry			0.25			
Moorside Edge			1214	247	50	South Lancashire and South-west Yorkshire
Newcastle					2	Tyneside
Plymouth					0.5	Plymouth
Postwick					1	Norwich area
Redmoss					2	Aberdeen area
Redruth					2	Camborne and Redruth area
Washford	60	Parts of South Wales and South-west England				
Westerglen	40	Central Scotland				

Radio 2

station	frequency (kHz)	wavelength (metres)	power (kW)	main areas served
Droitwich	200	1500	400	} most of British Isles
Dundee	1484	202	2	
Edinburgh	1484	202	2	
Glasgow	1484	202	2	
Redmoss	1484	202	2	

Radio 3

<i>Main transmission</i>				
Daventry	647	464	150	} within a radius of about 100 miles of Daventry, Northants
<i>Auxiliary transmissions</i>				
Belfast	1546	194	0.25	} local areas
Bournemouth	1594	188	0.25	
Brighton	1546	194	1	
Dundee	1594	188	0.25	
Edinburgh	647	464	2	
Exeter	1546	194	0.25	

continued

Radio 3 *continued*

Fareham	1546	194	1	} local areas
Glasgow	647	464	2	
Leeds	1546	194	1	
Liverpool	1546	194	1	
Newcastle	647	464	2	
Plymouth	1546	194	1	
Preston	1546	194	1	
Redmoss	647	464	2	
Redruth	1546	194	1	
Stockton	1546	194	0.25	
Swansea	1546	194	1	

Radio 4

<i>station</i>	<i>frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>wavelength (metres)</i>	<i>power (kW)</i>	<i>main areas served</i>
London and South-east England				
Bexhill (South & West programme)	1457	206	2	Bexhill, Eastbourne and Hastings district
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London and South-east England
Folkestone (South & West programme)	1457	206	1	Folkestone district
Ramsgate	1484	202	2	Ramsgate district
Midlands and East Anglia				
Cromer	1484	202	2	North-east Norfolk
Droitwich	1088	276	150	Midland counties
Postwick	1088	276	7.5	Norwich district
Northern England				
Barrow	1484	202	2	Barrow district most of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Flint, northern parts of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	
Scarborough	1151	261	2	Scarborough district
Stagshaw (North/ North-east programme)	1151	261	100	North-east England and Border district
Whitehaven	692	434	1.3	Whitehaven district
Whitehaven (North/ North-east programme)	1151	261	0.7	Whitehaven district
South and West				
Barnstaple	1052	285	2	Barnstaple & Bideford district
Bartley	1457	206	10	South Hampshire and South Wiltshire
Brighton	1457	206	2	Brighton and Hove
Clevedon	1457	206	20	Somerset and South Gloucestershire

Redruth	1457	206	2	Camborne and Redruth area South Cornwall, South Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight
Start Point	1052	285	100	
Wales				
Penmon	881	341	10	} Wales
Tywyn	881	341	5	
Washford	881	341	100	
Wrexham	881	341	2	
Scotland				
Burghead	809	371	100	} Scotland
Dumfries	809	371	2	
Redmoss	809	371	5	
Westerglen	809	371	100	
Northern Ireland				
Lisnagarvey	1340	224	100	most of Ulster Londonderry district
Londonderry	1340	224	0.25	

BBC Local Radio transmitting stations – vhf

	<i>frequency</i> MHz	<i>max.</i> <i>effective</i> <i>radiated</i> <i>power</i>
Birmingham	95.6	5.5 kW
Blackburn	96.4	1.5 kW
Brighton	88.1	75 W
Bristol	95.4	5 kW
Derby	96.5	5.5 kW
Durham	94.5	2.6 kW
Humberside	95.3	4.5 kW
Leeds	94.6	140 W
Leicester	95.2	140 W
London	95.3	16.5 kW
Manchester	95.1	4 kW
Medway	97.0	5.5 kW
Merseyside	95.85	2.5 kW
Newcastle	95.4	3.5 kW
Nottingham	94.8	140 W
Oxford	95.0	4.5 kW
Sheffield	88.6	30 W
(Rotherham relay)	95.05	9 W
Solent	96.1	5 kW
Stoke-on-Trent	94.6	2.5 kW
Teesside	96.6	5 kW

Research and development

During the year much development effort has been directed towards ensuring that suitable equipment is available to support the growth of the new colour service. The primary objective has been to make possible the maintenance of high technical standards in an economical manner and design specifications have been produced to enable the equipment to be manufactured by industry at the lowest possible cost.

One example of this work is the design of semi-conductor switching matrices which enable a large number of colour television signals to be routed and switched automatically. The initial requirement was to replace the relay with a solid state device to obtain improved reliability. However, the expanding colour service now required new switching techniques which could operate on the colour signal without degrading it in any way.

The introduction of new techniques often finds further application in automation and similar cost saving developments. The design of an all electronic character generator which can produce television captions at the command of a computer is a good example. It will find immediate use for sports news and news flashes and also numerous other applications when automation and remote control become more widespread. It was first used operationally in the BBC's 1970 Election results programme.

In addition to these immediate practical problems the Corporation is investigating many more fundamental problems.

A significant proportion of research effort is now engaged in investigating and preparing for the practical application of methods of digital coding of sound and television signals. The use of digital techniques offers considerable operational advantages; a digital system can maintain an accurately predictable standard of performance without the need for running adjustments – which, in an analogue system, require the attention of skilled staff. A first application, sound-in-syncs, was mentioned in the 1970 Handbook; this system eliminates the need for a separate sound distribution chain to television transmitting stations. The performance is largely independent of the number of links in the chain which are put in tandem. Subsequently a thirteen-channel pulse code modulation time division multiplex system for the transmission of sound programmes or other signals between studio centres and transmitters has been developed. The Post Office is also experimenting with similar systems for telephony and data transmission, and the BBC system has been developed in such a way that it will be compatible with Post Office-controlled national transmission networks.

Research is also being undertaken on the widespread application of pulse code modulation to television signals. The reliability and ease of operation of equipment used in the processing and transmission of

television signals in digital form will prove of great value. In particular, video tape recording of digital television signals would be a very great step forward, and with this in mind a magnetic tape recorder is being developed for the recording of sound signals in digital form in order to gain experience of some of the problems that will arise in the recording of digital television signals.

A great deal of colour film is used as a source of colour television programmes; as compared with 35 mm film, 16 mm is attractive from the point of cost but the quality of the positive print is often marginal. It has been found that all the information necessary to produce an excellent colour television image from 16 mm colour film exists in the negative version and that the process by which a positive is obtained from the negative introduces many degradations as well as being expensive. Research is therefore in progress which will lead to the direct conversion from negative film material to video tape, thus avoiding unnecessary damage to picture quality and saving money at the same time.

In order to evaluate the design of a large music studio or concert hall prior to its construction, research has been undertaken into applying the principles of acoustic similitude by making a one-eighth scale model of a large BBC concert studio. The work has come to fruition in that the characteristics of a studio, such as those of reverberation and colouration, have been adequately reproduced in the model. By the use of the model it is hoped to avoid the very heavy expenditure that can be incurred when, in order to improve the acoustics, structural modifications have to be made to a concert hall after its completion.

How to get good reception

To make the best use of the broadcast services, it is essential to have a suitable receiver in good working order connected to an aerial of the proper type. Indoor television aerials or those incorporated in portable receivers, are only effective at fairly short distances from transmitting stations and the use of aerials in roofspaces, or out of doors altogether, becomes progressively more important with increasing distance from the stations and is essential for locations where there is serious screening or interference. Good outdoor aerials are particularly important for getting the best from the 625-line television and the vhf radio services.

In general, for all broadcast services, a properly-installed outdoor aerial can improve reception in three ways:

1. by providing the receiver with a stronger signal;
2. by being relatively remote from sources of interference inside the house, in a neighbouring house, or in the street;
3. by directional performance, which means being less sensitive in

some directions than in others so that, by careful positioning, it may be possible to reduce the pick-up of interference or of signals reflected from hills, large buildings, etc. Such reflected signals can cause displaced 'ghost' images on the screen.

Some of the above points are more important than others in particular situations and the following notes give some general guidance for good reception of the various services. More detailed advice is freely available from the **Engineering Information Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.**

625-line television

A substantial majority of the population is now within reach of the colour transmissions of BBC-1 (or BBC-Wales) and BBC-2 on 625 lines. They can be viewed in black and white or in colour if colour sets are used. All 625-line transmissions are on uhf, using channels 21 – 34 and 39 – 68, and aerials for these channels are much smaller than their counterparts for receiving the 405-line transmissions. They are, therefore, less conspicuous and impose less strain on supporting structures.

In areas where both the BBC services and ITV are available on 625 lines, a single uhf aerial is sufficient in nearly all cases for all three services, since the three uhf transmissions come from one transmitting station. Existing aerials for the 405-line services can be dispensed with.

The uhf transmissions can be seriously obstructed by walls, furniture, people, etc., so that outdoor aerials are normally essential for fully satisfactory uhf reception. These should be mounted in high positions clear of local obstructions in the direction of the transmitting station.

Colour reception

In general, an aerial which gives good reception on a monochrome receiver will also give good reception of colour on a colour set. The colour transmissions are, however, somewhat more sensitive to some shortcomings and in certain circumstances an aerial which gives acceptable results in black and white might produce unsatisfactory pictures in colour. It is important for viewers who are obtaining colour receivers to ensure that great care is taken over the aerial installation.

Most uhf aerials are much more directional in performance than nearly all other domestic receiving aerials and in consequence problems associated with the presence of reflected signals are much less common on uhf.

Relay stations are being built to fill gaps in the coverage of the main stations and this can give rise to a problem in areas where the main station, operating on all three channels, provides marginally acceptable pictures, whereas the local relay station, operating initially on BBC-2 only, provides a much better service. The best solution in such cases is to install the correct second aerial for reception from the relay station

so as to obtain good pictures on the single service from this while continuing to use the other aerial for the other programmes from the main station. A uhf change-over switch mounted near the television set facilitates connection of the required correct aerial to the receiver according to the programme service. As soon as the relay station is transmitting all the uhf services, the original aerial and the change-over switch can be removed.

405-line television

BBC-1 and BBC-Wales have been broadcast for many years on 405 lines in channels 1–13 and these transmissions will continue for some years. The 405-line transmissions do not carry colour and BBC-2 is available only on 625 lines.

It is important to use an aerial designed for the channel being received because, if an aerial is used on a channel other than the correct one, it will probably pick up much less signal and may have a very poor directional performance.

Interference from other transmitting stations occurs, particularly during the summer months, on channels 1–5. It is not practicable to improve the position any further by the provision of additional relay stations and the only way to reduce the effects of interference is to use more directional receiving aerials where this is appropriate. In practice, this means aerials with more rods.

In some areas, more than one television service is available on channels 6–13 from the same station or from two stations close together. This applies in the service areas of Belmont (Lincolnshire), Winter Hill (Lancashire), Moel-y-Parc (N. Wales), Wenvoe and St Hilary (S. Wales), and Sandale and Caldbeck (Cumberland). In such circumstances it is advisable to use a single aerial designed to receive both channels.

Where there are strong reflected signals it is possible for multiple images ('ghosts') to be displayed on the screen and this problem is usually best solved by the use of larger and more directional aerials.

vhf radio

Virtually the whole of the United Kingdom population is now covered by the vhf services of Radio 2, 3 and 4, which can provide reception which is free from the noise and interference which frequently spoil reception on medium and long waves.

Portable receivers for the vhf transmissions almost always have telescopic aerials which can be extended to a length of about two feet and such aerials give quite good results in areas where the transmissions are strong. Where the transmissions are not quite strong enough for this type of aerial, the position of the aerial has a marked influence on the

standard of reception and the movement of people in the room may also affect it. Reception will also tend to be better upstairs than down and is sometimes impossible in basements.

Larger receivers, including radio gramophones, usually incorporate, within the cabinet, a vhf aerial made of metal foil or strip. This type of aerial can also give good results with strong transmissions, but it has directional properties and some experiment with the receiver in different positions may be necessary for the best results.

Inside steel-framed and reinforced concrete buildings, reception with internal aerials is likely to be poor.

Many receivers make provision for an external aerial to be connected and such an aerial is essential if good reception is to be obtained at places where the transmissions are not very strong. The simplest type of outdoor aerial for vhf radio looks like a horizontal rod about five feet long and it can often be supported by the same pole as is used for the television aerial(s). For particularly difficult situations, one or more additional rods may be used, giving aerials of greater sensitivity and more sharply directional performance.

If the transmissions can travel to the receiver over two or more different paths, because of reflections from hills or other large objects, an unpleasant form of distortion can occur. Larger, more directional aerials can give considerable protection against this distortion by discriminating against the reflected signals.

Stereophony

Stereophonic receivers are much more vulnerable to the type of distortion just mentioned and also require stronger signals for satisfactory operation on stereophonic transmissions. Listeners wishing to use stereophonic sets should therefore pay particular attention to the requirement for an efficient aerial.

Long and medium waves

The aerials inside the cases of nearly all modern radio sets for medium and long waves give good reception at most places. The internal aerial can be close to sources of interference such as electric wiring and domestic appliances and if problems arise because of this, it is worthwhile to try an outdoor aerial if the set has provision for connecting one.

Frequency allocations

Broadcasting is only one of the many telecommunication services requiring radio frequencies and because of the wide radio-frequency bandwidths required, especially for television, its demands on the radio frequency spectrum are greater than those of most other services.

Moreover, these demands are continually increasing as new services are introduced and new techniques develop and, to ensure a degree of order in the spectrum, it is essential that the use of frequencies for the various services be negotiated and agreed on an international basis.

The international body responsible for the allocation of frequencies on a world-wide scale is the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the oldest of the intergovernmental organisations now forming part of the United Nations, and world radio conferences are held from time to time to allocate blocks of frequencies to the various radio services, e.g. broadcasting, maritime, aeronautical and mobile. In the case of broadcasting and most of the other services, regional conferences are held following the world conferences to assign specific frequencies to individual stations. The frequency plans produced by these regional conferences usually remain in force for many years; for example, the Copenhagen Plan for long- and medium-wave broadcasting in Europe was drafted in 1948 and is still in force.

Frequencies for European sound broadcasting in Band II (87.5–100 MHz) and television broadcasting in Bands I, III, IV and V (41–68 MHz, 174–216 MHz, 470–582 MHz and 614–854 MHz respectively) were last planned at the European Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm 1961, and the frequency plans produced by that conference were implemented in 1962.

The planning of frequency assignments in the international short wavebands, used extensively by the BBC's External Services, is a much more difficult task than is the case with the bands used for national broadcasting since the propagation characteristics in this part of the spectrum are such that mutual interference from short-wave transmissions can occur at very great distances and frequency planning must, therefore, be on a world-wide basis. Political factors also play a part and consequently it has not yet been possible to agree international plans for the short-wave broadcasting services. On the other hand, an international frequency notification procedure administered by the ITU for short-wave broadcasting does ensure a certain degree of order in the bands and it is hoped that eventually this procedure will lead to the establishment of agreed plans.

Satellite broadcasting may well be introduced in the foreseeable future and new frequencies will be required to accommodate the television and sound broadcasting services that will undoubtedly come in due course. This subject will be one of the items on the agenda of a world radio conference dealing with Space Telecommunications in general to be held in Geneva in June 1971. It is likely that this conference will make allocations for satellite broadcasting in Band VI (11700–12700 MHz) at present allocated for terrestrial broadcasting but so far unused for this purpose.

Wavebands allocated to broadcasting in the United Kingdom

<i>Band</i>	<i>Frequencies*</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Long-wave (LF)	150–285 kHz (2,000–1,053 m.)	One frequency (200 kHz) assigned to BBC and used at Droitwich for Radio 2.
Medium-wave (MF)	525–1,605 kHz (571–187 m.)	Twelve frequencies assigned to BBC for the Radio 1, 2, 3 and 4 networks plus the two international common frequencies 1484 and 1594 kHz which provide limited support to the main networks. One frequency for the BBC's External Services to Europe.
Short-wave (HF)	3,950–4,000 kHz (75-m. band) 5,950–6,200 kHz (49-m. band) 7,100–7,300 kHz (41-m. band) 9,500–9,775 kHz (31-m. band) 11,700–11,975 kHz (25-m. band) 15,100–15,450 kHz (19-m. band) 17,700–17,900 kHz (16-m. band) 21,450–21,750 kHz (13-m. band) 25,600–26,100 kHz (11-m. band)	Frequencies in these bands are used as required by the BBC's External Services for broadcasting to Europe and overseas. The order of frequency for particular service areas depends upon diurnal and seasonal conditions.
Band I (vhf)	41–68 MHz	Five channels each 5 MHz wide for BBC 405-line television.
Band II (vhf)	87.5–100 MHz	Frequencies at present restricted to the sub-band 88–97.6 MHz and used for fm sound broadcasting Radios 2, 3 and 4 and local broadcasting.
Band III (vhf)	174–216 MHz	Eight channels each 5 MHz wide for BBC and ITA 405-line television.
Band IV (uhf)	470–582 MHz	Fourteen channels each 8 MHz wide for BBC and ITA television.
Band V (uhf)	614–854 MHz	Thirty channels each 8 MHz wide for BBC and ITA television.
Band VI (shf)	11,700–12,700 MHz	As yet unused for terrestrial broadcasting but may be used eventually for satellite broadcasting.

* The relationship between frequency and wavelength is as follows:

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

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

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



'The Spinners', Liverpool folk-singing group, in their BBC-1 series from Manchester



William Hardcastle (*right, foreground*) at an editorial meeting for Radio 4's daily, Monday to Friday, current affairs programme 'The World At One'; with him are Donald Milner and Andrew Boyle



Some of the cast (together with writers, production team and studio staff) who took part in the 20-episode serialisation of Tolstoy's 'War and Peace', one of Radio 4's most ambitious drama projects, broadcast on Radio 4

Anna Calder-Marshall (*Juliet*) and Ian McKellen (*Romeo*) rehearsing for the Radio 4 production of 'Romeo and Juliet'





Peter Pears (*Idomeneo*) in the 'Music on Two' programme of Mozart's opera 'Idomeneo', conducted by Benjamin Britten on BBC-2



Christopher Gable as *Richard Strauss* and (on his shoulders) Kenneth Colley as *Hitler* in the Ken Russell 'Omnibus' programme 'Dance of the Seven Veils' on BBC-1



Sir John Betjeman in the church of All Saints, Margaret Street, London during the second programme of 'Four With Betjeman' from his BBC-2 series on Victorian Architects and Architecture



Fanny and Johnny Cradock give expert advice on food and drink on BBC-2

Comedy series 'Culture Vultures' on BBC-1 with Leslie Phillips (Dr Michael Cunningham)



In their own series Milo O'Shea on BBC-2



Kenneth Williams on BBC-1



Nana Mouskouri, singing star from Greece, on BBC-2



BBC-Wales television
drama presents 'Y
Gwylwr' with Tudor Walters
and Ieuan Rhys Williams



Ian McKellen (*Richard II*)
in the Prospect
Theatre Company's
Edinburgh Festival
production 'The Tragedy
of King Richard II'
televised on BBC-2



Engineering Training

The Engineering Training Department comprises the Engineering Training Centre at Wood Norton, near Evesham, and the Technical Publications Section in London. The Training Centre is a fully residential establishment with accommodation for two hundred and fifty students.

Theoretical and practical training is given to newly-recruited Technical Assistants and Technical Operators and to engineers who join the BBC on completing graduate studies. There are also promotion, refresher and specialist courses covering the whole range of broadcasting engineering.

The Technical Publications Section prepares technical instructions on the operation and maintenance of broadcasting equipment and an increasing number of textbooks, brochures and miscellaneous publications. This section is gradually being moved to Evesham and the move should be complete by 1974.

The expansion of the application of new teaching techniques continued with the completion of two further feedback classrooms and with the introduction of monthly intake of new staff. A description of this work is given in *BBC Engineering No. 82*, available at 8s. (40p.) from BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.

The Department assists overseas broadcasting authorities by accepting members of their technical staffs for programmes of training which typically comprise attendance on regular Training Centre courses accompanied by appropriate attachments to BBC Stations and Studios for practical experience. During the past year the number of engineers and technicians attending under this arrangement was about 100. (See also *Staff Training*, pages 167-9)

Co-operation and advice have been given by the BBC to a number of Overseas Broadcasting Training Centres in setting up or expanding their own training programmes. In the last few years this advisory service has been given to organisations in Tanzania, Libya, Malaysia and Pakistan.

BBC transmitting stations and studios December 1970

Transmitting Stations, Domestic Services

Long- and medium-wave	69 transmitters at	44 stations	
vhf Radio 2, 3, 4	227 transmitters at	77 stations	
vhf Local Radio	17 transmitters at	17 stations	
BBC-1 and BBC-Wales (vhf)	110 transmitters at	108 stations	
BBC-1 (uhf)	26 transmitters at	26 stations	
BBC-2	68 transmitters at	68 stations	
Total of transmitting stations			219
Total of transmitters in service			517

External Services Transmitting Stations

4 short-wave transmitting stations in the United Kingdom with 42 high-power transmitters (50 kW and over)			
1 medium- and short-wave station in the United Kingdom with 1 high-power medium-wave and 1 high-power short-wave transmitter			
1 Far Eastern relay station with two high-power and four low-power short-wave transmitters			
1 Eastern relay station with two high-power medium-wave transmitters			
1 short-wave relay station on Ascension Island, with four high-power transmitters			
1 Eastern Mediterranean relay station, with three medium-wave transmitters (two high-power and one low-power) and eight short-wave transmitters (four high- and four low-power)			
1 medium-wave relay station in Malta			
1 medium-wave relay station in Berlin			
1 vhf relay station in Berlin			
Total of transmitting stations			12
Total of transmitters			70

Television Studios

London production (7 colour)	15	Regions production	8
presentation (2 colour)	2	interview	15
news (2 colour)	2		—
interview	5	Total	23
	—		—
Total	24		—

Domestic Radio Studios

<i>attended</i>		<i>unattended</i>	
London	59	London	9
Regions	73	Regions	31
Local radio	18		—
	—	Total	40
Total	151		—

External Services Studios

London	47
Overseas (Beirut, Paris, Berlin, and New York)	7

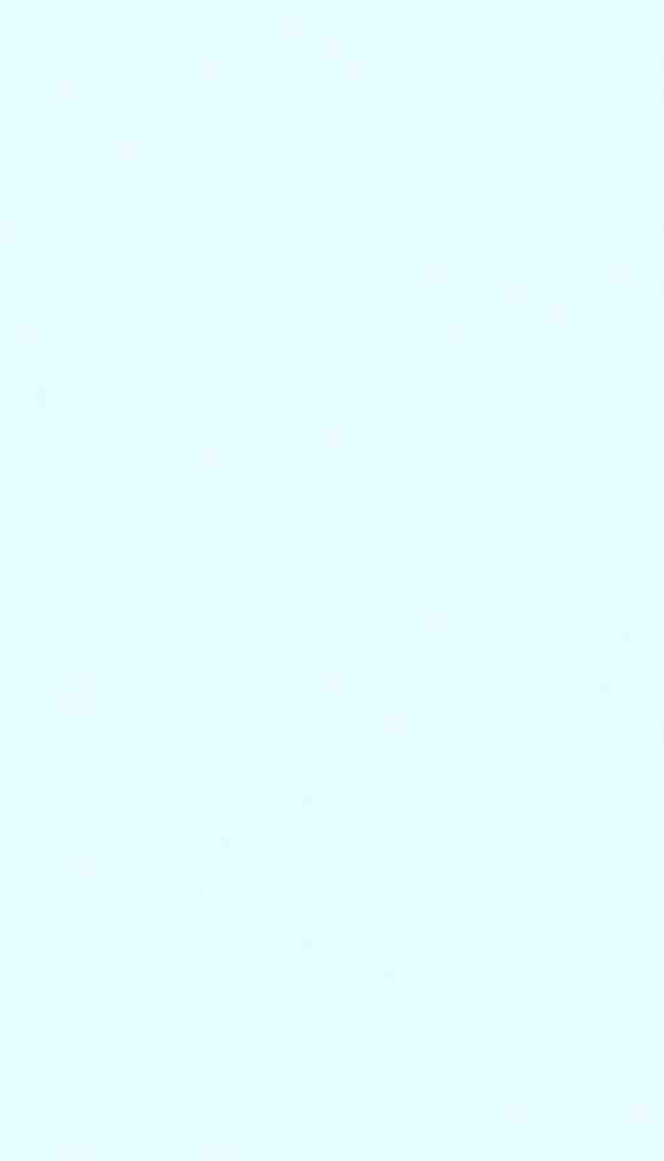
Total of studios in United Kingdom and Overseas

292

Reference

The Constitution of the BBC
The National Broadcasting Councils
Advisory Councils and Committees
Staff and Recruitment
Programme Contracts – Copyright
Finance – Licences
Publications
Reith Lectures
Orchestras – Auditions
Record Requests – Writing to the BBC
Submission of Scripts and Scores
Visits to the BBC – Tickets for Shows
Charitable Appeals
SOS Messages – Weather Forecasts
BBC Addresses – Dates
The Charter and Licence
Bibliography

THE
AMERICAN
RADIOLOGICAL
SOCIETY



The Constitution of the BBC

The BBC's powers and obligations

The BBC is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter and operating under Licence. Its object is to provide a public service of broadcasting for general reception at home and overseas.

