

BBC

1958

Handbook

History and organization of the BBC

Programmes for sound radio and television audiences

at home and for listeners overseas

Changes in the pattern of sound broadcasting

Sound radio and television transmitting stations

Details of VHF network and technical developments

Review of the year in BBC broadcasting

Balance Sheet and Accounts

How to apply for BBC auditions and posts

BBC Advisory Councils and Committees

Text of the BBC's Charter and Licence

BBC
HANDBOOK
1958



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BROADCASTING CORPORATION
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BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Sir Arthur fforde, M.A. (*Chairman*)*

Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, F.R.S.A.
(*National Governor for Scotland*)

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor,
K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*National Governor for Wales*)

The Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland, BT., D.L.
(*National Governor for Northern Ireland*)

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D., D.L.

Sir Edward Benthall, K.C.S.I.

Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.

Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir, C.B.E.

* Sir Arthur fforde takes up his appointment on 1 December 1957. The appointment of the Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, O.M., O.C.M.G., K.C.B., as Governor and Chairman of the Corporation, which ended on 1 July 1957, was extended until 30 November 1957.

FOREWORD

by SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN

Chairman of the BBC

BROADCASTING continues to develop and expand. The BBC has recently evolved a new pattern for its domestic sound broadcasting services, and its television service—the network of the nation—reaches into nearly every part of the country.

In all its activities the Corporation maintains its traditions of public service, and upholds its reputation in international world broadcasting for objectivity and impartiality. New forms of entertainment and public service programmes continue to be introduced.

The Eurovision link is the beginning of the direct interchange of television broadcasts between countries and continents, while the demand from overseas for BBC television programmes as well as its sound transcription programmes continues to increase.

An organization which is of necessity highly complex, is naturally a subject of widespread interest and lively curiosity on the part of the public who want to know how the BBC is run, and what it is doing and aiming to do. The Board of Governors welcomes this interest. By the very nature of broadcasting, the BBC and the public are in contact all the time, but this in itself is not enough, and there are many other ways in which the Corporation keeps in touch with the public and with Parliament.

It is hoped that this handbook, as a work of reference, will bring background information about the world-wide task the BBC is performing, and prove valuable and useful to its readers.

As the retiring Chairman, I take this opportunity to wish the Corporation well.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC

The origin and history of the Constitution of the BBC, the organization of the National Broadcasting Councils, and some aspects of broadcasting policy are outlined in this section

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

THE CHARTER

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

The Governors have the responsibility. And this extends over the whole field of the broadcasting operation, including not only the programmes in sound and television but also the engineering operation, that is, the provision and working of the installations and equipment necessary for originating and transmitting signals for general reception in the form of sound or pictures or both. The BBC conducts the whole business of broadcasting, from the organization of performance in front of the microphone, or microphone and camera in the case of a television programme, to the

radiation of signals from the transmitting aerial. In one essential part of the business—that is, in the provision of the necessary links between the BBC's studios and outside broadcasting points on the one hand and its transmitting stations on the other—the BBC relies on the co-operation of the Post Office, which provides suitable circuits for the purpose in hand and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them.

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

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

THE LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

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

* *Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pp. 255-278.*

FINANCE

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

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

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

(Details of the income from these sources are given on pages 29-30 and pages 189-204.)

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

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

THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

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

Corporation. Under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence, the Postmaster General:

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

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

EARLY CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

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

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

The BBC's policy during those years was based on a conviction, not universally shared, that broadcasting, then in its infancy, held great potentialities. It was seen as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. The motive was that of public service, and stress was laid on

high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company established a policy of absolute impartiality in broadcasting talks and speeches. On the basis of its record and rapid progress, the Company was constantly seeking a greater measure of independence in dealing with news, events, and opinion, as to which broadcasting was at the beginning subject to many restrictions.

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

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

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

THE TREATMENT OF CONTROVERSIAL MATTERS

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

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

exponents of conflicting opinions on the great questions political and social which are today understood by a mere fraction of the electorate, but which are of such vital importance.*

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

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

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

For policy on the broadcasting of religious controversy see page 80.

EDITORIAL OPINION

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

There is first, the rule, laid down in 1927, that the BBC must not express in broadcasts its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy. For the BBC to take

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

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

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

ANTICIPATION OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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

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

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

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

A debate on this matter took place in the House of Commons on 30 November 1955, when the House recorded its view that it was in the interest of Parliament and the nation to preserve the principle of some limitation to the anticipation of Parliamentary debates by broadcasting. A Select Committee was appointed to consider whether any

changes were desirable in the present methods of giving effect to this principle.

The Committee, whose Report was published on 22 June 1956, came to the conclusion that upholding the primacy of Parliament was the real justification for any policy of limitation, that any restrictions to give effect to the decision of the House of Commons should be reduced to the smallest practicable extent, and that the arrangements should be flexible. Consultations followed between Government and Opposition. The BBC gave an assurance (and the same assurance was given by the other broadcasting organizations concerned) that, in the event of the fourteen-day rule being suspended, the BBC would act in a way which did not derogate from the primacy of Parliament as the forum for debating the affairs of the nation and would act within the spirit of the resolution approved by the House of Commons. On the basis of these assurances, the Government suspended the rule for an experimental period of some six months; in December 1956 the Postmaster General formally revoked the notice which he had issued in July 1955. On 25 July 1957 the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that the experimental suspension would be continued for an indefinite period.

PARTY POLITICAL BROADCASTS IN WALES

A further matter on which the Postmaster General issued a formal notice to the Corporation arose from a proposal of the Welsh National Broadcasting Council in favour of a series of party political broadcasts in the Welsh Home Service. Under the Charter of 1952, the policy and content of programmes in the Welsh Home Service are within the control of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and the Council's proposal was therefore a matter in which the Corporation itself had no jurisdiction. After consideration of the proposal by the Government and the official Opposition, the Postmaster General in July 1955 required the Corporation to refrain from sending any controversial party political broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of party political broadcasts arranged

by the Corporation, in agreement with the leading political parties, for broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. The Council's desire to arrange such broadcasts exclusively for Wales was precluded under this notice, which has also the effect of precluding any similar broadcasts in Scotland.

POSITIVE OBLIGATIONS

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

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

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

INDEPENDENCE OF THE BBC

Subject to the requirements flowing from the Charter, as described above, the Governors of the BBC have undivided responsibility for the conduct of the programmes. They have, to guide them, the words used in the preamble to the Royal Charter, where note is taken of the

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

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

THE CHARTERS OF THE BBC

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

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

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

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

July 1952-June 1962 Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers Cmd. 8291 of July 1951 (Mr. Attlee's Administration) and Cmd. 8550 of May 1952 (Mr. Churchill's

Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence. The Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, at a later stage to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954. In the White Paper on Television Policy Cmd. 9005 of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

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

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

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

By constitution, the two Councils are intimately associated with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that the Chairman of the Scottish Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Scotland and, similarly, the Chairman of the Welsh Council is the BBC's National Governor for Wales (*see page 12*).

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

The functions of the Councils are:

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

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

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

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

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

Should the Government of Northern Ireland wish it, the BBC would be required to set up a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, but no such wish has been conveyed to the BBC. There is in Northern Ireland, and in each of the English Regions of the BBC, a Regional Advisory Council. The chairman of the BBC's Advisory Council in Northern Ireland is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Northern Ireland (*see page 230*).

Membership of The National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales

31 May 1957

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bal- four, F.R.S.A. (<i>Chairman</i>)	The Rt. Hon. I. A. Johnson- Gilbert, C.B.E., D.L.
Mr. P. Boyd, F.R.I.C.S.	Sir John Mann, C.B.E.
Sir Alick D. Buchanan-Smith, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc.	The Rev. T. M. Murchison
Mr. D. Currie	Miss R. M. Murray, O.B.E.
	Mr. E. Ormiston, M.M.

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR WALES

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mr. E. H. Hickery
Lady Olwen Carey-Evans	Mr. H. Brindle Jones
Major John Green, T.D.	Alderman E. Kinsey Morgan
Alderman Llewellyn Heycock	Dr. Thomas Parry
	Mr. Richard Thomas

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

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

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

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

The agreement also provides for controversial broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of sound and television broadcasting periods is allocated for this purpose in consultation with the main parties. These are known as Party Political broadcasts. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are arranged in two series, one in sound radio only and one in television. The current series of Party Political Broadcasts cover the period from 1 April 1957 to 30 June 1958, the individual broadcasts being allocated as follows:

<i>Sound radio</i>	Government	5	<i>Television</i>	Government	5
	Opposition	4		Opposition	5
	Liberal Party	1		Liberal Party	1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
Conservative Party	4 of 20 minutes	1 of 30 minutes 2 of 15 minutes
Labour Party	4 of 20 minutes	1 of 30 minutes 2 of 15 minutes
Liberal Party	1 of 20 minutes	1 of 15 minutes

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

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

In addition to these daily factual reports, 'The Week in Westminster' is broadcast on Saturday evenings during the session. In this, a member of one or the other House is invited to the microphone to give a personal, but impartial, narrative of what he has seen and heard of the week's

proceedings in Parliament. The speakers in this long-established series—it was first introduced in 1929—are selected by the BBC. Here again, the choice of speakers is regulated so as to ensure a proper balance between the parties.

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

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

Certain other matters relating to political broadcasting, including the question of the anticipation of Parliamentary debates ('The Fourteen-day Rule') and the question of Party Political broadcasts for Wales, are discussed on pages 18-20.

ADVERTISING IN PROGRAMMES

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

It is clear from this that the BBC may not accept for broadcasting matter that is paid for in any form by an advertiser. This means that the BBC's whole output corresponds

with the editorial columns of a newspaper or magazine; unlike them, it has no separate spaces for advertisements. This is quite a clear distinction and presents no difficulty.

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

BBC FINANCE

Sources of BBC income and how the money is spent

DOMESTIC SOUND AND TELEVISION SERVICES

THE greater part of the money for running the domestic services is related to the revenue from the sale of broadcast receiving licences. The BBC's share is governed by a three-year Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General. 1956-7 is the last of the three years covered by the agreement (28 June 1954) by which the Treasury retains £2,750,000 and the Post Office deducts from the total amount collected a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands—the cost of collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, and administration costs. (See page 136 for details of new Agreement, and page 278.) In 1956-7 the Post Office charges were estimated at £1,885,000 and an adjustment of £29,284 for 1955-6, made a total of £1,914,284. Gross licence revenue was £28,454,492, and after the Post Office and Treasury deductions, the income receivable from the Postmaster General was £23,790,208.

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

	Sound	Television	Total
	£	£	£
Gross licence revenue	14,490,691	13,963,801	28,454,492
Less: Post Office Expenses Treasury Retention	974,626	939,658	1,914,284
	1,400,117	1,349,883	2,750,000
	2,374,743	2,289,541	4,664,284
Income from the PMG	12,115,948	11,674,260	23,790,208

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

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

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
	£	£
Income receivable from the Postmaster General (as above)	12,115,948	11,674,260
Other income, publications, interest, etc.	810,325	475,363
	12,926,273	12,149,623
Revenue Expenditure		
Programmes	6,322,741	4,298,497
Engineering	2,728,040	3,468,895
Other	2,519,272	1,328,497
Operating Expenses	11,570,053	9,095,889
Depreciation	387,253	527,334
Income Tax	180,000	741,482
	12,137,306	10,364,705
Total Revenue Expenditure		
Balance available for Capital Expenditure	788,967	1,784,918
Net Capital Expenditure	471,117	1,395,058
	317,850	389,860
Surplus for year transferred to Reserves		

EXTERNAL SERVICES

The External Services, which are intended primarily for overseas listeners, are financed by grants-in-aid from the Treasury. In 1956-7 the grants-in-aid were £5,422,000 for operating expenses and £345,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £5,767,000. The grants-in-aid were restricted to the amounts required to maintain the services at the same level as in the previous year.

Further information on the operating expenses of the three services is given in 'A Comparison of Programme Service Costs' on pages 222-3. The balance sheet and statements of account are on pages 189 to 204.

THE DOMESTIC BROADCASTING SERVICES

The pattern and purposes of the sound radio and television networks are described here together with an outline of regional broadcasting

SOUND BROADCASTING SERVICES

THE spread of television throughout the country has been quicker even than was foreseen, and in 1957 the number of households owning television sets already exceeded the number of households with sound receivers only. Even so, at the beginning of 1958 there will still be some 16,000,000 adults without television receivers in their own homes and dependent on radio. Sound broadcasting has thus a dual role to perform. It must both provide a full and varied service for those who are solely dependent on it, and also offer to television households a service for them to use at times and in circumstances when television is not available, and which at other times concentrates increasingly on those programmes which can be better done on radio than on television.

The BBC's sound broadcasting service is well equipped to do this. It has on medium wave three networks carrying programme services which have been known since the war as the Home Service, the Light Programme, and the Third Programme. The first two of these give practically complete coverage of the country, while the Third Programme network reaches about seventy per cent of the population. In addition, the BBC has been gradually establishing a

parallel system of transmission on very high frequency (VHF) which gives virtually complete coverage of the United Kingdom on all three networks. This system has the advantage of providing a much higher quality of reception and almost complete freedom from all kinds of interference.

In the spring of 1957 the BBC, taking into account the changing role of sound broadcasting and the information which was available from its listener research organization about the changing tastes and needs of its listeners, announced that certain modifications in its existing pattern of programmes would be put into effect by the end of the year. Three alternative programme services would be maintained in the evening. The Third Programme would be shortened to an average of three hours each evening between 8 and 11 p.m., and on the same network between 6 and 8 p.m., under the title of Network Three, programmes for many different minorities would be introduced. The Light Programme would become more consistently an entertainment programme, and overall the proportion of music to spoken word would be increased.

In making these changes the BBC maintains unchanged its essential aims. It intends to cater for the whole listening community—which comprises many different audiences—through its three programme services (two in the day-time) so arranged as to differ from one another in the degree of attentive listening which they demand if they are to be heard with enjoyment. The various programmes are to be complementary to one another, and taken together constitute an output of public service radio which it is believed has no rival in richness and variety anywhere in the world. Each programme is made as consistent in character as possible so that listeners may turn to whichever they prefer at any one moment with a reliable expectation of what they will find. It is essential that the programme services be thought of not as having a separate existence but as part of a combined output from which the listener is free to make his choice according to his taste and mood. The BBC has no wish to force a choice upon him, and is always at pains

to ensure that in every category of programme the best standards of production and performance and the highest standards of impartiality and integrity are maintained. The following notes describe briefly the character of each programme service.

Home Service

The Home Service continues to serve the broad middle section of the community. It pays particular attention to the great standard works of music and to satisfying the appetite for music of the less specialized kind which is best met by sound broadcasting and particularly by VHF broadcasting. It is the main vehicle for the BBC's service of news and information and seeks to exploit fully the potentialities of radio for rapid world-wide coverage of news and comment. It seeks to be lively, informed, and up-to-date in its comments on the contemporary world at a level which will engage the interest of the section of the community for which the Home Service caters. It continues to be the matrix and reservoir for regional broadcasting. It broadcasts less variety than it has done in the past and fewer talks and features, but nothing which will interest and stimulate its audience is excluded. As a central programme it overlaps to a certain extent with the Light Programme on one side and the Third Programme on the other.

Light Programme

The Light Programme is consistently devoted to entertainment and especially to those programmes which give enjoyment without demanding much concentration and attention. While maintaining the BBC's traditionally high standards it sets out to cater for those who seek from their radio relaxation and easy enjoyment. Its staple fare is music of the entertainment kind, variety programmes, short plays, sport, and news summaries at half past the hour daily except Saturdays and Sundays. But again nothing is excluded that conforms to its basic directive that 'the Light Programme must never cease to entertain'.

Third Programme

The Third Programme is intended to be a programme for minority audiences; that is to say, for those comparatively few people whose tastes, education, and mental habits enable them to derive enjoyment from closely attentive listening to essentially serious programmes. The range, nature, and style of presentation of these programmes are intended to make demands upon listeners' intellectual maturity and on their cultural curiosity. They are addressed to the intelligent layman and not to the specialist seeking information from his specialist colleagues. It goes without saying that the programmes must seek to fulfil the highest standards of professional performance, and that the criterion of judgment of their success or failure is not the size of the audience they command. It is hoped, however, to attract a larger total audience to the Third Programme than it has enjoyed in the past without compromising its traditional claims—to be contemporary and forward looking on the one hand and on the other to represent the achievements of the past, the masterpieces of music and drama.

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

Network Three

Network Three, the service which uses Third Programme frequencies and transmitters when they are not being used by the Third Programme itself, is normally on the air between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. every day. It is a programme devoted to minority audiences of a kind different from those catered for by the Third Programme. It is intended as a means of meeting the practical needs of various groups of people which cannot properly be met during evening hours in either of the majority programmes or in the Third Programme, needs, for example, for further education or for the learning of languages or for information of a specialized kind about work or hobbies. It is an experiment which will only take its final shape as a result of experience and as a result of public demand and response.

TELEVISION SERVICE

The BBC Television Service as it is known today was born in 1936. In that year the BBC gave to the country and, indeed, to the world, the first public television service. A number of programmes was transmitted from the Alexandra Palace studios; and as early as 1937 outside broadcast cameras of the BBC were bringing pictures of a Coronation to the comparatively few television screens in and around London. On the outbreak of war the service was closed down and was not re-opened until June 1946. Since then the BBC Television Service has grown from being a diversion for a few thousand enthusiasts to become an integral part of national life. Today more than half the homes of the United Kingdom have television receivers and the full audience able to look at the BBC television programmes exceeds twenty million adults. In fact, it was estimated that on Christmas Day 1956, more than one third of the entire population of the United Kingdom over the age of sixteen watched one particular BBC television programme.

The BBC viewer can see about fifty-five hours a week of television programmes (the Postmaster General permits fifty basic hours with extensions for specific purposes), or more than 4,000 items a year.

These different programmes are predominantly 'live' rather than on film and they form a pattern of viewing which seeks to provide a balance of information, education, and entertainment. The television audience, like any other, has varying interests; and those many interests must be considered by a public service system of broadcasting. The problems of accomplishing this, of catering for the majority and the minority, within the confines of one programme are becoming increasingly clear. A second programme, for which the BBC has applied, would give the BBC Television Service the opportunity of becoming more comprehensive.

As it is, BBC television programmes within the single service continue to expand in scope and endeavour. These

programmes are made up of studio productions, outside broadcasts, films, telerecordings, and relays from the Continent through the BBC's Eurovision link. The studio productions come from three sources: the group of five studios at Lime Grove in west London, the Television Theatre nearby, and from the two Riverside studios, so named for their position in the lee of Hammersmith Bridge on the Thames. Riverside are the most modern of the BBC's studios and are the forerunner of the greater concept of the Television Centre.

The Television Centre is in the course of construction at Shepherds Bush. Two parts of the centre have been completed and in use for some time: one the scenery block which is used by the Design Department and (temporarily) as the television service's administrative centre, the other the restaurant block, which, until the completion of the entire Television Centre project, is being put to many accommodation uses. The third part of the centre, which will be completed by early 1960, provides for an administrative block and four television studios. So, in 1960, the BBC Television Service will have the first building specifically designed and built for television. Both the Lime Grove and Riverside studios are converted film studios; and the Television Theatre was formerly a music-hall. The completed centre will also provide the television service with a degree of concentration it has scarcely known. Production departments now have no common roof, but are scattered in different BBC buildings. Indeed, some producers have their offices five miles away from the studios.

In its programmes the BBC Television Service endeavours to reflect all aspects of national life; and it is helped in this by the contributions made to the national network by the regions. The flow of programmes from the regions has increased since the establishment of studios in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, and Glasgow; and outside broadcasts from the regions have opened the window for millions of viewers on their own country.

Beyond this the BBC Television Service has presented to the nation thoughtful programmes which have introduced

some of our most distinguished men and women, programmes of entertainment with the biggest stars from the world of show business, outside broadcasts which have enabled viewers to 'see it happen as it happened', drama productions which have ranged across the world's theatre, children's television to interest as well as to entertain, special programmes for women, and some of the world's leading soloists and instrumentalists in music programmes. A School Television Service, transmitting programmes five days a week, began in September 1957.

Apart from the establishment of a second television programme, the BBC's plans for the future include some form of transmission in colour. (*See page 162.*)

REGIONAL BROADCASTING

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

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

comparatively small scale. Regions are increasingly being equipped to enable them to undertake more television productions.

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

Scotland and Wales both have National Broadcasting Councils which are responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services. (*See pages 12, 22-3*). In Northern Ireland, as in each of the English Regions of the BBC, there is an Advisory Council. (*See pages 230-1.*)

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

The history of the External Services, their organization and content, are included in this section

GENERAL EXTENT

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

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

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

**Details of transmissions appear on pages 220-1.*

AIMS AND PURPOSES

These have been defined by the Director-General as:

'To state the truth with as much exactitude and sincerity as it is given to human beings to achieve; to elucidate objectively the world situation and the thoughts and actions of this country; and to build a closer understanding between peoples by providing interest, information, and entertainment, each in due measure according to the needs of the many audiences.'