The members of the Corporation are its Governors, and they are appointed by the Queen in Council. The Governors, who are twelve in number, are not called upon to make broadcasting their sole concern. The term of appointment is normally of five years. The Governors work through a permanent executive staff headed by the Director-General, who is the chief executive officer of the Corporation.

The BBC is responsible for the whole process of broadcasting, including the engineering operation, from the planning and origination of programmes in television and radio to their ultimate transmission over the air.

To provide the necessary links between the Corporation's studios and outside broadcasting points on the one hand, and its transmitting stations on the other, the BBC relies on the co-operation of the Post Office which provides circuits, and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

The Corporation enjoys complete independence in the day-to-day operations of broadcasting (including programmes and administration) subject to the requirements laid down in its Charter and in the Licence and Agreement.

Its foundation

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

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

The BBC's policy during those years was based on Reith's conviction, not universally shared, that broadcasting, then in its infancy, held great potentialities. He saw it as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. Its motive should be that of public service, and he stressed the need for high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company established a policy of absolute impartiality in broadcasting talks and speeches. On the basis of its record and rapid progress, the Company sought constantly to establish its claim to a greater measure of independence in dealing with news, events, and opinions – the broadcasting of which had been subject to many restrictions.

It was on the basis of approval of what had been done, and of a recognition of the further possibilities, that Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, which had been appointed by the Government to advise on future management and control, recommended that the broadcasting service should be conducted in the future by a public corporation 'acting as trustee for the national interest'.

In accordance with the Crawford Committee's recommendations, the entire property and undertaking of the British Broadcasting Company 'as a going concern', together with its existing contracts and staff, were taken over by the British Broadcasting Corporation on 1 January 1927.

The Licence and Agreement

In order to carry on its business as broadly stated in the Charter, the BBC is required under the Charter to acquire a licence from the Postmaster General. The need arises by virtue of the statutory powers of the Postmaster General under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, consolidated in the Act of 1949.

Under the provisions of the Post Office Act 1969 these powers of the Postmaster General are now vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications (*see Supplemental Royal Charter, Cmnd 4194, page 237*). The title of Postmaster General has been defunct since October 1969 but it is retained in the text of this section for historical reasons and where reference is made to documents issued before that date.

The major part of the BBC's Licence and Agreement (*see pages 251–260 for the text*) 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. There are also important clauses relating to finance, and others relating to programmes.

Finance

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

- (a) that the services for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom are financed out of the revenue from the issue of broadcast receiving licences, i.e. the cost is met by the consumer; and that this system which guarantees the independence of domestic broadcasting has been in operation since 1922 and has been endorsed by successive Governments and committees of inquiry;
- (b) that the services for listeners in the Commonwealth and in other countries overseas – the External Services – are financed by a Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury, i.e. by the taxpayer.
- (Details of the income from these sources are given on page 185)*

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

The BBC has authority to publish periodicals, magazines, books, and other literature. The profits from publications, notably from *Radio Times*, have provided a valuable supplementary income for the general purposes of the BBC.

Another increasingly valuable source of supplementary income is provided by BBC Television Enterprises. Radio Enterprises, which was established in 1966, also contributes (*see pages 41–2 and 50*).

A Sales Development Committee co-ordinates the activities of the BBC departments operationally involved in either the sale or the non-commercial exploitation of BBC programme material.

Advertising in programmes

Under Clause 12 of the Licence the BBC may not obtain revenue from advertising in programmes or from the broadcasting of sponsored programmes. The Licence granted to the British Broadcasting Company by the Postmaster General in 1923 contained a clause to the effect that the Company must not 'receive money or other valuable consideration from any person in respect of the transmission of messages'. The intention of this clause has been maintained, with some variation of wording, in all subsequent Licences.

This means in fact that the BBC's whole output corresponds with the editorial columns of a newspaper or magazine; unlike them, however, it has no advertisements. This is a quite clear distinction and presents no difficulty. But the problem does not end there. Editorial publicity for people, places, things, and activities is inseparable from any form of publishing, whether in print or in broadcasting. For the BBC, such publicity needs to be regulated in a sensible and consistent way so as to reconcile a policy of 'no advertising' with the abiding need to provide a full service of news, comment, and information generally. The BBC's policy is to avoid giving publicity to any individual person or product, firm or organised interest, except in so far as this is necessary in providing effective and informative programmes.

The powers of the Government

The Licence reserves to the Postmaster General certain powers in relation to programmes.

Under Clause 13 (4) of the Licence, the Postmaster General:

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

This clause gives the Government of the day a formally absolute power of veto over BBC programmes, but in practice it has always been treated as a reserve power.

The Governors have absolute freedom in the handling of day-to-day matters including programmes – a policy which dates back to the time before the first Royal Charter was granted. The view expressed on this matter by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (later Lord Selsdon), who, as Postmaster General, was responsible for the establishment of the Corporation at the end of 1926, was approved at the time by the House of Commons. Speaking in the House of Commons on 15 November 1926, he said:

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

This policy was re-affirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933 and has never been seriously called in question in Parliament or elsewhere. It has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions since then, and several times within the last decade. Nevertheless, Clause 13 (4) of the Licence gives power to secure the compliance of the Governors in matters to which Parliament attaches basic importance, and enables the Government or Parliament to have the last word on issues in which their views and those of the Governors may be in conflict.

Controversy and impartiality

In the exercise of powers granted to him under Clause 13 (4) of the Licence the Postmaster General requires the Corporation to refrain from expressing in broadcasts its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy. In an exchange of letters between the Postmaster General and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the BBC in relation to this clause the Postmaster General has received assurances from the Chairman of the Corporation concerning programme standards in broadcasts and has also received re-affirmation of the Corporation's duty to treat controversial subjects with due impartiality.

For the BBC to take sides in a controversial issue would be contrary in any case to its policy of impartiality, although it does not feel itself called

on to provide any platform for views subversive to society as a whole, such as antisemitism and racialism. That it is not allowed to express an 'editorial' opinion represents no hardship or limitation of freedom.

On occasion, the Governors have thought fit to issue a statement of their views on a matter of broadcasting policy, but they have invariably left it to the BBC's news and other departments concerned to decide whether or not such a statement ranked on its news value for mention in a broadcast news bulletin as part of the news of the day. Except in its own field of broadcasting policy, the Corporation has no views of its own on any public issue.

Obligations

The BBC is under an obligation not to broadcast a programme which exploits the possibility of conveying a message to or influencing the minds of the audience without their being fully aware of what has been done. In other words, the BBC does not use 'subliminal' techniques.

Apart from the obligations described there are no other restrictions on the BBC's programme output. For a brief period in the Corporation's history (from 1927–8) controversial broadcasting was generally excluded and two other more limited restrictions which were placed upon the BBC some years ago have also now been revoked.

One was the so-called '14-day rule', which the Government enforced by formal notice in 1955, so formalising a rule which the BBC had imposed upon itself for several years past, in agreement with the leaders of the parties. The primary purpose of this rule was to avoid broadcast discussions or statements on subjects of debate or legislation in the House during a period of a fortnight before the issue was debated in either House, or while it was being so debated. On an assurance by the BBC that it would act within the spirit of a resolution – preserving the principle of some limitation to the anticipation of Parliamentary debates by broadcasting – which was recorded by the House of Commons following a debate, the Postmaster General, in December 1956, revoked the Notice issued in the previous year.

The other restriction (now also revoked) was expressed in a formal Notice from the Postmaster General in 1955, requiring the Corporation to refrain from sending party political broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of Party Political Broadcasts agreed by the Broadcasting Authority with the leading political parties. This prohibition was continued in a direction issued in August 1964 under the terms of the Licence of 1963. The prohibition (originally imposed in consequence of proposed party political broadcasts in the Welsh Home Service which were unacceptable to the leading political parties) was withdrawn in May 1965, after the leading political parties had agreed to a series of broadcasts by National parties intended for Wales or Scotland.

There are two positive requirements which devolve on the BBC. First, the BBC is required to broadcast any announcement when so requested by a Minister of Her Majesty's Government (Clause 13 (3) of the Licence). In practice, Government announcements of major importance find their place in the regular news bulletins as a matter of news interest, and the requirements under this Clause have been limited to such announcements as police messages, announcements about the outbreaks of animal diseases and the like, and they are arranged informally between the Department concerned and the newsroom of the BBC.

Secondly, the BBC is required to broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament (Clause 13 (2) of the Licence). This requirement ensures the continuance of a practice which had already been initiated by the BBC itself in 1945 over a year before it was requested to do so.

Public opinion

Subject to the requirements flowing from the Charter and Licence, the Governors of the BBC, with their undivided responsibility for the conduct of the programmes, take as a guide the words in the preamble to the Royal Charter that the broadcasting services are a means of 'disseminating information, education, and entertainment'.

The 'great value' of broadcasting also mentioned in the preamble has become very widely recognised. Strong views are often held by private citizens, no less than by powerful interests, as to what should or should not be broadcast in the way of information, education, and entertainment. It is the duty of the Corporation to keep in touch with public opinion and to weigh such representations as may be made to them. The BBC makes a systematic study of the tastes and preferences of its many audiences (*see pages 84-5 for Audience Research*), and it pays careful attention to its many correspondents among the public and to the views expressed in Parliament, the press, and elsewhere. Its decisions are its own.

The National Broadcasting Councils

The Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. These Councils have been established by the BBC under Article 10 of its Charter (*see pages 237 and 244-7*). The Charter provides for the setting up of a similar Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, should the Government of Northern Ireland at any time formally request it.

As will be seen from Article 10 the Broadcasting Councils have two main functions:

- (1) to control the policy and content of the BBC's Scottish Home Service and Welsh Home Service respectively, and
- (2) to control the policy and content of those programmes in the television services of the BBC which are provided primarily for reception in Scotland and Wales.

The Councils are required to exercise this control with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests, and tastes of the peoples of the countries concerned. They may tender advice to the Corporation on any matters relating to its other broadcasting services which may affect the interests of the peoples of Scotland and Wales.

Constitutionally, the Councils are linked with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that their Chairmen are Governors of the BBC and bear the title of National Governor for Scotland and National Governor for Wales respectively. (There is also a National Governor for Northern Ireland.)

The members of the two National Broadcasting Councils are appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of panels nominated for the purpose by the BBC's General Advisory Council.

National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Vacancy (Chairman)*

James Cumming

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

John Irvine

John Johnston

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

D. P. M. Michael

John A. Macdonald

Mrs T. W. Mackie

* Lady Baird, C.B.E., ceased to be the Chairman on 29 November 1970. The name of her successor had not been announced at the time of going to press.

National Broadcasting Council for Wales

Professor Glanmor Williams (*Chairman*)

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

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

R. Gerallt Jones

Mrs W. E. Jones

D. P. M. Michael

John Samuel

Glyn Williams

Advisory Councils and Committees

The BBC has taken full advantage, over the years, of the power conferred on it by the Charter to appoint 'persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation'. Today, it has a General Advisory Council and Regional Advisory Councils, as well as a number of specialised advisory bodies in such fields as those of religious broadcasting, broadcasting for schools, music, agricultural broadcasting, further education, programmes for immigrants, and charitable appeals. In 1964 a small group of distinguished scientists and technologists was established for the purpose of consultation on programme matters relating to science and technology.

The General Advisory Council was established in 1934 and has continued ever since, apart from a break during the war. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became a

statutory requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility of nominating panels to select members of the National Broadcasting Councils. The Council is at the head of the BBC's Advisory structure. Its members, not more than 60 in number, embrace a wide range of interests and public activities; they serve and speak as individual members of society rather than as delegates of other bodies or professions. Meetings are attended by the Chairman of the BBC, the Director-General and by members of the Board of Governors and of the Board of Management. The whole field of BBC activity falls within the Council's purview. Among the issues the Council has recently discussed, some on its own initiative, some on the BBC's, have been the depiction of student unrest, children's television, science and the future of society, training for broadcasting, the portrayal of violence on television, and the BBC's coverage of the 1970 General Election.

Regional Advisory Councils were brought into existence under the Charter of 1947, and they have continued to function in the English regions and in Northern Ireland. (The Advisory Councils for Scotland and Wales were abolished under the 1952 Charter, which provided instead for the formation of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.) In England, following the reorganisation in 1970 of the regional structure, eight Advisory Councils were set up, one for each of the new English regions.

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

The changes in the regional structure were accompanied by certain modifications to the arrangements for advisory committees on religion and appeals in the English regions. In consequence of the programme changes the Regional Religious Advisory Committees were disbanded, and additional arrangements were made for regional representation on the Central Religious Advisory Committee. Three Regional Appeals Advisory Committees were reconstituted to serve specific groups of new regions in England.

The BBC's School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are in a different category from the other specialised bodies in that they have functions of an executive nature with well-defined responsibilities in their field (*see pages 68-9 and 157-9*).

The Further Education Advisory Council besides its general duty of advice to the Corporation, has also to certify that programmes conform to the definition of Further Education* as laid down in 1965 by the

* 'Further Education programmes are programmes arranged in series and planned in consultation with appropriate educational bodies to help viewers towards a progressive mastery or understanding of some skill or body of knowledge.'

then Postmaster General after consultation with the BBC and ITA.

BBC local radio stations are advised by Local Radio Councils. The members of these Councils are appointed by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in consultation with the BBC (*pages 58, 163-6*).

In addition to the machinery of advice already mentioned there is extensive day-to-day consultation with outside specialists of every kind in relation to individual programmes. In this way the BBC is brought into constant touch at different levels with Government departments, national and local organisations and individuals relating to almost every sphere of the national life.

General Advisory Council

The Rt Hon. Lord Aldington, K.C.M.G.,
C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Chairman*)

Professor Richard I. Aaron, F.B.A.

W. O. Campbell Adamson

Dr Louis Allen

Stanley R. Allen, M.B.E.

Dr J. Apley, C.B.E.

Jack Ashley, M.P.

Lady Brunner, O.B.E.

The Rt Hon. Lord Butler, C.H.

Charles F. Carter

Sir Philip de Zulueta

The Lord Douglass

Mrs Gwen Dunn

Victor Feather, C.B.E.

Major-General Sir Randle Feilden,
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

Hugh Finn, C.B.E.

Professor David Finney, F.R.S.

Mrs J. Wolrige Gordon

Francis G. Guckian

The Earl of Harewood

Dr Marita Harper

C. P. Hill, C.B., C.B.E.

Richard Hornby, M.P.

Mrs Peggy Jay

Ben G. Jones

Mrs Geoffrey Karet

Charles Longbottom

Professor James McFarlane

John Maddox

Sir David C. Martin, C.B.E.

T. Geoffrey Martin

Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Dame Margaret Miles, D.B.E.

Peter Montgomery

Alfred Morris, M.P.

John Mortimer, Q.C.

Sir William S. Murrie, G.C.B., K.B.E.

Dr Patrick Nuttgens

Dr Kathleen Ollerenshaw

Peter Parker, M.V.O.

Niel Pearson, C.B.E.

Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs

Mrs Helen Ramage

The Rt Rev. Ian Ramsey

Dr E. J. Richards, O.B.E.

Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E.

John Schlesinger, C.B.E.

Professor Roy Shaw

Miss Moira Shearer

J. C. Swaffield

Mrs John Tilney

Nicholas Trahair

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

The Lord Dunleath, T.D. (*Chairman*)

Denis T. Archdale

T. Patrick Brand

Pat Byrne

Miss M. Weir Cunningham

John M. Gray, M.B.E.

F. G. Guckian

Maurice N. Hayes

W. J. Johnston

W. McKay Kenny

Joseph G. McCluskey

T. G. McLaughlin

J. F. MacMahon

Captain Peter Montgomery

Miss Sheelagh Murnaghan

Samuel Napier

Mrs Anne O'Hara

Edwin Rhodes

Mrs Jane Shaw

Bernard Sherlock, M.B.E.

Cecil Vance

East Anglia Advisory Council

Professor James McFarlane (*Chairman*)
J. D. Alston
Maurice Beales
Mrs Miriam Cannell
The Rt Rev. E. W. Bradley Cordingly,
Bishop of Thetford
R. L. Cross
P. C. Easter

A. C. Erskine
Reginald Gamble
A. A. C. Hedges
Mrs Olga Ironside-Wood
Mrs Hugh James
Bernard Sims
Alderman Arthur South
Alderman J. M. Stewart

Midlands Advisory Council

Dr E. Richards (*Chairman*)
Miss Vera Adamson, M.A.
Philip Bromley
Peter Cheeseman
Alfred Dulson
Dr Farrukh Hashmi
J. Clement Jones
R. M. Kendall

Mrs R. Klemperer
Robin Midgley
D. Millhouse
The Hon. Mrs D. H. Robson
R. R. Thornton
A. G. Ward
Brother Wilfrid

North Advisory Council

Dr Patrick Nuttgens (*Chairman*)
Frank Arden
Baroness Bacon
Mrs Sheila Greenfield
Peter Harland
The Countess of Harwood
William Hill
Miss Dorothy Hyman

Bill O'Brien
Jack Peel
Don Revie
Harold Rhodes
Jimmy Savile
David Shenton
Cec Thompson

North-East Advisory Council

Dr Louis Allen (*Chairman*)
Mrs Jessie Scott-Batey
David J. Bellamy
John Davison
Mrs Janet Garvey
Roy Gazzard
Eric Graves
The Rev. W. M. C. Hardy

The Rev. Trevor Hill
Penny Jones
Ronald Marshall
Harry Mead
Stephen Murray
Alan Share
Miss Betsy Whitaker

North-West Advisory Council

Niel Pearson, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)
G. W. Ashworth
Tony Davis
Roger Fulford
Michael Godfrey
Sidney C. Hamburger, C.B.E.
Mrs K. M. Holt

Sir William Mather, O.B.E.
Mrs Nina Ogden
J. Roberts
J. H. Taylor
J. H. Wall, O.B.E.
The Rt Rev. Edward Wickham,
Bishop of Middleton

South Advisory Council

Stanley Allen (*Chairman*)
E. G. Allen
Mrs C. J. Benson
J. L. Bowron
Mrs M. Crocker
B. W. Cunliffe, M.A., Ph.D.
Dennis Cunningham
John Dearlove

J. W. Dickinson, O.B.E.
Neil S. Duncan
F. G. Fielder
Dr R. G. Gibson, C.B.E.
Miss J. V. R. Gregory
J. D. Jones, F.S.A.Scot.
Miss T. M. Stacey

South-West Advisory Council

Nicholas Trahair (*Chairman*)
J. E. Blacksell, M.B.E.
The Rt Rev. W. A. E. Westall,
Bishop of Crediton
The Bishop of Crediton
R. F. Delderfield
F. John Exelby
Mrs F. C. Hamon
George Harris

V. Best Harris
C. F. J. Hocken
Mrs June Lander
Mrs M. Owen
Jack Pender
Daniel F. Rowe
Alderman F. J. Stott, O.B.E.
Donald Vage

West Advisory Council

Dr John Apley, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)
R. J. Bradbury
Mrs Yvonne Brook
Mrs Caroline Brown
Miss Barbara Buchanan
The Rev. R. E. Davies
W. R. Eadie
Fred Ford
Miss Jill Freeman

R. P. Harries
Norman Higham
J. Mark James
E. L. Kelting, O.B.E.
G. King-Reynolds
Ron. H. Nethercott
Peter Tolson
Guy Wentworth
Councillor Michael Withers

The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom

C. F. Carter (*Chairman*)
Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs (*Vice-Chairman*)
Association of Chief Education Officers
Association of Education Committees
Association of Education Officers
Association of Municipal Corporations
Association of Northern Ireland Education
Committees
Association of Teachers in Colleges and
Departments of Education
County Councils Association
Department of Education and Science

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters
Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses
Incorporated Association of Headmasters
Incorporated Association of Headmistresses
Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools
Independent Schools Association
Inner London Education Authority

L. J. Drew
S. W. Hobson
W. C. Primmer
C. A. Frith

R. B. Hunter, O.B.E.
M. Faragher
R. G. Holloway
Dr C. W. W. Read
L. J. Burrows
W. R. Elliott, C.B.
A. W. S. Hutchings
Miss S. D. Wood
R. R. Pedley
Miss W. Ashton
The Rev. R. G. Wickham
E. I. Hughes
Dr L. W. H. Payling

continued

The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom *continued*

Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland
National Association of Head Teachers
National Association of Schoolmasters
National Union of Teachers

School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

School Broadcasting for Wales

British Broadcasting Corporation

R. Macdonald
E. Charles
B. Morton
M. Morris
F. M. Newrick
O. Whitfield
J. Bennett
T. E. M. Landsborough
I. D. McIntosh
G. P. Ambrose
D. Bonner
T. Glyn Davies, C.B.E.
Wynne Ll. Lloyd, C.B.
Professor G. C. Allen, C.B.E.
A. M. Baird
R. H. Brown, M.B.E.
C. F. Carter (*Chairman*)
Professor R. D'Aeth
Mrs A. J. Dean
Dame Margaret Miles, D.B.E.
Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs
(*Vice-Chairman*)
A. Shimeld
Miss B. R. Winstanley, M.B.E.

School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Dr I. D. McIntosh (*Acting Chairman*)

Association of County Councils in Scotland

Association of Directors of Education in Scotland

Educational Institute of Scotland

General Teaching Council

*Joint Committee of Colleges of Education in
Scotland*

Scottish Council for Research in Education

Scottish Counties of Cities Association

Scottish Education Department

Scottish Secondary Teachers Association

British Broadcasting Corporation

A. B. Cameron
J. Marshall
D. Baillie
J. A. D. Michie
K. Macdonald
Miss E. G. Rennie
G. Gunn

J. Scotland
D. Lees, C.B.E.
Councillor Stewart Stevenson
Councillor Angus Wallace
J. F. McClellan
J. Bennett
J. Millar
F. Boyle
The Rev. G. B. Hewitt
R. Kennedy
T. E. M. Landsborough
R. Macdonald
R. Mackay
Dr I. D. McIntosh
Professor E. Perrott
Miss E. M. Rennie

School Broadcasting Council for Wales

Vacancy (Chairman)

Principal G. P. Ambrose (*Vice-Chairman*)
Department of Education and Science

National Association of Schoolmasters
National Union of Teachers

Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru
University of Wales
University of Wales School of Education

Welsh Joint Education Committee

Welsh Joint Secondary Committee
Welsh Secondary Schools Association
British Broadcasting Corporation

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D. Bonner
J. E. Morris
D. E. Powell, C.B.E.
J. Sloman
H. W. Vaughan
Beni Harries
Professor Jac L. Williams
Principal L. G. Bewsher
Principal E. D. Lewis
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W. Davies
W. E. Jones
Harold E. Davies
R. Griffiths
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Dr D. Dilwyn John, C.B.E.
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Gareth Thomas
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Association of Chief Education Officers
Association of Education Committees
Association of Municipal Corporations
Association of Principals of Technical Institutions
Association of Teachers in Colleges and
Departments of Education

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions
Association of Tutors in Adult Education
Association of University Teachers
British Association for the Advancement of
Science

Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals
County Councils Association
Department of Education and Science

Industrial Representative
Inner London Education Authority
Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland
National Advisory Council on Education for
Industry and Commerce
National Federation of Women's Institutes
National Institute of Adult Education

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S. W. Hobson
L. J. Drew
R. L. Helmore
S. Hewett

Dr F. D. Bacon
C. G. Stuttard
M. Hookham
Dr H. D. Turner

Sir Brynmor Jones
R. M. Parker, O.B.E.
M. W. Hodges
W. Ll. Lloyd, C.B.
R. A. Richardson
Sir Joseph A. Hunt, M.B.E.
W. A. Devereux
E. K. Ashworth
vacancy

Miss A. Dolphin
E. M. Hutchinson, O.B.E.

continued

Further Education Advisory Council *continued*

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<i>National Union of Townswomen's Guilds</i>	Councillor Mrs C. Thubrun, M.B.E.
<i>Open University</i>	Professor Walter James
<i>School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom</i>	Professor R. D'Aeth
<i>Scottish Education Department</i>	D. S. Graham
<i>Scottish Institute of Adult Education</i>	T. E. M. Landsborough
<i>Trades Union Congress, Education Committee</i>	D. Winnard
<i>Universities Council for Adult Education</i>	Professor R. Shaw
<i>Welsh Joint Education Committee</i>	Alderman Mrs D. M. Rees, C.B.E.
<i>Workers' Educational Association</i>	R. J. Jefferies
<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Professor A. Briggs
	R. L. Edgerton
	E. R. L. Lewis

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Mrs K. M. Baxter	D. Z. Phillips
D. W. Black	Professor D. Pond
The Rt Rev. S. Y. Blanch, Bishop of Liverpool	B. M. Pratt
The Very Rev. A. C. Bridge, Dean of Guildford	The Rt Rev. A. S. Reeve, Bishop of Lichfield
The Rt Rev. B. C. Butler	The Rev. E. Rogers
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The Rt Rev. Langton D. Fox	The Most Rev. Glyn Simon, Archbishop of Wales
G. H. Gorman	J. L. Thorn
His Eminence Cardinal Gordon J. Gray	The Rev. Dr H. Walker
The Rev. J. Huxtable	Miss P. M. Webb
The Very Rev. M. Knight, Dean of Exeter	The Rev. Dr W. M. S. West
The Countess of Mar and Kellie	The Rev. Preb. M. A. P. Wood
	A. S. Worrall

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The Rev. Father Malachy Coyle	The Rev. J. R. B. McDonald
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G. Edmund Gordon	Dr Oliver M. White
Principal D. P. Kingdon	The Rev. Robin J. H. Williamson

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The Rev. E. George Balls	The Rev. David Hamilton
Ronald Barclay	The Rev. Andrew Herron
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The Rev. James W. Fraser	The Rev. H. Haddow Tennent
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The Rt Rev. Langton D. Fox

Ieuan Williams Hughes

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The Rev. Hugh Pierce Jones

The Rev. Iorwerth Jones

The Rev. J. Melville Jones

The Rev. Frank Lee

The Rev. Arnold Morris

The Rev. D. H. Owen

Dewi Z. Phillips

The Rev. Elfed ap Nefydd Roberts

The Rev. Dafydd Rowlands

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Morrison Dunbar

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D.S.O., O.B.E.

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H. Watt

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Evan Wyn Jones

Professor Martin Jones

William Jones

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Evan R. Thomas

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Joseph Patton

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D. G. Gilman
B. Grosswald
A. E. Hodgkinson

C. A. Howell, O.B.E.
A. Kennedy
The Rev. L. Paxton
N. G. Rushton
Miss A. E. G. Sephton
R. E. F. Street
D. Taylor

BBC Radio Durham

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Miss R. J. Cramp
Miss A. Duffy
R. J. A. Gazzard
Councillor J. Graham
Councillor S. R. Haswell

Councillor W. J. McKinley
The Rt Rev. Ian Ramsey, the Lord
Bishop of Durham
Councillor S. Robinson
L. Rudd, M.B.E.
Councillor R. Thomson
M. P. Weston

BBC Radio Humberside

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J. Bartlett
R. C. Bellamy, T. D.
Councillor S. T. Clark
V. Daniels
Mrs M. E. Darley
Lt Col A. Dunn

Capt. J. G. G. P. Elwes
L. Pearlman
The Hon. B. N. Reckitt
A. D. Shenton
Councillor The Rev A. Smith
H. Spain

BBC Radio Leeds

Professor Sir Ronald Tunbridge O.B.E.
(*Chairman*)

K. Chaundry
Mrs R. Gillinson
E. Hayhurst
B. Hellowell
Alderman W. Hudson

Mrs B. Lyons
Alderman F. S. Marshall
Canon Fenton Morley
Mrs A. Moss
Councillor W. B. Pepper
Alderman Mrs J. Smith

BBC Radio Leicester

Geoffrey Burton (*Chairman*)

G. Bernbaum
G. W. Calcroft
Miss P. K. Coulthard
G. H. Edwards
J. M. Hardy

M. A. Higgins
The Ven. Archdeacon Harold Lockley
H. B. Peachey
A. E. Simons
T. A. Walden
J. R. Wilson

BBC Radio London

L. Blom-Cooper, O.C. (*Chairman*)

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W. M. Bryden
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Lord Ebbisham, T.D.
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R. Keating
S. H. Kennard

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Dr N. Malleson
B. Mears
Mrs M. J. Metcalf
H. Moncrieff
Donald Swann
Mrs L. Townsend
J. Vaizey

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Sir William Mather (*Chairman*)

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M. Pattinson
Lt Col T. R. Pearson
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BBC Radio Medway

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Councillor Cyril V. Button
Peter J. E. Chittenden
Richard Church
Mrs R. Graham

Ronald Jones
Trevor W. Kemsley
Councillor R. Patrick
Councillor Mrs L. E. Roscow
Alan White

BBC Radio Merseyside

Professor W. D. Williams (*Chairman*)

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A. I. Davis
N. J. Dawson
W. L. Hughes

J. Moore
Ian Park
The Very Rev. Edward Patey
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B. Clayton
W. Coates
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C. Gray

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J. R. Tyzack
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Mrs J. Galloway

Mrs Ruth I. Johns
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A. H. Thornton
C. A. Unwin
P. M. Vine
N. Williamson

BBC Radio Oxford

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L. Davies
A. R. Fairless
Miss Lucy Faithfull
Miss P. Gibson

N. Guha
C. J. Peers
J. M. Popkin
Professor H. M. Powell, F.R.S.
Miss E. J. Sweeting, M.B.E.
J. M. Taphouse

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D. Blunkett
R. H. Brightman
Councillor Mrs S. M. Cameron
J. F. Goulden, C.B.E.
Mrs S. Greenfield

Alderman I. Lewis
The Rev. D. McIlhagga
Miss V. Methuen
P. Santhouse
E. W. Taylor
Vernon M. Thornes

BBC Radio Solent

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G. J. Brown
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C. W. Fielder
Lord Jacques

The Rev. F. James
T. Judd
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T. Paine
J. Shields
W. A. Stearn
Mrs P. de Trafford

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The Rev. David Bridge
Peter Cheeseman
Kenneth R. Cooper
B. Dale
Alfred Dulson

Professor M. Harrison
R. Hooper
Alderman R. G. Lane
Mrs L. Leigh
Alderman Harold Naylor
Alderman Kenneth Wright

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Councillor A. Scott Cunningham
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Kevin Howley

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Alderman Mrs B. Mann
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The Rev. J. Rimmer

Staff

Staff numbers

The total number of staff employed on 31 March 1970 (excluding performers and those employed on programme contract) was 22,641 full-time and 1,213 part-time. Of these 15,197 were men and 8,657 were women.

Analysed into broad categories, there were some:

5,665 engineering staff

9,535 production and programme services staff

2,810 staff employed in supporting and administrative services

5,844 in the manual and catering groups.

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

5,549 were engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with radio

14,745 were similarly engaged on work connected with television

3,560 were engaged on work for External Services.

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

Staff training

Training policy in the BBC has three main aims:

- (a) to train newly recruited staff and develop their skill and knowledge at any stage in their subsequent careers;
- (b) to raise standards, to increase efficiency and save cost;
- (c) to maintain central operational reserves in certain categories of staff.

There are two main training units: the *Staff Training Department*, which organises courses in both radio and television broadcasting techniques and practices and in a variety of managerial, administrative, secretarial and other skills for staff generally; and the *Engineering Training Department* which conducts courses for technical staff. The Staff Training Department carries on its main activities in London; the Engineering Training Department has its headquarters at Wood Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire. (See also page 145 for details of engineering training)

Staff training began in 1936 with regular courses for the study of radio production. The main part of the Department's work is concerned with professional skills. Training in radio includes courses for producers, announcers and programme operations assistants, and special courses for particular groups of staff to meet the individual requirements of Directorates. Training for television production, with various specialised courses for ancillary staff, takes place at the television studios in London. This includes training for producers, production and producers' assistants and make-up staff. Special courses in film direction for television are also held. Seminars for the study of particular subjects, e.g. stereophony, radio drama and specialised aspects of programme administration, are held in co-operation with interested departments, often with the participation of outside contributors.

Management training is provided at all levels from manual and clerical supervisors to the most senior staff, and includes administrative training for producers as well as executives. For senior staff there are regular residential conferences each year. For newly-joined staff induction courses in BBC programme and administrative practices are obligatory. There are also shorter courses in organisation and methods, quicker reading and personnel work, and seminars in particular subjects as required, e.g. technical report writing and decimalisation.

Overseas aid

The task of aiding the development of broadcasting systems in emergent countries is an urgent one. Apart from the senior overseas guests who attend domestic courses, two special ten-week courses in radio production are arranged each year in collaboration with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and other overseas aid organisations. A third extended course has been introduced for overseas educational broadcasters. Instructors from Staff Training Department and staff from other departments in the BBC also carry out training missions overseas. Courses in television direction for overseas students are conducted in a specially constructed studio in London. (*General overseas liaison is mentioned on page 88, and engineering training for overseas broadcasting staff on page 145.*)

Office training

Also within the Department is a centre for office training, where over one thousand students a year receive instruction. This consists mainly of short induction and follow-up courses, with special courses for e.g., senior and radio-production secretaries. Training is also given in the use of office machines such as teleprinters and electronic typewriters, in telephony and in shorthand and typewriting for school-leavers. Courses in executive note-taking and special instruction for

data-tape typists are included in the training pattern. The centre also administers grants to enable BBC staff to attend external courses for specialised training and arranges for junior staff to attend Further Education Colleges on day release.

The Staff Training Department also supervises the work of the Training Reserves, including the general trainees who are recruited by special selection boards direct from universities, and the Central Training Attachments Scheme which has been set up within the BBC to give staff the chance to demonstrate their potential for work outside their current posts.

Staff appointments

It is the BBC's policy to fill vacancies on its permanent staff by competition except in the junior secretarial and clerical grades. Vacancies are filled whenever possible by promotion of existing staff, but when it is considered necessary to draw on a wider field, or there is reason to doubt the existence of a staff candidate with the requisite qualifications, the competition is opened to outside candidates as well, usually after advertisement in the Press. This may be supplemented by nomination from University Appointments Boards or other organisations. Most vacancies call for some specialised experience and qualifications which are outlined in the advertisements. It is impossible to see every applicant, and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview. Some traineeships in specialised departments are available for graduates and others broadly for the 20 to 25 age range, and details of these can be obtained from BBC Appointments Department or Engineering Recruitment Officer, as appropriate (*see pages 170-1*). In all areas of recruitment, the emphasis is on professionalism of a high order. Because of the open competitive system, promotion within the BBC does not depend on seniority; thus a person who joins the BBC after acquiring professional experience is at no long-term disadvantage compared with one who enters as a trainee.

Programme, editorial and administrative recruitment

Radio and Television Production posts are advertised whenever vacancies occur. These posts, except for a very few senior or highly specialised ones, are filled by competition, and comparatively few production vacancies are advertised in the press, although this sometimes happens in such fields as current affairs, talks and features, science, music, education etc. When external candidates are to be considered, advertisements are placed in the *Daily Telegraph* on Wednesday, in *The Listener* and, as appropriate, in specialised publications such as *New Scientist*, *Times Educational Supplement*

or *Stage*. Vacancies outside London are also advertised in the provincial and local press. A number of posts in News Division are advertised, although advertisement of each type of vacancy is not usually more frequent than once each year. There are three large newsrooms and there is a continuing need for sub-editors and for experienced journalists to fill reporter and correspondent vacancies. Administrative posts are advertised from time to time in areas not directly connected with programme production, covering the normal range of personnel work, Organisation and Method, systems analysis and operational research. Personnel and administrative experience is a normal requirement for such posts. Vacancies in support services of all types, of which Publicity and Design are examples, are also advertised. Inquiries about employment in programme, editorial and administrative services in radio and television should be addressed to: **Head of Appointments Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.**

Staff in Clerical, secretarial, and manual categories:

In London to:

Head of Appointments Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.

In regional centres to:

Head of Personnel and Finance, Head of Network Production Centre or Regional Television Manager at the address given on pages 222–3.

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

Engineering recruitment

The Engineering departments require about 400 technical staff each year, 150 of whom would be qualified engineers; and of these 100 would be graduates in electrical engineering or physics direct from universities. The remaining 250 would be school-leavers or young men between 18–25 years of age. There are two categories in this group: Technical operators, concerned with the operation of the equipment in the television studios and the radio studios; and technical assistants, more concerned with testing, setting-up and maintaining the equipment, although at times they are also required to operate it. Technical assistants progress to engineer grade by internal training and the engineers' training course and examinations. The qualifications required for technical operators and technical assistants are five GCE 'O' levels including mathematics and physics; for technical assistants it is also necessary to have studied mathematics and physics to 'A' level standard. The ONC or the City & Guilds Telecommunications Certificate (Part 1) are also acceptable qualifications. Each year

25 graduates with good honours degrees are appointed as graduate trainees in the Research, Designs and Planning and Installation Departments. Two research scholarships are also offered each year to selected graduates to read for a Ph.D in electrical engineering or physics at any university in the United Kingdom.

Details of recruitment into the Engineering Departments and of the graduate traineeships and other technical training schemes can be obtained from:

The Engineering Recruitment Officer, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.

Relations with staff and trade unions

The Corporation's aim of good relations with its staff is based on a close and effective contact with staff as a whole, both through consultative and negotiating arrangements with certain staff unions* recognised by the Corporation and through normal managerial channels. In the United Kingdom there are five such unions: these are the *Association of Broadcasting Staff* (an 'industrial' union representing all categories of staff), the *Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications Union/Plumbing Trades Union*, the *National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees*, the *National Union of Journalists* and the *Society of Graphical and Allied Trades*. The *BBC (Malaya) Staff Association* is recognised for staff employed at the Corporation's Far Eastern Station.

Machinery for dealing with all matters affecting staff, including rates of pay, grading, and conditions of service, has been developed over the years between the Corporation and the recognised unions into what has now become a fully comprehensive system of negotiation and joint consultation effective at both local and national levels. The relationships between the Corporation and the unions, and between the unions themselves, are covered by agreements freely negotiated between the parties concerned which, in particular, make provision for joint union working for those categories of staff represented by more than one recognised union. There are also arrangements for arbitration on appropriate matters where, exceptionally, these have not been resolved through the normal negotiating processes.

The Corporation's general policy on trade unionism recognises full freedom of choice for staff to join or not to join a trade union. The Corporation encourages those who are in membership with recognised unions to play a full part in trade union affairs and, where applicable, they are accorded facilities to do so. The arrangements for negotiation and joint consultation are reviewed from time to time to take account of organisational changes and the general views of staff.

* For trade unions and other bodies representing performers, and contributors to programmes etc., see also pages 182-4

Organisation and senior staff of the BBC

The following charts give a broad outline of the way in which the Corporation is organised. The lists of staff (*pages 177-81*) 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 of the BBC.

Board of Governors

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

National Governor for Scotland

National Governor for Wales

National Governor for Northern Ireland

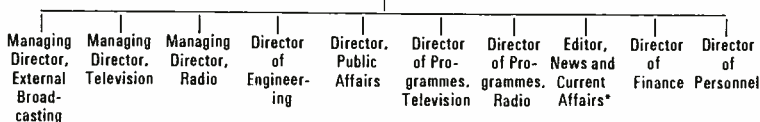
Seven other Governors

Director-General

Board of Management

Board of Management

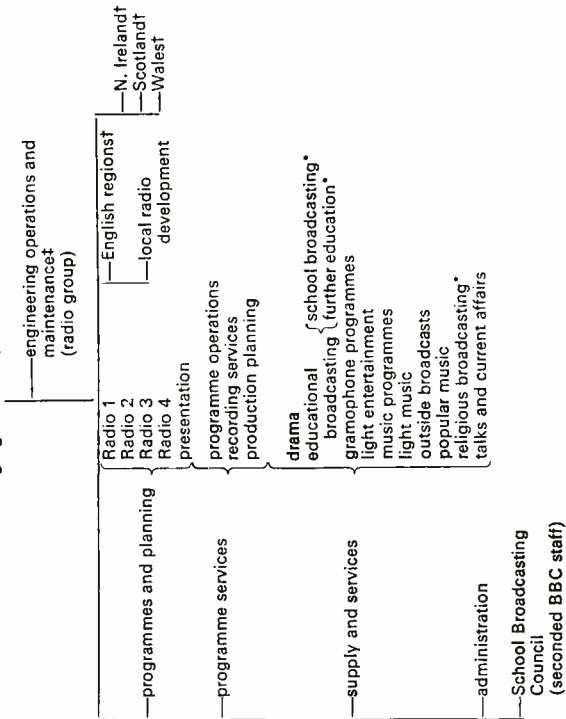
Director-General



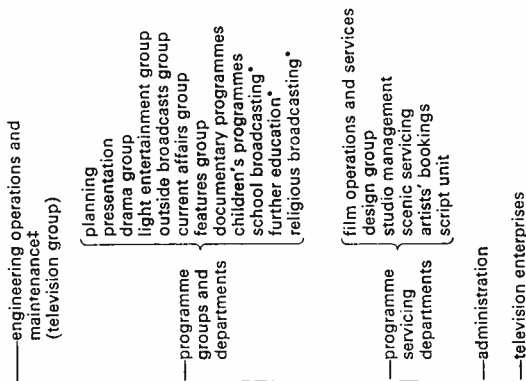
The Secretary

* In a personal capacity up to 28 February 1971

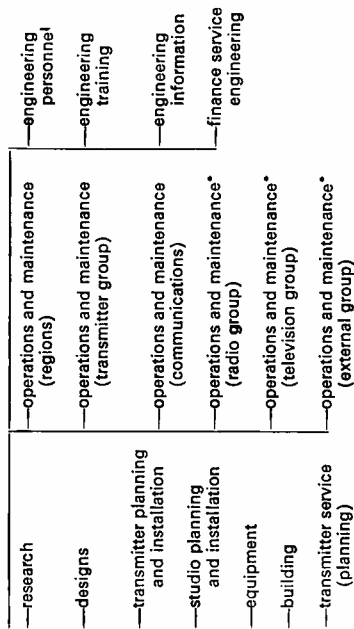
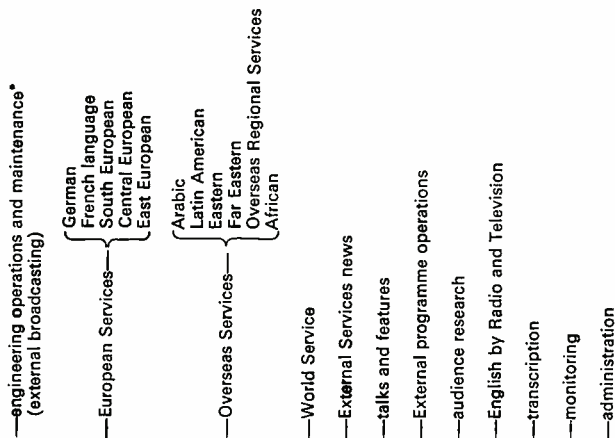
Managing Director, Radio



Managing Director, Television

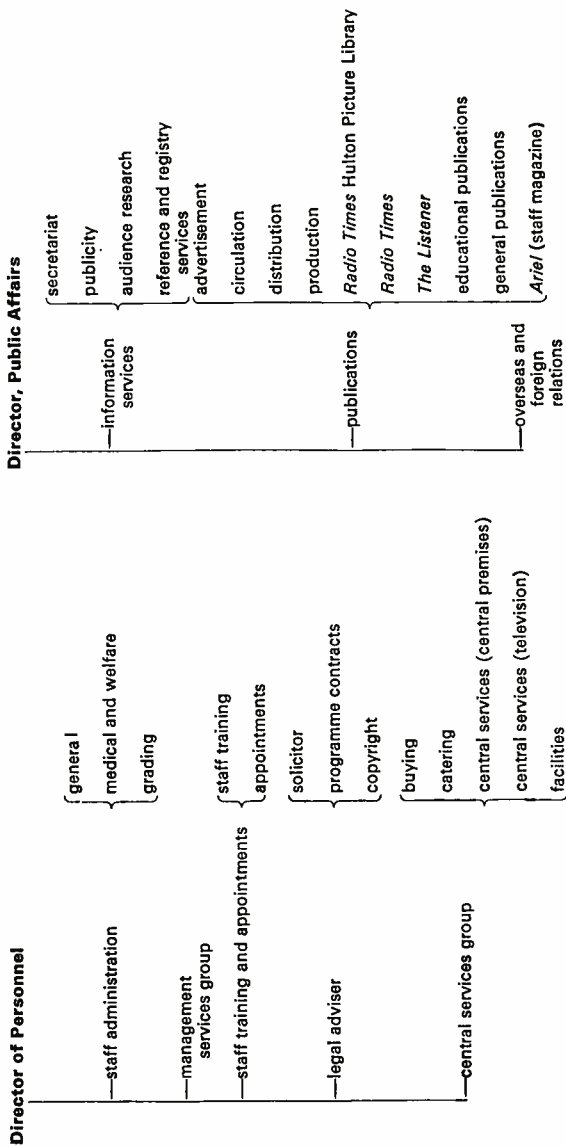


*Parts of Educational & Religious Broadcasting Departments, which cover radio & television
 †Under Managing Director, Radio, but responsible to Managing Director, Radio, Managing Director
 Television, and Director of Engineering for day-to-day working in their respective branches
 ‡responsible to Director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

Director of Engineering**Managing Director, External Broadcasting**

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

*Responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards



Director of Finance

central finance and management accounting

accounting services

internal audit

Editor, News and Current Affairs

television news

radio news

home and foreign correspondents

administration

Radio

Managing Director, Radio
 Director of Programmes, Radio
 Controller, Radio 1 and 2
 Controller, Radio 3
 Controller, Radio 4
 Controller, Music
 Head of Personnel and Administration, Radio
 Head of Programme Services Group, Radio
 Chief Engineer, Radio Broadcasting
 Chief Accountant, Radio
 Assistant Controller, Music
 Head of Radio 1
 Head of Radio 2
 Head of Presentation, Radio
 Head of Drama, Radio
 Head of Gramophone Department
 Head of Light Entertainment, Radio
 Head of Outside Broadcasts, Radio
 Head of Religious Broadcasting
 Head of Talks and Current Affairs Group, Radio
 Editor, General Current Affairs Programmes, Radio
 Editor, Documentary and Talks Programmes, Radio
 Head of Programme Operations, Radio
 Head of Recording Services, Radio
 Head of Production Planning, Radio
 Secretary, School Broadcasting Council
 Controller, Educational Broadcasting
 Head of Educational Broadcasting Services
 Head of School Broadcasting, Radio
 Head of Further Education, Radio
 Superintendent Engineer, Radio Broadcasting
 (Equipment)
 Superintendent Engineer, Radio Broadcasting
 (Operations)

Ian Trethowan
 G. E. H. Mansell
 D. T. Muggeridge
 P. H. Newby
 A. C. Whitby
 Sir William Glock, C.B.E.
 G. A. Tree
 J. K. Rickard
 B. McCrerrick
 G. B. Parkin
 L. Salter
 M. White
 K. S. Baynes
 D. O. Lloyd-James
 M. J. Esslin
 Miss A. E. Instone, O.B.E.
 C. J. Mahoney
 R. C. Hudson
 Penry Jones
 A. L. Hutchinson
 S. W. Bonarjee
 Lord Archie Gordon
 G. Manuel
 T. H. Eckersley
 O. G. Taylor
 J. S. Robson
 R. S. Postgate
 E. I. Gilman
 Dr C. Armour
 M. W. Stephens