The news is given without concealment or distortion, and British opinion is reflected in all its shades by the use of news commentaries, the quoted editorials of leading newspapers, and by the different points of view advanced by well-known and representative speakers. Additionally, the programmes present British culture, institutions, and the everyday life of the nation. Examples of these programmes are given on pages 181-6.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND FINANCE

The External Services are financed by a Grant-in-Aid voted annually by Parliament. The languages and hours of broadcasting are prescribed by the Government. Programme content, however, is entirely a BBC responsibility. As a Government White Paper on Broadcasting Policy (Cmd. 6852) has said:

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

ORGANIZATION

Under the Director of External Broadcasting, who is a member of the Board of Management, are the two Controllers in charge of the Overseas Services and the European Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is the External Services News Department which prepares all the news broadcasts (*see page 72*).

Nationals of the country concerned work with British colleagues in each language section. Sub-editors and

translators prepare news bulletins adapted for the respective audiences from material provided by the Central News Desk, and talks, features, and other programmes may be written centrally or by assistants in the language sections.

The *Monitoring Service*, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, constitutes an integral part of the external broadcasting organization. A description of its activities will be found on pages 50-2.

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

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

*See also *Select Lists of Broadcasts*, pages 164 and 181-3.

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

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

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

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

Finally, in the *Latin American Service*, programmes in Spanish and Portuguese, including news, commentaries,

*List of rebroadcasts, pages 48-9.

short features, music, and magazine programmes, are broadcast to the twenty-two republics of Latin America.

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

The broadcasts to Europe fall into two groups—those to East and Central Europe, and those to Western Europe. Beyond the Iron Curtain the audience is in many ways similar to the BBC’s wartime audience. There is the same urge to listen, since, like the régimes of Hitler and Mussolini in their day, a Communist-controlled information service suppresses and distorts the truth and thereby creates a desire for straight news and for comment which clarifies issues and puts them into perspective; this is what the BBC provides. Jamming by the Communist authorities is more efficient than the wartime efforts of the Germans and Italians, but except in certain centres of population where local jammers are used, it is not completely effective, and there is evidence that over very wide areas the BBC

broadcasts can be clearly heard. Furthermore, as wartime experience showed, jamming increases the listener's curiosity and sharpens his endeavours to find out what it is that his rulers are so determined he shall not hear. (*See pages 158-9.*)

Broadcasting to Western Europe presents different problems. One of the most important is the difficulty of reception owing to the overcrowding of the wavebands; and there is not the same incentive to listen to a foreign station when the local press and radio provide a more or less untainted source of information. The BBC European Service secures its very substantial audience in Western Europe, estimated at a total of roughly 5,000,000 regular listeners, who tune in at least once a week to a service of world news that is both accurate and speedy, and stands comparison with that of any of the national radios on the Continent. (Press reviews and short comments putting the British point of view on current events complement the news service.) Programmes are, moreover, devised for specialized audiences, such as farmers and trades unionists; these are broadcast at the same time each week and build up a body of regular listeners. Every effort is also made to arrange exchange programmes with Continental networks, in particular international quizzes, and to secure relays of these and other programmes by the domestic services of the countries concerned. The continued and growing success of English by Radio means that there is a steady recruiting of listeners to the European Service programmes in English.

Sound Transcription Service

Over 700 different programmes a year, amounting to some 50,000 records, are supplied to broadcasting organizations in all parts of the world. Recorded on high-quality disk or tape, these programmes reflect the whole range of BBC output, but are specially selected to meet the needs of overseas broadcasting organizations.

Seventy commercial and educational stations in the U.S.A. now subscribe to the service, and the cost of distribution in the U.S.A. is fully defrayed by receipts. The

transcriptions are distributed direct to U.S. radio stations from London, instead of through the New York Office. This system has the added advantage that while all expenditure is incurred in sterling, receipts are in dollars.

A small number of programmes are provided in German, Greek, Italian, and Portuguese, and there has been an increased demand from European countries. Programmes in Arabic have been sent on request to some Middle East countries. (*See also page 157.*)

BBC TRANSCRIPTION PROGRAMMES ARE BROADCAST
IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

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

Television Transcription Unit

The Television Transcription Unit, established in December 1952, distributes abroad films made by the BBC television service and telerecordings of BBC television programmes. Demand for these programmes from overseas television organizations has increased, and in the year ending 31 March 1957, well over 550 programmes were supplied.

The Corporation receives no financial grant to support these operations, which are, therefore, largely restricted to programmes in English and to users who can afford the relatively high costs involved.

As a result of an agreement concluded with Equity, the

Television Transcription Unit is now able to supply telerecordings of certain drama productions which were previously restricted; the eight programmes in the series *Jesus of Nazareth* were among those selected for transcription. (See also page 158.)

English by Radio

The English by Radio service is now distributing English lessons with explanations in thirty-two languages. A world audience numbering several millions is reached by direct broadcasts from London and by recorded broadcasts from local stations. In addition to the bilingual series for beginners, advanced lessons entirely in English are broadcast from London to Europe and the nearer countries of Africa and Asia eleven times a day.

During 1957 Russian and Polish courses were restored, and English lessons with explanations in these languages were broadcast from London several times a week. The lessons specially written for Chinese listeners, broadcast in Kuoyu and Cantonese by several Far Eastern stations, are supported by a textbook written in English and Chinese. This volume, which brought the number of English by Radio publications to over 140, sold 10,000 copies within a few days of publication.

The principal courses are also available on gramophone records accompanied by bilingual textbooks. These are on sale in most parts of the world. (See also page 158.)

Lessons are now available in the following languages:

Arabic	German	Polish	Spanish for
Bulgarian	Indonesian/Malay	Portuguese for	Latin
Burmese	Italian	Brazil	America
Cantonese	Kuoyu	Russian	Tamil
Czech	Malay	Serbo-Croat	Thai
Finnish	Maltese	Sinhalese	Turkish
Flemish	Persian	Spanish	Urdu
French			Vietnamese

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

Amharic	Greenlandic	Luganda
Cypriot Greek	Hausa	

Overseas and Foreign Relations

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

There is an extensive two-way traffic of assistance and information between the BBC and its overseas contacts. In sound radio a great many programme contributions from abroad are used by the BBC in both its domestic and its External Services, and the Overseas and Foreign Relations Department obtains help from all its contacts in making arrangements for as many as 2,000 recordings and 4,200 incoming relays a year. In return the department handles an equally large number of requests from abroad, involving facilities in the United Kingdom for over 3,000 studio sessions and recordings or line transmissions of outgoing programme material. A full-scale programme information service by air letter and cable goes to about thirty-five overseas broadcasting organizations which regularly relay the BBC.

In television, which is expanding in many countries, there is a growing volume of enquiries and exchanges in programme material, information, and staff. The Eurovision link has created an important extension of liaison work, whether the programme comes from the Continent for British viewers, or the BBC programme is to be seen on the Continent.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE COLONIES

With most of the broadcasting organizations in the Colonies the BBC has especially close ties. It has contributed to their development in a number of ways: for example, by allowing its staff to visit Colonies and advise their Governments, by seconding members of its staff to Colonial

broadcasting organizations—some forty-five were serving overseas in this way in 1957—and by training the staff of those organizations who come to England in a steady stream to gain experience. (*See also pages 126, 156, 163.*)

OFFICES OVERSEAS

Offices for BBC representatives are in Beirut, New Delhi, New York, Ottawa, Paris, Sydney, and Toronto (*see pages 245-6*). The main function of these offices is to encourage local interest in the BBC and in particular in the broadcasts specially directed to those parts of the world; and to provide the BBC with advice and help concerning programmes whether for home listeners about that area or for overseas listeners in that area. They are also responsible for promoting good relations with the local broadcasting organizations and for keeping the BBC informed about local broadcasting and other developments of interest, working closely with the BBC's Overseas and Foreign Relations Department in these matters. They are concerned with the whole field of sound radio and, where appropriate, television.

REBROADCASTS OF BBC TRANSMISSIONS

The BBC Services providing the rebroadcasts are indicated after the name of the country and in some cases the different local broadcasting organizations.

Daily rebroadcasts are indicated by an asterisk.

ADEN Arabic

* AUSTRALIA *Australian Broadcasting Commission*: General Overseas; Pacific

Radio Australia: General Overseas; Pacific

Australian commercial stations: General Overseas; Pacific

AUSTRIA German

* BAHAMAS General Overseas

* BARBADOS General Overseas

BELGIUM French

BERMUDA General Overseas

BOLIVIA Latin American in Spanish

BRAZIL Latin American in Portuguese

* BRITISH GUIANA General Overseas

* BRITISH HONDURAS General Overseas

* CANADA North American in English and French

- * CEYLON General Overseas; Tamil; Sinhalese
- COLOMBIA Latin American in Spanish
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Latin American in Spanish
- * FALKLAND ISLANDS General Overseas; Colonial
- * FIJI General Overseas; Pacific
- FINLAND Finnish
- GERMANY (WEST) German
- * GHANA General Overseas; African
- * HONG KONG *Radio Hong Kong*: General Overseas; Kuoyu; Cantonese;
London Calling Asia
Rediffusion Hong Kong: General Overseas
- * ITALY Italian
- * JAMAICA General Overseas; Caribbean
- JAPAN *Nippon Hoso Kyokai*: General Overseas; Japanese
Radio Tokyo: General Overseas; Japanese
- * KENYA *Cable and Wireless*: General Overseas; African
African Broadcasting Service: General Overseas; Arabic
- * LIBERIA *Station E.L.W.A.*: General Overseas
- MALAYA *Radio Malaya*: Tamil; Malay; Kuoyu; London Calling Asia
Rediffusion (Kuala Lumpur): General Overseas
- * MALTA General Overseas; Maltese
- MAURITIUS Colonial
- MEXICO Latin American in Spanish
- NEW GUINEA General Overseas
- * NEW ZEALAND General Overseas; Pacific
- * NIGERIA General Overseas; African
- * NORTH BORNEO General Overseas
- PANAMA Latin American in Spanish
- PERU Latin American in Spanish
- * RHODESIA AND NYASALAND *Central African Broadcasting Station*: General Overseas
Federal Broadcasting Service: General Overseas; African
- * SARAWAK General Overseas; Malay; Kuoyu
- * SEYCHELLES General Overseas
- * SIERRA LEONE General Overseas; African
- SINGAPORE *Singapore Rediffusion*: Malay
- SOUTH AFRICA General Overseas; South African in English
- * SWITZERLAND General Overseas; French
- * TANGANYIKA General Overseas
- * TRINIDAD General Overseas; Caribbean
- * UGANDA General Overseas; African
- U.S.A. North American in English
- * VIETNAM Vietnamese
- * WINDWARD ISLANDS General Overseas; Caribbean
- ZANZIBAR General Overseas

BRITISH FORCES STATIONS

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

External Broadcasting Audience Research

The External Services of the BBC use a number of the research methods in current use to assess the size, nature, and tastes of their audiences. Sampling surveys—carried out in five or six different countries each year—have been used to measure the size of the audience and to provide information about the listening conditions and habits of the population. Listener panels have been established to obtain programme reaction and information about reception conditions. There are more than twenty panels in operation, covering many parts of the world. From time to time questionnaires are used to get reaction where panels are not available, or for a wider range of opinion on general programme questions. Listener groups, listener competitions inviting criticism of output, and analysis of letters, all help to fill in the picture of the audience and its tastes. Visitors to Britain frequently add their comments and refugees and repatriates from East and Central European countries are interviewed and provide useful information.

Monitoring Service

The technique of intercepting and reporting foreign broadcasts has progressively developed since the BBC, in co-operation with the then embryo Ministry of Information, started a listening unit in August 1939, in the justified anticipation that many of the more normal news channels would soon disappear. The experience gained during and after the war amply confirmed the value of monitoring as a rapid and often unique source of information, and most Governments and broadcasting organizations throughout the world have since found it essential to maintain some parallel form of service.

As a result of long experience in this field, the BBC Monitoring Service is able to adjust its listening operations economically and efficiently to meet the constantly expanding volume of foreign broadcasting. In this continuing and complex task the service works in close co-operation with its American counterpart, which under a

reciprocal agreement provides monitored material from the Far East and other areas inaudible in this country.

The BBC Monitoring Service at Caversham Park near Reading, consists of three main departments—the Reception Unit, which is responsible for the basic operation of monitoring and transcription, and the News Bureau and Reports Department, which select and edit the transcribed material for the numerous official and other recipients of the service. The necessary technical facilities, including the operation of a separate receiving station where broadcasts are intercepted and fed to the monitors by land line, are provided by a section of the BBC Engineering Division.

The Reception Unit's monitors, in their specialized task of covering broadcasts from more than forty countries in more than thirty languages, work according to agreed schedules which are regularly reviewed and adjusted to meet international developments and the frequent changes in foreign broadcasting programmes. In particular, the schedules are based upon the requirements of government departments and the BBC news and programme services, with which continuous liaison is maintained. A high degree of linguistic and translating ability is naturally required from the individual monitor, who, subject to general directives, is expected to exercise judgment in the primary selection of material for the output departments.

To ensure the highest degree of accuracy, both in translation and transcription, voice broadcasts are recorded so that the monitor can play back the recording. All recordings are retained for a limited period, while certain recordings of important broadcasts and related transcripts and published documents are kept for reference in the permanent archives.

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

The Reports Department produces a number of publications, appearing daily or at less frequent intervals. Together they give the main trends and new points of interest of each day's broadcasting in concise form and, at greater length, the texts of important broadcasts and various types of detailed information of interest to Government departments and those concerned with specialized aspects of foreign, political, and economic developments. While prepared primarily for the use of Government departments, these reports are also available to subscribers on application to the Head of the BBC Monitoring Service, Caversham Park, Reading, Berkshire.

The main commitment of the Monitoring Service is the reporting of major events, official statements, and comment from the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries. In this, broadcasting has proved to be the first and often the only source of such information. Broadcasts from other parts of the world provide a continuous picture of reactions to the shifting international scene, and often give the first news of international political crises or contain material directly affecting British interests. (*See also pages 69 and 157.*)

ENGINEERING

This section describes the work and responsibilities of the Engineering Departments and the technical facilities and installations for home and overseas broadcasting

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

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENTS

The scale and importance of the work carried out by the various branches of the Operations and Maintenance Departments can be gauged from the facts and figures given on later pages (*transmitting stations*, pp. 55, 205, 208-11; *studios*, pp. 57, 59-60 and 205). A summary of the work of the individual departments follows.

THE LINES DEPARTMENT. External lines used by the BBC for sound broadcasting, television, and for intercommunication purposes are supplied by the Post Office. The Lines Department edits the technical requirements of all other BBC departments for line services, plans supply so that minimum cost is incurred, and services these lines so that the Corporation obtains the maximum return for its outlay. After

technical requirements have been agreed, the Finance Section of the department negotiates contracts with the Post Office, and with the technical sections agrees completion dates which fix the rental periods. This section also maintains a continual review of contracts, a review which effects considerable savings as well as improving utilization efficiency.

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

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

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

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

Circuits for television broadcasting are similar in basic treatment to sound circuits, but, owing to the much greater complexity of the transmitted information and variety of

types of circuits used, this work is much more involved; it is carried out with the aid of special test signals which, when displayed on a cathode-ray oscilloscope, provide the required information about the transmission characteristics of the circuit under test. Permanent vision, music and communications circuits are checked at regular intervals.

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

The TRANSMITTER DEPARTMENT is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all transmitting stations. For listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom there are eighty-nine main transmitters, and twenty-nine reserve transmitters at fifty-three transmitting stations radiating the domestic sound programmes on low, medium, and very high frequencies, and seventeen television transmitting stations at which are installed thirty-six main and thirty-two reserve vision and sound transmitters. For external broadcasting there are thirty-nine high-power high-frequency transmitters in the United Kingdom and at Tebrau, in Johore, for the operation and maintenance of which the Transmitter Department is also responsible. The department is responsible for maintaining the carrier frequencies of all BBC transmitters within the international tolerance applicable to the service concerned, and where necessary to the more stringent tolerances needed for

medium frequency transmitter synchronization and for the standard frequency transmissions on low and high frequencies provided by the BBC for scientific and industrial purposes.

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

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

The SOUND BROADCASTING ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT is concerned with the technical facilities for the domestic sound programmes and is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all sound studios, control rooms, and recording areas in BBC premises throughout the country, and for all outside broadcasting whether for direct 'live' transmission or pre-recording for future use. Previously these activities were covered separately by the Studio and Recording Departments, but in June 1957 these were merged into this one new department to produce a more efficient overall organization.

Sound Radio Studios: There are 146 studios for the domestic sound programmes, of which fifty-four are in London and ninety-two at various centres in the Regions. They include small studios for talks and discussions, with relatively 'dead' acoustics; drama studios with complicated arrangements for varying the acoustics to suit production requirements and with comprehensive 'effects' facilities; variety studios designed to create a theatre atmosphere and accommodate audiences; and music studios to suit many types of music and numbers of instrumentalists, including full symphony orchestras.

The equipment used in studio control cubicles for selecting and mixing the outputs of the various microphones, for controlling 'effects', and for adding artificial reverberation is designed to provide the facilities required by programme producers while at the same time achieving the maximum efficiency in the minimum space. To guard against breakdowns, a limited number of spare amplifiers and other vital items are provided, with facilities for switching them into circuit immediately in case of need.

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

Control Rooms are installed in Broadcasting House and in each of the main studio centres in the Regions. The Control Room in London is also the collecting point for contributions to programmes from Continental and other overseas countries.

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

A new mobile studio and control room, designed by the

BBC's Engineering Division, was added to its fleet of special vehicles in June 1956. Full communications facilities between the control room, studio, remote contribution points, and permanent BBC premises are provided and the entire equipment can be operated either from built-in batteries or from the public electricity supply.

Sound Recording: Fifty per cent of all programmes transmitted now make some use of sound recording. Both disk and magnetic tape systems are in current use but the emphasis is now on tape.

A further development has been the introduction of 'fine groove' long-playing disk recording equipment. This technique combines a high technical performance with small storage space; for these reasons it will be used mainly for 'archive' recordings stored in the Permanent Library and for the Transcription Service which annually distributes 50,000 recordings of BBC programmes to overseas broadcasting organizations.

Mobile recording plays an important part in programme planning, and a fleet of cars carrying recording equipment capable of a high standard of performance is maintained in London and the main regional centres for this purpose. Small self-contained battery-powered tape recorders carried and operated by programme staff are often used to gather actuality material. The use of these 'midget' recorders has been extended during the past year, thus increasing the number of recordings made in situations that preclude the use of heavier equipment and trailing cables.

The following statistics for 1956 give an indication of the scope of recording activities:

Total transmission hours from BBC recordings	19,188
(of which 14,078 hours (73 per cent) were on tape and 5,110 hours (27 per cent) were on disk)	

Note: *During the previous year percentages were 57 for tape and 43 for disk.*

Number of disks recorded	121,195
Mileage covered by Mobile Recording Cars	302,524

The TELEVISION SERVICE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all television studios, control rooms, telerecording and telecine areas in BBC premises throughout the country, and for television outside broadcasting.

Television Studios

The BBC Television Service now has seven studios and a Television Theatre in west London; there are five studios at Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, and two, the Riverside Studios, in Hammersmith. Riverside studios, brought into use during 1956, incorporate the latest types of equipment and operational techniques of which the remote control of the positioning, switching, and dimming of the lighting is an outstanding example.

A heavy programme of vision equipment replacement and studio refurbishment has been made in studios at Lime Grove and the Television Theatre during 1956-7. Three of the production studios at Lime Grove have been re-equipped with new vision equipment between mid-1956 and mid-1957. The Television Theatre, Shepherds Bush, was returned to service in July 1957 after being out of use for fourteen months. The stage has been rebuilt and extended into the auditorium, the theatre has been redecorated. Vision and sound equipment of the latest type and a new lighting system incorporating a console for remotely controlling the stage and other production lighting have been installed.

Two small television interview studios at All Souls, Langham Place, and London Airport were brought into service in 1956. Another studio of this type, St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, came into operation in 1957.

Regional Television Studios

During 1957, the television studios at Bristol, Manchester, and Birmingham, which were originally opened on a restricted equipment basis were fully equipped with up-to-date sound and vision equipment. A studio converted from a cinema in Glasgow was equipped and started operating in August 1957. A partially equipped studio at Cardiff comes into service in the late autumn of 1957; it is intended

to provide full equipment for this studio during 1958.

Small interview studios have already been established in Scotland and Wales and in the North and Midland Regions, and it is planned to provide similar facilities in the West of England Region during 1958. The studios are used mainly for short inserts into news and other programmes such as 'Sportsview'.

Television Outside Broadcast Equipment

An interesting development in television outside broadcast equipment during the year has been the introduction of a two-camera 'Roving Eye', following the completion last year of a single-camera unit. The new Roving Eye is completely self-contained and can transmit television programmes while 'roving'. It can move quickly to a location at short notice to cover an unexpected item of interest. While working from a fixed point, the range of operation from its base receiving point is greatly increased by fully extending a hydraulically operated telescopic mast carrying its aerials to a height of forty-five feet.

SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS

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

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

siting of new transmitting stations and the planning of the distribution systems of which they form part is very largely determined as a result of measurements and calculations undertaken by the Research Department.

The DESIGNS DEPARTMENT is engaged on development work which has a specific application to broadcasting. When the Operations and Maintenance Department, working in close touch with the programme side, finds a need for a new type of equipment, Designs Department undertakes the design work itself or guides a manufacturer in the production of the required apparatus to ensure that the performance specification is met in the most economical manner. In view of the rapid development of the television medium the department is constantly putting forward new ideas and designs of equipment in anticipation of future needs. Much of the apparatus used by the BBC is designed in this department.

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

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

The department prepares designs and specifications for new buildings and for alterations, and it is responsible for all building works from start to finish. In some cases, however, where works are of a size and importance likely to attract wide public interest, the department may engage outside professional advice and assistance. Administrative

and executive staff include civil and mechanical engineers and architects. The department has the assistance of the Corporation's Consulting Civil Engineer on technical matters, including the drawing up of specifications of structural requirements for high masts and towers. The design and erection of these by specialist firms are arranged and supervised by the department. The specifying and installation of new ventilation and heating systems and the maintenance of all BBC premises and masts are also among the responsibilities of the department.

The EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT is responsible for the supply of much of the Engineering Division's equipment, exceptions being heavy transmitter plant and television camera and control equipment. The greater part of the equipment is manufactured by outside firms, but, where urgency is the keynote or only a small number of items is required, the construction is undertaken in Equipment Department, whose workshops are also used for routine maintenance and repair work. The department maintains a test room through which new or repaired equipment passes before it is issued.

This department is also responsible for the operation of the transport fleet, which numbers amongst its five hundred vehicles many specially equipped for the sound and television services.

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

Two departments—Engineering Information Department and Engineering Training Department—form the ENGINEERING SERVICES GROUP.

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

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

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

The ENGINEERING TRAINING DEPARTMENT has now completed ten years as a centralized establishment and the recent extension of hostel facilities enables up to two hundred students to be in residence at any time. During 1956, seven hundred students were trained and the number of different courses totalled seventeen. During 1946 the numbers were two hundred students on two types of course. The training in broadcasting engineering covers all types and grades of technical staff, preparing them for operational and technical work in the sound and television services. The standard and content of its work varies widely from the elementary course for newly recruited operators and technical assistants to the more advanced courses for technicians and graduate engineers. The duration of the training period may be anything from one week to twelve weeks; the shorter periods are generally devoted to refresher

courses or to introducing new developments to senior staff—a recent example is the course on colour television.

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

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

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

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

This department is also responsible for the handling of engineering patent matters, in conjunction with patent agents, and the investigation of engineering suggestions

submitted by members of staff and the public. During the year 1956-7 fifty-nine staff suggestions were received, a decision was reached on fifty suggestions and twenty were rewarded. Nine patent applications were filed and Letters of Patent were received for fourteen inventions.

EXTERNAL SERVICES ENGINEERING

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

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

Highly directional short-wave transmitting aerials are used to provide an effective signal in the area served by each programme. About 180 aerials are available. The main factors that have to be taken into account in choosing the aerial most appropriate to each transmission are the direction of the service area, the time of day, season, and stage of the solar cycle. Even with this large number of aerials it is impossible to cater for all propagation conditions, and a continuous programme of aerial conversion is necessary to keep pace with the solar cycle and to ensure that the programmes can be transmitted in the wavebands that will give the best reception.

According to predictions, solar activity was due to reach a maximum early in 1957 and so a gradual decrease is to be expected during 1958. Nevertheless, the BBC expects to make regular use of the higher frequency bands (shorter

wavelengths) for the External Services for at least two or three years. It is, therefore, important that listeners buying new receivers should ensure that they can tune to the 13-metre band and, if possible, to the highest frequency band available for short-wave broadcasting—the 11-metre band. Wavelengths in these bands are being used to serve large areas of South and South-East Asia and Africa, and are likely to provide clearer reception than the longer wavelengths.

The use of the 11-metre band in particular enables transmissions to escape the severe interference which affects many of the External Services programmes on the longer wavelengths. Some of this interference is due to congestion and unplanned operation in the bands allotted to short-wave broadcasting, but much of it is caused by the jamming (deliberate interference) of certain language transmissions of the BBC and other Western broadcasters (*see also pages 157 and 158-9*). This jamming affects not only the transmissions against which it is aimed but also transmissions on adjacent wavelengths.

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

PROGRAMMES—POLICY AND PRACTICE

The articles in this section deal with the main components of BBC sound radio and television programmes, and describe the departments that supply the programme material

NEWS BROADCASTS

GENERAL

EVERY week the BBC broadcasts more than 1,000 news bulletins. News is the kernel of both the domestic and the overseas services. Some ninety news bulletins are broadcast weekly for audiences in the United Kingdom, and it is estimated that half the adult population listens to one or more every day. Regional news, based on information supplied by local correspondents and by public bodies, is a regular commitment in the Home Services and includes bulletins in Gaelic and in Welsh. In the External Services the weekly total of news broadcasts exceeds 900, and millions of people of many different nationalities are regular listeners. Approximately 735 of these bulletins are in the languages of the countries to which they are addressed; 210 are in English. Many countries hear BBC news by rebroadcast through their own radio organizations.

The ideal of every BBC news bulletin is 'a fair selection of items impartially presented'. That was the phrase used by the Ullswater Committee in 1935, and it survived the test of war. There is no room in a BBC bulletin for the personal views of the editors or sub-editors. Their duty is to give the facts so that listeners may form their own opinions.

The treatment of an item in an overseas bulletin does not materially differ from its treatment in domestic bulletins. Consistency is achieved by a constant striving after accuracy and impartiality. In the words of the BBC's former Director-General, Sir William Haley:

'It has been the primary conception of British broadcasting ever since it decided to speak to peoples beyond its borders, that it would pour through the world hour by hour, day by day, and year by year an unending, undeviating, irrigating flow of truthful news given as objectively and as impartially as British professional men and women could make it. The BBC does not attempt to have one story for its own people and another for the rest of the world.'

A fifteen-minute news bulletin contains less than 2,000 words, hardly more than would fill two or three columns of a newspaper. The first problem that faces the compilers of news bulletins is therefore one of selection. From the thousands of words which pour in from many different sources the BBC journalist has somehow to evolve a balanced summary of the latest news—bearing in mind that the average BBC bulletin reaches a far bigger public than any one newspaper.

After the selection of items to be broadcast, they have to be reshaped in a form suitable for broadcasting. Most news stories have to be shortened, amplified, and rewritten so as to make them easy to grasp when heard from the loudspeaker.

The readers of the news bulletins are not in any way responsible for their construction or content. It not infrequently happens that an addition to the bulletin is placed in front of the news-reader after he has started reading—for news is coming in at all times, and the bulletin must be kept as up-to-the-minute as possible.

Much thought is given to the pronunciation of names of persons and places, and expert guidance is available to the news-reader. Many place-names, if pronounced in accordance with correct local usage, would be unidentifiable to the majority of listeners. The BBC's practice, therefore, is to use the pronunciation which will be most easily recognized. Names of persons, on the other hand, are given their correct pronunciation.

SOURCES OF NEWS

The main source of news for the BBC's bulletins, as for the news columns of the daily press, must be the great international news agencies; for they alone, financed as they are on co-operative lines, can command the necessary resources for gathering news on a world-wide scale. The BBC's own monitoring service supplements and expands much of the material provided by the agencies, by direct listening to foreign broadcasts. A staff of fourteen foreign correspondents, strategically placed around the world, and correspondents on diplomatic, parliamentary, industrial, and air affairs enable the Corporation to give special attention to those aspects of the news which most require expert reporting and assessment. These staff correspondents are chiefly responsible for the spoken reports which make up the Radio Newsreel programmes, broadcast not only to a domestic audience, but in several daily editions to overseas listeners.

An increasing part is being taken by staff correspondents, directly or indirectly, in the Television News Service; and although the technical limitations of television hamper the use of distant speakers, particularly at short notice, there have been some interesting examples of what may, before many years have passed, become a daily feature of television bulletins. Among these was Peter Raleigh's reporting by Eurovision link from Vienna during the Hungarian crisis, and Thomas Barman's despatches from the summit conferences in Geneva, using the same method.

Television news feature programmes provide a larger opportunity for staff correspondents to look more closely into matters of current interest than is possible in brief news despatches. Such work may often involve extensive journeys with a camera team to bring back pictures and filmed interviews, of an industry, or a country and its people. Some of these projects present considerable problems of planning and administration. In the less well-developed countries, there are local problems too. For instance, in some Middle Eastern countries custom forbids

the filming of some of the most typical evidences of backwardness, or, as in Africa, interested 'extras' press so closely round the camera that buildings and scenery are altogether obscured.

The BBC's staff correspondents, or special correspondents from London, have been sent for many years now wherever important 'world' news has broken; and they will continue to be present, and to report by cable, in voice, and on film, whenever they can help to bring the news home to listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom and overseas.

TELEVISION

As more and more listeners became viewers, the BBC set out in July 1954 to show them as well as tell them the news. It was a challenging task for the News Division, in which the Television News Department was formed. Based at Alexandra Palace, where the world's first public television service began in 1936, Television News Department has the same ready access as the sound radio side of the division always has had to the central organization for gathering, editing, and broadcasting to the world the news from all over the world. Teleprinters, facsimile printers, and conference circuits directly feed Alexandra Palace from Egton House, the News Division's headquarters, with the essential news material in the form of written or spoken word. The task of the staff at Alexandra Palace is to bring to bear on this material the techniques and skills of television, in such a way that the service of illustrated news for television expresses the same standards of news value that are found in the bulletins for the sound radio services.

Sources of news illustration suffer from limitations of number and availability, but they are growing. In the United Kingdom, besides a staff of film camera crews who often work with reporters and specialist correspondents, Television News can call on the resources of BBC regional newsrooms in Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, and Belfast. They all have television assistants; one has a staff camera crew based at its headquarters, and all hope in time to possess equipment that will enable them

to transmit directly to London the film reports for inclusion in the national news. The use of this technique in covering news from Europe is already possible because of the existence of the Eurovision link. When helicopters returned to Chamonix from a search for missing climbers on Mont Blanc, a film cameraman's pictures of the rescue effort were at Alexandra Palace in ample time for the same night's programme because they had been flown to Paris and transmitted to the BBC from there. Where the technical resources are not available or do not exist, Television News can bring in by radio-telephone the 'live' voices of its correspondents abroad, sometimes supported by relevant film or other illustration provided in the London studio.

The practice of sending a camera team from London to work with correspondents abroad or to strengthen news agency coverage on the spot is now common form when the news merits it. These contributions are seen regularly in the news bulletins and in the news feature programmes which, employing both film and speaker in the studio to give the background of news events, seek to be more searching and more concentrated in their analysis and more topical in their subject matter than the older 'Newsreel' type of programme could be.

Television News Department, apart from film which it shoots for itself at home and abroad, has regular access to news film produced by the National Broadcasting Company of the United States and those countries of the European Broadcasting Union which have their own television services. It also subscribes to the news film service of one of the leading news agencies. An important development has been the recent formation of the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Limited (*see page 156*), which, among other things, is to supply BBC news film of United Kingdom events to the Commonwealth and other parts of the world and to bring into London on film an independent service of world news.

Another development in the foreseeable future is the installation of the first remotely-controlled television camera, that is without the presence of a camera-man, at a

studio far away from Television News headquarters—a camera that can be brought into action by the correspondent who needs to use it either to feed a ‘live’ contribution into programmes or to be recorded for later use.

‘Picture on tape’ instead of ‘picture on film’ is yet another technical advance which in the coming year or two will no doubt be playing an important part for news programmes.

Still photographs continue to be valuable components of a television news bulletin because they can be transmitted to London from many of the world’s capitals in an exceedingly short time, whereas film necessarily takes longer—perhaps much longer. On the day of President Eisenhower’s inauguration in January 1957, two still photographs of the event were on BBC news’ screens twenty minutes after the cameraman’s exposures. They had been shot from the steps of the Capitol, quickly processed, and radioed direct to Alexandra Palace.

NEWS FOR ABROAD

All the main news bulletins broadcast to the domestic audiences are prepared and supplied by the News Division, which is also responsible for the parliamentary and sports reports and news talks. News bulletins for foreign and Commonwealth audiences are, however, handled by a separate department—the External Services News Department, at Bush House (*see pages 40 and 44*). Working throughout the day and night, it produces some 105 foreign language bulletins and thirty English bulletins every twenty-four hours—a total of nearly 1,000 news bulletins a week in thirty-four languages. Millions of people all over the world listen to these bulletins, many of which are rebroadcast in Commonwealth and foreign countries. These bulletins are governed by the same ideals of objectivity and impartiality as all other BBC news output. Although the Government pays for these transmissions with a special grant-in-aid, the news is completely independent of any Government control. Items of significance and

interest to listeners abroad are reported without fear or favour.

A Centre Desk, drawing news from all over the world, prepares the main items and also the bulletins in English for the General Overseas Service. Foreign language sub-editors select and write items of special interest to the individual countries to which the BBC broadcasts. The only impartial international news some countries get is what they hear from the BBC. Many foreign newspapers publish news monitored from BBC bulletins. For millions of people abroad the BBC is a window on the world.

TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

SOUND RADIO

THE broadcasting of the spoken word takes many forms—the straight talk by a single speaker, the discussion between two, three or more speakers, the treatment of a subject by a symposium of views and opinions or the treatment of an event by a collation of reminiscences, talks illustrated by music or poetry, and also readings either of poetry or short stories or longer works in serial form.

Talks range from those which touch the lives and minds of all men and women to those which represent the special interests of comparatively few. The prime object is to reflect the contemporary scene at its most significant. The broadcast talk is best when it meets the interest of the public at the peak of concern with the subject, or else arouses a new interest which is seen at once to have relevance to the present. Talks can reflect advances in the sciences, new work in literature and the arts, developments in thought, historical research, and many other fields of special study and interest. Often these may be controversial and require the presentation of opposing points of view. Controversy in religious matters, the statement of belief and unbelief, are also matters on which broadcasting seeks to gain an audience (*see also page 80*). There is, too, a place for personal reminiscence.

The provision of ideas and their translation into broadcasting terms are the functions of the talks producers, who are concerned not only with projects of their own devising but essentially with choosing from among the many unsolicited manuscripts and suggestions reaching them day by day, and with following up the chances of a good broadcast talk whenever it comes their way.

The hall-mark of the good broadcast talk is that the speaker should not only have something worth while to say, but that even when he is reading from a script he should sound as if he were talking to someone. It is the task of all talks producers to help speakers to achieve this object and to bring about an easy urgency of communication, whether in the mode of conversation or of discourse. Impromptu talking, except in discussions, is not often effective, although much is now done by means of recording which allows for subsequent cutting and rearrangement. This technique enables producers to go farther afield in their search for new speakers.

The programme 'At Home and Abroad' has brought to the microphone many prominent in current events, together with expert commentators who put the news in perspective. A more ambitious international hook-up, the monthly 'Radio Link', has provided a round-the-table discussion between speakers from studios in four or five different countries in, maybe, two or three continents.

A daily programme 'Town and Country' was started in the autumn of 1956 to be the equivalent of the local bulletins regularly broadcast from regional studios in other parts of Britain. A bulletin of local news is followed each day by a number of short talks and recordings of events likely to interest listeners living in London and the Home Counties—as far west as Chichester, as far north as the Northamptonshire border.

'At Home and Abroad', 'Radio Link', 'Town and Country' aim to be up to the minute, and their content may not be decided until near the time of transmission—on the day itself very often, although a little more time is needed for the technical complexity of 'Radio Link'.

Science and technology provide subjects which are an important ingredient of talks programmes. The annual reports on scientific research communicated at meetings of the British Association are always reflected in the talks schedules. 'Science Survey' covers an enormous range in its weekly account of new research and discovery. Talks on physics, biology, biochemistry, animal behaviour, astrophysics, and applied research for industry have appeared regularly in the programmes.

'Science and the Nation' was the title of the 1956 Reith Lectures by Sir Edward Appleton. The Reith Lectures, named after the BBC's first Director-General, were inaugurated in 1947. An acknowledged authority in a particular field is invited each year by the BBC to undertake a study or original research, and to give listeners the results of his work in a series of broadcasts. The Corporation itself decides the choice of subject and speaker, taking such outside advice as may be necessary.*

Series of talks with a general educational intention, covering a representative range of interests, are planned to meet the known needs of different sections of the listening public as ascertained through organizations concerned with further education. There are also other programmes

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

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

specially devised to be interesting and useful to the 'Younger Generation', and broadcast under that general title.

Certain other groups of talks are known within the Home Talks Department as 'service' talks; they are addressed to one particular section of listeners, such as farmers or gardeners or housewives, or they give specialized information on one particular subject such as health or legislation. Sometimes the two interpretations of the word 'service' are combined as in the early morning domestic talks which are addressed to housewives and give information about food supplies and cooking.

TELEVISION

The hall-mark of the Talks Department output is catholicity. A few titles of regular series chosen more or less at random suggest the range—'Zoo Quest', 'A Question of Science', 'Gardening Club', 'Asian Club', 'Buried Treasure', 'Is this your Problem', 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral'.

Within this context there is an unremitting and constant emphasis on the current event, the topical issue, the man in the news. In the domestic field, events and issues of this kind are covered in the weekly magazine 'Panorama', in discussion programmes such as 'Press Conference' and, emphasizing perhaps the lighter, more fleeting side of the passing day, in the Monday to Friday 'Highlight' programme which developed in February 1957 into 'Tonight', a forty-minute programme transmitted every evening, Monday to Friday.

Commentary on international affairs is an equally constant feature. Analysis, usually in the form of a film report, is a regular item on 'Panorama'; and reflections upon the life and thought of other countries find their way every week into various programmes ranging from 'The World is Ours' (reporting some of the civil and educational experiments initiated by the specialized agencies of the United Nations) and 'Commonwealth Magazine' to 'Travellers Tales' and 'Report from America'.

Programmes concentrated upon problems of the individual and the place of the individual in society make up an equally important section of the total output. Again the range both in terms of the method of presentation and in terms of subject is extensive and characteristic. Thus, Aidan Crawley reported upon the prospects and problems of industry in 'The Edge of Success'; Christopher Mayhew explored our present attitudes in 'We, the British, Are We in Decline?'; Christopher Chataway sought out remote communities in this kingdom in 'Away from it all'; Sir Brian Horrocks examined the campaigns of World War II in 'Men in Battle'. The growing preoccupation with mental disorder found expression in 'The Hurt Mind', a substantial and widely acclaimed enquiry into the nature of mental illness and psychiatric methods.

Within this general structure of regular series, various single or separate programmes are occasionally transmitted including important programmes ('See it Now', 'Assignment-India') from the United States; and programmes based on specific occasions such as the annual British Association meetings.

Inevitably there are great omissions, and important aspects of life (literature, for example) are not yet being substantially handled. All in all, however, the intention of the department is to use the constantly developing facilities of the medium to cover what seem the more significant and interesting issues of the day.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOUND RADIO

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

TELEVISION

Religious programmes in television include outside broadcasts of church services, an Epilogue on Sunday night, a programme for children incorporated into children's television on Sunday, and a monthly week-night programme depicting some aspect of the Church's life and work. 'Meeting Point' at 7 p.m. every Sunday, which began in 1956, is planned mainly for viewers who are not active members of any church.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY

The BBC's policy concerning controversial broadcasts on the question of religious faith was formulated by the Board of Governors in the following terms (as announced in *Radio Times* of 15 March 1947):

It is the view of the BBC that broadcasting has a responsibility to do what it can to meet the needs of the millions of people who are today hungering after information on spiritual issues. The Corporation's highest duty in this, as in other fields, is towards the search for truth. The Governors recognize that this must involve the broadcasting of conflicting views; but they are of the opinion that affirmations of widely differing beliefs and of unbelief can be made constructively, and discussions conducted on such a plane that the controversy, which is bound to be an incidental to the primary purpose, shall not wound reasonable people or transgress the bounds of courtesy and good taste. The BBC will exercise its editorial responsibility to this end. Such a broadening of the policy will be gradual and experimental. It must move within the climate of public opinion. But the BBC seeks the freest possible expression of serious and responsible thought. All broadcasting in the field of religion, philosophy, and ethics must be imbued with a deep seriousness and high purpose, and truth must be sought in such a manner that it will be prized and respected wherever it is found.

(The policy on the broadcasting of other controversial matter is described on page 16.)

MUSIC

SOUND RADIO

Music from early centuries to the present day is the range of music programmes presented in the domestic broadcasting services of the BBC, and as the pattern of sound radio develops alongside the growth of television, music will occupy a proportionately larger part in the total programme output. The encouragement of composers by commission and the provision of facilities for the performances of new works continue to be a regular policy of the BBC.