 J. R. Wakefield

 D. H. Cummings

English Regions

Controller, English Regions
 Head of Personnel, English Regions
 Head of Finance, English Regions
 Head of Regional Television Development
 Head of Local Radio Development
 Head of Network Production Centre, Birmingham
 Head of Programme Services and Engineering,
 Birmingham
 Head of Personnel and Finance, Birmingham
 Head of Network Production Centre, Manchester
 Head of Programme Services and Engineering,
 Manchester
 Head of Personnel and Finance, Manchester
 Head of Network Production Centre, Bristol
 Head of Programme Services and Engineering,
 Bristol
 Head of Personnel and Finance, Bristol
 Regional Television Manager, Midlands
 Regional Television Manager, North-West
 Regional Television Manager, West

P. M. Beech, C.B.E.
 W. A. Roberts
 W. J. Bridges
 M. Alder
 H. H. Pierce
 A. W. Rees

 E. R. Deighton
 J. M. N. MacQueen
 D. Burrell-Davis

 H. G. Anstey
 G. K. Brown
 S. F. Wyton

 F. G. Smith
 J. A. C. Knott, O.B.E.
 M. Hancock
 R. Colley
 J. Dewar

Regional Television Manager, East Anglia
Regional Television Manager, South
Regional Television Manager, South-West
Regional Television Manager, North
Regional Television Manager, North-East

R. J. Johnston
H. H. G. Mason
T. Salmon
W. Greaves
D. Kerr

Northern Ireland

Controller, Northern Ireland
Head of Programmes
Head of Administration
Head of Programme Services and Engineering

B. W. Maguire
R. C. F. Mason
R. A. Gangel
G. W. Mackenzie

Scotland

Controller, Scotland
Head of Programmes
Head of Administration
Head of Programme Services and Engineering

A. D. G. Milne
R. Coulter
A. M. Brown
W. A. Jackson

Wales

Controller, Wales
Head of Programmes
Head of Administration
Head of Programme Services and Engineering

J. H. Rowley, C.B.E.
Owen Edwards
E. W. Timothy
G. Salter

Television

Managing Director, Television
Director of Programmes, Television
Controller, Television Administration
Controller, Programme Services, Television
Controller, BBC-1
Controller, BBC-2
Chief Engineer, Television
Assistant Controller, Television Administration
Assistant Controller, Programme Planning, Television
Assistant Controller, Television Developments
Assistant Chief Engineer, Television Operations
Assistant Chief Engineer, Television Developments
Chief Accountant, Television
Chief Assistant to Director of Programmes, Television
Head of Light Entertainment Group, and Head of
Variety, Television
Head of Comedy
Assistant Head of Variety
General Manager, Outside Broadcasts, Television
Chief Assistant to General Manager, Outside
Broadcasts, Television
Head of Sports and Events
Head of Drama Group, Television
Head of Plays
Head of Series
Head of Serials
Head of Current Affairs Group, Television
Assistant Head of Current Affairs Group,
Television (I)
Assistant Head of Current Affairs Group,
Television (II)
Head of Features Group, Television
Assistant Head of Features Group, Television
Head of Science and Features, Television

H. P. Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C.
D. Attenborough
S. G. Williams, O.B.E.
I. R. Atkins, O.B.E.
P. L. Fox
R. H. Scott
S. N. Watson
C. L. Page, O.B.E.
P. G. A. Ramsay
Mrs J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.
G. Cook
D. M. B. Grubb
H. P. Hughes
J. Mair, M.B.E.
W. F. Cotton
M. H. Mills
A. C. M. Preston
P. H. Dimmock, C.V.O., O.B.E.
H. L. Middleton
G. B. Cowgill
S. A. Sutton
G. Savory
A. F. C. Osborn
R. A. Marsh
J. F. Grist
D. J. Amooore
D. J. Webster
A. E. Singer
N. M. Wilson
R. W. Reid

Head of Arts Features, Television
Head of General Features, Television
Head of Music Programme, Television
Head of Documentary Programmes, Television
Head of Children's Programmes, Television
Head of Further Education, Television
Head of School Broadcasting, Television
Head of Religious Broadcasting, Television
Head of Presentation, Television
General Manager, Radio and Television Enterprises
Head of Sales, Radio and Television Enterprises
Head of Business Administration, Radio and Television Enterprises
Head of Planning (Forward)
Head of Business, Co-Productions
Head of Purchased Programmes, Television
General Manager, Film Operations and Services, Television
Head of Film Operations
Head of Film Services
Head of Design Group, Television
Head of Scenic Design, Television
Head of Design Services, Television
Head of Graphics
Head of Costume
Head of Make-Up
Head of Scenic Servicing
Head of Studio Management
Head of Artists Bookings, Television

Head of Television Liaison
Head of Television Administration
Head of Finance Services, Television
Head of Costing Services, Television
Chief Personnel Officer, Television
Head of Personnel, Television Programmes
Head of Personnel, Television Programme Services
Head of Personnel, Television Engineering
Head of Engineering, Television Studios
Head of Engineering, Television Outside Broadcasts
Head of Engineering, Television Network
Head of Engineering, Television Services
Head of Engineering, Television Recording
Head of Engineering, Television News

News and Current Affairs

Editor, News and Current Affairs
Chief Assistant to Editor, News and Current Affairs
Editor, Television News
Editor, Radio News
Head of Home and Foreign Correspondents
Editor, Sports News Programmes
Head of Journalists' Training
Head of News Administration

External Broadcasting

Managing Director, External Broadcasting
Director, Programmes, External Broadcasting
Controller, Administration, External Broadcasting
Controller, European Services
Controller, Overseas Services

S. Hearst
C. W. Brasher
J. R. Culshaw, O.B.E.
E. R. Cawston
Miss M. L. Sims
D. H. Grattan
K. L. Fawdry
O. J. W. Hunkin
R. Moorfoot
D. Scuse, M.B.E.
P. F. Lord

J. F. Keeble
M. G. P. Raleigh
J. J. Stringer
G. Rugheimer

J. H. Mewett, O.B.E.
D. J. Corbett
D. O. Martin
R. Levin, O.B.E.
C. R. Hatts
I. Beynon-Lewis, O.B.E.
A. Elfer
P. H. Shepherd
Miss C. Hillcoat
J. F. Mudie, M.B.E.
B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
T. H. B. Bailey (E. K. Wilson
from February 1971)
B. J. Forbes
P. A. Findlay
F. J. Gibbons
W. G. Dovey
C. R. East
J. R. Smith
R. R. Chase
J. Auty
R. B. Mobsby
H. A. Goodings
N. H. Taylor
R. de B. McCullough
L. H. Griffiths
H. C. J. Tarner

J. C. Crawley, M.B.E.
(D. M. Taylor *from 1 March 1971*)
J. M. Tisdall
D. M. Taylor (*until 28 Feb. 1971*)
P. W. Woon
C. D. Small
H. M. Mackay, M.B.E.
G. A. Hollingworth
C. P. Jubb

O. J. Whitley
J. Monahan, C.B.E.
R. W. P. Cockburn
F. L. M. Shepley
E. D. Robertson, O.B.E.

Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting	D. A. V. Williams
Head of External Broadcasting Administration	W. H. A. Tothill
Head of Monitoring Service	J. Rae
Head of Transcription Service	G. Steedman
Editor, External Services News	P. G. Williams
Editor, Talks and Features	M. B. Latey, O.B.E.
Programme Editor (English), Talks and Features	R. Milne-Tyte
Programme Editor (General), Talks and Features	K. Syrop
Programme Editor (Current Affairs), Talks and Features	F. D. Barber
Head of English by Radio and Television	C. W. Dilke
Head of External Services Programme Operations	H. G. Venables, O.B.E.
Editor, World Service	R. E. Gregson
Head of Central European Service	G. Tarjan
Head of East European Service	A. Lieven
Head of French Language Services	J. H. M. Sherwood
Head of German Service	R. A. L. O'Rorke
Head of South European Service	A. S. Kark
Head of African Service	J. F. Wilkinson
Head of Arabic Service	D. J. S. Thomson
Head of Eastern Service	M. W. Dodd
Head of Far Eastern Service	H. R. Howse
Head of Latin American Service	W. A. Tate
Head of Overseas Regional Services	S. E. Watrous

Engineering

Director of Engineering	J. Redmond
Deputy Director of Engineering	D. B. Weigall, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of Engineering	D. E. Todd
Chief Engineer, External Relations	E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
Chief Engineer, Research and Development	G. G. Gouriet
Chief Engineer, Capital Projects	D. R. Morse
Chief Engineer, Regions	J. D. MacEwan
Head of Designs Department	P. R. Rainger
Head of Research Department	R. D. A. Maurice, O.B.E.
Head of Transmitter Service Planning	F. D. Bolt
Head of Studio Planning and Installation Department	C. R. Longman
Head of Transmitter Planning and Installation Department	W. Wharton
Head of Equipment Department	T. J. Allport
Head of Building Department	R. A. Brown
Chief Personnel Officer, Engineering	D. E. Creasey
Head of Engineering Information Department	L. W. Turner
Head of Engineering Training Department	H. Henderson
Head of Finance Services Engineering	J. A. Fitzgerald
Chief Engineer, Transmitters	M. J. Cawt
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (I)	D. East
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (II)	C. G. Butler
Chief Engineer, Communications	G. Stannard
Superintendent Engineer, Communications	D. G. Preston

Personnel

Director of Personnel	M. O. Tinniswood
Controller, Staff Administration	M. Kinchin Smith
Controller, Staff Training and Appointments	L. G. Thirkell
Legal Adviser	E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Head of Management Services Group	L. Gregory
Head of Central Services Group	A. M. Andrews, O.B.E.
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration	G. W. M. Cockburn

Assistant Controller, Staff Administration
(Technical)

Head of Grading
Head of Personnel Services
Corporation Medical Advisor

Head of Industrial Relations
Head of Pay Policy
Head of Staff Training
Head of Appointments Department
Solicitor
Head of Programme Contracts
Head of Copyright
Head of Computer Planning
Head of Buying

Finance

Director, Finance
Controller, Finance
Chief Accountant (Central Finance Services)
Head of Accounting Services Group

Public Affairs

Director, Public Affairs
Controller, Information Services
The Secretary
Head of Publicity
Head of Secretariat
Head of Audience Research
Head of Reference and Registry Services
Controller, Overseas and Foreign Relations

General Manager, Publications
Assistant General Manager, Publications
Editor, *Radio Times*
Editor, *The Listener*
Head of Advertisement Department
Circulation Manager, Publications
Books Editor

J. E. F. Voss
W. T. Aird
A. G. Finch
A. D. Muirhead, M.C., M.B.,
B. Chir., M.R.C.O.G., D.I.H.
H. R. Ginn
Miss G. M. Lewis, M.B.E.
O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
D. K. Ashton
R. J. Marshall
J. G. H. Wadsworth
R. G. Walford
A. F. M. Foister
C. W. Naish

J. G. L. Francis, C.B.E.
E. B. Thorne
M. C. Checkland
L. A. Pearman

K. H. L. Lamb
G. T. M. de M. Morgan, M.C.
C. D. Shaw
H. G. Campey, O.B.E.
R. D. Pendlebury
B. P. Emmett
R. D. Hewlett
D. Stephenson, C.B.E. (Controller
designate, L. Miall, O.B.E.)
M. W. Webb
J. G. Holmes
G. J. Cannon
K. F. C. Miller
A. D. Duggin
T. H. Martin
A. L. Kingsford

Programme Contracts

About a thousand artists and speakers take part in the BBC's domestic and overseas broadcasts every day, but very few of them are members of staff. The BBC is almost certainly the biggest employer of talent of all kinds in the country – including actors and musicians, sports commentators and disc-jockeys, political pundits and journalists, as well as expert speakers on practically every subject imaginable. Behind every engagement there is some form of contractual agreement: a simple one in the case of a short talk or interview, but one perhaps requiring complex negotiations when a large cast is involved in a major entertainment production. In addition to settling fees, the availabilities for filming and rehearsal schedules have to be dovetailed, labour permits obtained for overseas artists, licences and chaperones arranged for child performers, and countless other items have to be seen to before the contributor comes to the microphone or camera. All these facets and more are dealt with by the *Artists Bookings Department* for television and the specialist *Booking Sections in Programme Contracts Department* for radio, working in close touch with the output departments.

The BBC's aim is to provide the best service within its means; it also recognises an important responsibility to its contributors to see that their terms and conditions of engagement are fair and reasonable. The departments of Programme Contracts and Artists Bookings play a major part in bringing this about. It is a matter of pride to the negotiating staff that those whom they engage should have complete faith in the BBC's good name for fair dealing and that, if there is a rare but just cause of complaint, the cause should be found and removed.

Agreements with unions

In addition to leading the radio booking sections, the Head of Programme Contracts is also responsible for liaison and negotiations with performers' and speakers' unions for the Corporation as a whole. Many of the engagements offered by the bookings departments are based on agreements negotiated with the unions, which are under frequent revision as the pattern and techniques of broadcasting continue to evolve. These agreements are reflected in the relevant forms of contract and they deal with every aspect of the employment of both salaried and freelance contributors over the whole field of radio and television broadcasting. They are concluded with such representative bodies as the *Musicians' Union*, *British Actors' Equity Association*, the *Incorporated Society of Musicians*, the *Radiowriters' Association*, the *National Union of Journalists* and the *Ballroom Dancers' Federation*.

Copyright

Payment for commissioned music and for script material contributed to BBC programmes is negotiated or supervised by the *Copyright Department*. (The exception is payment for material for talks which is negotiated by Programme Contracts Department, see page 182.) Radio and television rights in literary material or commissioned music are acquired in return for agreed fees by direct negotiation with each composer, or with each author or his agent or publisher, and, in the case of artistic works used in television, with the artist or his agent.

Agreements with official bodies

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

An agreement with *Phonographic Performance Ltd* provides for the right to broadcast commercial gramophone records 'live', the BBC's various radio and television services being allocated fixed periods of 'needle time' in return for an annual lump sum payment. Other agreements with the various individual gramophone companies provide for the right to re-record (dub) commercial gramophone records. Another agreement with the *Music Publishers' Association* deals with the rates to be paid for the hire of orchestral material.

The BBC also has a long-standing agreement with the *Publishers' Association*, the *Society of Authors*, and the *League of Dramatists* which provides for stated rates to be paid for a radio broadcast of prose readings and published poems. The rates are assessed at so much per minute for prose. In the case of poems the basis is the number of lines broadcast.

Both the *Radiowriters' Association* and the *Writers' Guild of Great Britain* are recognised by the BBC as negotiating bodies for contributors of radio drama and features. On the television side the *Writers' Guild of Great Britain* is the recognised negotiating body. The BBC has two agreements with the Guild, one relating to specially written plays and the other to specially written series and serials. In each case the nature

of the rights to be acquired by the BBC is laid down, and minimum fees according to the length of the script are prescribed.

Assessment of fees

Fees for prose readings and published poems for radio broadcasting are based on the terms laid down in the agreement with the *Publishers' Association* and others referred to above. For radio broadcasts of stage plays a scale fee is paid, and for television it is assessed. Fees for all specially written material, whether for radio or television, are assessed on an *ad hoc* basis, taking into account the professional status of the contributor, the degree of preparatory work or research involved, the nature of the contribution, the general outside market rate for the type of contribution in question, and in the case of television the minimum rates referred to above, although for established writers the minimum rates are usually greatly exceeded.

The BBC normally pays an initial fee which covers a single broadcast performance and also gives the BBC optional rights, subject to payment of further fees, to give repeats in BBC programmes and, in the case of television, to permit recordings of the programme to be used by overseas broadcasting organisations. For radio programmes overseas rights are separately negotiated. If recordings of the programme are sold abroad the additional fees accruing to the author, especially in the case of television, can be substantial.

BBC Finance

Income and Expenditure

The greater part of the money for running the Home Services is related to the revenue derived from the sale of broadcast receiving licences. The BBC's share was governed in 1969-70 by a financial agreement with the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications dated 7 July 1969. This agreement provided for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications to deduct from the total amount collected a sum equal to the expenses incurred in collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interferences etc., and for the BBC to receive the balance. In 1969-70 this charge amounted to £5,861,600.

In 1969-70 the licence fee for a radio-only licence (including car radios) was £1 5s. 0d. and for a combined radio and monochrome television licence £6 0s. 0d. with a colour supplement of £5 0s. 0d. The gross licence revenue was £99,739,512 and the income receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications after collection charges was £93,877,912. Crediting £1 5s 0d. from each combined radio and television licence to radio, and apportioning the collection charges between radio and television, radio received £21,335,693 and television received £72,542,219.

Summary of Finances of the Home Services

BROADCASTING		<i>Radio</i>	<i>Television</i>
<i>Income</i>		£	£
	Income receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	21,335,693	72,542,219
	Other Income	311,653	202,072
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		21,647,346	72,744,291
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Expenditure</i>	Operating Capital	21,706,926	59,447,503
		1,141,587	10,014,708
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		22,848,513	69,462,211
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Broadcasting Surplus or Deficit (—)	—1,201,167	3,282,080
NON-BROADCASTING			
	Net Surplus	210,569	381,950
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Surplus or Deficit (—) on the year's working		—990,598	3,664,030
		<hr/>	<hr/>

External Services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants-in-Aid from the Treasury which in 1969-70 amounted to £10,565,000 for operating expenses and £952,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £11,517,000.

Home Services

31 March 1969		31 March 1970
£		£
<i>53,131,123</i>	CAPITAL ACCOUNT Representing net capital expenditure less depreciation to date	57,802,937
	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	
<i>—3,304,009</i>	Deficit (—) carried forward representing the excess of operating and net capital expenditure over total income to date	<i>—630,577</i>
<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>		
<u><i>49,827,114</i></u>	TOTAL HOME SERVICES	<u><i>57,172,360</i></u>

31 March 1970

Home Services

31 March 1969		Radio £	Television £	31 March 1970 £
£	FIXED ASSETS – Statement 4			
74,605,731	At 31 March 1969 at cost	22,527,955	60,717,459	83,245,414
11,145,960	Gross additions during the year	1,141,587	10,014,708	11,156,295
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
85,751,691		23,669,542	70,732,167	94,401,709
2,506,277	Less Assets written off during the year	492,869	3,189,197	3,682,066
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
83,245,414		23,176,673	67,542,970	90,719,643
30,167,291	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	12,928,926	20,040,780	32,969,706
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
53,078,123	At 31 March 1970 at cost less depreciation	10,247,747	47,502,190	57,749,937
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
53,000	INVESTMENTS			
	Shares in Visnews Ltd. at cost			53,000
<hr/>				<hr/>
53,131,123				57,802,937
<hr/>				<hr/>
	CURRENT ASSETS			
	Stores on Hand at cost or under less allocation to External			
2,390,154	Services (see below)			2,893,268
11,309,761	Debtors and Unexpired Charges			13,361,710
	British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £965,938)			
926,096	(1969 £926,875)			926,096
387,706	Cash in Hand			420,772
<hr/>				<hr/>
15,013,717				17,601,846
<hr/>				<hr/>
14,166,566	Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
4,151,160	Creditors including Corporation Tax			14,104,134
	Bank Overdraft			4,128,289
<hr/>				<hr/>
18,317,726				18,232,423
<hr/>				<hr/>
—3,304,009				—630,577
<hr/>				<hr/>
49,827,114	TOTAL HOME SERVICES			57,172,360
<hr/>				<hr/>

Balance Sheet continued on following page

Balance Sheet at*(continued from***External Services**

31 March 1969		31 March 1970
£		£
13,444,574	CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
	Representing net capital expenditure to date	14,356,329
152,628	GRANT-IN-AID	
	Surplus carried forward	112,260

Hill of Luton }
 R. Bellinger } Governors
 Charles Curran } Director-General

<u>13,597,202</u>	TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>14,468,589</u>
<u>63,424,316</u>	TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>71,640,949</u>

Notes

1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, together with the cost of extensions, is met in full from the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1970 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £3,704,423, £170,780 and £ Nil for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.

2. Future capital expenditure approved by the Board of Governors at 31 March 1970 amounted to £14,101,280 (1969 £15,264,915) including £4,849,935 (1969 £6,184,449) for which contracts have been placed.

31 March 1970

previous page)

External Services

31 March 1969		31 March 1970
£		£
12,238,765	FIXED ASSETS – Statement 5	13,444,574
<u>1,318,733</u>	At 31 March 1969 at cost	957,185
	Gross additions during the year	
13,557,498		14,401,759
<u>112,924</u>	Less Assets written off during the year	45,430
13,444,574	At 31 March 1970 at cost	14,356,329
	CURRENT ASSETS	
71,000	Stores on Hand, amount allocated from Home Services	71,000
<u>337,048</u>	Debtors and Unexpired Charges	379,984
58,703	Cash in Hand	60,501
<u>466,751</u>		511,485
	Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES	
275,536	Creditors including Corporation Tax	352,525
<u>38,587</u>	Bank Overdraft	46,700
314,123		399,225
<u>152,628</u>		112,260
13,597,202	TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	14,468,589
<u>63,424,316</u>	TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	71,640,949

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

In our opinion the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account and Grant-in-Aid Account, supplemented by statements numbered 1 to 5, give a true and fair view, on the basis stated below, of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1970 and of the income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

The surplus for the year on Broadcasting activities of £2,080,913 is arrived at after transferring to capital account an amount of £4,671,814 representing the net increase in fixed assets of the Home Services during the year.

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

128 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

23 July 1970

Home Services Radio Income and Expenditure Account

Year ended 31 March 1969			Year ended 31 March 1970	
£	£		£	£
20,201,551		Operating Expenditure		
600,162		Radio	21,029,318	
		Local Radio	677,608	
20,801,713			21,706,926	
54,189,388		Television	59,447,503	
	74,991,101			81,154,429
		Depreciation		
990,460		Radio	1,042,971	
52,426		Local Radio	54,738	
1,042,886			1,097,709	
4,491,002		Television	5,386,772	
	5,533,888			6,484,481
		Capital Expenditure		
1,177,799		Radio	944,831	
77,588		Local Radio	196,756	
1,255,387			1,141,587	
9,890,573		Television	10,014,708	
11,145,960			11,156,295	
5,533,888		Less Depreciation charged above	6,484,481	
5,612,072				
5,000		Additional Shares in Visnews Ltd.	—	
	5,617,072	Transferred to Capital Account		4,671,814
	—	Surplus on Broadcasting Activities carried down		2,080,913
	86,142,061			94,391,637
	5,091,985	Deficit on Broadcasting Activities brought down		—
	394,657	Corporation Tax (including arrears for prior		660,599
	—	years £55,762 (1969 – £75,749)		2,673,432
	5,486,642	Surplus for the year carried down		3,334,031
	4,455,663	Net deficit for the year brought down		—
	—	Deficit brought forward at 31 March 1969		3,304,009
	4,455,663			3,304,009

Note 1. Income receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has been attributed to Radio and Television services respectively on the basis explained on page 185 of this report.