As well as broadcasts of serious music from the studios, public concerts in London, the provinces, and tours overseas are undertaken by BBC orchestras (*see page 84 for list of BBC orchestras*). Last year the BBC Symphony Orchestra not only visited Belfast, Londonderry, and Dublin, but also toured in Scandinavia, the Midlands, and East Anglia. The usual season of twelve concerts in the Royal Festival Hall and twenty-five performances at the Promenade Concerts

in the Royal Albert Hall supplemented the regular broadcasting programmes. This policy of giving the public an opportunity of seeing the orchestras in the flesh was also carried out by the BBC Concert Orchestra, which took part in the Light Programme Music Festival held at the Royal Festival Hall in a series of five Saturday concerts; in the summer the same orchestra gave performances at eight seaside towns in the south of England and visited three northern centres and four Midland cities. On these visiting occasions, distinguished ensembles—vocal, brass band, and so on—took part in the performances.

In the field of light music the Corporation not only broadcasts the music of immediate appeal and established worth, but also commissions short orchestral works: for example, on the occasion of the Light Programme Music Festival, held in June 1957, the BBC commissioned works from Robert Farnon, Sidney Torch, Malcolm Arnold, Denis Wright, Ernest Tomlinson, William Alwyn, and Charles Spinks. Five of the orchestral works which were commissioned by the BBC for the Tenth Anniversary of the Third Programme, and had already been broadcast from the studio, were played in public at the 1957 Promenade Concerts, the composers being Boris Blacher, Goffredo Petrassi, Vagn Holmboe, Jacques Ibert, and Andrzej Panufnik. Other composers who were commissioned during the past year to write symphony and chamber works were William Alwyn, John Addison, and Iain Hamilton.

The BBC, again in the past year, took full advantage of the Cheltenham, Edinburgh, and the Three Choirs Festivals, relaying several performances. The varied resources of the BBC's regional centres, from orchestras to brass bands, were widely used to contribute to programmes on the national networks. Performances from Glyndebourne and Salzburg were also relayed.

The presentation of opera amounts to nearly one hundred performances in a year.

New talent is carefully sought by auditions and by following every kind of public performance. Throughout the year, except in the summer holidays, studio auditions

for applicants who have the necessary professional qualifications are held regularly. Members of the music profession who helped at auditions and reported on artists' broadcast performances during the past year were: Norman Allin, George Baker, Lennox Berkeley, Ronald Biggs, York Bowen, H. A. Bennett, Mosco Carner, Ivan Clayton, Harold Craxton, Edric Cundell, Astra Desmond, Sybil Eaton, Howard Ferguson, Hans Gal, Berthold Goldschmidt, Julius Harrison, Lady Harty, Hans Heimler, Maurice Jacobson, Ivor James, Sinclair Logan, Isolde Menges, Jeremy Noble, Reginald Redman, Bernard Shore, and Maurice Vinden.

About 700 new compositions are offered to the BBC every year and are carefully studied. Only a small proportion is found suitable and accepted, but these works in due course are broadcast.

In a year nearly 200 of the works performed are first performances. Some of these are premières, others first performances or first broadcasts in the United Kingdom.

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

Members of the Music Division in London keep in close touch with their colleagues in the regions in all matters concerning programmes for the national networks. They are also closely in touch with their colleagues in television and with all organizations for promoting music, as well as with agents and publishers and the heads of music departments of European radio organizations.

TELEVISION

Television Music Department is not only a creative organization, but also serves other departments in the

Television Service, providing their music requirements and acting as a reference point where specialist advice is available.

On the creative side, the presentation of music in television has introduced millions of viewers to all types of music from full-scale opera and serious orchestral concerts to light music productions. Full-scale opera performances reaching average audiences of some 4,000,000, and ballet programmes which are even more popular, reaching an average audience of about 6,000,000, are part of the work of the Music Department of the Television Service. Studio presentations form the mainstay of this type of output, and specialist producers are on the staff to put opera and ballet on the screen. These producers broke much new ground during 1956. There was the British première of Menotti's *The Saint of Bleeker Street* and the first performance of Malcolm Arnold's short comedy *The Open Window*. Other operatic broadcasts included Nicolai's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and Puccini's *La Bohème*; the experiment was also tried of a 'potted' opera for audiences not normally operatically-minded, with encouraging results. Ballet programmes ranged from the leading British companies to such visiting organizations as the Bolshoi and the Polish State Dance Companies.

The television screen made viewers familiar with many international celebrities such as Milstein, Moiseiwitsch, Tortelier, and Campoli, who gave instrumental recitals. Viewers were taken by outside broadcast cameras to public concert performances, which provide an extension of programme sources, away from the studios. For the first time a British première of a contemporary concert work was relayed when Walton's Cello Concerto was televised in the Royal Festival Hall.

Through the co-operation of BBC sound radio services, Television Music Department presents programmes of concert music contributed by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and by several of the regional orchestras. Entertainment and instruction with music as a common item are also part of the television music programmes.

Lighter music is represented on the screen in programmes

ranging from such combinations as the Max Jaffa Trio to the larger scale productions, such as Robert Farnon's Orchestra in the series 'Contrasts'.

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

BBC ORCHESTRAS

<i>Orchestra</i>	<i>Conductor</i>	<i>No. of Players</i>
BBC SYMPHONY	Rudolf Schwarz	90
BBC CONCERT	Vilem Tausky	54
BBC VARIETY	Paul Fenoulhet	28
BBC REVUE	Harry Rabinowitz	28
BBC SCOTTISH	Ian Whyte	57
BBC NORTHERN	John Hopkins	57
BBC MIDLAND LIGHT	Gerald Gentry	39
BBC WELSH	Rae Jenkins	37
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND LIGHT	Frank Cantell	30
BBC NORTHERN IRELAND LIGHT	David Curry	21
BBC NORTHERN VARIETY	Alyn Ainsworth	26
BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY	Jack Leon	21
LONDON STUDIO PLAYERS (a group of musicians who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes and under different titles)		

DRAMA

SOUND RADIO

At the core of the many activities of the sound radio Drama Department is the radio play proper—the dramatic work specially scripted for the microphone making full use of the medium's unique flexibility, intimacy, and capacity for imaginative and evocative story-telling. *All that Fall*, a radio play commissioned by the Third Programme from the distinguished writer, Samuel Beckett, demonstrated powerfully the artistic and emotional potentialities of sound radio as a medium of expression. Such a high standard of original work is difficult to maintain in any quantity, but a

nucleus of experienced and gifted writers is constantly active, and their numbers increase as new contributors of originality and promise are discovered and developed. In the popular field there is a steady supply of new material from writers such as Francis Durbridge, Lester Powell, Lionel Brown, Rex Rienits; whilst at a more experimental level, exciting and inventive work is being done by Giles Cooper, Caryl Brahms, D. S. Savage, James Forsyth, Lydia Ragosin, among others. A good deal of attention is devoted to the creative adaptation of stories and novels to provide entertainment, which, while based on existing material, exists vividly in its own right as 'radio'. Striking examples have been *Lord of the Flies*, *Brideshead Revisited*, *Heart of Darkness*, *The Return*.

In order to cater for a variety of tastes and interests extending from 'Paul Temple' to *King Lear*, the Drama Department draws on the whole field of dramatic literature, in addition to exploring new forms and techniques. Although stage plays as such are not regarded as being necessarily fruitful material for sound radio, the Drama Department does not overlook its responsibility to make the best of the theatrical repertoire available to listeners who otherwise might be denied access to it. Productions of plays from the West End (old favourites as well as recent successes) are always welcomed by the large 'popular' audiences and often prove to have highly 'radiogenic' qualities; for the more specialized taste there are regular performances of the acknowledged masterpieces of the international stage, often with distinguished casts (for example, Strindberg's *The Father* with Jack Hawkins and Googie Withers), translations of contemporary foreign plays which have excited particular interest or controversy in their own country (for example Berthold Brecht's *Pantula*, Montherlant's *Port Royal*), and performances of classics seldom, if ever, performed in the theatre (for example, the *Oresteia* of Aeschylus). A leading drama critic has compared this range of output to that of a National Repertory Theatre of the air.

The pattern of sound radio drama schedules in recent

years has shown a distinct development in the Drama Festival—the grouping together of works under a single heading. The grouping has been either a tribute to a distinguished writer, for example Maugham, Priestley, Sherriff, O'Casey, or in order to give coherence and a sense of purpose to a varied diet of dramatic entertainment, for example 'Against the Wind' in which twenty-four programmes were designed to reflect various aspects of the theme of freedom, 'No Place like Home', a popular domestic series representing home life in different regions and countries, 'The First Stage', a chronicle of the beginnings of English Drama.

The executive staff of the department consists of some fifteen full-time producers and a number of specialist script-readers and adapters, constituting a Script Unit which deals with the 200 to 300 scripts and texts submitted every month. Casts are drawn from the ranks of professional players in the theatre, including the most eminent, who are heard in broadcast plays to an increasing extent, contracted either for single plays or for full-time work over a period of months with the BBC Repertory Company. This company of thirty players has become the focus of, and the training ground for, the art of microphone acting in this country.

TELEVISION

The output of television drama increased during 1956 to a total of 225 plays. One hundred and sixteen were specially-written plays of varying lengths and sixty-two were adaptations of stage plays, all of British origin; there were twenty-one specially-written plays and twenty-six adapted stage plays from foreign sources. The first-named group included the serials or series of adventure stories, which remained an established feature on Saturday nights. Friday evenings became notable for another kind of short play with the serials of *Jane Eyre* and *David Copperfield* and the biographical series 'Nom-de-Plume'. 'Sunday Night Theatre' continued to present full-length ninety-minute plays, followed on Tuesday by a play usually of sixty

minutes or less and a major play or dramatized documentary on Thursday.

Regional studios are contributing increasingly to the Tuesday plays. They share the common purpose of BBC television drama and the resources of the script section in finding and preparing the plays selected for production.

The Script Unit remains, of course, at the root of the television drama operation. On the one hand it is the main contact for all outside contributions, including the 350 to 400 unsolicited scripts submitted each month, and on the other it is concerned, up to production stage, with the work in progress on required and commissioned subjects. An increasing number of these are by writers who are already acquainted with the problems of writing for television, either as the result of experience within the unit in the past or of having worked with the BBC on previous plays. New writers require and seek a varying degree of advice and help in reaching the final shape for their screen scripts, and this the Script Section provides, either by collaboration where it is agreed to be necessary or by discussion and comment.

The most important point of liaison occurs when the author and the television producer become united and this is made as early as possible. The television producers have much to do, working several productions ahead of the stages at which any one script is developing. It is here that the Script Section, possessing a close knowledge of what will be required, is able to form a bridge between the production problems and the initial writing, so that practical issues such as the ability of actors and cameras to move within a studio and the advisability or not of using film are anticipated well in advance. The danger exists of 'too many cooks'. Nothing of value is likely to be written by a committee. The endeavour, therefore, is as quickly as possible to assist the author to a knowledge of the necessary facilities available to television, so that at the earliest stage he or she is able to master them and work with the minimum of interruption. In this way an increasing circle of knowledgeable playwrights is being established.

The Dramatized Documentary Group, working within

Drama, has been reinforced both on the writing and production side, and in this field the need for correct factual research and authority makes the closest collaboration between the writer and the producer essential from the earliest stage. Much controversy has arisen about this method of presentation, which in writing, production, and performance has been established as a tradition in the BBC Service. On the one hand it is said that the scripted re-creation of factual matters is less valid than direct reportage, but such programmes as 'Tearaway' (about intimidated witnesses) and 'Without Love' (about the problems of prostitution) were examples of the way in which the method can be used to focus attention and bring comprehension to subjects of this kind.

FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

SOUND RADIO

PLAYS happen also on the stage, concerts happen in concert halls, and talks of course happen everywhere, but the feature programme belongs essentially to radio and exists only on the air. Some subjects which features were accustomed to cover can now be more suitably treated by television, but there remains a multitude of occasions where the radio feature is still the ideal form. It is, of course, an enormously elastic form, ranging from the most 'actuality' documentary to the extremes of imaginative stylization or symbolism. In between there can be innumerable gradations but, broadly speaking, feature programmes fall into two main categories: documentary and literary. The productions of the past years have shown that there is still lots of life in both of them. There was the imaginative peak of Dylan Thomas's *Under Milk Wood*—Italia Prize award 1955. There was the monumental 'Portrait of Gandhi',* surely a new landmark in biographical technique, with its wealth of directly recorded illustrations made where Gandhi had lived and taught.

* Awarded an Italia Prize (Italia Press Association Prize) Oct. 1957

The documentary feature is concerned with the presentation of fact in the radio form best suited to the subject. The range of subjects suitable for radio documentary presentation is wide, embracing historical themes, biographical studies, scientific and medical discovery, exploration and adventure, the reconstruction of famous trials, and many other subjects. Various quite different radio techniques have been developed by feature producers and writers. The radio-dramatic technique, by which the factual subject matter of the programme is presented with the force, variety of sound colour, and emphasis of the radio play. Another is the technique of dramatized narration, in which the subject is explored and presented to the listener by a variety of narrators, or by one narrator, interspersed with characterized speeches or with short dramatized vignettes.

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

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

A further important part of the work of the Features Department is the continual emphasis on experiment. Experimental work is not confined to the Third Programme, important as the essays in creative writing and production

have been in that sphere. An example is the series of specially chosen features, 'Writing for Radio'. This produced a cascade of aspirants and a promising harvest of new talent which regards 'sound radio' as a satisfyingly complete method of expression. Many successful experiments have been made by commissioning poets and composers to work out new forms of radio art, owing something to radio drama and something to radio opera.

For Television Features and Documentaries see Television Drama, page 87.

VARIETY AND LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

SOUND RADIO

THE greatest asset of sound radio is of course the ability to build up mental pictures, and the creation of a kaleidoscope of vivid impressions is the first aim of every good radio show. Gradually the more visual type of show—the act or music-hall-type variety—is disappearing from its programmes. Many music-hall acts must be seen to be enjoyed, and the appeal of sound radio is to the ear alone; that is why Variety Department is concentrating on what is called pure radio. 'The Goon Show' still remains the outstanding example in this particular field, closely followed by the extremely popular 'Hancock's Half-hour'.

To satisfy the entertainment needs of a vast and widely varied listening public the department must provide a considerable output of programmes, greatly differing in style and format, and for this reason it has been found useful to classify its light entertainment under the headings:

The comedy team show: (a) *Fairly sophisticated in humour:* Peter Ustinov's 'In All Directions', Eric Barker's 'Just Fancy', 'Take it from Here' and 'The Goon Show'. (b) *Less sophisticated in humour:* Arthur Askey's 'Askey Galore', 'Educating Archie', 'The Charlie Chester Show' and 'Hancock's Half-hour'.

The domestic situation comedy: 'Ray's a Laugh', 'Meet the Huggetts', 'Life with the Lyons', 'Simon and Laura' with Moira Lister, 'Mixed Doubles' with Cyril Fletcher and Michael Denison, 'Floggitts' with Elsie and Doris Waters, and 'A Life of Bliss'.

The act type show: 'Variety Playhouse', 'Henry Hall's Guest Night', 'Midday Music Hall' and 'Calling the Stars' with Tony Fayne and David Evans.

The light dramatic type show: *The Barlowes of Beddington.*

Quiz programmes: 'Twenty Questions', 'What do you Know?', 'Top of the Form', and 'County Count'.

Interest programmes: 'In Town Tonight', 'Scrapbook', 'These Foolish Things', 'The Laughtermakers', and 'These Radio Times'.

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

In a year Variety Department is responsible for over 3,500 programmes (exclusive of repeat performances) in the domestic services and in the General Overseas Service; this means that approximately 8,000 contracts are issued to artists appearing in these programmes: weekly listening audiences of up to 5,000,000 are counted for some of the most popular programmes such as 'The Goon Show', 'Hancock's Half-hour', 'Take It from Here', and 'Life with the Lyons'.

Many of Variety Department's most popular series are heard by listeners all over the world, and even in the most isolated areas. 'Take It from Here' has for some years been one of the biggest radio favourites in Australia, and 'The Goon Show' has made thousands of friends in the United States and Canada. It is encouraging to know that radio humour is a British export and that British entertainment is being shared by so many throughout the globe.

Music plays a considerable part in the output of Variety Department, particularly dance music. This year not only was this department responsible for its annual Dance Music Festival in the impressive setting of the Royal Albert Hall, but for a most successful jazz concert which reflected the best in the world of current jazz and gave yet further proof of the increasing interest in this field of music.

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

The building of light entertainment is faced with many

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

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

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

To maintain its very high output of approximately seventy original programmes per week, the department must never lack in creative imagination and constant drive, so that its resources of writing and performing talent are fully exploited to provide entertainment for its vast and faithful listening public.

TELEVISION

A comparison between the output or undertakings of a single theatrical or film organization and the BBC Television Light Entertainment Department would show that the BBC department produces in a year a vastly greater total of programmes or shows than any theatrical or film enterprise. More than 600 shows a year are put on the screen by this department of the BBC.

Within the framework of light entertainment there is a diversity of output which caters for as many sections as possible of the public that want to be entertained. Artists of varied talents, material, and scripts are in great demand. Entertainment, as such, is of course widely spread over the Television Service, and other specialist departments and the Light Entertainment Department sometimes overlap.

There are eighteen producers in Light Entertainment

Department to put the total of more than fifty programmes a month on the screen. This means that each producer has to present a new show every eleven or twelve days.

Variety shows which require an audience are screened from the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, but the main bulk of light entertainment studio work takes place at the new BBC Riverside Studios. These studios alongside the river Thames at Hammersmith are considered to be among the finest in the world.

'Predominantly British' is the definition of the content of light entertainment programmes. It has been so over the last year, and is likely to remain so. Famous British comedians, some of whom have become known to an enormous public through BBC television, regularly star in their own shows. Programmes of the type of 'Saturday Comedy Hour' featured in the past year star personalities such as Norman Wisdom, Ted Ray, Benny Hill, Dave King, Norman Evans, Charlie Chester, and Jimmy Wheeler. A versatile and brilliant contribution to light entertainment was made by the combined script-writer, actor, and comedy director, Eric Sykes. Situation comedy brought Tony Hancock, Jimmy Edwards, and Bob Monkhouse to the screen and Fred Emney, Bill Maynard, Terry Scott, and Joyce Grenfell each featured in their own series. Some of the most popular shows in light entertainment were contributed by two outstanding artists who command very large audiences in radio—Billy Cotton and Vera Lynn.

The presentation of popular singers included many styles—Joan Regan, Alma Cogan, Petula Clark, Edna Savage, Shirley Abicair, Carole Carr, and Yana were among the performers. The more sophisticated side of light entertainment came to the screen with the series 'A to Z', based on 'The ABC of Show Business', by Wolf Mankowitz.

Light entertainment does not limit itself to series of programmes, but takes advantage of opportunities to book outstanding artists both from home and overseas on special occasions. Jack Benny and Victor Borge made their first appearance on British television on BBC screens in the past year.

The largest television audiences in Britain were often for

'What's my Line?', averaging around 9,000,000, and a programme at Christmas, 'Pantomania' was seen by more than 13,500,000 viewers. Other light entertainment programmes, such as 'This is your Life' and 'Dixon of Dock Green' have their regular audiences of over 7,250,000.

Light Entertainment Department, in co-operation with the Music Publishers' Association, launched a series, 'Festival of British Popular Songs', in which viewers all over the country voted for the most popular original British song submitted by a publishing house. British song-writers welcomed this competition as a considerable stimulus.

GRAMOPHONE PROGRAMMES

THE Gramophone Programme Department is responsible for the preparation and presentation of all programmes in which the gramophone record is the most important component, and it maintains the BBC Gramophone Library of commercial records (as distinct from records made by the BBC itself).

Programmes of musical works that are rarely heard, or works not yet performed in this country, records of historical importance bringing to present-day listeners singers, instrumentalists, and conductors of the past, all come within the scope of the Gramophone Programme Department. Dance music, musical shows, variety, and light entertainment which reflect the present-day popularity of the lighter music recorded for the gramophone, are also among the programmes originated by this department.

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

Programmes initiated by the department include the highly successful request programmes 'Two-way Family Favourites'—it attracts the largest audience for any programme in either sound radio or television—and 'Housewives' Choice'. Musical tastes of all kinds are catered for in such programmes as 'Desert Island Discs', 'World of Jazz', 'Music Magazine', and special programmes of operatic music.

The Gramophone Library is the largest in the world, containing more than 500,000 disks, and it is continually being enlarged. All commercial records issued in Great Britain are added each year, and records from all parts of the world are acquired on a selective policy. During 1956, for example, in addition to the many disks received from abroad, some 5,000 new issues from Great Britain were added, and 91,000 records were issued on loan to all departments of the Corporation.

The special archive collection, which is a treasure-house of some 1,400 rare and historical records dating from 1898 onwards, also has a complete collection of catalogues from 1901. The Library staff give advice on incidental or illustrative music for any type of programme in any part of the Corporation.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

SOUND RADIO

OVER 1,000 Outside Broadcasts a year are produced for sound radio programmes which are heard by listeners at home, a large proportion of which are also heard by listeners to BBC Overseas Services. The voice of the commentator on the spot at an event outside the studio is, perhaps, no longer regarded as such a miracle as it was when Outside Broadcasts were first introduced some thirty years ago, and today a commentary coming from 5,000 or 6,000 miles away is taken more or less for granted. Technically, a broadcast such as the South Africa-England Test Match in January 1957, when the commentator thousands of miles away in Capetown was introduced to millions of listeners by the announcer in the London studio, is accepted as an everyday achievement; but the thrill of being present at an exciting sporting event or at an historical occasion, is still with the listener.

Long-range outside broadcasts have been far afield for BBC listeners in recent times. Outside Broadcasts were responsible for the Olympic Games coming from Australia to listeners in the United Kingdom, as well as the Ghana

Independence celebrations early this year, and all these operations involve much ingenuity on the part of the engineers and organizing staff. For example, when Her Majesty the Queen landed at Mentijo Airfield near Lisbon before her State Visit to Portugal in February 1957, Raymond Baxter's commentary had to be sent across the estuary of the Tagus to Lisbon by a local short-wave transmitter; from Lisbon to England the commentary was taken by radio telephone circuit.

Outside Broadcasts take full advantage of technical developments. Increased mobility for commentators has been achieved by using mobile transmitters. Sometimes these mobile transmitters are carried by the commentator himself, and the smallest can be fixed to a jacket lapel and has a range of some 200 yards. This type of mobile transmitter was used by Brian Johnston when in the arena for a broadcast from the circus at Olympia, Christmas 1956. Similar transmitters have been used for broadcasts from canoes on the Thames and from motor cars travelling at high speed. This development also meant that listeners could travel with the commentator in an express train travelling at seventy miles per hour, over a stretch of forty miles, and later in the year for the first time commentators were able to broadcast from two gliders in flight.

TELEVISION

Television Outside Broadcasts are responsible for nearly a thousand transmissions in a year, half of which in the past year were television programmes contributed by the five regional outside broadcasting units.

Sporting events are, of course, one of the main activities of Outside Broadcasts, and about fifty per cent of all the year's output in Outside Broadcasts is concerned with sport. These sporting events range from boxing and football matches to Test Matches and the Horse of the Year Show.

Each year the outside broadcast units seek to explore new ways of bringing to the screen pictures from unexpected places. BBC Television, in the last year, successfully

transmitted live pictures from a moving submarine submerged in the English Channel, and air-to-ground pictures were transmitted from cameras installed in a helicopter.

A series involving a great deal of engineering skill, effort, and ingenuity were the 'Saturday Night Out' and 'Now' programmes. On one occasion viewers were taken to the top of Snowdon. On another, which was indeed unique in the history of broadcasting, continuous pictures were given from aboard the Dover lifeboat as she moved from Dover harbour and on her voyage six miles out to sea to the Goodwin light vessel. On this occasion a light-weight outside broadcast camera was put aboard the lightship, and viewers were then shown over the ship. This was the first time that a light-weight camera had been used in this way, and special lighting had to be installed aboard the lightship.

To bring contemporary history-making events and royal occasions to the people is a paramount function of BBC Television Outside Broadcasts. Royal Ascot, Trooping the Colour, Her Majesty the Queen's visit to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where she dined with the Army, and the State Visit of King Feisal of Iraq, were some of the occasions in the past twelve months.

Visits to the homes of the famous, to the exhibitions, to churches and factories, are all part of Outside Broadcasts' presentation of everyday life.

The exchange of bilateral programmes on the Eurovision network, particularly of sporting events, is another side of Outside Broadcasts' work. A new feature was the unilateral programmes, where the equipment and the crew of one country were used by the production team of another, with the resulting programme seen only by the viewers of the producing country. Through this system the BBC was able to televise and show on screens in the United Kingdom such programmes as the Hungarian Refugee Camp at Traiskirchen, Austria, and the Spanish Riding School at Vienna. The first outside broadcast from an Iron Curtain country to be presented to British viewers was the European

Amateur Boxing Championships from Prague on 1 June 1957.

The Eurovision link too was eminently successful in BBC Outside Broadcasts' coverage of the Royal Visits to Paris and Copenhagen. On these occasions millions of viewers in the United Kingdom were able to be present at the majority of the important functions attended by Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. The pictures from Copenhagen meant the use of the northernmost extremity of the Eurovision network (*see Eurovision, pages 228-9.*)

Technically there were valuable additions to Outside Broadcasts' resources. The two-camera Roving Eye unit proved most useful for covering Outside Broadcasts' inserts to studio programmes. Great use was made, too, of the light-weight self-contained radio microphone whose transmitters are no bigger than a packet of cigarettes, and whose total equipment, aerial and battery, fits easily into the speaker's pocket, so that he has complete freedom of movement without the hindrance of trailing cables. These technical developments go to make outside broadcasts a vivid reflection of the contemporary scene without resort to artifice or dramatic aid.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

SOUND RADIO

CHILDREN'S HOUR. Originated in the earliest days of broadcasting—1923—Children's Hour, designed and catering primarily for a young audience, embraces almost every category of broadcasting. The factual to the fantastic may describe its range.

From five o'clock each day it provides a constant service of entertainment, based on the belief that, for children, only the best is good enough. Of all the BBC's services, Children's Hour is perhaps the most personal, centred as it is on the family and the home. It derives its strength from that, and from the fact that it is a 'pooled' programme, made up from contributions not only from London but from all the Regions.

One of the most interesting of recent developments has been the establishment by the General Overseas Service of regular weekly repeats of Children's Hour programmes. In addition, a number of Children's Hour programmes are recorded and sent by the BBC Transcription Service to many parts of the world.

FOR YOUNGER GENERATION *see Talks and Discussions, page 76.*

TELEVISION

Children's television programmes, occupying nine hours a week, range from drama and serial plays to talks, documentaries, light entertainment, magazine programmes, outside broadcasts, and films. These programmes provide a service for age groups from the very young to the older teenagers. Those for five-year-olds to fifteen-year-olds average eight hours weekly. The fifteen-minute 'Watch with Mother' films for the under five-year-olds appear five times a week.

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

A puppet theatre, specially designed for children's television, is used for puppet plays which are televised from time to time. A children's caravan, used as a miniature travelling theatre, carries light entertainment programmes—which are also televised—to villages and small towns all over the country.

Participation of young viewers is a constant feature of the programmes, a number of which encourage children, often by competition, to do or make things themselves.

BROADCASTS FOR SCHOOLS

SOUND RADIO

THE first experimental broadcasts for schools began in 1924. In 1929 the Corporation felt the need of an official link with

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

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

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

Each year the School Broadcasting Councils undertake a systematic review of the teaching of one or more subjects in the schools, and of the opportunities for broadcast series. In addition, through weekly reports from listening teachers and from their Education Officers working throughout the United Kingdom, they are kept in touch with the progress of all the broadcast series.

Illustrated pupils' pamphlets, which were first published in 1927, now cover twenty-seven series and over 7,000,000 copies are printed each year (*see page 102 for annual figures of sales*). Four of the pamphlets are in colour. These

pamphlets are prepared and planned in close conjunction with the broadcasts. Some are essential to the full use of the broadcast series, and are referred to at the microphone; others are not so essential, but are nevertheless desirable aids to the use of the series.

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

A selection of the programmes for schools is made annually by the Transcription Service and included in its output, and a large number of scripts is sent to overseas broadcasting organizations (*see pages 44 and 187-8*).

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

NUMBER OF LISTENING SCHOOLS

at the end of the last pre-war school year and of years after the war

<i>School Year</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1938-39	9,121	1,217	714	118	—	11,170
1945-46	12,242	1,375	1,036	86	55	14,794
1946-47	13,110	1,417	1,082	127	58	15,794
1947-48	13,938	1,560	1,047	176	69	16,790
1948-49	15,334	1,690	1,189	289	94	18,596
1949-50	16,600	1,806	1,351	376	59	20,192
1950-51	18,624	1,994	1,501	414	66	22,599
1951-52	20,229	2,144	1,633	500	67	24,573
1952-53	21,180	2,243	1,729	560	78	25,790
1953-54	21,944	2,315	1,817	624	78	26,778
1954-55	22,789	2,474	1,910	662	83	27,918
1955-56	23,576	2,584	2,017	745	85	29,007

SALES OF PUPILS' PAMPHLETS 1928-56

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of Different Pamphlets</i>	<i>Total Copies Sold</i>
1928-29	46	404,866
1929-30	33	296,007
1930-31	36	313,235
1931-32	41	316,933
1932-33	39	316,097
1933-34	47	445,748
1934-35	58	650,311
1935-36	67	1,072,281
1936-37	62	1,575,161
1937-38	70	2,032,196
1938-39	74	2,325,133
Publication suspended during hostilities		
1946-47	23	472,500
1947-48	27	767,182
1948-49	38	1,783,780
1949-50	55	3,104,983
1950-51	56	3,749,250
1951-52	60	4,304,279
1952-53	58	4,736,737
1953-54	59	5,187,093
1954-55	63	5,788,044
1955-56	65	6,602,441

TELEVISION

In response to a request from the School Broadcasting Council, the BBC undertook an experimental service of television programmes for schools to start in the autumn of 1957. For this purpose, the Television Sub-Committee of the School Broadcasting Council was reconstituted and a Television Unit of School Broadcasting Department established.

The initial programmes are for children of eleven to fifteen in secondary schools and are transmitted on a nation-wide basis between 2 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. on weekday afternoons. The aim is not to provide lessons, as such, but to supplement established methods of classroom teaching by exploring the educational possibilities of the television medium. The early programmes are, therefore, concentrating upon subjects in which visual treatment and the 'immediacy' of live television promise to be of particular value. One series, 'Science and Life', in the first year

covers a wide range of topics, arranged in half-termly units, those for the autumn term being 'Science helps the Doctor' and 'Science and the Weather'. 'Living in the Commonwealth' portrays the resources and achievements of Commonwealth countries, while 'Spotlight', through its treatment of current news topics and the background to contemporary life, sets out to stimulate the interest of older children in the world around them.

A series for school-leavers, 'Young People at Work', dealing with careers, opportunities for further training, and the problems of adjustment to life after school, is also included in the first term's output.

The experience gained from these initial television programmes will be applied later on to other branches of the secondary school curriculum and, it is hoped, to other stages of education.

PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

SOUND RADIO

'WOMAN'S HOUR', the principal programme for women listeners, can be described as a service programme in the broadest sense. That is to say, it is addressed to one section of listeners, the women at home in the early afternoon, and it includes items that are of immediate practical service to such women in the running of their homes and in caring for the welfare of their families.

'Woman's Hour', however, which incidentally began in October 1946, does a great deal more than this. Broadcast every weekday, it aims at giving women a wide and varied selection of items calculated not merely to help them in their homes but to entertain, inform, and refresh women listeners with subjects and people that they may have little opportunity of meeting elsewhere.

A supplement to 'Woman's Hour' is broadcast each Sunday morning. Called 'Home for the Day', this is addressed primarily to women who work outside their homes during the week. It is made up of a selection of items of general interest repeated from 'Woman's Hour',

interspersed with talks and readings chosen for their particular appeal to business and professional women.

It may be significant that there is evidence that 'Woman's Hour' and 'Home for the Day' are heard by a considerable number of men, and that frequent requests are received from women for items to be repeated in 'Home for the Day' so that they can be heard by their husbands!

TELEVISION

Programmes designed mainly for women are televised on five afternoons a week. On four afternoons during the forty-five-minute period two separate programmes are transmitted: the first thirty minutes is one of the magazine programmes or special programmes such as 'Countrywise', 'Happy Holidays' or 'Look and Choose'; the last fifteen minutes includes feature programmes such as 'Design Review', 'Talk It Over', 'Topical Round-Up', 'Tell me, Doctor', 'Fashion Report', 'Report from Paris' on the Eurovision link, 'Quick and Easy Dressmaking' or travel and light entertainment features. On Thursday each week there is a fifteen-minute instalment of 'Our Miss Pemberton', a serial presentation of small town life and gossip.

The four regular magazine programmes are: 'Your own Time', a general interest magazine for younger married women, alternating with 'Twice Twenty' designed for older women; 'Family Affairs' covering the special interests of women concerned in raising a family; and 'About the Home' covering the practical side of women's interests including the Television Cookery Club to which viewers contribute the recipes demonstrated.

The BBC has issued a folder for Women's Television Notes into which special pamphlets (now included as supplements in *Radio Times*) also published by the BBC, can be fitted. These pamphlets illustrate and increase the value to viewers of programmes such as 'Quick and Easy Dressmaking', the Cookery Club, 'Keep Fit', and other practical programmes.

From time to time fashion programmes for women are transmitted during evening viewing time.

SUPPORTING SERVICES

Operational and servicing departments which support the programmes that are broadcast in the Sound and Television Services are described here

Central Programme Operations

THE smooth running of a broadcasting organization must depend to a great extent on the availability of studio and recording facilities. One of the main responsibilities of the Central Programme Operations Department is to satisfy the day-to-day studio and recording needs of programme producing departments and, in doing so, it maintains a close liaison with the engineers who maintain and operate the equipment. The department is organized in three sections: (1) *Traffic and Information*, (2) *Studio Operations*, (3) *Recorded Programmes Permanent Library*.

All requests for studio and static recording facilities are received by the CENTRAL BOOKINGS UNIT of the Traffic and Information Section which decides how each can best be handled and makes the appropriate arrangements. An average of about 1,800 commitments are accepted each week. The section is also responsible for the Recorded Programmes (on tape and disk) Current Library.

The duties of the STUDIO OPERATIONS section of the department centre around the studios and certain outside broadcasts where the studio manager is responsible for the placing of artists in relation to the microphone, mixing the outputs of many microphones, the artistic control of

programmes, the reproductions of records from the studio, and for providing through his assistants any sound effect that is required.

Each week the studio managers cover about 1,100 commitments, and these may include such large-scale operations as the Festivals of Light Music, Dance Music and Jazz, 'The Goon Show', and broadcasts of large orchestras and choirs from outside halls and studios.

'The Goon Show', although it has approximately 9,000 sounds in the Effects Library to choose from, still requires many more special effects. For instance, studio managers have made recordings of a train allegedly proceeding upside down, a 1½-litre racing electric organ, a penguin vocal quartet, diagonalized plin noises, and Fred the Oyster!

Programmes like the Light Music Festival make exacting demands of a different kind on the studio managers. The orchestra and combinations must present a pleasing appearance in the hall, and from this layout the microphones have to be so arranged and mixed to ensure that the best sound is broadcast from the many and varied groups.

The primary function of the RECORDED PROGRAMMES PERMANENT LIBRARY is to build up a storehouse of recordings for use throughout the BBC. At the same time it is forming a collection of recordings of historical value. Items for retention are selected from current recordings of BBC broadcasts or from recordings received from foreign broadcasting organizations and other outside sources. Some types of material are recorded specially for the library as, for example, folk music, dialect, natural history, and sound effects. Some staff in this section are engaged on the production of programmes consisting mainly of material drawn from this source. The main library is at Broadcasting House; subsidiary libraries are at other London centres and at each region. During 1956 there were nearly 3,000 additions, varying in duration from a news flash to a full-length drama production running to several records. During the same period there were about 75,000 issues to borrowers within the Corporation.

Television Programme Servicing Department

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

DESIGN AND SUPPLY is the biggest of the servicing departments, and has to invent and create the scenery and properties for some sixty programme items a week. This necessitates a steadily moving production line which starts with producer/designer conferences on what is likely to be needed, and ends with the final assembly of what, for a single show, can amount to two or three pantechnicons full of scenery and several hundred different properties. The scenery may be anything from a realistic portrayal of state rooms at Hampton Court to a stylized setting for a comedy sketch on a desert island, and amongst the properties might be a donkey, thirty feet of old books, or a cooked and edible meal. Not only must scenery be good to look at, but it must be easy to handle since it has to be set and broken down at speed. Recent research by the department has shown that scenery made from fibre glass is light and durable, and a considerable amount of stock scenery is now being made up in this material.

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

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

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

MAKE-UP AND WARDROBE is a single unit which has its kinship with Design and Supply in that it has to work from the inception of the plans for a programme through to the final assembly of that programme ready for the cameras. This unit works partly from old stock, and partly by making new stock or by hiring. To the problems of acquiring the right costumes for a period play, say, are added those of fitting the costumes to the players and, just as DESIGN AND SUPPLY must not allow the watchful viewer to spot the same patterned cushion in two different plays, so WARDROBE must ring the changes on its stock, and by adding a frill here and a flounce there disguise the reappearance of last week's costume.

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

Another very large servicing department deals with the film needs of the Television Service. Leaving aside the news operation, the Television Service makes about 60,000 feet of transmitted film every four weeks—or the equivalent of about ninety full-length feature films in the course of the year. This output is made up of a certain number of complete films—rarely more than thirty minutes in length—and for the rest consists of sequences for factual programmes like 'Panorama' or 'Zoo Quest' and dramatic sequences to link live performances in the studio.

In the result the BBC has become a very big consumer of film stock and of the processing services of commercial laboratories.

The remaining servicing department, TELEVISION BOOKINGS, arranges the engagements of most of those who appear on the screen. This department is similar to its counterpart in sound radio, save that in television an artist's appearance is of great importance and also—because of the need to learn a script—engagements are longer and therefore, for busy artists, more difficult to arrange. (*See also Programme Contracts, pages 128–130.*)

Reference Library

The Reference Library, maintained for staff in connexion with their official duties, also serves as a research department, information bureau, and lending library. Its stock of 68,000 books and pamphlets is divided between the central library at Broadcasting House and four branch libraries, and is augmented by loans from public libraries, subscription libraries, government departments, and many specialized collections. A wide selection of newspapers and periodicals in all languages is taken and circulated; all the BBC's own publications find a permanent home on the library's shelves. At the Television Centre the branch library's illustrations collection amounts to 300,000. This branch is one of the most highly specialized, its aim being to provide accurate documentation in combined pictorial and printed form of any place, person, or event in the history of the world. Both the European and Overseas branch libraries have, in addition to their general collection of reference books, specialized stock relating to the countries their broadcasts serve. At the Monitoring Service centre the bookstock's accent is on politics and biography as a background to the news received there from foreign countries. All branches are in close touch with the central library and with one another, so that material and information can be co-ordinated.

News Information Service

The primary function of News Information is to check facts and to provide background information for BBC news. To meet the special needs of Home News, Television News, and the External Services, News Information units are based at those centres each with its own newspaper cuttings collection. Home News and Television News bulletins are indexed and filed. A Central Cuttings Unit serves the Corporation as a whole and a small Research Unit is mainly engaged in providing background data papers for producers and scriptwriters.

RELATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

How the BBC measures reactions to programmes, and some information for those who wish to get in touch with the BBC, or contribute to programmes, and a guide to better reception

Audience Research

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

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

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

The survey is continuous. Every day BBC interviewers question between 3,000 and 4,000 people scattered all over the United Kingdom. The object is always to discover which programmes, if any, the sample listened to or viewed the previous day. The interview is concerned with all the

sound services and with television—ITV as well as BBC—for it is of obvious interest to the Corporation to know how those who have a choice divide their viewing time.

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

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

The opinions of audiences are gathered through panels of ordinary listeners and viewers. There is a listening panel for each region, a special Third Programme listening panel, and a viewing panel; altogether their membership totals about 6,000. Panel members are recruited either through public invitation or by personal approach but the aim is always the same—to ensure that they are respectively representative.

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

Careful analysis of the completed questionnaires leads to the production of 'Programme Reports' which try to give a fair and balanced picture of the opinions expressed, bringing out the majority view and also pointing out what the various minorities felt. As a broad guide to the

programmes' reception, Appreciation or Reaction Indices are calculated from the panel members' markings of the five-point scale.

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

Publications

Most BBC publications are planned to give listeners and BBC viewers advance programme details and to provide where necessary additional information which will enable them to get the best from the broadcasts.

Radio Times, published in seven editions, has a weekly sale of more than 8,000,000 copies. It gives advance details for a week of all BBC Television, Home, Light and Third Programmes, and Network Three. The Television and Home Service pages are varied to give emphasis to regional

broadcasts. A daily summary, 'In Other Home Services', provides complete information of all Home Service programmes for listeners throughout the country.

The Listener captures in print each week the best of the broadcast talks on major topics. Other contributed features regularly include reviews of new books, hints and recipes for housewives, new verse, and independent criticism of BBC television and sound radio programmes.

For overseas listeners to the short-wave broadcasts of the BBC, advance details of programmes are published weekly in *London Calling* which is printed on air mail paper. For the BBC's many listeners on the Continent—and particularly those who follow the BBC's English by Radio lessons—there are the weekly programme bulletins *London Calling Europe* and *Hier Spricht London*.