**and Television Broadcasting
for the Year ended 31 March 1970**

Year ended
31 March 1969

Year ended
31 March 1970

£		£
	Income receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	
21,075,122	Attributable to Radio	21,335,693
59,551,342	Attributable to Television	72,542,219
<hr/>		<hr/>
80,626,464		93,877,912
328,594	Income receivable from contributions for Local Broadcasting	249,374
72,083	Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc.	227,489
22,935	Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence expenditure	36,862
5,091,985	Deficit on Broadcasting Activities carried down	—
<hr/>		<hr/>
86,142,061		94,391,637
<hr/>		<hr/>
—	Surplus on Broadcasting Activities brought down	2,080,913
706,990	Surplus on Trading Activities	1,080,462
323,989	Interest receivable, less payable	172,656
4,455,663	Net deficit for the year carried down	—
<hr/>		<hr/>
5,486,642		3,334,031
<hr/>		<hr/>
1,151,654	Surplus brought forward at 31 March 1969	—
—	Surplus for the year brought down	2,673,432
3,304,009	Deficit carried forward at 31 March 1970	630,577
<hr/>		<hr/>
4,455,663		3,304,009
<hr/>		<hr/>

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

External Services

Grant-in-Aid Account for the Year ended 31 March 1970

Year ended 31 March 1969		Year ended 31 March 1970					Total £
£		Broadcasting Current £	Capital £	Monitoring Current £	Capital £	Civil De- fence £	
INCOME							
11,093,000	Grant-in-Aid receipts	9,619,000	926,000	946,000	26,000		11,517,000
—	Grant-in-Aid Refund to Treasury					—217	—217
7,556	Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	13,195		16			13,211
7,065	Interest	—6,772	7,248	649	317		1,442
<u>11,107,621</u>		<u>9,625,423</u>	<u>933,248</u>	<u>946,665</u>	<u>26,317</u>	<u>—217</u>	<u>11,531,436</u>
EXPENDITURE							
9,894,222	Operating expenditure Statement 3	9,670,993		942,977			10,613,970
1,318,733	Capital expenditure Statement 5		928,057		29,128		957,185
6,942	Corporation Tax	—3,047	3,261	292	143		649
<u>11,219,897</u>		<u>9,667,946</u>	<u>931,318</u>	<u>943,269</u>	<u>29,271</u>		<u>11,571,804</u>
—112,276	Surplus or deficit (—) for the year	—42,523	1,930	3,396	—2,954	—217	—40,368
264,904	Balance at 31 March 1969	230,090	—95,004	14,914	2,411	217	152,628
<u>152,628</u>	Surplus at 31 March 1970	<u>187,567</u>	<u>—93,074</u>	<u>18,310</u>	<u>—543</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>112,260</u>

STATEMENT 1

Statement of Operating Expenditure for Year ended 31 March 1970

Radio Broadcasting – including Local Radio

Year ended 31 March 1969			Year ended 31 March 1970	
Amount £	Percentage of Total %		Amount £	Percentage of Total %
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Re- production Fees etc.				
5,862,098	28.18		6,093,104	28.07
1,366,775	6.57		1,463,021	6.74
5,300,071	25.48		5,531,096	25.48
399,592	1.92		370,150	1.71
<hr/>			<hr/>	
12,928,536	62.15		13,457,371	62.00
<hr/>			<hr/>	
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines				
424,151	2.04		439,830	2.03
498,430	2.40		499,459	2.30
256,543	1.23		306,041	1.41
140,844	0.68		164,315	0.76
2,658,686	12.78		2,694,683	12.41
213,335	1.02		229,250	1.05
<hr/>			<hr/>	
4,191,989	20.15		4,333,578	19.96
<hr/>			<hr/>	
PREMISES				
Rent and Rates				
1,020,869	4.91		1,018,247	4.69
196,054	0.94		234,089	1.08
80,936	0.39		87,666	0.40
Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.				
192,974	0.93		229,958	1.06
1,094,433	5.26		1,135,574	5.23
273,889	1.32		314,103	1.45
<hr/>			<hr/>	
2,859,155	13.75		3,019,637	13.91
<hr/>			<hr/>	
MANAGEMENT				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.				
694,040	3.34		762,714	3.52
119,150	0.57		123,980	0.57
<hr/>			<hr/>	
813,190	3.91		886,694	4.09
<hr/>			<hr/>	
8,843	0.04		9,646	0.04
<hr/>			<hr/>	
20,801,713	100.00		21,706,926	100.00
<hr/>			<hr/>	
GOVERNORS' FEES				

STATEMENT 2

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the Year ended 31 March 1970

Television Broadcasting

Year ended 31 March 1969			Year ended 31 March 1970	
Amount £	Percentage of Total %		Amount £	Percentage of Total %
		PROGRAMMES		
		Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Re- production Fees etc.	22,008,741	37·02
19,737,360	36·43	Permanent Orchestras	29,597	0·05
35,084	0·06	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	14,288,553	24·04
12,901,658	23·81	Sundry Expenses	593,554	1·00
553,241	1·02			
<u>33,227,343</u>	<u>61·32</u>		<u>36,920,445</u>	<u>62·11</u>
		ENGINEERING		
1,727,783	3·19	S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	1,765,157	2·97
904,464	1·67	Power, Lighting and Heating	1,031,028	1·73
704,821	1·30	Plant Maintenance	698,202	1·18
745,641	1·37	Transport	846,199	1·42
9,708,300	17·92	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	10,178,178	17·12
790,099	1·46	Sundry Expenses	898,666	1·51
<u>14,581,108</u>	<u>26·91</u>		<u>15,417,430</u>	<u>25·93</u>
		PREMISES		
1,527,170	2·82	Rent and Rates	1,660,511	2·79
422,620	0·78	Telephones	498,386	0·84
161,327	0·30	Household Maintenance	182,203	0·31
		Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.	397,518	0·67
308,425	0·57	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	2,128,350	3·58
2,041,793	3·77	Sundry Expenses	656,854	1·10
557,975	1·02			
<u>5,019,310</u>	<u>9·26</u>		<u>5,523,822</u>	<u>9·29</u>
		MANAGEMENT		
1,122,198	2·07	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	1,275,457	2·15
230,587	0·43	Sundry Expenses	300,703	0·50
<u>1,352,785</u>	<u>2·50</u>		<u>1,576,160</u>	<u>2·65</u>
		GOVERNORS' FEES		
8,842	0·01		9,646	0·02
<u>54,189,388</u>	<u>100·00</u>		<u>59,447,503</u>	<u>100·00</u>

STATEMENT 3

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the Year ended 31 March 1970

External Services

Year ended 31 March 1969			Year ended 31 March 1970	
Amount £	Percentage of Total %		Amount £	Percentage of Total %
PROGRAMMES				
		Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Re- production Fees etc.	1,197,323	11.28
997,734	10.08	Permanent Orchestras	32,624	0.31
30,401	0.31	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	4,885,909	46.03
4,568,197	46.18	Sundry Expenses	430,176	4.05
418,014	4.22			
<u>6,014,346</u>	<u>60.79</u>		<u>6,546,032</u>	<u>61.67</u>
ENGINEERING				
		S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	143,028	1.35
139,576	1.41	Power, Lighting and Heating	580,034	5.46
549,661	5.56	Plant Maintenance	135,927	1.28
157,458	1.59	Hired Transmitters	20,543	0.19
23,978	0.24	Transport	63,164	0.60
69,649	0.70	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	1,367,878	12.89
1,267,977	12.82	Sundry Expenses	92,162	0.87
90,045	0.91			
<u>2,298,344</u>	<u>23.23</u>		<u>2,402,736</u>	<u>22.64</u>
PREMISES				
		Rent and Rates	644,228	6.07
614,688	6.21	Telephones	58,513	0.55
47,825	0.49	Household Maintenance	31,120	0.29
27,958	0.28	Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.	85,604	0.81
74,229	0.75	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	349,061	3.29
336,715	3.40	Sundry Expenses	158,024	1.49
143,663	1.45			
<u>1,245,078</u>	<u>12.58</u>		<u>1,326,550</u>	<u>12.50</u>
MANAGEMENT				
		Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	300,520	2.83
288,387	2.91	Sundry Expenses	38,132	0.36
48,067	0.49			
<u>336,454</u>	<u>3.40</u>		<u>338,652</u>	<u>3.19</u>
<u>9,894,222</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>10,613,970</u>	<u>100.00</u>
WHEREOF:				
		Broadcasting	9,670,993	91.12
8,995,643	90.92	Monitoring	942,977	8.88
898,579	9.08			

STATEMENT 4

Statement of Fixed Assets Home Services

	Radio £	Television £	Total £
31 March 1969			
At 31 March 1969	319,249	1,518,839	1,838,088
Net Additions	5,048	5,048	5,048
	<u>319,249</u>	<u>1,523,887</u>	<u>1,843,136</u>
FREEHOLD LAND			
At 31 March 1969	23,874,083		23,874,083
Net Additions	2,347,252		2,347,252
	<u>26,221,335</u>		<u>26,221,335</u>
Deduct Depreciation	3,872,385		3,872,385
	<u>22,348,950</u>		<u>22,348,950</u>
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD BUILDINGS			
At 31 March 1969	25,740,788		25,740,788
Net Additions	5,323,208		5,323,208
	<u>31,063,996</u>		<u>31,063,996</u>
Deduct Depreciation	6,872,877		6,872,877
	<u>24,191,119</u>		<u>24,191,119</u>
PLANT			
At 31 March 1969	31,063,996		31,063,996
Net Additions	1,905,084		1,905,084
	<u>32,969,080</u>		<u>32,969,080</u>
Deduct Depreciation	1,935,925		1,935,925
	<u>31,033,155</u>		<u>31,033,155</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS			
At 31 March 1969	1,759,653		1,759,653
Net Additions	137,005		137,005
	<u>1,896,658</u>		<u>1,896,658</u>
Deduct Depreciation	1,266,436		1,266,436
	<u>630,222</u>		<u>630,222</u>
Total	319,249	1,523,887	1,843,136

	Radio £	Television £	Total £
31 March 1970			
At 31 March 1969	319,249	1,523,887	1,843,136
Net Additions	1,676	6,575	8,251
	<u>320,925</u>	<u>1,530,462</u>	<u>1,851,387</u>
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD BUILDINGS			
At 31 March 1969	26,221,335		26,221,335
Net Additions	2,242,463		2,242,463
	<u>28,463,798</u>		<u>28,463,798</u>
Deduct Depreciation	4,151,501		4,151,501
	<u>24,312,297</u>		<u>24,312,297</u>
PLANT			
At 31 March 1969	31,063,996		31,063,996
Net Additions	4,418,497		4,418,497
	<u>35,482,493</u>		<u>35,482,493</u>
Deduct Depreciation	9,172,834		9,172,834
	<u>26,309,659</u>		<u>26,309,659</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS			
At 31 March 1969	1,896,658		1,896,658
Net Additions	158,060		158,060
	<u>2,054,718</u>		<u>2,054,718</u>
Deduct Depreciation	1,291,322		1,291,322
	<u>763,396</u>		<u>763,396</u>
Total	320,925	1,530,462	1,851,387

Statement of Fixed Assets

		MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS	
		At 31 March 1969 - at Cost	
		Net Additions - at Cost	
		Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	
TOTAL		At 31 March 1969 - at Cost	
		Gross Additions during the year	
		Less Assets written off during the year	
		PER BALANCE SHEET AT COST	
		Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	
		PER BALANCE SHEET AT COST, LESS DEPRECIATION	
		DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR	
Gross		Gross	
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings		Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	
Plant		Plant	
Furniture and Fittings		Furniture and Fittings	
Musical Instruments		Musical Instruments	
Less Assets written off during the year		Less Assets written off during the year	
Net increase in depreciation accrued		Net increase in depreciation accrued	
365,969	10,645	376,614	
13,088	938	14,026	
379,057	11,583	390,640	
312,388	8,058	320,446	
66,669	3,525	70,194	
21,701,723	52,904,008	74,605,731	
1,255,387	9,890,573	11,145,960	
22,957,110	62,794,581	85,751,691	
429,155	2,077,122	2,506,277	
22,527,955	60,717,459	83,245,414	
12,324,086	17,843,205	30,167,291	
10,203,869	42,874,254	53,078,123	
		Year ended	
		31 March 1969	
Radio	Television	Total	
£	£	£	
378,842	989,808	1,368,650	
523,224	3,308,029	3,831,253	
127,499	192,415	319,914	
13,321	750	14,071	
1,042,886	4,491,002	5,533,888	
429,155	2,077,122	2,506,277	
613,731	2,413,880	3,027,611	
379,057	11,583	390,640	
13,749	—84	13,665	
392,806	11,499	404,305	
324,755	8,644	333,399	
68,051	2,855	70,906	
22,527,955	60,717,459	83,245,414	
1,141,587	10,014,708	11,156,295	
23,669,542	70,732,167	94,401,709	
492,869	3,189,197	3,682,066	
23,176,673	67,542,970	90,719,643	
12,928,926	20,040,780	32,969,706	
10,247,747	47,502,190	57,749,937	
		Year ended	
		31 March 1970	
Radio	Television	Total	
£	£	£	
392,319	1,240,144	1,632,463	
565,748	3,917,462	4,483,210	
124,478	228,433	352,911	
15,164	733	15,897	
1,097,709	5,386,772	6,484,481	
492,869	3,189,197	3,682,066	
604,840	2,197,575	2,802,415	

Note: In the year to 31 March 1970 an amount of £2,425,600 (1969 £1,861,256), being non-recurrent expenditure associated with capital, has been included in capital expenditure of the year and has been wholly depreciated by the inclusion of a like amount in the charge for depreciation.

STATEMENT 5

Statement of Fixed Assets External Services

At 31 March 1969		At 31 March 1970
£		£
91,013	FREEHOLD LAND	
2,100	At 31 March 1960 – at Cost	93,113
	Net Additions – at Cost	—
<u>93,113</u>		<u>93,113</u>
5,313,967	FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD BUILDINGS	
407,642	At 31 March 1969 – at Cost	5,721,609
	Net Additions – at Cost	239,050
<u>5,721,609</u>		<u>5,960,659</u>
6,498,204	PLANT	
783,032	At 31 March 1969 -- at Cost	7,281,236
	Net Additions – at Cost	650,217
<u>7,281,236</u>		<u>7,931,453</u>
335,581	FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	
13,035	At 31 March 1969 – at Cost	348,616
	Net Additions – at Cost	22,488
<u>348,616</u>		<u>371,104</u>
12,238,765	TOTAL	
	At 31 March 1969 – at Cost	13,444,574
1,318,733	Gross Additions during the year	957,185
112,924	Less: Assets written off during the year	45,430
<u>1,205,809</u>	Net Additions – at Cost	<u>911,755</u>
13,444,574	PER BALANCE SHEET – AT COST	14,356,329
12,950,384	WHEREOF:	
463,608	Broadcasting	13,833,432
30,582	Monitoring	492,315
	Civil Defence	30,582

STATEMENT 6

Home Services

Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1969-70

The Home Services are integrated and much of the expenditure cannot be specifically charged to any one of the programme services. The programme services as a whole are only made possible by the combined use of the income receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and the net income from trading activities from all Regions including London. No Region could support the complete Radio and Television services it received out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its income receivable from the Minister.

Income receivable from the Minister and the net income from trading activities are analysed among the Regions and London relative to the number of licences in force and *Radio Times* circulation respectively. Capital expenditure has been shared in proportion to income; the balance represents the net income available for operating expenditure in each Region.

Since there are no Regional Radio and Television services for London as such, it has been assumed that the services have to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the local programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate parts of the expenditure on Radio and Television network programmes have been attributed to London as direct expenditure. The remaining expenditure, representing the cost of the shared services, has been allocated among Regions, including London, in proportion to net income receivable from the Minister adjusted to take into account the hours of the national network displaced by local programme services.

STATEMENT 6 *continued***Home Services Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1969-70**

	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	South and West £000	Wales £000	Total £000
INCOME								
Income receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications								
Attributable to Radio	5,760	3,879	5,993	417	1,868	2,426	993	21,336
Attributable to Television	19,214	13,194	20,872	1,353	6,446	8,047	3,416	72,542
	<u>24,974</u>	<u>17,073</u>	<u>26,865</u>	<u>1,770</u>	<u>8,314</u>	<u>10,473</u>	<u>4,409</u>	<u>93,878</u>
Net Income from Trading Activities, Interest etc.								
Radio Broadcasting	88	154	186	6	17	65	5	521
Television Broadcasting	189	93	148	13	38	92	11	584
	<u>277</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1,105</u>
Total Income	<u>25,251</u>	<u>17,320</u>	<u>27,199</u>	<u>1,789</u>	<u>8,369</u>	<u>10,630</u>	<u>4,425</u>	<u>94,983</u>
Deduct: Capital Expenditure								
Radio Broadcasting	305	211	323	22	98	130	52	1,141
Television Broadcasting	2,633	1,820	2,879	187	888	1,139	469	10,015
	<u>2,938</u>	<u>2,031</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>986</u>	<u>1,269</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>11,156</u>
Total Capital Expenditure	<u>22,313</u>	<u>15,289</u>	<u>23,997</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>7,383</u>	<u>9,361</u>	<u>3,904</u>	<u>83,827</u>
Income available for Operating Expenditure								

STATEMENT 6 continued

Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1969-70

OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
<i>Radio Broadcasting</i>									
Gross expenditure in the Regions									
	683	1,263	1,657	576	1,251	924	980	7,334	
Deduct: Charges to Shared Services	-	163	359	100	174	146	99	1,041	
	683	1,100	1,298	476	1,077	778	881	6,293	
Proportion of Daventry and Droitwich high-power transmitters									
	30	-78	26	1	7	10	4	-	
Proportion of Shared Services	4,134	2,800	4,376	306	1,311	1,784	703	15,414	
<i>Total Radio Broadcasting</i>	4,847	3,822	5,700	783	2,395	2,572	1,588	21,707	
<i>Television Broadcasting</i>									
Gross expenditure in the Regions									
	1,172	1,818	2,029	698	2,082	1,584	2,089	11,472	
Deduct: Charges to Shared Services	-	440	352	33	112	373	176	1,486	
	1,172	1,378	1,677	665	1,970	1,211	1,913	9,986	
Proportion of Shared Services	13,342	9,081	14,223	923	4,264	5,484	2,164	49,461	
<i>Total Television Broadcasting</i>	14,514	10,439	15,900	1,588	6,234	6,695	4,077	59,447	
<i>Total Operating Expenditure</i>	19,361	14,261	21,600	2,371	8,629	9,267	5,665	81,154	
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (-)									
Radio Broadcasting									
	696	-	156	-382	-608	-211	-642	-991	
Television Broadcasting	2,256	1,028	2,241	-409	-638	305	-1,119	3,664	
<i>Total</i>	2,952	1,028	2,397	-791	-1,246	94	-1,761	2,673	

STATEMENT 7

Summarised Balance Sheets from 31 March 1966 to 31 March 1970

	Year ended 31 March				
	1966 £	1967 £	1968 £	1969 £	1970 £
HOME SERVICES					
Fixed assets at cost, less depreciation					
Radio	9,538,195	9,612,675	9,991,368	10,203,869	10,247,747
Television	29,616,962	31,617,921	37,474,683	42,874,254	47,502,190
	<u>39,155,157</u>	<u>41,230,596</u>	<u>47,466,051</u>	<u>53,078,123</u>	<u>57,749,937</u>
Investment in Visnews Ltd.	48,000	48,000	48,000	53,000	53,000
	<u>39,203,157</u>	<u>41,278,596</u>	<u>47,514,051</u>	<u>53,131,123</u>	<u>57,802,937</u>
Net Current Assets					
Current Assets	7,169,619	13,858,628	14,420,387	15,013,717	17,601,846
Less: Current Liabilities	9,132,325	10,619,791	13,268,733	18,317,726	18,232,423
	<u>-1,962,706</u>	<u>3,238,837</u>	<u>1,151,654</u>	<u>-3,304,009</u>	<u>-630,577</u>
Provision towards contractual payments to staff	400,000	50,000	--	--	--
Less: Investments to cover this liability	400,000	50,000	--	--	--
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Total Assets	<u>37,240,451</u>	<u>44,517,433</u>	<u>48,665,705</u>	<u>49,827,114</u>	<u>57,172,360</u>
Represented by:					
Capital Account	39,203,157	41,278,596	47,514,051	53,131,123	57,802,937
Income and Expenditure Account, surplus or deficit (—) carried forward	-1,962,706	3,238,837	1,151,654	-3,304,009	-630,577
EXTERNAL SERVICES					
Fixed Assets at cost	9,441,762	11,275,525	12,238,765	13,444,574	14,356,329
Net Current Assets					
Current Assets	409,394	484,566	527,601	466,751	511,485
Less: Current Liabilities	256,491	256,752	262,697	314,123	399,225
	<u>152,903</u>	<u>227,814</u>	<u>264,904</u>	<u>152,628</u>	<u>112,260</u>
Net Total Assets	<u>9,594,665</u>	<u>11,503,339</u>	<u>12,503,669</u>	<u>13,597,202</u>	<u>14,468,589</u>
Represented by:					
Capital Account	9,441,762	11,275,525	12,238,765	13,444,574	14,356,329
Grant-in-Aid Account, surplus carried forward	152,903	227,814	264,904	152,628	112,260

STATEMENT 7 *continued*

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant-in-Aid for the Period 1 April 1966 to 31 March 1970

	Year ended 31 March				
	1966 £	1967 £	1968 £	1969 £	1970 £
HOME SERVICES					
Income					
Income receivable from the Minister of Posts & Telecommunications					
Attributable to Radio	18,193,321	20,105,422	20,873,042	21,075,122	21,335,693
Attributable to Television	46,121,448	51,467,748	53,873,901	59,551,342	72,542,219
	<u>64,314,769</u>	<u>71,573,170</u>	<u>74,746,943</u>	<u>80,626,464</u>	<u>93,877,912</u>
Publications Revenue etc.	1,181,595	1,075,420	1,592,783	1,454,591	1,766,843
	<u>65,496,364</u>	<u>72,648,590</u>	<u>76,339,726</u>	<u>82,081,055</u>	<u>95,644,755</u>
Expenditure					
Operating Radio	17,146,162	17,975,970	19,394,628	20,801,713	21,706,926
Operating Television	38,496,302	42,769,027	47,461,743	54,189,388	59,447,503
Depreciation Radio	1,177,956	1,145,557	1,155,053	1,042,886	1,097,709
Depreciation Television	3,256,653	3,132,700	3,644,660	4,491,002	5,386,772
Capital (less depreciation)					
Radio	82,945	74,480	378,693	212,501	43,878
Television	1,935,377	2,000,959	5,856,762	5,404,571	4,627,936
Taxation	340,180	348,354	535,370	394,657	660,599
	<u>62,435,575</u>	<u>67,447,047</u>	<u>78,426,909</u>	<u>86,536,718</u>	<u>92,971,323</u>
Surplus or deficit (—) for year	3,060,789	5,201,543	—2,087,183	—4,455,663	2,673,432
Balance brought forward	—5,212,769	—1,962,706	3,238,837	1,151,654	—3,304,009
Income Tax recoverable and taxation provisions no longer required	189,274	—	—	—	—
	<u>—1,962,706</u>	<u>3,238,837</u>	<u>1,151,654</u>	<u>—3,304,009</u>	<u>—630,577</u>
EXTERNAL SERVICES					
(Grant-in-Aid)					
Income					
Grant-in-Aid receipts	10,555,000	11,611,000	10,566,000	11,093,000	11,516,783
Other receipts	14,172	19,543	43,829	14,621	14,653
	<u>10,569,172</u>	<u>11,630,543</u>	<u>10,609,829</u>	<u>11,107,621</u>	<u>11,531,436</u>
Expenditure					
Operating	8,498,884	9,503,324	9,431,034	9,894,222	10,613,970
Capital	2,024,209	2,047,211	1,133,836	1,318,733	957,185
Taxation	4,502	5,097	7,869	6,942	649
	<u>10,527,595</u>	<u>11,555,632</u>	<u>10,572,739</u>	<u>11,219,897</u>	<u>11,571,804</u>
Surplus or deficit (—) for year	41,577	74,911	37,090	—112,276	—40,368
Balance brought forward	111,326	152,903	227,814	264,904	152,628
Surplus carried forward	<u>152,903</u>	<u>227,814</u>	<u>264,904</u>	<u>152,628</u>	<u>112,260</u>

Broadcast receiving licence fees in the United Kingdom 1922 – 1970

<i>Radio only</i>	introduced	1 Nov 1922 at	10s.
	increased	1 Jun 1946 to	£1
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	introduced	1 Jun 1946 at	£2
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 Jun 1954 to	£3
Excise duty of £1 imposed (not receivable by BBC)			
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 Aug 1957 to	£4
Excise duty abolished	(BBC given full amount)	1 Oct 1963 of	£4
<i>Radio only</i>	increased	1 Aug 1965 to	£1 5s.
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 Aug 1965 to	£5
<i>Colour tv supplementary</i>	introduced	1 Jan 1968 at	£5
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 Jan 1969 to	£6

By a statutory instrument laid before the House of Commons on 13 April 1970 it was provided that the combined television and radio licence fee would be increased to £6 10s. from 1 April 1971, and that the radio only licence fee would be abolished from the same date.