BBC School Broadcasts pamphlets, for pupils throughout the country who listen to the schools programmes, now have an annual sale of over 7,000,000 copies. Most of the pamphlets are illustrated—some in colour—and are greatly appreciated by an ever-growing number of listeners to the Broadcasts to Schools programmes.

Publicity

The work of the Publicity Department arises directly from public interest in the BBC. Programmes and personalities have come to occupy an important part in people's lives, through their direct impact in the homes. Television personalities in particular are recognized like friends of the family wherever they go. The press reflects this intense interest, and it is the object of the Publicity Department to help the press to meet the public demand for full information about the affairs of the BBC. The field to be covered ranges from such matters as the constitution of the BBC, to details of the career of a television star and the latest technical achievements of the BBC engineers; from policy about the shaping and timing of programmes to the techniques of radio and television drama,

the use of film, and payments to performers—for the BBC is the biggest patron of actors, writers, musicians, and performers of all sorts.

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

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

Television Press Office: Television Centre, Wood Lane, W.12, Shepherds Bush 8030, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and at the Television Studios, Lime Grove, W.12, 5.30 p.m. to end of transmissions.

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

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

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

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

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

Writing to the BBC

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

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

The Engineering Information Department deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC programmes (*see page 63*).

Auditions

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

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

Submission of Scripts and Scores

Careful arrangements are made to see that all original contributions in the form of scripts or scores are considered by competent readers and by the appropriate programme authorities. Typescripts of talks or short

stories for broadcasting should be addressed to the HEAD OF TALKS DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

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

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

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

All television scripts should be submitted to the SCRIPT SUPERVISOR, TELEVISION CENTRE, WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12, who will ensure that they are seen by the relevant department. No layout or camera directions are required. Typescripts which have a specific local interest may be submitted to the appropriate BBC Regional Office.

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

Tickets for BBC Shows

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

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

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

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

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

Visits to BBC Premises

Arrangements for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres can be made only exceptionally. No facilities are available for the general public. People with a special or professional interest are advised to write to the BBC, LONDON, W.1., or to the Controller in their own region; visitors from overseas should address themselves to the HEAD OF EXTERNAL SERVICES LIAISON, BBC, LONDON, W.1.

Rules for SOS Messages

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

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

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

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

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

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

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

Messages are broadcast once only, and cannot be repeated.

SOS AND POLICE MESSAGES BROADCAST 1 JAN.—31 DEC. 1956

	Success- ful	Unsuccess- ful	Not Known
SOS messages broadcast from London	149	68	34
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	68	44	30
Total number broadcast: 393	217	112	64
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	142	150	
Regions	68	98	
Total number broadcast: 458	210	248	
Police messages for lost drugs and special messages:			
London	7	4	
Regions	7	9	
Total number broadcast: 27	14	13	

Broadcast Appeals

Broadcast appeals for charity are made on Sunday evening each week in the Home Service and also—since January 1956—on one Sunday each quarter in the Television Service. In selecting the charitable causes for which appeals are broadcast, the BBC has the expert guidance and advice of the United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee and its subsidiary committees in London and in other parts of the country (see pages 234-5). Application forms for the use of charitable organizations together with a note on the conditions governing broadcast appeals will be sent on request by the secretary of the appropriate appeals committee.

The total response to the Week's Good Cause appeals in the Home Service in 1956 was £241,334, while a further £38,588 was contributed to the newly-instituted television appeals.

In addition to the Sunday evening appeals there is an annual Christmas Day appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. In 1956 this appeal was broadcast in the Home Service and the Light Programme by the Rev. David Sheppard, and resulted in donations amounting to £18,794.

Special appeals of national interest are also broadcast from time to time either in sound or television.

Gramophone Record Requests

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

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

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

HOW TO GET THE BEST RECEPTION]

Many listeners in the United Kingdom cannot rely on satisfactory reception of BBC programmes on medium waves because of interference from European stations. To overcome this problem and to enable listeners to receive the sound radio programmes free from most forms of interference, the BBC is building very high frequency transmitting stations. Twelve of these stations, together with one

temporary station, have been completed out of the sixteen so far authorized by the Government. By the end of 1958 sixteen stations will bring ninety-six per cent of the population of the United Kingdom within range of the Home, Light, Third, and Network Three programmes on VHF.

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

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

The main problems of television reception, apart from local interference, occur in the 'fringe' areas at a considerable distance from the transmitting station. In such areas reception may vary within very wide limits both in strength of signal and quality of the picture because of changes in atmospheric conditions. There may also be interference from foreign stations, particularly during the summer months. These difficulties, together with that of multiple images or ghosts on the screen which may be caused by reflection of the signal by hills, large buildings, steel towers, gas holders, and so on, can best be minimized by using an efficient type of directional aerial and mounting it as high above the ground as is practicable. A local television dealer who has had experience of these problems will be able to give expert advice. The same problems may also be encountered by viewers living in a deep valley or on the wrong side of a range of hills.

The expansion of television and the still-growing requirements of sound broadcasting throughout the world have made it essential to find additional wavelengths on which to operate the large number of transmitting stations involved. Extra wavelength space is also needed for the many other services which use radio as a means of com-

munication. If mutual interference is to be avoided, the allocation of wavelengths must be done on a world-wide basis because some services use radio for long-distance communication, and some users, such as ships and aircraft, may travel to any part of the world. The allocations of blocks of wavelengths are agreed at periodic conventions convened by the International Telecommunication Union, a body formed by the governments of some eighty countries; the most recent was the Atlantic City Convention in 1947. Subsequent regional conferences are held to allocate individual wavelengths to broadcasting stations. The Conference at Copenhagen in 1948 produced the current Wavelength Plan for the medium and long wavebands, which came into force in 1950; there are now about twice as many broadcasting stations working in Europe in these wavebands as were provided for in this Plan.

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

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

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

It is not only accurate but much more convenient to refer to these wavebands in terms of their frequencies in megacycles per second (Mc/s). The corresponding wavelength in

metres can be readily found if required from the relationship:

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

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

An increasing number of listeners and viewers complain that the programmes are spoiled by interference caused by electrical equipment nearby. Such interference is usually heard as a more or less continuous crackling or buzzing noise with a loud 'click' every time the interfering apparatus is switched on or off; it may be visible on the television screen as patterns of lines, white flashes, or bands of light. Many electrical appliances used in the home or for industrial purposes are capable of causing such interference. Interference with reception of sound broadcasting is sometimes caused by neighbouring television sets, usually heard as a high-pitched whistle. Its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1500 metres.

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

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATION

Different aspects of staff and programme administration are dealt with here

THE total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1957 was 15,242, comprising 9,010 men and 6,232 women—14,473 whole-time and 769 part-time staff.

An analysis of the total Corporation staff on a functional basis shows that there are some 3,250 technical engineering staff, 2,100 staff engaged on production and editorial duties, 1,500 staff employed in supporting and administrative services, 4,300 staff on secretarial and clerical grades, and 4,100 staff in the manual and catering groups. The total number of staff engaged exclusively on work for the Television Service is about 4,200 and on work for the External Services is about 3,750.

Staff Administration

In the main the administration of staff devolves upon the various departments throughout the Corporation. There is, however, a central division of Staff Administration, under the Controller of Staff Administration, which embraces the Staff Administration Department, the Central Establishment Office, the Staff Training Department, Appointments Department, Central Welfare Department, and Allowances Department. Its main responsibility is to formulate and advise on all matters of policy affecting the Corporation's relations as an employer with its staff, and to issue such rules and regulations as may be needed to assist staff,

sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, to give their maximum effort to broadcasting. Staff regulations cover such diverse matters as discipline, incentives, rates of pay, rights of appeal, physical working conditions, annual leave, and pensions.

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

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

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

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

Recruitment

Although vacancies on the programme, editorial, administrative, and engineering staffs concerned with all services in sound and television broadcasting are frequently filled by promotion, many are advertised in the press and filled in public competition. Fields of candidates derived from public advertisements are supplemented from a register of outstanding general candidates and by those nominated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the University Appointments Boards or Committees, to whom copies of advertisements are sent. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications.

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

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

General applications for employment should be addressed as follows:

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

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

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

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

In regional centres to: The Midland, North or West Regional Executives or the Northern Ireland, Scottish or Welsh Executives at the addresses given on pages 244-5.

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

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

There are also leaflets which describe:

- (a) The main training schemes for young men and women who have considerable educational qualifications
- (b) The Corporation's requirements for telephonists
- (c) The Corporation's clerical and secretarial requirements for school-leavers and the amenities which it can offer them.

The booklet *Engineers in the BBC* may be obtained from the ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W. I.

All the other booklets and leaflets mentioned above may be obtained from the APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W. I.

Staff Training

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

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

sound radio and television. Courses have been introduced for the training of foremen and supervisory staff.

The training of a number of specialized categories of television staff has been intensified to meet the expanding requirements of the Television Service and the greater demand for trained television staff following the advent of commercial television; this training includes special courses for television make-up work and for television production secretaries. In pursuance of its policy of aiding Colonial Governments in the development of broadcasting, the Corporation arranges special courses for members of the Colonial broadcasting services. References to these courses are made on pages 156 and 163.

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

Over fifty courses are held and more than a thousand students pass through Staff Training Department each year.

Staff Magazine

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

Relations with Staff and Trades Unions

Staff Administration is in close touch with staff as a whole, through various levels of management and through dealings with unions recognized by the Corporation. These unions are the Association of Broadcasting Staff

(formerly the BBC Staff Association), an independent union representing all categories of staff, the National Union of Journalists, the Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper Workers, and the BBC (Malaya) Staff Association, which represents staff of the BBC Far Eastern Station in Malaya and Singapore. A comprehensive system of consultation has been built up over the years with the Association of Broadcasting Staff, and this is being developed in so far as the other unions are concerned. Amongst other things, agreements signed with the four unions in the United Kingdom provide that they will work together for categories jointly represented.

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

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

Programme Contracts

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

The department includes four Booking Sections (Talks, Music, Drama, and Variety), each under the control of a manager, whose function is to negotiate fees and issue contracts to speakers and artists whose services are desired

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

Artists and speakers required for television are engaged by a Television Booking Section, formerly part of the department but now attached to the Television Service (*see also pages 108-9*). Local artists and speakers in the regions are engaged by officials in the regional office. All these officials work under the general advice and guidance of the Head of Programme Contracts so far as forms of contract, general conditions of employment, operation of agreements with artists' unions, etc., are concerned.

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

The Head of Programme Contracts is responsible for conducting negotiations relating to both sound radio and television with artists' unions, associations of theatrical and other managers, etc., for ensuring the observance throughout the BBC of agreements made with these bodies, and for a wide range of analogous matters such as the regulations relating to the employment of alien performers, of children, and other administrative subjects directly concerned with speakers and artists.

There are numerous agreements between the BBC and bodies such as British Actors' Equity Association, the Musicians' Union, the Variety Artists' Federation, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, and The Society of Authors, relating to the terms and conditions on which artists and speakers are engaged by the BBC for occasional

broadcasts, or as members of the various BBC standing orchestras, the BBC Chorus, or other bodies of artists maintained on a continuing basis for broadcasting purposes. These agreements deal with such points as minimum fees for rehearsals, performances, or both; with the recording and reproduction of performances in the BBC's own services; with the use of such records for the purposes of the BBC Transcription Service and the Television Transcription Unit, and with other contractual conditions relating to BBC engagements.

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

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

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

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

Copyright

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

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

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

International copyright problems are discussed within the European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is a member (*see page 226*).

Copyright Act 1956

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

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

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

The broadcasting organizations are given:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

This section contains a general picture of the broadcasting year ended 31 March 1957 and lists of representative programmes broadcast and issued by the Transcription Service during that period

DOMESTIC SERVICES

THE combined output of all the BBC's domestic sound and television services amounted to nearly 23,000 programme hours in the year—13,800 hours contributed by the main sound radio services, 2,700 by television, and the remainder broadcast by the regions for their own local audiences. The year was marked by further development of the BBC's technical resources and by a revision of policy in relation to the domestic sound broadcasting services.

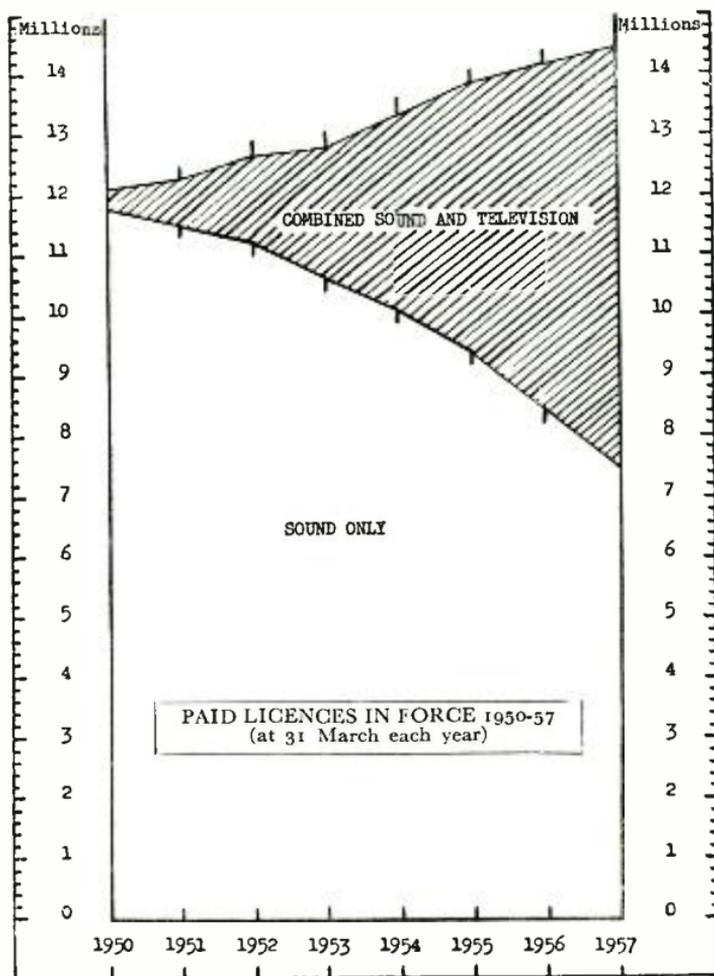
The main technical developments were the extension of the television and VHF transmitting stations.* The resultant increase in range and the increasing contributions of the regions to the national networks on the programme output side meant that the BBC provided a national service in every sense, transmitting programmes from the whole country to the whole country.

CHANGES IN SOUND RADIO PATTERN

The existing shape and policy of the sound broadcasting services were established after the end of the war, and ten years later it was evident that the changing needs of the time called for a re-organization of these services.

*For VHF and television transmitting stations see pages 209 and 211.

Television had been developed so successfully that by the end of 1957 over ninety-six per cent of the population was able to receive the BBC Television Service (by the end of 1957 the coverage will exceed ninety-eight per cent of the population). The numbers of the £3 combined television and sound licences in force at 31 March 1957 had increased accordingly. The total of licences in force at 31 March 1956 was 14,525,099. Of this total 7,558,843 were £1 licences for sound radio only and 6,966,256 were £3 licences for sound radio and television combined.



From the number of licences held exclusively for sound, it was deduced that some 17½ million listeners—not counting children—depended on sound radio programmes only in 1957. In 1962, when the present Charter expires, if the present trends are maintained there may be about three million sound only licences compared with a possible twelve million combined licences; this means that the public for sound radio alone will still be substantial, amounting to some seven million adult listeners. But this is not the entire audience which sound radio will serve. Throughout the next five years sound radio will draw for its audience to an increasing extent on those who possess television receivers as well as sound receivers. Sound radio will therefore be faced with the challenge of attracting the main part of its audiences from homes equipped for television as well as for sound; no doubt many people will use both mediums at different times for different purposes, and what sound radio can do better than television will emerge more and more.

The diminution in sound radio audiences which began in 1948 may partly be accounted for by television, but changes in social habits and the growth of other distractions are also contributing causes.

Apart from this decline in 'sound-only' audiences, and the general changing needs of the audiences, there was a financial factor which contributed to the necessity for a revision of sound broadcasting policy. The income attributable to sound broadcasting would not significantly increase over the three-year period covered by the new financial agreement (*see page 136*). As costs would inevitably rise, it was estimated that expenditure would have to be reduced during this period by about one million pounds, which would mean some retraction in many parts of the sound broadcasting services.

In the light of these considerations, and after a full and careful review, the Corporation decided to make certain changes in the pattern of sound broadcasting (described in the article on pages 31-34). Its plans were made public in April 1957, and were put into effect in the course of the following autumn.

FINANCE

The year 1956-7 was the last of the three years covered by a financial agreement with the Postmaster General of June 1954, under which the BBC received from the Postmaster General a sum equivalent to the amount of the licence revenue less a deduction for normal Post Office expenses and a deduction by the Treasury (*see page 29*).

A new supplemental agreement was entered into in February 1957 (*see page 277*). Under this agreement, in each of the three years from 1 April 1957 to 31 March 1960, the BBC will receive an income equivalent to 87½ per cent of the licence revenue after deduction of Post Office expenses. The difference is that whereas in the previous period a fixed sum was retained by the Treasury, the Treasury share in the next period will take the form of an annual deduction of 12½ per cent of the net licence revenue. In addition the Treasury will receive the £1 excise duty on television licences included in the Finance Bill, no part of which duty will be spent on broadcasting (*see page 212*).

In its preparatory submissions before the agreement was reached, the BBC took full account of the trend of rising costs in recent years. At the request of the Post Office, however, a revised forecast was prepared severely curtailing the provisions for rising costs with a consequent reduction in estimated revenue expenditure during the three years.

Apart from the possibility of further rising costs, it is doubtful whether the income in view will suffice to maintain the BBC's services and to introduce essential progress in television and to meet competition. Nothing, of course, was included in present estimates for major new developments such as a second television programme, or the introduction of television programmes in colour.

In the circumstances, the BBC attaches importance to the proviso in the agreement under which additional sums would be payable by the Postmaster General if the Treasury were satisfied that the Corporation's income was insufficient for the adequate conduct of its services.

One of the developments of the year was the beginning of a closer integration of London and regional programme resources—in part, a measure of streamlining to eliminate uneconomic duplication. It also had the effect of making the best regional programmes and regional talent more regularly available to the national network audience.

Six more VHF stations were brought into operation during the year, bringing the coverage in March 1957 to over eighty-four per cent of the total population. Thus, VHF set-owners—estimated to be three-quarters of a million by the autumn of 1957—are enjoying first-class reception of all sound programme services, and for those living in places where reception of the sound radio services on long or medium wave is unsatisfactory, the improvement is, of course, especially marked. The introduction of VHF broadcasting also enabled the BBC to introduce services of news and information of special local interest which it is not practicable to carry on the medium-wave service.

Appreciation of the high-quality musical reproduction obtained from VHF transmissions has reached the Corporation from music lovers who are catered for widely in BBC programmes.

Programmes

Over a third of the combined output of the sound services was music. As in previous years, the Corporation was active both in commissioning new musical works and in giving first public performances of new or little-known composers. There were nearly two hundred first performances broadcast in the year. Nine composers were commissioned to write new works for the Tenth Anniversary celebrations of the Third Programme. A week of special programmes, all but one of which were new productions, marked the occasion in September 1956. There were a number of specially recorded contributions from abroad, and many of the most distinguished writers, composers, actors, and personalities in Britain were represented.

Radio drama, to a large part devoted to the best of the theatrical repertory, turned increasingly to new forms and techniques with material specially written or scripted for the sound radio medium. Notable examples of contemporary radio drama broadcast during the year were *All that Fall*, an original radio play commissioned by the Third Programme from Samuel Beckett, Giles Cooper's *Mathry Beacon* and Caryl Brahms's *The Little Beggars*.

Nearly a thousand scripts were submitted for the experimental weekly series 'Writing for Sound' (a later series was 'Writing for Radio').

Programmes in the broad category of talks occupied a total of nearly fifteen hundred hours, and ranged from responsible and informative treatment of current affairs in such regular programmes as 'At Home and Abroad' and 'Radio Link' to attempts in discussion to explore difficulties and to find points of contact between Christians, atheists, and scientific humanists.

Audiences numbering several millions continued for many long-established sound programmes, 'Any Questions', *The Archers*, 'Family Favourites' (the 'Two-way Family Favourites' averaged an audience of some twelve million), 'Twenty Questions', 'Top of the Form', 'The Goon Show', 'Housewives' Choice', and others, which had almost the status of national institutions.

The power of radio to bridge great distances is nowadays taken for granted. Yet two broadcasts of this kind during the year must have been for many most memorable—when Her Majesty the Queen's 1956 Christmas Day broadcast from her home at Sandringham was preceded by the voice of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh speaking from the Royal Yacht *Britannia*, sailing towards the Antarctic from New Zealand, and the direct radio contact with the British Polar explorers at their Antarctic base some ten thousand miles away.

Live eye-witness reports by BBC commentators on the State Visits of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Sweden and Portugal were given on sound radio, and commentators were in Ghana for the Independence

celebrations, and in Holland and Italy for the unveiling of the war memorials at Groesbeek and Monte Cassino. Sporting occasions were also covered on the spot—the Olympic Games in Melbourne and the Equestrian Olympics in Stockholm were major enterprises, and daily reports of the Test Match series in South Africa were broadcast to British listeners with the co-operation of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

News

A substantial increase in news bulletin time and in actuality reporting occurred at the times of the Suez crisis and the Hungarian uprising. For the first ten days of the crisis the audience for the 6 p.m. news increased from five to nine million, and that for the 9 p.m. news was more than double the average.

A member of the BBC news staff was the only news correspondent to accompany Dr. Fuchs and his party in the Antarctic to the Shackleton Base on the British Antarctica Expedition.

Educational Programmes

Talks and discussions for the fifteen to twenty age-groups were again provided in the Light Programme, and the Home Service broadcast its usual schedule of programmes planned for the serious listener—on a slightly increased scale—of literature, current affairs, history, industry, music, and the visual arts.

There was an extension in the broadcasts of instruction in foreign languages, and the broadcasts were supplemented by leaflets which sold up to 36,000 copies. A number of residential colleges arranged special courses to follow several of the series.

In the school broadcasting field the total of registered listening schools rose to nearly 29,000 by July 1956.

TELEVISION BROADCASTING

The BBC, limited to a basic fifty hours a week, and to a single programme channel, maintained the widest possible

range of programmes, keeping the broad balance between serious and light. At the end of March 1957 there were television sets in the homes of about half the population, and television from BBC transmitters had an estimated population coverage of over ninety-six per cent. The average audience for BBC evening television programmes was about five and a half million adults.

All who are concerned to see an imaginative and intelligent development of this medium must look forward to the time when two alternative programme services, centrally planned, can be offered to the public for their choice. The BBC, which hopes to be in a position to provide these services in due course, follows, meanwhile, its traditional policy of seeking within the limits of its single programme channel to provide good programmes—combining excellence of subject matter with a high standard of production, presentation, design, and technical skill—over the widest possible range. Some measure of its success in pursuing this aim can be seen by the fact that two of the most popular BBC television programmes in the past year have been ‘Panorama’ and ‘What’s my Line’, the one dealing with current affairs and the other a light-hearted panel game; two widely dissimilar programmes, yet both appealing to adult audiences of eight million and more. Equally impressive has been the response to the serial dramatizations of literary classics—*Jane Eyre*, *David Copperfield*, *Vanity Fair*, and *Kenilworth*—which have been immensely popular with viewers. *David Copperfield*, for example, had an average weekly audience of nine million throughout its thirteen weeks’ run. Travel films, social documentaries, and other programmes with a more or less serious purpose, have also attracted their millions of viewers.

Early in 1957 the Postmaster General announced that the regulations governing the hours of the day during which television broadcasting was permitted would be relaxed. The limit of fifty hours weekly was retained, and the restrictions on Sunday hours, but otherwise both the BBC and the ITA were made free to allocate the permitted hours in whatever pattern they wished. Television

programmes could then be broadcast during the former 'closed period' from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays. To fill part of this early evening period, the BBC introduced 'Tonight', which was designed as a topical, informative, and entertaining programme appropriate to an all-family audience.

Television News

During the year, the Television News Service was extended. Apart from the regular news periods, special editions were transmitted during programme breaks immediately after the receipt of important news. 'Behind the Headlines', a lively news-reportage programme proved a popular innovation.

Technical material resources for the Television News Service were developed. The Eurovision link was used widely, and a radio-photo machine enabled still pictures to be received rapidly from all parts of the world. Pictures of President Eisenhower's inauguration, for example, were shown on the BBC television screen within twenty minutes of the actual event.

Television Outside Broadcasts

BBC Television Outside Broadcasts went far afield for their programmes. In addition to the great national and sporting occasions there were programmes from a submerged submarine at sea, a helicopter in flight, the Goodwins Lightship, and the Queen liners approaching and leaving Southampton.

Later in 1957 cameras went down to the bed of the Mediterranean during the day and at night. The resulting programmes were shown on British screens by means of the Eurovision link which was extensively used during the year.

Eurovision Link

This link enabled whole editions of regular BBC programmes to be presented from the Continent: 'Panorama'

from Milan, 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral' from Paris, Leyden, and Brussels, and 'At Home' from Paris. (The European Amateur Boxing Championships from Prague—the first television transmission from beyond the Iron Curtain—came later on in the summer of 1957.) Through Eurovision the royal wedding in Monaco was shown to viewers in Britain as it took place.

An interesting experiment in the use of the link was the mounting of two three-way programmes in which teams of magicians in Britain and Holland competed and were judged by a panel of representatives of the European Broadcasting Union viewers in Brussels.

Royal Television Occasions

The Duke of Edinburgh enlisted the help and facilities of the BBC in presenting on television on 30 April 1956 his address on Active Leisure in connexion with the Jubilee of the National Council for Physical Recreation.

(Since then the Duke of Edinburgh has given a talk on BBC Children's Television about his overseas tour, on 17 May 1957. On 30 June 1957, at the beginning of the International Geophysical Year, the BBC, in collaboration with the Royal Society, presented a programme in television 'The Restless Sphere'. The programme was introduced by the Duke of Edinburgh and was seen by seven million viewers. *See also page 158.*)

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited the BBC's Riverside Studios on 27 March 1957 for a private showing of some of the films in the colour television series 'Men, Women, and Clothes' (seen by viewers later in the year in black and white) and saw other programmes in rehearsal.

Religious Broadcasting

Religious broadcasting, which continued in sound radio as in previous years, was further extended in television. In addition to the televised services from churches and the Epilogue, a new weekly religious programme, introduced on Sundays from 7 to 7.25 p.m., included discussions,

feature films, personal stories of Christians, and specially devised acts of worship.

Television for Schools

Side by side with the long-established school programmes in sound radio (*see page 139*), preparations continued for a service of television programmes for schools, which were planned in response to a request from the School Broadcasting Council. The service was inaugurated in the autumn of 1957. The programmes, which were broadcast on five days a week, covered current affairs, science, geography, life in the Commonwealth, and careers.

REGIONAL BROADCASTING

A result of the closer integration of regional output with that of other sound radio services is that although fewer programmes are being produced in each region, more regional programmes are finding their way to national audiences. In television, too, the regions made an increasingly significant contribution to the national network. These contributions arose from about 5½ hours a week in 1955-6 to about 7½ hours a week in 1956-7.

The added resources which made these contributions possible included the provision of studio cameras and additional equipment to television studios in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, and Glasgow. The growing network commitments and the lack of an alternative programme outlet limited the opportunities for regions to mount programmes of specifically regional interest for viewing by their own audiences, and except in Scotland and Wales such programmes were relatively few.

Scotland

Long- and medium-wave reception in Scotland suffers from a good deal of interference of various kinds and, in spite of every effort to cover the country with good reception, there are still parts where reception is poor. The extension in some areas of the VHF service has given good results, with its pure and interference-free quality of reception, and consideration is being given by the BBC Engineering

Division to the possibility of extending this service where practicable in the Highlands and the outlying islands of Scotland.

Television programmes will be within reach of ninety-three per cent of the population of Scotland by the end of 1957 and further extensions are planned, but there are more people in Scotland than in any other part of Britain for whom sound radio, because of the terrain, must continue to be the main source of home entertainment.

Public service broadcasting in Scotland reflects the prevailing state of opinion, and also the achievements in the cultural sphere. In the latter category, 'Annals of Scotland', a survey of the Scottish novel since the beginning of this century, was a series of sound radio programmes dramatized with a critical and historical commentary. Life in Scotland today was reflected in many radio feature programmes, which were re-inforced by talks on topical subjects and the regular Scottish news bulletins, which have an audience of one in five of the population each week-day evening.

In television Scotland contributed many items to the national network, including inserts into 'Tonight', news bulletins, and sports programmes.

Wales

It is probable that the broadcasting topic that aroused most public interest this year was the Ince Committee's Inquiry into the charges of bias made in the House of Commons in January 1956, particularly against the news service in Wales. The Committee found that there was no evidence to support these charges. This confirmed the findings of an enquiry which the Broadcasting Council for Wales itself instituted immediately the charges were made; the charges were subsequently withdrawn.

In sound broadcasting eight plays and features, half of them in Welsh and half in English, were commissioned for a series with Wales of today as background. In programmes like 'Welsh Forum' political, industrial, and trade problems and controversies were discussed by distinguished and representative speakers.

Competitions between the Welsh debating societies of nineteen colleges in Wales resulted in the broadcasting and televising of exciting final rounds of *Ymryson Areithio*—the Cymro Mace was won by a team from the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

Broadcasts of music included some first performances in Wales, such as Vaughan Williams's 'Five Tudor Portraits', while *The Black Ram*, a new opera by Ian Parrott, and *The Divine Mystery* by Llywelyn Gomer, were two first world performances.

Drama production in television developed rapidly in Wales in the past year—eleven plays were produced for the national television network. Television programmes ranged widely from a Saturday Night Out at the Top of Snowdon to the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales—one hundred and forty-four programmes in all.

Northern Ireland

Among the first targets of the I.R.A. raids, part of the outbreaks of violence on and within the Northern Ireland border, were the Londonderry transmitters used by the Home Service and the Light Programme. They were put out of action by an explosion, but the engineering staff carried out first-aid repairs after working all night, and restored the Home Service. The Light Programme was restored in the same way the following day by a considerable feat of improvisation.

A series of talks on social history in Ulster since 1800, which followed an earlier series on the same subject, has now been published in book form. There were over a hundred entries for an Ulster Short Story Competition.

The Television Film Unit in Northern Ireland contributed three films to the national network during the year, life on the Island of Rathlin, the vanishing railways of Ulster, and a year on an Ulster farm. A special film, *Ulster Alert*, was made for television news during the I.R.A. attacks.

The new low-power television station at Londonderry is due to open at the end of 1957.

Midland Region

Sutton Coldfield and Norwich VHF transmitting stations came into operation at the end of 1956. Following this development, programmes designed specifically for East Anglian listeners were broadcast on VHF. At the same time more East Anglian material found its way into the Midland Home Service.

A high proportion of programmes originated in the Midland Region were broadcast by the basic Home, Light, and Third Programme networks, and *The Archers* continued to be the region's most popular contribution to national listening.

The regional news service was particularly developed during the year, and the appointment of a BBC industrial correspondent for the Midlands contributed to an improvement in the coverage of industrial news.

The first full-length drama production from the new Midland television studio at Birmingham was presented by Birmingham Repertory, *The Miser* by Molière.

North Region

During the period under review, the North supplied over two hundred full-length programmes to the national television network, and many shorter contributions to news, sport, and magazine programmes. Documentaries and a wide range of light entertainment were some of the main ingredients in this greatly increased output.

VHF transmissions from Holme Moss began in 1957, bringing to a large and populous area of the region greatly improved reception.

In drama a number of plays for the North Region drama competition were given their first broadcast production. As in television, there was a considerable contribution to light entertainment sound radio programmes.

West Region

The output of television programmes in the West increased considerably during the year, the best-known contribution to the national network being 'Look', presided over by Mr. Peter Scott.

The West Region Television Outside Broadcasts Unit was closely associated with the experimental programmes, mentioned on page 141, from a submarine, a helicopter, and from the Queen liners at Southampton.

A programme on the Severn Wildfowl Trust, mounted by the BBC West Region for the French Television Service, was shown through Eurovision to French viewers. The French authorities also co-operated with West Region to inaugurate the first live television broadcasts made from the Channel Isles.

VHF transmitters were brought into operation at Wenvoe and North Hessary Tor. Two out of the region's three main areas were supplied with daily VHF news bulletins, as well as occasional special programmes of local interest. 'Any Questions' and 'Any Answers' retained an undiminished popularity throughout the year.

POLITICAL BROADCASTING

As agreed, seventeen Party Political broadcasts were given during the year, the Government giving four sound and four television broadcasts, the Opposition three sound and four television, and the Liberal Party one broadcast on sound and one on television.

Six Ministerial broadcasts were given in sound only, while four were given simultaneously in sound and television. There were two budget broadcasts given simultaneously in sound and television.

In addition to the political broadcasts already mentioned, there were four hundred and five broadcasts by Members of Parliament in the BBC's domestic sound and television services, as well as eight broadcasts by Members of Parliament in Welsh. Individual members taking part in these broadcasts in the year were one hundred and seventy-nine.

Both sound radio and television reported on the annual conferences of the Conservative and Labour Parties.

AUDIENCE RESEARCH

The audiences of BBC television were of much the same size in 1956-7 as in the previous year. In the final quarter

of 1956-7 the average number viewing BBC television at any given moment in the evening was about five and a half million. An increase would almost certainly have accompanied the further extension in television set ownership, but for the existence of a competitive television service. On most winter evenings about eleven million adults, and probably about two million children, tuned in at some time to BBC television. Programmes commanding an audience of some eight million or more included 'Panorama', 'What's My Line', the Sunday night play, the Saturday night comedy hour, broadcasts of boxing, and broadcasts of travel (*see also page 140*).

As a direct consequence of the increase in television set ownership, evening audiences for sound broadcasting decreased by about one-sixth, but the rate of listening per capita amongst the 'sound-only' public rose by six per cent. Even so their listening is, per head, a great deal less than the television public's viewing. The former amounts to about an hour and the latter to nearly two hours each evening, and this may be taken as a rough measure of the comparative compulsiveness of sound and television broadcasting.

The Audience Research Department continued its studies of the social effects of viewing, and an enquiry into the public's attitude to and use of news services was carried out.

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

EXTERNAL SERVICES FINANCE

The External Services budget for the Financial Year 1956-7 allowed for the maintenance of services at their existing level, together with a modest extension of Arabic transcriptions. It also provided for the Capital and Revenue expenditure required to begin the scheme for supplying special television programmes for overseas users. In the event, however, Treasury approval for this scheme was not forthcoming. Capital funds were also allotted for the scheme to bring the External Services together at Bush

House. In other respects, as in previous years, Capital expenditure was severely restrained, and no provision could be made for the long overdue programme of transmitter replacement.

During the year the BBC was called on to carry out a substantial increase in its Arabic Service, though the full expansion was not effected before the end of the fiscal year.

The final figures of the Treasury Grant-in-Aid for 1956-7 were: £5,422,000 for operating expenses, and £345,000 for Capital expenditure, a total of £5,767,000.

The Monitoring Service was able to maintain its operations without curtailment during the period under review.

Government Review of Information Services

The budget for 1957-8 had again provided for services at their existing strength, though the Government's review of Overseas Information Services was still awaited. Published as a White Paper (Cmnd. 225) on 15 July 1957, about the time this handbook was going to press, it announced vital changes in a number of departments. These changes included the restoration of the General Overseas Service from twenty-one to twenty-four hours daily, some expansion of Sound Transcription output, and expanded services in Hausa, Swahili, and Somali. There were to be minor extensions to the Russian and Polish schedules, the cessation of programmes in Afrikaans, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Swedish, and contraction and integration in certain other European services. The White Paper also recommended some expanded use of English by Radio. The cost of the extensions would be largely offset by the economies, mainly in the European units, the net increase in expenditure being approximately £58,000 a year.

The Government have also approved in principle a programme of capital expenditure for the replacement and improvement of transmitters and other equipment, including consideration of the adequacy of existing relay facilities.

At no time in the last decade has the value to the BBC of its highly-skilled staff been so clearly proved as during the crucial months towards the end of 1956. As ever, it was then the task of the BBC to provide an effective exposition of Government policy without departing from the obligation to preserve a just balance between the different points of view that were being expressed in the country. To do this fairly and firmly called for the skill that derives only from long experience. The contortions of Soviet policy, the revolt in Hungary, the delicate situation in Poland, the unrest throughout the Arab world, and above all the Suez crisis, made heavy demands on the skill and experience of BBC staff who interpreted these developments and gave the British view on them to listeners abroad.*

Arabic Broadcasts

The Arabic Service was particularly affected. For the second year in succession its members had to keep their attention continuously upon almost as many trouble centres in the Arab world as there were countries in it, and at the same time to strive to compete with the strident and hostile utterances of the 'Voice of the Arabs' broadcasts from Cairo. In the latter endeavour, the Arabic Service was at some disadvantage because of the lack of a medium-wave relay in the Eastern Mediterranean for which the BBC had been pressing unsuccessfully for many years. This situation was remedied in November 1956, when the Near East Arabic Broadcasting Station in Cyprus, which had been taken over by the Cyprus Government, began to relay the BBC's Arabic broadcasts. The station was later acquired by the Government, and from March 1957 the programme services broadcast on its short- and medium-wave transmitters became exclusively those for which the BBC was responsible. Despite some loss of Arab staff at the time of the Suez crisis, and subsequent difficulties in recruitment, the Arabic Service output was increased by

**For a descriptive survey of programmes broadcast see pages 184-6.*

half an hour daily in the course of 1956, and in March 1957 it was doubled—from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily—thus becoming by far the largest of the BBC's foreign language services.

Freedom Message from Budapest

The Hungarian Service was temporarily increased at the time of the Hungarian uprising, and there was an additional daily transmission of fifteen minutes, which was afterwards maintained. The developments in Hungary placed a great strain on the Hungarian section of the BBC, not only in physical terms, but also because the spontaneous urge to help the liberation struggle had to be held in check. In the aftermath of defeat there were reproaches from Hungarians that some western broadcasts had promised help which never came. The criticisms were not made of the BBC.

During the days when Hungary was free at the end of October and early November 1956, before the Russian assault, Radio Budapest sent this message to the BBC:

We express our appreciation of the London Radio Station, BBC, for the objective information given to the world about our people's struggle. We were particularly pleased to note that there was no incitement to extremism and that the tone of the broadcasts expressed solidarity in our joy over victories and in our sorrow in weeping for our dead.

The BBC's reply, which like the original message was broadcast from London in all languages, said:

The BBC, in its transmissions to Hungary and to the world during these historic days, has tried to represent faithfully the admiration and sympathy of the whole British people for the sufferings, the victories, and the courage of the Hungarian nation. In the knowledge that the Hungarians have written a glorious chapter in the history of Europe, we hope that the result will be for the Hungarian people peace based on justice and moderation, and we rejoice that the free Hungarian Radio, in the midst of the struggle, accepted and declared to the world the supremacy of truth.

Broadcasting Themes

The Hungarian revolt was the climax of a series of events which dominated broadcasting from London to Europe throughout the year. They began with the denunciation of Stalin by Krushchev at the Twentieth Party Congress in

the spring and continued throughout the Poznan riots in the summer, and the subsequent trial, to Poland's peaceful revolution. The events of 1956 have nevertheless demonstrated the often repeated themes of BBC broadcasts beyond the Iron Curtain, that the communist system of dictatorship is vulnerable and that it contains the seeds of its own destruction. For many years this has been the message of hope from the Western democracies to those countries which have lost their freedom. Day by day the lies and distortions and inadequacies of the Stalinist system have been analysed and exposed, and to anybody who listened consistently to the BBC broadcasts, Krushchev's revelations about Stalin would have come as no great surprise.

The pronouncements from Budapest Radio in its brief hour of freedom, and the more guarded tributes from Polish Radio and press have shown that the message of truth and objectivity which has gone out from London across the years has helped to keep alive the hopes and ideals of those living under a repressive form of government.

The aftermath of the Suez crisis and of the Hungarian Revolution presented the External Services with the dual task of reasserting Britain's position in world politics and of emphasizing the disaster that the Soviet Empire had brought upon itself.

When the task came of reporting the debates and negotiations in the United Nations which followed the British and French withdrawal from Suez, it was found that, as a result of the persistent statement of the British case during the actual crisis, audiences were now much more sympathetic to the British point of view.

After the peaceful revolution and the stopping of jamming in Poland (*see page 159*) the BBC's broadcasts to Poland changed their emphasis. More prominence was given to the projection of Britain and the West. The daily commentaries, while maintaining critical reservations about communism, showed that Britain was aware of Gomulka's difficult and delicate position.

In all languages, but especially in those directed to Asia and Africa, the strongest possible contrast was drawn

between imperialist Russia clamping new fetters on subject peoples after an experiment in elementary freedom and, on the other hand, Britain confidently emancipating Africans and Asians into the free association of a voluntary Commonwealth.

African Services

The range of BBC Arabic, Hindi, and Urdu programmes was extended to cover East Africa, and regular twice-weekly transmissions began in Hausa for West Africa at the end of March 1957 (also in Swahili for East Africa in June 1957 and Somali for East Africa in July 1957).*

AUDIENCE REACTION TO OVERSEAS BROADCASTS

Events in the Middle East and Hungary provoked a marked increase in audience reaction. There was a notable increase of letters from the Arabic-speaking world during the first months of 1957, and evidence was received of a growing interest in English by Radio. Correspondence from all over the world was highly appreciative of the manner in which the BBC had covered the Suez crisis. The BBC's maintenance of its reputation for honest reporting evidently counted a great deal with audiences overseas, whether or not they were in agreement with British policy in the Middle East.