Broadcast receiving licence fees in Europe at June 1970

	<i>radio</i>	<i>combined tv and radio</i>	<i>combined tv and radio with colour tv</i>
Austria	£3 17 10 (£3·89)	£13 12 4 (£13·62)	
Belgium	£1 14 0 (£1·70)	£8 0 0	
Denmark	£3 6 8 (£3·33)	£12 13 4 (£12·67)	
Eire	£1 5 0 (£1·25)	£5 0 0	
Finland	£2 0 3 (£2·01)	£8 1 0 (£8·05)	£18 2 2 (£18·11)
France*	£2 5 0 (£2·25)	£7 10 0 (£7·50)	£7 10 0 (£7·50)
Germany	£3 8 4 (£3·42)	£11 12 4 (£11·62)	£11 12 4 (£11·62)
Italy	£2 4 0 (£2·20)	£8 0 0	
Netherlands	£2 15 6 (£2·77)	£8 13 5 (£8·67)	
Norway	£3 10 0 (£3·50)	£12 5 0 (£12·25)	
Sweden	£4 0 5 (£4·02)	£14 9 8 (£14·48)	£22 10 6 (£22·53)
Switzerland	£3 16 11 (£3·85)	£11 18 5 (£11·92)	

* The combined television and radio licence fee in France will be increased to £9 in 1971.

**Numbers of broadcasting receiving licences 1947-1970
(at 31 March)**

	Radio only			Combined Radio and Television		
	Free to Blind Persons	Domestic	Car Radios	Monochrome	Colour	Total
1947	49,846	10,713,298	—	14,560	—	10,777,704
1948	52,135	11,081,977	—	45,564	—	11,179,676
1949	53,654	11,567,227	—	126,567	—	11,747,448
1950	56,376	11,819,190	—	343,882	—	12,219,448
1951	58,161	11,453,469	93,456	763,941	—	12,369,027
1952	60,105	11,113,863	130,278	1,449,260	—	12,753,506
1953	61,095	10,504,688	183,996	2,142,452	—	12,892,231
1954	62,389	9,898,845	226,667	3,248,892	—	13,436,793
1955	62,506	9,146,430	267,794	4,503,766	—	13,980,496
1956	62,745	8,165,754	293,459	5,739,593	—	14,261,551
1957	62,453	7,190,337	306,053	6,966,256	—	14,525,099
1958	61,387	6,161,231	333,729	8,090,003	—	14,646,350
1959	57,784	5,047,154	376,053	9,255,422	—	14,736,413
1960	54,958	4,052,809	427,491	10,469,753	—	15,005,011
1961	50,852	3,383,654	474,478	11,267,741	—	15,176,725
1962	46,782	2,996,026	495,699	11,833,712	—	15,372,219
1963	43,371	2,684,170	528,644	12,442,806	—	15,698,991
1964	40,337	2,382,390	576,621	12,885,331	—	15,884,679
1965	34,355	2,134,786	624,417	13,253,045	—	16,046,603
1966	31,499	1,916,473	663,094	13,567,090	—	16,178,156
1967	29,662	1,721,067	755,205	14,267,271	—	16,773,205
1968	27,564	1,573,721	956,029	15,068,079	20,428	17,645,821
1969	24,966	1,424,203	1,014,703	15,396,642	99,419	17,959,933
1970	22,174	1,251,194	1,027,823	15,609,131	273,397	18,183,719

Licences issued free to blind persons were introduced on 1 January 1927.

The combined radio and television licences at 31 March 1970 include 37,640 licences issued to blind persons and 82 combined licences for cars.

Dealers' demonstration fee (costing 5s. for seven years), introduced on 1 January 1968, and licences for residents of old people's homes introduced on 1 March 1968 at 10s. a year, and amended to 1s. a year from 1 January 1969, are not included in the above figures.

Publications

'The BBC has authority to publish periodicals, magazines, books, and other literature. The profits from publications, notably from *Radio Times*, have provided a valuable supplementary income for the general purposes of the BBC.' These words, from an article on the Constitution of the BBC elsewhere in this book, describe the value in monetary terms of the BBC's publishing activities.

For the public at home and overseas, BBC Publications add an extra dimension to BBC programme output, enhancing the pleasure and the interest to be obtained from them. Skills required to create and transmit television and radio programmes are wasted unless the potential audience is not only aware of their existence but has sufficient advance information about their content to be able to choose what to see and hear.

This is the function of **Radio Times**. Published every week, its programme pages provide a detailed day-by-day reference guide to the whole of the BBC's television and radio programme output for the British Isles from Saturday morning to Friday night. In addition, editorial articles and features highlight the main broadcasting events of the week.

Radio Times is on sale at newsagents throughout the British Isles, price 1s. (5p), or by subscription at £3 18s. (3-90) for Britain and the Republic of Ireland and £3 10s. (3-50) overseas, and *pro rata* for shorter periods. It has a circulation of about 3,500,000.

The Listener, like BBC television and radio, reflects in words and pictures most aspects of contemporary life and thought. Its lively and varied contents are drawn mainly from the wealth of broadcast talks and discussions and articles based on the programmes. *The Listener* carries a quarterly supplement giving details of the main Music and Drama productions to be broadcast during the following three months.

Distribution is world-wide and sales are about 45,000 copies a week. *The Listener* is published each Thursday, price 1s. 9d. (9p), subscription at £5 8s. (5-40) inland and £5 1s. (5-05) overseas a year, or *pro rata* for shorter periods. Subscription to the USA and Canadian edition cost \$11 for one year, \$19 for two years and \$26 for three years by surface mail; air freight to New York by second-class mail costs \$18 for one year, \$32 for two years and \$45 for three years. Special rates are available to students and schools. Full details can be obtained from **The Circulation Manager, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.**

Overseas Journals

Information about programmes in the BBC's External Services is given in the following publications:

BBC English by Radio and Television, a monthly magazine for those who follow the BBC's English courses, contains texts to accompany the English by Radio lessons broadcast entirely in English, and articles of general interest to students and teachers of the language. The annual subscription is £1 in the United Kingdom and *pro rata* for shorter periods. Subscriptions can be taken out in overseas countries through local agents and in local currency. Group subscriptions at reduced rates are available for more than ten copies a month. A list of local agents is available on request to **BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.**

London Calling, the monthly journal of the BBC External Services, gives programme details and frequency information for the BBC World Service in English with the alternative World Service programmes for Europe and Africa. Brief details are also given of BBC services in other languages and BBC English by Radio broadcasts.

Huna London, the fortnightly magazine of the BBC Arabic Service, gives programme information about the Arabic Service, and contains articles of general interest. *London Calling* and *Huna London* are issued free of charge: further details are obtainable from **External Services Publicity, BBC, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.**

Books

BBC Publications has a large and growing list of book titles on a variety of subjects connected with BBC programmes. The full list is available from **The Circulation Manager, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.**

Television and radio programmes are supported in many cases by the publication of books. Categories of particular interest are children's programmes, music, drama, talks and documentaries. Books published during 1970 included Theodore H. White's vivid portrayal of China from the Manchu Emperors to Mao, 'China: the roots of madness', 'Acting in the Sixties' in which some of the greatest actors of our time talk about themselves, 'Morals and Medicine' a symposium of some of the moral problems raised by recent medical discoveries, 'Wilderness and Plenty' the 1969 Reith Lectures by Dr Frank Fraser Darling on man's responsibility for his environment, recipe books by Fanny Cradock, Jimmy Young, Zena Skinner and Graham Kerr, and many others including a wide range of children's books drawn from BBC programmes.

Recent General Publications

CHINA: THE ROOTS OF MADNESS, 35s. (£1.75). Events in China from the tyranny of the Manchu emperors and the Boxer rebellion to Communism and Mao

PRIVATE LIVES, 35s. (£1.75). Fully illustrated and based on a BBC-1 series on the life and habits of the kingfisher, robin, great crested grebe, starling, Emperor penguin, albatross, grey seal, Siamese fighting fish, New Forest pony, fox, hedgehog and large white butterfly

MORALS AND MEDICINE, 30s. (£1.50). Six discussions between medical experts, philosophers and theologians on the crucial problems of moral responsibility involved in euthanasia, abortion, contraception, using humans as guinea-pigs, psychiatry and genetics, in the light of recent advances in medical science and surgery

WILDERNESS AND PLENTY, 21s. (£1.05). The BBC 1969 Reith Lectures. Dr Fraser Darling describes the efforts being made to control pollution and the wilful exploitation of our environment, and pleads for a planned conservation policy for the future

BBC MUSIC GUIDES

Some more new titles in this paperback series of brief, semi-technical studies of one composer's work in a particular musical form. All 6s. (30p)

Beethoven Symphonies by Robert Simpson

Ravel Orchestral Music by Laurence Davies

Elgar Orchestral Music by Michael Kennedy

Mahler Symphonies and Songs with Orchestra by Philip Barford

Schubert Symphonies by M. H. E. Brown

Beethoven Concertos and Overtures by Roger Fiske

THE THIRD JIMMY YOUNG COOK BOOK, 4s. (20p). A wide selection of simple but original recipes sent in by listeners to Jimmy Young's Radio 1 programme

ENTERTAINING WITH KERR, 10s. (50p). 'The Galloping Gourmet's' own book of highly individual recipes, from his BBC-1 programme

ZENA SKINNER'S RADIO TIMES RECIPES, 5s. (25p). A new collection of over 130 recipes by Zena Skinner previously published weekly in *Radio Times*

WARS OF THE ROSES, 50s. (£2.50). The permanent record of John Barton's celebrated production of the trilogy he adapted from Shakespeare's Henry VI Parts 1, 2 and 3, and Richard III

ACTING IN THE SIXTIES edited by Hal Burton, 80s. (£4). Richard Burton, Harry H. Corbett, Albert Finney, John Neville, Eric Porter, Vanessa Redgrave, Maggie Smith, Robert Stephens and Dorothy Tutin talk about acting and their careers. Fully illustrated with photographs of their performances

ASK THE FAMILY, 5s. (25p). A quiz book that all the family will enjoy with over 500 questions and answers from the weekly BBC-tv Ask the Family competitions

A LISTENER ANTHOLOGY edited by Karl Miller, 45s. (£2.25). A selection of some of the most interesting articles, opinion, arts reviews and radio and television material published in *The Listener* over the last three years

TOMORROW'S WORLD by Raymond Baxter, James Burke and Michael Latham, 42s. (£2.10). A selection of the most interesting items from BBC-tv's weekly report on the fast-changing world of science, medicine and technology

THE MIND OF MAN by Nigel Calder, 45s. (£2.25). The brain, our knowledge of it, and current research into its activities

THE MIND OF THE SCIENTIST by Michael Hoskin, 30s. (£1.50). An expanded version, of a BBC-tv series for schools, looking into the work and thought of Darwin, Galileo, Herschel, Newton and Pasteur

THE SKY AT NIGHT by Patrick Moore, 35s. (£1.75). The third collection of Patrick Moore's *Listener* articles on astronomy, based on BBC-tv's 'The Sky at Night', including his Apollo Moonshot broadcasts

SEEING STARS by Patrick Moore, 12s. (60p). A simple straightforward guide to the sky with maps and colour photographs

LISTEN WITH MOTHER BOOKS, 4s. (20p) each. Four new titles in this paperback series of stories and rhymes for bedtime, nursery, and playgroup reading, for the under-eights

Bertha the Tanker *Margaret Ellen*
Mitten the Kitten *Listen, Listen!*

O JEMIMA! POEMS FROM PLAY SCHOOL, 12s. (60p). A magical picture book of drawings and paintings by Mina Martinez to illustrate some of the best-loved poems from BBC-tv's Play School programme for the under-fives

JACKANORY STORYBOOKS, 4s. (20p). Two new titles – *The Wilkses* and *Stories From Russia* – in this illustrated series from BBC-tv's Jackanory storytime programme for five- to nine-year-olds.

THE PEDLAR OF SWAFFHAM, 21s. (£1.05). A collection of unusual stories and legends attached to different places in Britain, found in unpublished folklore sources, and told on BBC-tv's Jackanory programme. For ages five to nine. Illustrated by Mina Martinez

Four annuals from popular BBC-tv children's programmes:

BLUE PETER: SEVENTH BOOK. Edited by Biddy Baxter, Edward Barnes and Rosemary Gill, 10s. (50p). The best-selling annual all about the people, the pets and what's been happening on Blue Peter. For ages 7 to 14

THE PARSLEY ANNUAL by Michael Bond, 12s. 6d. A colourful annual with stories, games and puzzles featuring Parsley the Lion and all his 'Herbs' friends from 'The Adventures of Parsley' and 'Watch with Mother'. For the under-eights

THE SECOND HECTOR'S HOUSE ANNUAL, 12s. 6d. Another annual all about Hector the Dog and his friends Zaza the Cat and Kiki the Frog, and the goings-on in and around Hector's House. For the under-eights

VISION ON, 12s. 6d. An unusual and stimulating annual full of sense, nonsense, ideas and pictures featuring all the favourite characters from 'Vision On'. For ages six to twelve

Further Education

Many Further Education programmes (*see pages 71-3*) are accompanied by publications. These fall into two main categories:

- (a) Essential handbooks and other learning aids without which the serious student would be unable to benefit from the series. Publications of this kind are in the main for language courses, but include other subjects. The booklets provide the basis for individual homework and preparation.
- (b) Booklets which, while not essential, have as their main purpose the provision for the interested student of a permanent record of the broadcast. This may take the form of a text giving more detailed information on the subject of the series, ideas for further reading and study, illustrations to compensate, in radio, for the lack of visual material and any other information thought to be useful.

For most of the language series 12-inch LP records with basic dialogue and pronunciation practice are also available.

Details of programmes and accompanying publications are printed in *Radio Times* at the appropriate times.

All BBC books can be obtained

- (a) From booksellers who are BBC authorised agents (names and addresses available on request)
- (b) Through other booksellers (and retail newsagents in the case of Further Education publications)
- (c) From **BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA** (postage and packing extra).

Schools Publications

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council, numerous publications are issued to support the BBC's radio and television broadcasts to schools (*see page 71*). To help teachers plan their use of broadcasts, primary and secondary school annual programmes and staffroom display posters are issued free to all schools in the United Kingdom six months in advance of the school year: termly timetables are sent before each term. Details of current broadcast series and publications can be obtained from **BBC Publications (Schools), 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA**.

Radio Times Hulton Picture Library

The Radio Times Hulton Picture Library contains more than 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, colour transparencies

and maps, covering a wide range of historical subjects, personalities and peoples, arts, sciences, and life in all its aspects. This collection is available to all who require pictures for reproduction.

A scale of fees and any further information can be obtained from: **Librarian, Radio Times Hulton Picture Library, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA**, telephone 01-580-5577, ext. 4621.

Some of the recent additions to BBC Radio Enterprises' retail catalogue

The catalogue can be obtained from **BBC Radio Enterprises, Villiers House, Haven Green, Ealing, London, W.5.**

Popular music

<i>Archive Things</i> (John Peel's selection of unusual recordings from BBC Archives)	REC 68M	28s.	9d.	(£1.44)
<i>Chantons pour passer le temps</i> (regional songs from France)	REB 82M	37s.	6d.	(£1.87)
<i>Nai Zindagi, Naya Jeewan</i> (music from Radio and Television programmes for Indian and Pakistani immigrants)	REC 50M	28s.	9d.	(£1.44)
<i>The Young Generation</i> (the popular television team)	REB 51S	37s.	6d.	(£1.87)

Wildlife series

<i>Cats and Dogs</i> (both domestic and wild)	RED 54M	21s.	6d.	(£1.07)
<i>Ludwig Koch</i> (recollections and recordings)	RED 66M	21s.	6d.	(£1.07)

Spoken word

<i>Alistair Cooke - Talk about America</i> (from the longest-running talks series in broadcasting)	REC 70M	28s.	9d.	(£1.44)
<i>Duke and Duchess of Windsor</i> (in conversation with Kenneth Harris)	REC 80M	28s.	9d.	(£1.44)
<i>I Was There</i> (eye-witness accounts of historic events from BBC Archives)	REB 78M	37s.	6d.	(£1.87)

Serious music

<i>Addola Dduw</i> (songs of worship in Welsh from BBC Wales television series)	REC 64M	28s.	9d.	(£1.44)
<i>God Rest You Merry</i> (Christmas selection with Andrew Cruickshank and the St Martin's singers)	REC 88M	28s.	9d.	(£1.44)
<i>Leeds International Pianoforte Competition 1969</i>	REB 57S	37s.	6d.	(£1.87)

For children

<i>Animal Magic</i> (from the television series)	ROUNDABOUT 4	19s.	11d.	(£1)
<i>Come to a Party</i> (a 'Do It Yourself' party)	ROUNDABOUT 2	19s.	11d.	(£1)
<i>Fun at the Zoo</i> (with Johnny Morris)	ROUNDABOUT 1	19s.	11d.	(£1)
<i>Jackanory</i> (from the television series)	ROUNDABOUT 5	19s.	11d.	(£1)
<i>Listen With Mother</i> (favourite stories, songs and rhymes)	ROUNDABOUT 3	19s.	11d.	(£1)

For enthusiasts

<i>Church Bells</i> (for campanologists)	REB 81M 37s. 6d. (£1-87)
<i>Cricknet</i> (readings by members of Lords Taverners)	REC 86M 28s. 9d. (£1-44)
<i>Gone Fishing</i> (fact, fiction and sounds for anglers)	REC 71M 28s. 9d. (£1-44)
<i>Scottish Fiddlers to the Fore</i> (traditional music for the instrument)	REB 84M 37s. 6d. (£1-87)
<i>Vanishing Regiments</i> (military music)	REB 89S 37s. 6d. (£1-87)
Comedy	
<i>Monty Python's Flying Circus</i> (from BBC-2)	REB 73M 37s. 6d. (£1-87)

Reith Lectures

The Reith Lectures, inaugurated in 1947 and named after the BBC's first Director-General, are broadcast annually. Each year the BBC decides the broad area of the subject to be treated and invites a person of authority in the chosen field to undertake a study or original research and to give the results of his work in a series of broadcasts. A list of Reith Lectures and their subjects follows. Details of any publication of these lectures are given in parentheses.

- 1948 Bertrand Russell, *Authority and the individual* (Allen & Unwin, 1949. 10s. 6d.; paperback, 1966. 5s.)
- 1949 Robert Birley, *Britain in Europe: reflections on the development of a European society*
- 1950 J. Z. Young, *Doubt and certainty in science* (OUP, 1951. o.p., Galaxy Books, 1960. 12s. 6d.)
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe, *The problem of power* (Secker & Warburg, 1952. o.p.)
- 1952 A. J. Toynbee, *The world and the west* (OUP, 1953. o.p.)
- 1953 J. R. Oppenheimer, *Science and the common understanding* (OUP, 1954. o.p.)
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks, *Britain and the tide of world affairs* (OUP, 1955. o.p.)
- 1955 Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Englishness of English art* (Architectural Press, 1956. 16s.; Penguin Books, 1961. 10s. 6d.)
- 1956 Sir Edward Appleton, *Science and the nation* (Edin. UP, 1957. 10s. 6d.)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the atom and the west* (OUP, 1958. o.p.)
- 1958 A. C. B. Lovell, *The individual and the universe* (OUP, 1959. o.p.; paperback, 1961. 5s.)
- 1959 P. B. Medawar, *The future of man* (Methuen, 1960. o.p.)
- 1960 Edgar Wind, *Art and anarchy* (Faber, 1963. 25s.)
- 1961 Margery Perham, *The colonial reckoning* (Collins, 1962. o.p.)
- 1962 G. M. Carstairs, *This island now* (Hogarth, 1963. 12s. 6d.; Penguin Books, 1964. 3s.)
- 1963 A. E. Sloman, *A university in the making* (BBC, 1964. o.p.)
- 1964 Sir Leon Bagrit, *The age of automation* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1965. 15s.; Penguin Books, 1966. 3s. 6d.)
- 1965 R. K. A. Gardiner, *A world of peoples* (BBC, 1966. 15s.)
- 1966 J. K. Galbraith, *The new industrial state* (Hamish Hamilton, 1967. 42s.; includes the 1966 lectures)
- 1967 E. R. Leach, *A runaway world?* (BBC, 1968. 17s. 6d.)
- 1968 The Rt Hon. Lester Pearson, *Peace in the family man* (BBC, 1969. 21s.)
- 1969 Dr Frank Fraser Darling, *Wilderness and plenty* (BBC, 1970. 21s.)
- 1970 Dr Donald Schön, *Change and industrial society*

BBC Orchestras and conductors

BBC Symphony, Colin Davis	98 players
BBC Concert, Ashley Lawrence, <i>principal conductor</i>	54
The Radio Orchestra, Malcolm Lockyer	56
BBC Scottish Symphony, James Loughran, <i>conductor</i>	66
Andrew Davis, <i>associate conductor</i>	
BBC Northern Symphony, Bryden Thomson	70
BBC Midland Light, Jack Coles	31
BBC Welsh, John Carewe	44
BBC Northern Ireland, Kenneth Alwyn, <i>principal conductor</i>	30
BBC Scottish Radio, Iain Sutherland	24
BBC Northern Dance, Bernard Herrmann	19
BBC Training Orchestra, Meredith Davies	69
London Studio Players, a group of nineteen musicians, combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes.	
BBC Chorus, Peter Gellhorn, <i>chorus director</i>	28 singers

BBC Training Orchestra

The BBC Training Orchestra, based in Bristol, was formed by the BBC at the beginning of 1966 for the purpose of training qualified young musicians aged eighteen to twenty-six and to provide extensive orchestral experience immediately following an instrumentalist's course at a school of music. It is hoped through the establishment of this orchestra to ensure a steady stream of experienced players of the standard required by the leading orchestras in the United Kingdom. Students are admitted for an initial period of one year. The orchestra broadcasts every week in the Music Programme on Radio 3 and gives up to twelve public concerts a year, all of which are broadcast.

BBC training for conductors

BBC North offers young conductors attachments to the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra. Young aspirant conductors are given an opportunity to learn how a big orchestra is run and of working intimately in a form of apprenticeship under an experienced conductor. Full details can be obtained from **Head of Music, Manchester, PO Box 27, Manchester M60 1SJ**.

BBC radiophonic workshop

The BBC Radiophonic workshop provides a creative service, varying from complete background scores of electronic music for radio and television production through sound for poetry and science fiction, to signature tunes and experiments in stereophonic 'total audio'.

Apart from the electronic music for 'Dr Who', the workshop makes

major contributions to television drama documentaries and children's programmes, to drama and schools programmes on radio and to many local radio stations – in all more than two hundred different commitments a year are undertaken. The Workshop at the BBC Music Studios in Maida Vale, London, is equipped with tape-recording machines and other electronic equipment for generating, manipulating and synthesising sound. The composition and realisation of this music and sound is done by a small number of specialised creative staff. A commercially available long-playing record, 'BBC Radiophonic Music', containing a selection of items, has been issued by BBC Radio Enterprises (*see page 50*).

Drama repertory

A number of distinguished actors and actresses are regularly employed in the BBC's own repertory companies.

Drama Repertory Company	30 members (full-time)
Schools Repertory Company	5 members (full-time)
'English by Radio' Repertory Company	4 members (full-time)

Auditions

Music, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by Programme Contracts Department (*see page 182*) working in collaboration with the appropriate radio broadcasting departments; similar arrangements are in force for television, and in each of the regions. The procedure varies, but normally several producers and other experts are present, and considerable use is made of outside assessors. Artists who have succeeded in an audition are placed on a waiting list to be offered a broadcasting engagement when opportunity arises.

Applications addressed to the **BBC, London, W1A 1AA**, are brought to the attention of the department concerned. For regional auditions, applications should be made to the Controller of the appropriate region.

BBC Choral Society

Auditions are arranged at various times during the year for amateur singers who wish to become members (unpaid) of the BBC Choral Society. Candidates are required to sing one of two test pieces at choice, and there is a simple sight-reading test. Members of the Society attend rehearsals each Friday evening. Written applications should be made to the **Chorus Director, BBC, London, W1A 1AA**.

Record requests

Record requests should be sent on a postcard to the title of the programme concerned. In addition to the many request programmes produced for home listeners and for listeners to the vernacular services

broadcast overseas, the *BBC World Service* has its own record request programmes. These give listeners in all countries an opportunity to ask for a record for themselves or for their friends. They also provide a link with home for Britons stationed abroad, as well as for immigrants and visitors to Britain.

Listeners in Britain who would like to send a message and have a record played for their friends and families overseas should write to 'Listeners' Choice'.

Listeners from abroad, now settled in Britain, are particularly invited to keep in touch with those they have left behind through 'Records Round the World'.

Where possible, overseas listeners are advised by airmail of the time and date of the playing of their requests. To enable this to be done, it is important to give the full postal address of the person for whom the record is to be played.

Requests for members of the Merchant Service should be sent to the 'Merchant Navy Programme'.

For all these programmes, the address is:

The World Service, BBC, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.

Writing to the BBC

The BBC receives a very large correspondence from listeners and viewers, amounting to upwards of a quarter of a million letters a year. This includes letters sent to particular programmes in response to invitations broadcast on television or radio, which may total as many as 2,000 a day.

Letters about television and radio programmes, other than those responding to broadcast invitations, should be addressed to:

Head of BBC Programme Correspondence Section, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.

This section is responsible for seeing that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward in letters are carefully considered. As far as possible, answers are supplied to inquiries relating to specific items in the programmes. Requests entailing detailed research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot normally be met. Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

Head of Engineering Information Department, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.

This department deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC television and radio programmes. Letters about the External Services should be addressed to:

BBC, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.

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, BBC, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH, which also ensures that the letters are forwarded to the appropriate officials and programme departments. Letters in other languages are sent to the language sections or programmes concerned and answered in the same language.

Submission of scripts and scores

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

Typescripts of talks or short stories and synopses or scripts of documentaries for broadcasting in radio should be addressed to: **Organiser, Talks and Current Affairs Group (Radio), BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.**

In the case of radio plays, complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to: **Script Editor, Drama (Radio), BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.** A free leaflet, *Notes on Radio Drama*, giving detailed market information and guidance about writing for the medium, is available from the Script Editor on request.

Outlines of suggestions for non-musical light entertainment programmes together with indication of treatment and specimen dialogue should be sent to: **Script Editor, Light Entertainment, BBC, Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, London, W1Y 0ED.**

Television scripts, clearly typed, should be submitted to: **Head of Television Script Unit, BBC Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W12**, who will ensure that they are seen by the relevant department.

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

Music scores for radio should be addressed to: **Music Services (New Music), BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.**

A guide for writers, *Writing for the BBC*, is published by the BBC, price 5s. (by post 5s. 7d.).

Visits to BBC premises

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

People with a special or professional interest may write to **The Secretary, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA**, or the Controller in their own region.

Visitors from overseas should address themselves to: **Overseas Audience Research, BBC, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.**

Tickets for BBC shows

Members of the public who wish to see a radio or television performance enacted before an audience can obtain tickets by writing to the **BBC Ticket Unit, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.**

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

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

These are:

Radio: Light Entertainment, Panel or Quiz-type, Light Music, Modern Dance Music, Chamber Music, Symphony Orchestra, Modern or Old-time Dancing

Television: Panel or Quiz-type and Light Entertainment.

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

SOS messages

SOS and police messages are in certain circumstances included in BBC broadcasts. Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone.

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

For missing persons and for witnesses of accidents Only official requests originated by the police are considered.

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

For travellers abroad It is also possible in circumstances of real urgency for SOS messages to be broadcast in countries abroad by radio organisations which are members of the European Broadcasting Union.

These messages would be broadcast in an attempt to reach people travelling abroad who are urgently wanted at home. The rules, in principle, are the same as those which apply to SOS messages broadcast in the United Kingdom. Requests of this kind, which must come from doctors or hospitals, cannot be considered unless all other means of contacting the person who is wanted have been tried and have failed.

Messages are broadcast once only and cannot be repeated.

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Appeals for charity

The BBC has been broadcasting charitable appeals since 1923. Up to 1970 nearly £12,500,000 had been raised by this means and many hundreds of good causes have benefited.

Appeals on behalf of charitable organisations are considered for broadcasting either on Radio 4 as the Week's Good Cause at 7.25 pm on Sunday evenings, or on BBC-1, usually at 6.50 pm and on the third Sunday of the month. Special appeals for causes of outstanding topical and national interest – for example, in aid of the victims of an earthquake or flood disaster – are occasionally broadcast on a weekday, normally on radio and television. Once in each calendar month the Week's Good Cause space on Radio 4 may be devoted to appeals of regional interest and, on not more than two dates in the year, separate appeals may be broadcast in different regions of the BBC's television service.

In selecting appeals for broadcasting, the BBC seeks the guidance of people with specialised experience and knowledge of the charitable world. In respect of nationally broadcast appeals it is guided by the Central Appeals Advisory Committee, a body of experts which considers all applications for appeals and recommends those it believes to be deserving of public support. Advisory bodies in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the English Regions perform the same function in respect of regional appeals (*see pages 162–3 for members of the appeals advisory bodies*).

Within certain specified limits any deserving cause, whether it be great or comparatively small, may be considered for a broadcast appeal. Preference in selection is, however, given to causes which concern themselves directly with the relief of human distress in any of its forms, and with the preservation of life and health. Second in preference are those which aim to promote social, physical, cultural, or mental or moral well-being but which do not necessarily deal with individual cases of distress; this category includes organisations promoting research into the causes and treatment of disease and of mental or physical handicap. Appeals are also granted occasionally to causes which fall outside these categories, e.g. the preservation of the national heritage.

The BBC welcomes applications from charitable organisations

whose work is likely to be of interest to the general public and who have a genuine need to raise money by means of a broadcast appeal. Organisations wishing to be considered should apply in writing to the Appeals Secretary at Broadcasting House, London, or to the appropriate BBC headquarters for appeals in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (*see page 221 for addresses*) or for appeals in the English regions, to Secretary, Regional Advisory Bodies, Birmingham.

The total obtained in response to all regular appeals on radio and television in the year to 31 March 1970, including those broadcast on a regional basis, was £340,793.

The total from the radio Week's Good Cause Appeals, national and regional, was £142,192. Notable results were: Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind £8,747; St Martin's Christmas Fund £28,000.

Regular appeals in television brought in a total of £198,601, including those for the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, £19,781; St Loye's College, Exeter, £22,905; Shelter, £17,500; Caldecott Community, £9,436; Childbirth Research Centre, £11,906; National Association of Youth Clubs, £11,300.

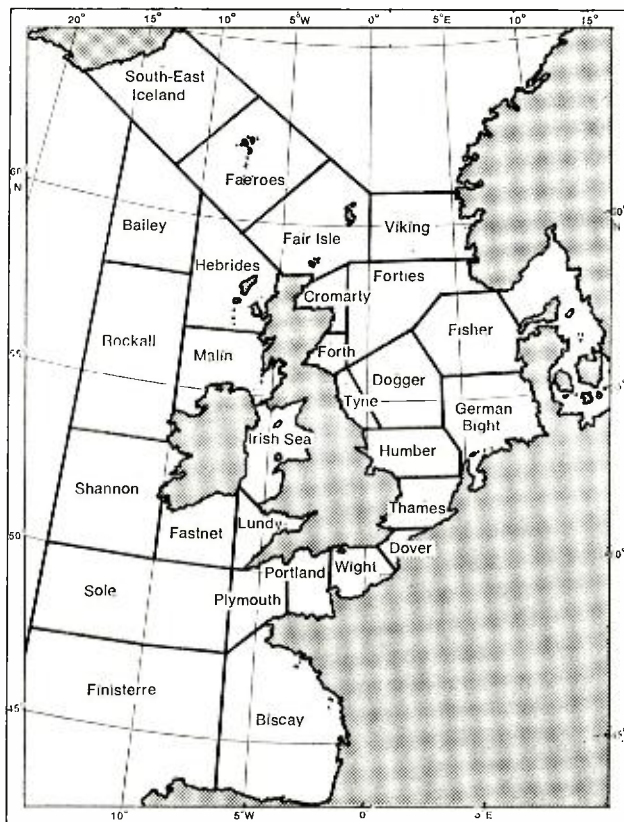
The customary Christmas Day Appeals on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund were made by Alvar Lidell, Eric Robinson and Ringo Starr, and brought in a total of £33,177. In television, Barbara Mullen appealed on behalf of The Save the Children Fund, raising £28,052. The BBC's own annual radio and television appeals for Children in Need of Help resulted in a total contribution of £21,172.

Three emergency appeals – not confined to the BBC – were broadcast. The response to the appeal for North Africa Flood Victims by Kenneth Kendall was £82,000; for victims of the Yugoslav Earthquake by Sir Fitzroy Maclean, £65,000; and for victims of the Turkish Earthquake by Rene Cutforth, £362,770.

Weather forecasts

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Ministry of Defence, prepares weather forecasts broadcast in BBC radio and television programmes. The Central Forecasting Office supplies most of the bulletins; regional forecasts come from the meteorological offices in the regions concerned. One-third of the forecasts are now broadcast direct from the studio at London Weather Centre. Shipping forecasts are broadcast on radio on 1500 metres. Radio 2 is interrupted at programme breaks for gale warnings and these are repeated if necessary at 30 minutes past the hour. Warnings of fog, snow, icy roads, heavy or prolonged rain, and sudden weather changes likely to entail danger or considerable inconvenience to the public are also broadcast at short notice on Radio 2. Times of weather forecasts broadcast in radio, as well as those broadcast in BBC-1 and BBC-2, are always given in *Radio Times*.

Boundaries of the coastal sea areas referred to in the shipping forecasts



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Greenwich Time Signal

Each time signal consists of six seconds of 'pips', and the last pip marks the hour. The time signals, which give the time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth of a second, are received by land line from the Royal Observatory Time Station at Herstmonceux in Sussex, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day.

BBC addresses

London

		Telephones
Headquarters:	Broadcasting House, London, W1	01-580-4468
<i>Postal address:</i>	BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA	
<i>Telegrams:</i>	Broadcasts London Telex . .	All London and
<i>Cables:</i>	Broadcasts, London-W1 . .	Regional premises
<i>Telex:</i>	22182	
Television	Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	01-743-8000
External Broad- casting	Bush House, PO Box 76, Strand, London, WC2 B 4PH	01-240-3456
Publications	35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA	01-580-5577

Scotland

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W2	041-339-8844
<i>Edinburgh Office:</i> Broadcasting House, 4, 5, 6, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2	031-225-3131
<i>Aberdeen Representative:</i> G. R. Harvey, Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen	0224-25233

Wales

Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Cardiff	0222-564888
<i>North Wales Representative:</i> J. R. Williams, Bron Castell, High Street, Bangor, North Wales	0248-2214
<i>West Wales Representative:</i> D. John, Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Cardiff	0222-564888

Northern Ireland

Broadcasting House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2	0231-27411
BT2-8HQ	

Network Production Centres

Birmingham

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15	021-454-4888
<i>Head of Production Centre:</i> A. Rees	

Manchester

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1	061-236-8444
<i>Head of Production Centre:</i> G. Miller (<i>acting</i>)	

Bristol

Broadcasting House, 21-33a Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, BS8 2LR	0272-32211
<i>Head of Production Centre:</i> S. Wyton	

Regional Television stations

	Telephones
East Anglia	
St. Catherine's Close, All Saints Green, Norwich, Nor. 88B <i>Regional Television Manager: J. Johnston</i>	0603-28841
Midlands	
Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15 <i>Regional Television Manager: M. Hancock</i>	021-454-4888
North	
Broadcasting House, 146-146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2 <i>Regional Television Manager: W. Greaves</i>	0532-31516
North-east	
Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1 <i>Regional Television Manager: D. Kerr</i>	0632-20961
North-west	
Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1 <i>Regional Television Manager: R. Colley</i>	061-236-8444
South	
South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton, S09-IPF <i>Regional Television Manager: L. Mason</i>	0703-26201
South-west	
Broadcasting House, Seymour Road, Mannamead, Plymouth <i>Regional Television Manager: T. Salmon</i>	0752-62283
West	
Broadcasting House, 21-33a Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR <i>Regional Television Manager: J. Dewar</i>	0272-32211

BBC Local Radio Stations

BBC Radio Birmingham Pebble Mill Road, Birmingham B5 750	021-472-5141
BBC Radio Blackburn King Street, Blackburn, Lancs. BB2 2EA	0254-62411
BBC Radio Brighton Marlborough Place, Brighton, Sussex BN1 1TU	0273-680231
BBC Radio Bristol 3 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol BS8 1PP	0272-311111

Telephones**BBC Radio Derby**

56 St Helens Street, Derby DE1 3HY

0332-361031

BBC Radio Durham

Park House, Mery Oaks, Durham

62611

BBC Radio Humberside

9 Chapel Street, Hull HU1 3NU

0482-23232

BBC Radio Leeds

Merrion Centre, Leeds LS2 8NJ

29637

BBC Radio Leicester

Epic House, Charles Street, Leicester LE1 3SH

27113

BBC Radio London

Harewood House, Hanover Square, London W1R 0JD

01-493-5401

BBC Radio Manchester

Piccadilly, Manchester M60 7BB

061-228-1991

BBC Radio Medway

30 High Street, Chatham, Kent

0634-46284

BBC Radio Merseyside

Commerce House, 13/17 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool L16 BS

236-3355

BBC Radio Newcastle

Crestina House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 1DZ

0632-812253

BBC Radio Nottingham

York House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham NG1 3JB

47643

BBC Radio Oxford

242/254 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DW

0865 53411

BBC Radio Sheffield

Ashdell Grove, 60 Westbourne Road, Sheffield S10 20U

66185

BBC Radio Solent

South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton SO9 4PJ

0703-31311

BBC Radio Stoke-on-Trent

Conway House, Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs ST1 1JJ

24827

BBC Radio Teesside

91/93 Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, Teesside TS1 5DG

0642-48491

Publicity addresses

The Publicity Department provides a comprehensive service of information to the Press about programmes and BBC policy. The department including the External Services section, issues a wide range of printed publicity dealing with BBC matters, distributes photographs, and carries out promotional campaigns for the radio and television services.

Inquiries from journalists are dealt with in London by Press Officers at the following addresses:

Press Offices

12 Cavendish Place, W1A 1AA

01-580-4468

9 am – 6 pm Monday to Friday

Television Centre, Wood Lane, W12

01-743-8000

9 am – end of transmission time Monday to Saturday

3 pm – end of transmission time Sunday

External Services Press Office

Bush House, Strand, London, WC2B 4PH

01-2406-3456

(Visitors should go to Queen's House, 28 Kingsway, WC2B 6JR)

Outside London, Information Officers in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland and at the production centres in Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol deal with press inquiries

BBC representatives overseas

USA

Representative: L. Miall, O.B.E.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10020, USA

New York 581-7100

Cables: Broadcasts, New York City

Telex: 2064-4200-93

Canada

Sales Manager: J. U. Ridge

135 Maitland Street, Toronto, 5, Ontario, Canada

Toronto 925-3311

Postal address: Ontario, Canada, PO Box 500, Terminal A, Toronto

Cables: Loncalling, Toronto

Australia and New Zealand

Representative/Sales Manager: B. D. Sands

177 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Sydney 61-9059

Cables: Loncalling, Sydney

Telex: BBCorp 20705

India and Pakistan

Office Manager: B. S. Anand
PO Box 109, 8 Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi, India
Cables: Loncalling, Newdelhi

New Delhi 44811

Middle East

Representative: G. A. R. Ebsworth
PO Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon
Cables: Broadcasts, Beirut

Beirut 225658/
223102

South-east Asia

Representative: W. G. D. Gunn
L2, 11th floor, International Building, 360 Orchard Road,
Singapore 9
Cables: Loncalling, Singapore

Singapore 372937

France

Representative: D. G. Wilson
155 rue du faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e, France
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris
Telex: 65341

3901/3902

Germany

BBC German Service Representative: W. Treharne Jones
Savignyplatz 6, 1 Berlin 12, Germany

West Berlin
316773
316263

Latin America

South-American Representative: Mrs L. von Schey
Avenida Cordoba 657, Piso 14, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Cables: Broadcasts, Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires
31-3786
32-5553

BBC news offices overseas

Cairo

R. E. H. Challis, PO Box 2040, Cairo

Cairo 44908
(Reuters)

East and Central Europe

N. E. P. Clark, c/o Foreign Press Club, Bankgasse 8, Vienna 1,
Austria

Vienna 630 151

East Mediterranean

Vacancy

Far East

A. J. Lawrence, c/o Reuters Ltd, 7th Floor, Gloucester Building,
Hong Kong

Hong Kong 246566

Television news organiser:

R. E. Kearsley, BBC Office, NHK Building, 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho,
Chiyoda-kg, Tokyo, Japan

Latin America

Vacancy, c/o South American Representative, Avenida Buenos Aires
Cordoba 657, Piso 14, Buenos Aires, Argentina 498261/493112
491375/492537
(Reuters)

Middle East

I. H. Jones, c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Beirut, Lebanon Beirut 230.103/
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News and current affairs representative:

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Some BBC dates

1922

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

1923

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

1924

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

1925

- 27 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) transferred to Daventry (first BBC long-wave transmitter)

1926

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

1927

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

- 1928
- 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry
- 1929
- 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published
- 21 Oct Brookmans Park station brought into service, marking the beginning of the regional scheme
- 1930
- 21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries; King George V opening London Naval Conference in House of Lords
- 1932
- 2 May Broadcasting House, London, brought into service
- 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)
- 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
- 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934
- 7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936
- 2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially began
- 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by HRH Prince Edward
- 1937
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
- 12 May King George VI Coronation: first tv outside broadcast
- 1938
- 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
- 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
- 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939
- 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
- 14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
- 24 May First time Derby televised (scenes from course televised in 1938)
- 4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began (Portuguese discontinued 9 August 1957, resumed 28 April 1963)
- 1 Aug English Service for Europe began
- 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
- 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services
- 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war
- 5 Sep Hungarian Service began
- 7 Sep Polish Service began
- 8 Sep Czechoslovak Service began
- 15 Sep Romanian and Yugoslav Services began
- 30 Sep Greek Service began
- 20 Nov Turkish Service began

1940

- 7 Jan Forces Programme began
- 7 Feb Bulgarian Service began
- 12 Feb Swedish Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 18 Mar Finnish Service began
- 9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 Apr Dutch Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 May Hindustani Service began (now Hindi and Urdu Services)
- 10 Aug Maltese Service began
- 2 Sep Burmese Service began
- 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Nov Albanian Service began (discontinued 20 January 1967)
- 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
- 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
- 28 Dec Persian Service began

1941

- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
- 27 Apr Thai Service began (discontinued 4 March 1960, resumed 3 June 1962)
- 2 May Malay Service began
- 3 May Tamil Service began
- 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyu Service began
- Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
- 11 Jun 'Calling West Africa' began
- 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
- 11 Oct Bengali Service began

1942

- 10 Mar Sinhalese Service began
- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English

1943

- 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (reincorporated into German Language Service 14 September 1957)
- 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Jun Pacific Service began
- 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
- 4 Jul Japanese Service began

1944

- 27 Feb General Forces Programme began, replacing Forces Programme (discontinued 31 December 1946)

1945

- 15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London
- 29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted

1946

- 24 Mar Russian Service began
- 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)
- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for radio; combined licence for television and radio introduced at £2
- 7 Jun Television Service resumed
- 29 Sep Third Programme introduced

- 1947
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
 - 1 Jan General Overseas Service began
- 1948
- 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference
- 1949
- 3 Apr Urdu Service began
 - 30 Oct Hebrew Service (discontinued 27 October 1968) and Indonesian Service began
 - 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television station brought into service
- 1950
- 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
 - 30 Sep First 'live' air-to-ground television broadcast
- 1951
- 8 Apr Daventry Third Programme transmitter brought into service
 - 5 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Visit of King Haakon of Norway
 - 13 Jun London calling Asia (in English) began
 - 12 Oct Holme Moss television station brought into service
 - 15 Oct First television election address – given by Lord Samuel
- 1952
- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
 - 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
 - 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television station brought into service
 - 5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks' experiment)
 - 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
 - 8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris
 - 15 Aug Wenvoe television station brought into service
- 1953
- 1 May Pontop Pike (completed 15.11.55) and Glencairn (completed at Divis 21.7.55) temporary television stations brought into service
 - 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television station brought into service
 - 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
 - 15 Jun First television relay from ship at sea during the Royal Naval Review
 - 20 Dec Douglas (Isle of Man) temporary television station brought into service (completed 12.12.57)
- 1954
- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for radio to remain at £1; combined television and radio licence increased to £3
 - 6 Jun } First European exchange of television programmes with eight countries
 - 4 Jul } taking part
 - 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television station brought into service (completed 11.6.56)
 - 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television station brought into service (replaced by Meldrum, brought into service 12.10.55)
 - 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television station brought into service (completed 22.5.56)

1955

- 1 Feb Tacolneston (Norwich) temporary television station brought into service (completed 8.10.56)
- 2 May First vhf radio broadcasting station brought into service at Wrotham
- 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary vhf radio station brought into service (replaced by Llanddona 20.12.58)
- 3 Oct Les Platons (Channel Islands) television station brought into service
- 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace
- 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe vhf radio stations brought into service (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only; West Region Home Service and Light Programme additionally transmitted from 22.12.56; Third Programme/ Network Three from 1.3.59)

1956

- 18 Mar Divis vhf radio station brought into service
- 28 Mar Crystal Palace temporary television station brought into service, replacing Alexandra Palace (completed 18.12.57)
- 29 Mar Meldrum vhf radio station brought into service
- 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
- 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea
- 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
- 7 Aug North Hessary Tor vhf radio station brought into service
- 14 Oct Blaenplwyf temporary vhf radio station brought into service
- 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
- 5 Nov Sandale temporary television station brought into service (completed 9.12.57)
- 10 Dec Holme Moss vhf radio station brought into service
- 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield vhf radio station began test transmissions (full service 30.4.57)
- 22 Dec Tacolneston (Norwich) vhf radio station began test transmissions on reduced power (full service 30.4.57)

1957

- 13 Mar Hausa Service began
- 29 Apr Blaenplwyf television and permanent vhf radio station brought into service (see 14.10.56)
- 4 Jun Rowridge vhf radio station brought into service
- 27 Jun Swahili Service began
- 18 Jul Somali Service began
- 1 Aug Combined television and radio licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)
- 16 Aug Rosemarkie television station brought into service
- 24 Sep BBC Television for schools began
- 30 Sep Re-organisation of radio programmes. Network Three began
- 11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace
- 30 Nov Kirk o' Shotts vhf radio station brought into service
- 18 Dec Londonderry television station brought into service
- 25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on radio)

1958

- 13 & 14 Jan } Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 9 Mar } Douglas (Isle of Man) vhf radio station brought into service (temporarily North Home Service only, completed 15.6.59)
- 21 Apr } Dover temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.2.61)
- 5 May } Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
- 18 Aug } Sandale vhf radio station brought into service
- 12 Oct } Rosemarkie vhf radio station brought into service
- 18 Oct } Fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct } State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec } Thrumster temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.3.60)
- 20 Dec } Llangollen vhf radio station brought into service
- 22 Dec } Orkney temporary television station brought into service (completed 2.5.60)
- 22 Dec } Orkney temporary vhf radio station brought into service with Scottish Home Service only (completed 17.12.59)

1959

- 17 Jun } First public demonstration of transmission of films for television by transatlantic cable; first programme use 18 June 1959
- 5 Aug } Truleigh Hill temporary television station closed; service transferred to Brighton (Whitehawk Hill)
- 5 Oct } Peterborough television and vhf radio station brought into service
- 19 Dec } New BBC television standards converter (European to N. American standards) used for first time to produce 525-line video tapes of Western Summit Conference in Paris

1960

- 26 Mar } Grand National televised for first time
- 27 Mar } First transmission of colour television between Paris and London demonstrated at the Institution of Electrical Engineers
- 1 Jun } Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
- 20 Jun } French for West and Equatorial Africa began
- 29 Jun } First transmission from Television Centre (Studio 3)
- 8 Sep } Pilkington Committee on the future of British Broadcasting: membership announced by the Postmaster General
- 19 Sep } Television for schools; morning transmissions began

1961

- 12 Feb } French Services for Europe and Africa amalgamated and extended
- 14 Apr } First live television broadcast from Russia seen by BBC viewers: welcome in Moscow of first 'space man'
- 27 May } Saturday morning television (further education) began
- 10 Jun } The first live television broadcast from London to USSR - Trooping the Colour
- 8 Aug } Swingate vhf radio station brought into service
- 22 Aug } First BBC demonstration of live colour television to public at Earl's Court
- 2 Sep } Radio Show
- 16 Oct } Les Platons vhf radio relay station brought into service

1962

- 20 Feb First message from space (US Astronaut Colonel Glenn's messages) retransmitted by BBC
- 1 Jul Royal Charter extended to 29 July 1964
- 11 Jul First exchange of live transatlantic programmes by satellite Telstar
- 16 Jul First transmission of colour television by Telstar
- 28 Aug BBC experimental transmissions using Zenith G.E.-stereophonic system began

1963

- Jan Teaching of English by television to overseas viewers began
- 7 Jan Separation of the Northern Ireland Home Service from the North of England Home Service
- 8-16 Jul BBC demonstrations of three alternative systems of colour television to members of the EBU and representatives from the OIRT
- 1 & 28 Sep } General Overseas Service coverage of certain transmissions extended to include Europe
- 1 Oct BBC to receive full benefit of £4 combined tv and radio licence following government decision to relinquish the £1 per annum excise duty

1964

- 8 Feb Wenvoe Band-III television transmitter (BBC Wales) brought into service
- 16 Apr First live television relay from Japan to Europe via Telstar satellite
- 20 Apr Winter Hill, BBC-1 Band-III transmitter, brought into service (temporary; full power from 28.3.66)
- 20 Apr First BBC-2 programmes on 625 lines transmitted from Crystal Palace
- 30 Jul Royal Charter renewed for 12 years
- 30 Aug Introduction of the Music Programme in the Third Network (completed 22.3.65)
- 6 Dec Sutton Coldfield BBC-2 temporary station brought into service (completed 4.10.65)

1965

- 24 May PAL colour television test transmissions on uhf replace NTSC series
- 1 Aug Broadcast receiving licences for radio increased to £1 5s., combined television and radio licence increased to £5
- 12 Sep Wenvoe BBC-2 brought into service
- 27 Sep Sandale Band-III BBC-1 service began (Scottish programmes)
- 28 Oct Moel-y-Parc BBC Wales Band-III television station brought into service
- 31 Oct Winter Hill BBC-2 station brought into service

1966

- 15 Jan Rowridge BBC-2 station brought into service; Emley Moor BBC-2 station brought into service (temporary transmitting aerial; completed 9.7.66)
- 3 Mar Postmaster General authorised introduction of colour television in BBC-2
- 21 Apr State Opening of Parliament in the House of Lords televised for the third time; tv cameras allowed in House of Commons for the first time
- 9 Jul Black Hill BBC-2 station brought into service
- 30 Jul Stereophonic broadcasting using the Zenith-G.E. system extended in Radio 3 to two or three programmes a day
- 1 Nov BBC External Services Atlantic relay station on Ascension Island opened (in full service 1.4.67)
- 5 Nov Pontop Pike BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 19 Nov Belmont, BBC-1, BBC-2, and vhf radio transmitting station brought into service

1967

- 11 Feb Dover BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 18 Mar Divis BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 3 Jun Llandona BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 1 Jul BBC-2 began regular colour television transmissions using PAL system on 625 lines (first in Europe)
- 29 Jul Durris BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 31 Aug First programme use of BBC field-store standards converter for transatlantic colour-tv
- 9 Sep Tacolneston BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 30 Sep Radio 1 introduced on 247 m. Radio networks renamed Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 8 Nov Local radio experiment began from Leicester; 15 Nov from Sheffield; 22 Nov from Merseyside (*see also* 31.1.68)
- 2 Dec BBC-2 colour-tv transmissions extended into a full service

1968

- 1 Jan A supplementary licence fee of £5 introduced for colour-tv
- 31 Jan Local radio experiment (*see* 8.11.67) began from Nottingham; 14 Feb from Brighton; 14 Mar from Stoke-on-Trent; 24 Jun from Leeds; 3 Jul from Durham
- 10 Feb Sudbury BBC-2 station brought into service
- 17 Feb Oxford BBC-2 station brought into service
- 21 Jul Stereophony extended to the Midlands (10 Aug to the North)
- 31 Aug Waltham BBC-2 station brought into service
- 12 Oct First use of BBC advanced standards converter for relaying Olympic Games from Mexico to Europe in colour

1969

- 1 Jan Combined television and radio licence increased to £6, combined colour licence to £11
- 1 Mar First broadcast ever by HRH the Prince of Wales on Radio 4
- 16 May Postmaster General announced start of colour television on BBC-1 and ITV in November 1969
- 1 Jun External Services Eastern Relay Station opened
- 5 Jul Caradon Hill and Moel-y-Parc BBC-2 stations brought into service
- 10 Jul *Broadcasting in the Seventies*, BBC's initial plans for the future of network radio and non-metropolitan broadcasting, published
- 21 Jul Man's first landing on the moon televised on BBC-1
- 28 Jul Angus BBC-2 station brought into service
- 14 Aug Postmaster General announced abolition of *radio only* licence fee and introduction of £6 10s. combined licence from 1 April 1971; also announced development of local radio
- 15 Sep Sandy Heath BBC-2 station brought into service
- 27 Oct Craiggally BBC-2 station brought into service
- 15 Nov Colour television extended to BBC-1 and ITV on 625 lines uhf
- 24 Nov Bilsdale West Moor BBC-2 station brought into service
- 25 Nov Minister of Posts and Telecommunications announced plans for twelve new BBC local radio stations
- 1 Dec Mendip BBC-2 station brought into service
- 1 Dec Ilchester Crescent BBC-2 transmissions began
- 13 Dec Black Hill BBC-1 colour transmissions began
- 22 Dec High Wycombe BBC-1 colour transmissions began
- 27 Dec Rowridge BBC-1 colour transmissions began
- 29 Dec Keighley BBC-2 transmissions began

1970

- 3 Jan Dover BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 2 Feb Saddleworth BBC-2 transmissions began
 - 4 Apr Wenvoe BBC-Wales uhf transmissions began
 - 4 Apr Limavady BBC-2 main station brought into service
 - 17 Apr Splashdown of Apollo 13 astronauts on BBC-1 seen by 26 million viewers
 - 20 Apr Keighley BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 11 May Mendip BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 16 May Oxford BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 1 Jun Darwen BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 8 Jun Llanelli BBC-Wales vhf transmissions began
 - 13 Jun Hannington BBC-2 main station brought into service
 - 20 Jun Pontop Pike BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 2 Jul State Opening of Parliament televised in colour for the first time
 - 11 Jul Rosemarkie BBC-2 colour transmissions began
 - 13 Jul Pontop Pike BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 18 Jul Waltham BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 4 Sep BBC Radio Bristol opened
 - 10 Sep BBC Radio Manchester opened
 - 19 Sep Divis BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 21 Sep Brighton BBC-1 and BBC-2 colour transmissions began
 - 3 Oct Tacolneston BBC-1 colour transmissions began
 - 6 Oct BBC Radio London opened
 - 17 Oct Heathfield BBC-2 colour transmissions began
 - 29 Oct BBC Radio Oxford opened
 - 9 Nov BBC Radio Birmingham opened
 - 18 Dec BBC Radio Medway opened
 - 31 Dec BBC Radio Solent opened
 - 31 Dec BBC Radio Teeside opened
- 1971
- 2 Jan BBC Radio Newcastle opened

The Charters of the BBC

1927 The First Charter, which came into force on 1 January 1927, was granted after Parliamentary consideration of the report of Lord Crawford's committee of 1925 which followed an earlier Report by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923). The Crawford committee recognised the need for a highly responsible body with an independent status to develop broadcasting in the national interest along the lines which had been established. This resulted in the declaration which has been re-affirmed and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions, of the policy that day-to-day control should be left to the judgement of the Governors representing the Corporation, although Parliament must have the 'ultimate control'. This Charter was granted for ten years.

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

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

1947 Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy, *Cmd 6852* of 1946. The BBC was authorised to provide broadcasting services for reception 'in other countries and places' outside the British Commonwealth; this reflected the fact that the Empire Service in English had developed into a world service in many languages.

The Corporation was required in this Charter to establish machinery for joint consultation with the staff of the Corporation.

The Charter was extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

1952 Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers *Cmd 8291* of July 1951 (Mr Attlee's Administration) and *Cmd 8550* of May 1952 (Mr Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence.

Subsequently, the Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954.

In the White Paper on Television Policy *Cmd 9005* of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

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

This Charter was extended to 29 July 1964 (*Cmnd 1724*).

1964 Fifth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting 1960 under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington and of the Government White Papers *Cmnd 1770* and *Cmnd 1893* of 1962.

The Charter on this occasion was for the first time granted for a period of twelve years, until 31 July 1976 (*Cmnd 2385*).

Two changes proposed by the BBC and approved by the Committee on Broadcasting were incorporated into the Charter. First, the BBC was authorised to borrow up to £10m. for temporary banking accommodation and up to £20m. for capital expenditure subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Secondly the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales were given powers in television similar to those they already possessed in radio. This meant that the content of television programmes designed primarily for Scotland and Wales is now a matter for the Councils to decide within the limits of the resources at their disposal. Under the 1964 Charter the size of the Councils, previously fixed at eight, may be any number between eight and twelve. The former requirement that three members of each Council should be chosen to represent local authorities was dropped.

1969 Supplemental Royal Charter (*Cmnd 4194*) granted in order to take into account the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969 whereby the powers formerly exercised by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The Supplemental Charter stated that all the relevant provisions of the Royal Charter would now apply to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications; and that all references in the Charter to the Postmaster General were to be construed accordingly.

The text of the Royal Charter (*Cmnd 2385*) and the text of the Licence and Agreement (*Cmnd 4095*) follow.

Royal Charter

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING! WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, Our Royal Predecessor His Majesty King George the Fifth granted unto the British Broadcasting Corporation (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') a Charter of Incorporation:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

AND WHEREAS the period of incorporation of the Corporation will expire on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and it has been represented unto Us by Our right trusty and beloved Counsellor John Reginald Bevins, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for the period ending on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six:

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to Us that some fifteen and three quarter million licences have been issued in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to install and use apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

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

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

Incorporation

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

Term of Charter

2. This Charter shall come into operation on the thirtieth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Objects of the Corporation

3. The objects of the Corporation are as follows:

- (a) To provide as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places overseas (such services hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').
- (b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and install additional stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid, and by any methods for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes.
- (c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and to use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid.
- (d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General a Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms provisions and limitations as he may prescribe and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.
- (e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, provisions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.
- (f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to equip and use such properties for carrying out any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, install, equip and use stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force, and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods or wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated: and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.
- (h) To perform services in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, and in particular to provide, erect, equip and install, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the

methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.

- (i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television, by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.
- (j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (k) To organise, provide or subsidise concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto.
- (l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.
- (m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (n) For the purposes of the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purposes incidental thereto, to produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, use, sell, rent or dispose of films and records (including tapes and any other devices from which visual images or sounds may be reproduced) and material and apparatus for use in connection with such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.
- (o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, *brevets d'invention*, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.
- (r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.

- (s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidise and assist any such company.
- (t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.
- (u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £10,000,000 and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £20,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.
- (v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.
- (w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.
- (x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

Restriction on Overseas Concessions

4. The Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place overseas, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

Constitution

5. (1) The Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland. Each person to be designated as a National Governor shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in the country for which he is to be designated as the National Governor and his close touch with opinion in that country. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

6. (1) A retiring Governor shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of remuneration for their services as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, or other Governor (as the case may be) such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order.*

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(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

* The sums authorised by Order in Council dated 23 June 1964 are: The Chairman £5,000 a year (subsequently increased to £6,000); the Vice-Chairman £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Scotland £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Wales £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Northern Ireland £1,000 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established £2,000 a year; each other Governor £1,000 a year.

Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland.

7. (1) The Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer authorised by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions –

(a) In addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;

(b) The quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Postmaster General may from time to time in writing prescribe;

(c) Subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;

(d) Any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him, and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.

(4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Corporation may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

General Advisory Council and Committees

8. (1) The Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation, or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and such other members as may be selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

9. The Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide.

National Broadcasting Councils

10. (1) The Corporation shall appoint for the purposes in this article mentioned two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of –

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) not less than eight nor more than twelve members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit. The members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit. Any such member who is appointed for a period of less than five years shall be eligible for reappointment for the remainder of the period of five years from the beginning of his appointment, or for any less period. Otherwise any such member shall be eligible for reappointment provided that his reappointment takes effect not less than one year after the expiration of his appointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the 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 following functions which shall be exercised with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests and tastes of Our People in the country for which the Council is established.

(a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes in that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in that country;

(b) the function of controlling the policy and content of those programmes in the Television Services, which the Council decides shall be provided primarily for reception in that country in replacement of or in addition to programmes provided by the Corporation for general reception in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) such other functions in relation to the said Services as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon the Council; and

(d) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in that country:

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to –

- (a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of Broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and
- (b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due co-ordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and when in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interests that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

Regional Advisory Councils

11. (1) The Corporation shall appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall not be less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland, or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(7) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(8) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall ensure that the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or in any one of its Regions in England have full regard to the interests of Our People in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(9) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council; and in that event the last preceding paragraph of this article shall cease to apply in respect of Northern Ireland.

Organisation

12. (1) The Corporation shall appoint such officers and such staffs as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(2) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 10 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

13. (1) It shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purpose of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organisation appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organisation of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for –

- (a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and
- (b) the discussion of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons, including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour.

(3) In relation to any agreement affecting employment in Northern Ireland, the foregoing reference to Our Minister of Labour shall be construed as including a reference to Our Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Provision and Review of Services

14. The Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required to provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation.

15. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

Financial

16. (1) The Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required –

- (a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of moneys provided by Parliament in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;
- (b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that moneys borrowed or raised in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred

for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including the repayment or replacement of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

17. (1) In the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall make proper provision for meeting depreciation of or for renewing any property of the Corporation: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose.

(3) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts

18. (1) The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors to be appointed by the Corporation with the approval of Our Postmaster General, and a person shall not be qualified to be so appointed unless he is a member of a body of accountants established in Our United Kingdom and for the time being recognised by the Board of Trade for the purposes of section 161 (1) (a) of the Companies Act 1948.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 10 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

(4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates,

information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

General

19. (1) The Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members party 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 authorised for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be any officer duly authorised as such by the Corporation.

20. (1) The grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner whosoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such Licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Postmaster General may if he thinks fit certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

21. And We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term expiring on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six the undertaking of the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained,

unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorise the continuance of the said undertaking under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

Dissolution and Winding-up

22. It shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

23. Upon the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

General Declaration

24. Lastly We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. WITNESS Ourselves at Westminster the twenty-sixth day of March in the thirteenth year of Our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL

Coldstream

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A supplemental Royal Charter (*Cmnd 4194*) was granted in September 1969 in order to take into account the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, whereby the powers formerly exercised by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated the 7th July, 1969

My Lords have had before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 7th July 1969, granted by the Postmaster General to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

2. The last Licence which was granted by the Postmaster General to the Corporation was for a term from 30th July 1964 to 31st July 1976.

3. The term of the new Licence begins immediately before such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint as the appointed day under any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which a Bill entitled 'the Post Office Bill' is enacted, and ends on 31st July 1976, subject to revocation in the event of non-observance or non-performance by the Corporation of any of its conditions or those of the Royal Charter of the Corporation. The last Licence is determined as from the beginning of the term of the new Licence. The new Licence is expressed to be conditional upon the enactment of the said Bill and of no effect unless and until the said Bill is enacted.

4. The new Licence provides that as from the said appointed day, 'Postmaster General' means and includes the Minister in whom the functions which immediately previously to such day are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 vest in any other Minister appointed by Her Majesty under any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which the said Post Office Bill is enacted.

5. The new Licence authorises the Corporation to maintain the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy established and installed by the Corporation under the terms of licences granted by the Postmaster General, and to establish and install other stations and apparatus. Certain provisions are incorporated concerning the working of the stations.

6. Under the new Licence and Agreement the Corporation undertakes, unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, to send broadcast programmes in the Home Radio Services and the Television Services for reception in the British Islands. The Postmaster General may give directions to the Corporation as to the hours of broadcasting in those services. The Corporation also undertakes to send programmes in the External Services at such times as may be prescribed (after consultation with the Corporation and with the approval of the Postmaster General and My Lords) by the Government Departments concerned, for reception in countries and places beyond the seas.

7. For the purposes of the Home Services (Radio and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the term of the Licence a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in Clause 16 (3)) or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

8. For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year of the term such sums as My Lords shall authorise. The Corporation is to deliver to the Postmaster General such account of its expenditure on the External Services and other services performed at such request as he may prescribe.

9. An Agreement dated 19th February 1954 (*Cmd* 9089) relating to the execution of certain defence work is continued in force during the continuance of the new Licence.

10. My Lords consider the terms of the new Licence and Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorised the Postmaster General to grant and conclude it.

Licence and Agreement

THIS DEED is made the seventh day of July one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN THOMSON STONEHOUSE, 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 City of Westminster (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the 20th December 1926 by Letter made Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted from time to time; and on the 28th March 1964 a Charter of Incorporation was granted for a term beginning on the 30th July 1964 and ending on the 31st July 1976:

AND WHEREAS by a Deed dated the 19th December 1963 made between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the British Broadcasting Corporation of the other part Her Majesty's then Postmaster General granted to the Corporation (subject to the terms, provisions and limitations therein contained) a licence for the term beginning on 30th July 1964 and ending on 31st July 1976 to continue to use for the purposes therein stated its then existing stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish, install and use for the said purposes additional stations and apparatus and granting to the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS under the provisions of a Bill entitled and hereinafter referred to as 'the Post Office Bill' presented to Parliament in the present Session it is proposed that on such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint the functions which, immediately before that day, are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 which remain in force on and after the day shall, on that day, vest in a Minister of Posts and Telecommunications to be appointed by Her Majesty:

AND WHEREAS having regard to the provisions of the Post Office Bill it is deemed expedient that the said Deed dated 19th December 1963 should be determined as hereinafter provided and that the Postmaster General should grant to the Corporation the licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed:

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows –

1. IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires –

(a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say –

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'appointed day' means such day as under the Post Office Act Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint, being the day on which those functions which immediately previously thereto are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 and which remains in force on and after that day shall (with other functions) vest in any other Minister (hereinafter referred to as 'the Minister') appointed by Her Majesty;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'Interference' in relation to wireless telegraphy has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st December 1959 and the Regulations and Additional Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'messages' includes other communications;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General and as from the appointed day means and includes the Minister in whom the functions referred to in the definition in this Deed of 'appointed day' shall vest on that day;

'Post Office' means any public authority so designated which may be established by the Post Office Act;

'Post Office Act' means any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which the Post Office is enacted (whether or not in the form in which such Bill now stands);

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means station for wireless telegraphy;

'station for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

(b) references to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

(c) in relation to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands references to any Act are references to that Act as extended to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

2. The said Deed dated the 19th December 1963 and the licence granted thereby is hereby determined and revoked as from the beginning of the term of the licence granted by Clause 3 hereof.

3. Subject to the terms, provisions and limitations hereinafter contained the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term beginning immediately before the appointed day and ending on the 31st July 1976, licence within the territorial extent of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 –

(a) to use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing station established by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General and to establish from time to time and use for the said purposes additional stations at such places as the Postmaster General may approve in writing;

(b) to use for the said purposes the existing apparatus installed by the Corporation by virtue of such licences, and to install from time to time and use for the said purposes additional apparatus at the stations of the Corporation and at such other places and in such vehicles, vessels and aircraft as the Postmaster General may approve in writing;

(c) to use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving –

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in –

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board

ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Radio Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid.

4. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation shall so require by notice in writing, the Corporation shall establish and use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice.

5. - (1) At each station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, the aerial power and directivity, and the characteristics of the modulating signals shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

6. - (1) The Postmaster General may at any time by notice in writing -

(a) require the Corporation to radiate such of its broadcast transmissions as may be specified in the notice from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Independent Television Authority (in this clause referred to as 'the Authority'); or

(b) require the Corporation to permit such of the Authority's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified to be radiated from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Corporation; or

(c) require the Corporation to co-operate with the Authority in providing and using an installation and to radiate such of the Corporation's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified from that installation;

and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such notice.

(2) Before giving a notice under this clause to the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consult the Corporation and the Authority.

(3) If, after a notice is given under this clause to the Corporation, a dispute between the Corporation and the Authority arising out of the matters to which the notice relates is referred to the Postmaster General by either body, or it appears to the Postmaster General that there is such a dispute, he may give such directions to the Corporation as he may think expedient for determining the dispute, and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such directions.

7. - (1) The stations and apparatus shall be subject to inspection and testing by any person for the time being authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Postmaster General, but such inspection and testing shall be so made and done as

not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and testing and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General or any person authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of 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.

8. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention or international agreement relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty or the Postmaster General may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any station for wireless telegraphy established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Post Office or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect –

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so use the stations and apparatus as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorised official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of, any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

11. The stations and apparatus shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorised by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

12. 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 sponsored programme.

13. (1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently programmes in the Home Radio Services, the Television Services, and the External Services from such stations as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Minister in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Minister.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times 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 Treasury, by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General: and shall perform such other services by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

14. – (1) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing give directions to the Corporation as to the maximum time, the minimum time, or both the maximum and the minimum time, which is to be given in any day, week or other period to broadcasts in the Home Services, and as to the hours of the day in which such broadcasts are or are not to be given.

(2) A direction under paragraph (1) may be framed in any way, and in particular: –

(a) may be confined to broadcasts from those stations which transmit, or usually transmit, the same programme, or may be different for different stations, or for different programmes broadcast from the same stations;

(b) may make special provision for annual holidays and other special occasions;

(c) may be confined to a specified day of the week, or may be different for different days of the week;

(d) in imposing a maximum number of hours for any purpose, may allow for programmes or items of specified kinds being left out of account in determining the maximum, whether in all circumstances or depending on the fulfilment of specified conditions as regards programmes or items so specified.

(3) The Postmaster General may, whether or not a direction under paragraph (1) provides for exemptions, exempt the Corporation from any requirement of such a direction on any occasion or in any circumstances.

15. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General on the execution of this Deed an issue fee of £1 in respect of the licence hereby granted, and on or before the 30th July in each year from 1970 to 1975 inclusive a renewal fee of £900.

16. – (1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manne

hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the continuance of these presents a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in sub-clause (3)) or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(2) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(3) The expression 'net licence revenue' means

(a) sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue, under section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, of licences of a type which are designed primarily to authorise the reception of broadcast programmes, less the amount of any refunds thereof made by the Postmaster General; and

(b) such proportion (if any) as may be agreed between the Postmaster General and the Treasury to be proper of the sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue as aforesaid of licences of a type which, although authorising the reception of broadcast programmes, are primarily designed for a purpose other than such reception (not being licences authorising the relaying of broadcast programmes by wire) after deducting from such sums the amount of any refunds thereof made by the Postmaster General

less the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Postmaster General in the collection of such sums as are mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, in the administration of the licensing system, and in investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(4) Any account certified by any Secretary, Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Postmaster General of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

17. – (1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed pursuant to clause 13 (5) and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (other than services performed under clause 13 (3)) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorise.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in sub-clause (1) covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

18. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provision of clauses 16 and 17 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.

19. – (1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorised by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by sub-clause (1) he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 16 and 17 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 not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the issue fee or renewal fee payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 15 as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

20. Any contract entered into by the Corporation for the purposes of these presents shall secure the observance and fulfilment by the Corporation's contractor of the obligations upon contractors specified in any resolution of the House of Commons for the time being in force applicable to contracts of Government Departments as if the Corporation were a Department for the purposes of such resolution.

21. – (1) The Corporation shall not –

- (a) offer or give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;
- (b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorised officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or 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) in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of this 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.

22. 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.

23. – (1) In any of the following cases (that is to say) –

- (a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently programmes in the Home Radio 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 or Charters of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder or in any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or
- (c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgage or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

24. – (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 any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Postmaster General and may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Postmaster General at The General Post Office, London, or (after the appointed day) to the Minister at Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, 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.

25. The Agreement dated the 19th February 1954 and made between The Right Honourable Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which relates to the execution of certain defence work) shall continue in force during the continuance of this Deed, and references therein to the Licence therein mentioned shall be deemed to include reference to this Deed and references therein to the Postmaster General shall as from the appointed day mean and include the Minister in whom the functions referred to in the definition in this Deed of 'appointed day' shall vest on that day.

26. Nothing contained in this Deed shall operate as a licence or authority under Section 5 of the Telegraph Act, 1869.

27. This Deed and the Licence granted thereby are conditional upon the passing

of the Post Office Act and shall be of no effect unless and until the said Act is passed.

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED

on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by –

F. WOOD

in the presence of –

Civil Servant D. SIBBICK, General Post Office, E.C.1.

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the British

Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto

affixed in the presence of –

HILL OF LUTON, *Chairman*

CHARLES CURRAN, *Director-General*

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Under the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, the powers of the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The title of Postmaster General became defunct as from 1 October 1969.

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