The temporary cessation of jamming of the BBC's programmes seems to have implied permission to correspond. For the first time in many years letters came from Moscow, Leningrad, and towns in Siberia, Bashkiria, Uzbekistan, Latvia, the Caucasus, the Urals, and the Ukraine, showing that the audience was indeed widespread and varied, and numbering students, teachers, members of the theatrical and film professions, musicians, travellers, factory workers, and managerial staff. Both before and after jamming ceased, there was evidence that students in Russia were taking notes of BBC broadcasts and making their contents known.

**The Afrikaans Service ceased on 7 September 1957.*

In January 1957 the Soviet satirical weekly *Krokodil* criticized the Soviet citizens who preferred the BBC as a source of news to *Pravda* and Tass.

In Poland listening increased after the formal cessation by the Polish government of jamming, and correspondence grew accordingly. A survey made in 1956 by the Polish radio established that eighty per cent of a sample of Polish listeners tuned to western broadcasts.

In Austria and Britain over six hundred Hungarian refugees were interviewed under BBC, American, and independent Austrian auspices. It was clear from their answers that the BBC news broadcasts had a wide and appreciative audience in all strata of the population. British observers in Hungary at the time of the revolt reported such comments as 'You can always trust the BBC', and 'Although the BBC broadcasts less than anyone else, its reporters are more dispassionate and less propagandistic than those of any other radio'.

An independent German research organization found that over forty per cent of a sample of five hundred listeners in the Soviet Zone tuned to the BBC German Service, two-thirds of them regularly.

In countries in Western Europe there was evidence of widespread listening, as well as in French territories in Algeria and Africa.

From Spain an increased number of commercial inquiries came from interested listeners to programmes on British industrial products.

In a survey made in Karachi it was established that thirty per cent of the licence-holders listened to the BBC's programmes in Urdu, and the audience for the General Overseas Service was only slightly lower. In Madras the audience of the General Overseas Service was rather more than a quarter of the licence-holders.

Surveys in Rhodesia and Nyasaland showed that the largest audience to any programme broadcast in the Federation was that to the daily relay of the BBC news bulletin and 'Home News from Britain'. In all the Far Eastern countries BBC Post Boxes were established during

the year, and since then the number of letters from listeners in the Far East has more than doubled.

Panels for listeners to the General Overseas Services have been extended, and are now in North and South America as well as Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, and the West Indies. In the United States and Canada more than three hundred listener-panel members have returned information to the BBC, and their reports show that there are numbers of enthusiastic short-wave listeners.

REBROADCASTING

The continued and often regular rebroadcasting of BBC programmes all over the world gives them a local impact which long-range services would otherwise lack. The countries in which BBC programmes are regularly rebroadcast on local networks are given on pages 48-9.

In the highly competitive field of news broadcasting in the U.S.A. a BBC programme—a London news-letter—appeared five times a week on the Mutual Broadcasting System.* The major U.S. networks in 1956 rebroadcast BBC material for 20,200 hours on network stations throughout the country (this was exclusive of rebroadcasting by independent stations, for which no comparable figures are available).

COMMONWEALTH MATTERS

The third Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, which was held in Sydney in November 1956, was attended by delegates from the national broadcasting organizations of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Great Britain, India, Pakistan, New Zealand, and South Africa. The BBC's delegation was headed by the Director-General.

The Conference, which affirmed the desire of the Commonwealth broadcasting organizations for still closer co-operation and mutual assistance, took a number of practical decisions towards these ends.

In February 1957, the BBC joined with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Canadian Broadcasting

* See also a descriptive survey, page 186.

Corporation, and the Rank Organization in establishing the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm News Agency Trust. This joint enterprise will provide, through an associated non-profit-making company (*see page 71*), a reliable service of international news on film for subscribers anywhere in the world who operate television services, produce cinematograph newsreels or acquire newsfilm for other purposes, such as education.

Many international programme operations, such as the Christmas Day broadcast, the Duke of Edinburgh's tour of Commonwealth outposts and Antarctic Expedition, Ghana Independence, the Olympic Games, and the Australian and South African Test Match series were made possible by the generous co-operation of the broadcasting organizations in the Commonwealth. The Corporation records its gratitude for the unstinting help and support it has received from these organizations and other broadcasting bodies throughout the world.

The Director of External Broadcasting visited West Africa in 1956. His visit coincided with the twenty-first anniversary of the Gold Coast (Ghana) broadcasting service and with the legislative measures establishing the new Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation. The BBC has been closely connected with the development of broadcasting institutions in both countries, and again offers congratulations and good wishes to the two services.

Broadcasting organizations in the colonies are also closely associated with the BBC. Some forty-five staff, including programme, administrative, and engineering staff, were on colonial secondment at the end of March 1957. Special training courses for broadcasting staff from the colonies were arranged in London during the year (*see also pages 47-8, 127, and 163.*)

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R.

At the invitation of the U.S.S.R. Government, and in return for the visit to London of a Soviet broadcasting delegation in November 1955, a representative BBC delegation, led by the Director of External Broadcasting,

visited the Soviet Union in May 1956. Thus, for the first time the Corporation had direct contact by specialists with radio operations and officials within the Soviet Union, where the BBC visitors received a cordial welcome. Since the jamming of the BBC Russian Service had ceased from the outset (in April) of the stay in this country of Bulganin and Krushchev, a situation existed during the BBC visit to Moscow for effective discussion of programme exchanges in both sound radio and television, and of other forms of co-operation. The restoration by the U.S.S.R. of full-scale jamming of the BBC Russian Service at the time of the Hungarian uprising in October put an end to the negotiations which had continued during the summer months of 1956, and which would otherwise have led to a solid basis for modest co-operation.

THE MONITORING SERVICE

The demand on the Monitoring Service continued for prompt and comprehensive reports on broadcasts of immediate importance in international affairs, or directly attacking British interests. Developments in the communist world, in particular in Poland and Hungary, bore heavily on the listening and reporting resources.

During the Hungarian crisis in October and November 1956, unscheduled broadcasts from Budapest and Hungarian regional stations were the quickest and often the only sources of news. Middle Eastern developments from the end of July 1956 also called for a special effort in the form of daily, instead of twice-weekly, publication of the part of the Summary of World Broadcasts dealing with this area.

SOUND TRANSCRIPTIONS

There was a steady increase in the demand from broadcasting organizations all over the world for BBC sound transcription programmes. An account is given on pages 44-5 of the developments in this department, as well as a list of the countries which receive these transcriptions. The types of programmes provided are given on pages 187-8.

TELEVISION TRANSCRIPTIONS

The small unit established on a self-supporting basis in December 1952 for the distribution abroad of BBC films and telerecordings, was maintained. More than three hundred and fifty films and over two hundred telerecordings were supplied during the year. The majority went to the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, but there was also a modest increase in the number of programmes, particularly films, supplied to European television organizations. A further eighty films were supplied for non-theatric showing overseas through the British Council, the Central Office of Information, and other organizations (*see also pages 45-6.*)

(Following transmission of 'The Restless Sphere', the I.G.Y. programme introduced by the Duke of Edinburgh, prints of a telerecording of this production were sent to television organizations in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the U.S.A., and U.S.S.R.)

ENGLISH BY RADIO

After a further year of expansion the 'English by Radio' service distributed English lessons with explanations in thirty-six languages (until September 1957). A world audience numbering several millions was reached by direct broadcasts from London and by recorded broadcasts from local stations. The annual 'English by Radio' summer school, held in London, had an attendance of nearly sixty from overseas (*see also page 46.*)

JAMMING

The jamming of BBC transmissions in Russian, Finnish, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, and Greek was gradually withdrawn over a period which began during the visit of Bulganin and Krushchev in April 1956, but it was fully restored after the beginning of the revolt in Hungary in October. There was no similar interruption in the jamming of broadcasts in Polish, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, German, Rumanian, Bulgarian, and Albanian, which continued

throughout the year. Some reductions were, however, noted in the weight of jamming on Polish transmissions from May 1956 onwards, and in November the Polish authorities stated that all jamming from Polish sources had ceased; subsequent observations confirmed this, and suggested that the jamming which persisted on these transmissions originated from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R. A temporary reduction in the jamming of BBC Hungarian and, to a lesser extent, Rumanian transmissions was reported on 24 October 1956, but full-scale jamming, apparently from new sources, was resumed a day later.

ENGINEERING

The Engineering Division is operating and maintaining for the various services an increasing amount of plant, which now includes over two hundred transmitters with powers ranging from a hundred watts to four hundred kilowatts, one hundred and sixty-four sound radio studios, twenty television studios, and eight television mobile control rooms.

Sound Radio Technical Developments

As can be seen from the map and table on pages 208 and 209, further VHF transmitting stations were brought into service in 1956-7, and by the end of 1958 some ninety-six per cent of the population will be within range of the VHF service; further stations are planned—these include Orkney, the Isle of Man, and Peterborough—to increase the coverage to ninety-eight per cent.

The development of VHF broadcasting has afforded the only solution to the long-standing problem of interference to the reception of BBC medium-wave broadcasts caused by foreign stations which has considerably worsened during the year. The four areas particularly badly affected were: the south-east of England, the greater part of Wales, the north of England, and the west of England. The Post Office was kept fully informed of the most serious cases, which were taken up with the appropriate authorities in the countries

from where the interference came (apart from Eastern Germany).

The programme of modernization of sound studios and their associated equipment continued during the year. The scheme for the extension of magnetic tape recording and editing facilities was developed to the extent that seventy-five per cent of all recordings are now on tape. Considerable effort was directed to the improvement in the technical quality of the transmissions, which became more than ever important with the spread of the VHF service.

Modifications were made by BBC engineers to a commercially available portable tape-recorder, to render it suitable for use by the British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition at extremely low temperatures.

Television Technical Developments

Well over ninety-six per cent of the population was within range of the BBC Television Service by the end of 1956. The effective radiated power of the Crystal Palace transmitter was approximately doubled when a new interim aerial was mounted on the partially completed permanent tower, and brought into service in September 1956. Completion of the tower was delayed by the need for modification in the design, following the Corporation's undertaking to make provision on the tower for aerials of the permanent London station of the ITA. The permanent aerial system of the completed tower should be ready by the end of 1957. The effective radiated power will then be raised to two hundred kilowatts. Details of the television transmitting stations are given in the table on page 211. Additional television stations to complete the coverage are under consideration and plans are being made for a station to serve the Dover-Folkestone area, and for stations in Orkney and Peterborough. By the end of 1957, coverage of the BBC Television Service will exceed ninety-eight per cent of the population.

Additional television studios were brought into use in London, and studios were equipped for television trans-

mission in Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, and Glasgow. The new London Television Centre at Shepherds Bush reached the second stage of construction, and the main block is due for occupation by 1960.

BBC engineers introduced at the end of 1956 an improved model of the Roving Eye unit equipped with two television cameras instead of one. This unit can transmit pictures and sound commentary back to some convenient fixed point while the vehicle is on the move; it can be used as a two-camera lightweight outside broadcasting unit where compactness and the ability to get into operation quickly are essential, and it can be used to provide additional facilities in association with a full-scale outside broadcasting unit.

Further improvements were made in recording television pictures on photographic film, while progress has also been made in the recording of television pictures on magnetic tape.

Frequencies and Interference

Interference by foreign stations with reception of BBC television, predominantly in southern England, was more pronounced than in the past few years, partly because of increased solar activity which may now be expected to decline again during the next five years or so. There was again an increase in interference during the summer months from European television stations using frequencies similar to those used by the BBC in Band I. There was some interference from very high-power ionosphere scatter transmissions operating on frequencies adjacent to television Band I; the possible wider use of this system of radio communication may result in the interference becoming more widespread.

The allocation of Band III frequencies, necessary for the BBC's second television programme, has not yet been decided by Her Majesty's Government.

More adequate allocations are urgently needed for the External Services, which suffer from the lack of clear channels in the short-wave bands. The position is, of

course, greatly worsened by the pressure of intentional jamming in these bands.

COLOUR TELEVISION

The BBC continued its experimental work on the problems involved in colour television. A second series of experimental transmissions was completed in the spring of 1956, and a third series was begun in November 1956.* The test transmissions were radiated by the Crystal Palace transmitter, and the main object of the new series was to assess the quality of the pictures when received in colour, and to determine whether the system in use was capable of giving consistently good results under realistic conditions.

The colour system used in these experiments is a modified version of that used for public colour transmissions in the U.S.A.—the N.T.S.C. System—which has been adapted by the BBC to suit the British 405 line standard. The results of the BBC's tests have been communicated to the Television Advisory Committee, which is responsible for advising the Postmaster General on matters concerned with the development of colour television.

At the request of the Postmaster General, the BBC gave two demonstrations of colour television at the Palace of Westminster in January 1957 for the benefit of Members of Parliament. Some three hundred and fifty Members from both Houses attended.

PUBLICATIONS

The average weekly net sales of *Radio Times* for 1956 were 8,591,378 copies—the highest paid circulation of any weekly journal in the world. Sales of the Christmas number were 9,124,531. *The Listener*, with an average weekly net sale of 122,751, continued to be the most widely read journal of its class in Britain. In North America approximately six thousand copies were sold each week.

The Scottish, Northern Ireland, and part of the Northern editions of *Radio Times* are now printed at a new works,

* A further series of test transmissions began in October 1957

built and equipped at East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Limited—the date of the first issue of *Radio Times* printed there was 31 August 1956. The printing works at Park Royal, London, continued to print the major number of copies of the *Radio Times*, as well as *The Listener* and other weekly journals.

New publications included a series of illustrated Women's Television Notes in pamphlet form on such subjects as: *Dressmaking*, *Keep Fit*, and *Do It Yourself*.

Among other publications were *Radio Times Annual* and a new edition of *Armchair Cricket*.

STAFF

Development of the Television Service was the main reason for an increase in staff—there were 15,242 employees at the end of March 1957. Pay increases were awarded in September 1956 to monthly-paid staff and to the weekly-paid secretarial, clerical, and manual staff.

Staff training (other than the training of Engineering Staff which is mentioned on pages 63-4), included the provision of five general six weeks' courses in the art of broadcasting, and four general television courses. In addition some fifty special courses were arranged for sound radio and television staff. Experimental courses were introduced for the training of foremen and supervisory staff. More than a thousand members of staff and guests from overseas broadcasting organizations passed through the Staff Training Department in the course of the year.

SELECT LISTS OF BROADCASTS

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

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

(a) SOUND RADIO SERVICES

Broadcasts of FOUNDATION and other PUBLIC LECTURES

- THE OTHER FOREIGN POLICY by A. J. P. Taylor (broadcast versions of the Ford Lectures, Oxford, 1956)
- USING YOUR EYES by John Betjeman (shortened version of the Rede Lecture, Cambridge, 1956)
- THE THEORY OF SOCIAL NOSTALGIA by Professor J. Kenneth Galbraith (broadcast version of a lecture, London School of Economics, 1956)
- *TWENTIETH-CENTURY MAN AGAINST ANTARCTICA by Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C. (shortened version of Presidential Address, British Association for the Advancement of Science)
- MAKING, KNOWING, AND JUDGING by Professor W. H. Auden (Inaugural Lecture, Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, 1956)
- POÉSIE OU INVISIBILITÉ by Jean Cocteau (lecture, Taylorian Institution, Oxford, 1956)
- THE CHRISTIAN RESPONSE TO SOCIAL REVOLUTION by Professor John C. Bennett (broadcast version, an address to the World Council of Churches, Germany, 1956)

Some of the Subjects in DISCUSSION Programmes in the HOME SERVICE

- *Broadcast in 'Radio Link', a regular discussion programme between speakers in different countries: N.A.T.O. AND WESTERN POLICY PROBLEMS OF MOTOR INDUSTRIES BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY (with the Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, Q.C., M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SUEZ ISRAEL, U.N. AND THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE
- Broadcast in AT HOME AND ABROAD, a twice-weekly survey of current affairs: THE RUSSIAN LEADERS' VISIT (Lord Strang) THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS (Field-Marshal Sir John Harding) THE OUTCOME OF THE DISARMAMENT TALKS (Rt. Hon. Anthony Nutting, M.P.) IMPRESSIONS OF THE U.S. (Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P.) THE COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE (the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and Pakistan) SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT POLICIES (the Prime Minister of South Africa) THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER (Dr. W. Godfrey) THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET (M. Spaak) N.A.T.O.

AND S.H.A.P.E. (General Norstad) POLAND'S BID FOR FREEDOM
(Professor Julian Hochfeld) THE NEW LEADER OF THE LIBERAL
PARTY (Mr. Joseph Grimond, M.P.) THE N.A.T.O. MEETINGS IN
PARIS (Mr. Lester Pearson) AN OLYMPIC POSTSCRIPT (Mr. Roger
Bannister) CHRISTIANS AND APARTHEID (Father Trevor Huddleston,
C.R.) PAINTING THE FAMOUS (Pietro Annigoni)

Other discussions: A FAIR MONTH'S PAY THE RACE ISSUE AND AMERICAN
SCHOOLS THE CO-OP IN TRADE AND POLITICS COMMONWEALTH AND
COMMON MARKET FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE T.U.C. GOLD COAST TO
GHANA PLOUGHSHARES AND POLITICS (on agricultural policy)
EXPORT ENQUIRY (in five programmes) AMERICAN ELECTIONS
THE SPIRIT IN JEOPARDY (an interrogation of former prisoners-of-war)

A list of some FURTHER EDUCATION series in the HOME SERVICE

WHERE WE CAME IN A consideration of the Industrial Revolution by
Professor Asa Briggs and other speakers
THE PUSH-BUTTON AGE A progress report on mechanization and the
consequences of automation
STYLE AND VISION A series of talks by Eric Newton on style and period
in European painting
GUTE REISE WEIDERSEHEN IN DEUTSCHLAND EN FAMILLE Language
series in German and French

Some of the TALKS series broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

*ASPECTS OF AFRICA (fifty talks recorded in Africa on the meeting of the
West in industry and arts)
THE SECOND CHAMBER (the reform of the House of Lords)
LAW IN ACTION
*SOUTH AMERICA (by V. S. Pritchett)
PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE (by J. O. Wisdom)
THE GENEROUS CREED (Liberalism)
THE PRE-CLASSICAL SYMPHONY (four illustrated talks)
FAIR TRADE OR RESTRICTIVE PRACTICE
*EDUCATION (current problems and thought in education)
*THE CONTROL OF MILITARY POWER
*THE INDIAN REVOLUTION (by Sardar K. M. Panikkar)
THE PRICE OF TECHNOLOGY (by Gerald Sykes)
ADVERTISING
*THE CHEMICAL BASIS OF LIFE
THE CLOTH (the role of the clergy in present-day society)

MUSIC

Some REGULAR MUSIC BROADCASTS and Series in the HOME SERVICE

ORGAN RECITALS (weekly on Sundays) *MUSIC TO REMEMBER (weekly)
CATHEDRAL MUSIC (monthly) MOZART'S PIANO SONATAS BEETHOVEN'S
PIANO SONATAS *BRAHMS' TRIOS

FIRST PERFORMANCES of BRITISH MUSIC broadcast in the HOME SERVICE
 PIANO TRIO (*Gordon Jacob*) SICILIANO (*Howells*) LITANY FOR STRING
 ORCHESTRA (*Racine Fricker*) LE TOMBEAU DE RAVEL (FOR PIANO)
 (*Arthur Benjamin*) SYMPHONY NO. 3 (*William Alwyn*) VIOLIN
 CONCERTO NO. 2 (*Alan Rawsthorne*) ROMANTIC VARIATIONS FOR
 ORCHESTRA (*Leo Wurmser*)

OPERA BROADCASTS in the HOME SERVICE

SUOR ANGELICA (Puccini) studio performance MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
 (Mozart) from Glyndebourne SALOME (Strauss) from the Edinburgh
 Festival TOSCA (Puccini) Milan Radio recording *LA BOHEME (Puccini)
 from Covent Garden *CARMEN (Bizet) from Covent Garden THE
 BARTERED BRIDE (Smetana) Acts I and II from Sadler's Wells ANDREA
 CHENIER (Giordano) Rome Radio recording *MARTHA (Flotow) Acts I
 and II from Newcastle (Sadler's Wells' Company) THE GONDOLIERS
 (Sullivan) recorded at the Prince's Theatre, London, by the D'Oyly Carte
 Opera Company

Some of the MUSIC series broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

BARTOK: piano music DVORAK: string quartets RUBBRA: chamber
 works SCHÖNBERG: chamber works Hindu classical music
 HINDEMITH: string quartets Contemporary European song cycles
 MONTEVERDI and his contemporaries MOZART: piano concertos
 Late BEETHOVEN piano sonatas Dialogue and Drama, seventeenth
 century HAYDN: quartets THOMAS TOMKINS: Musica Deo Sacra
 Chamber music of FRICKER and HAMILTON SCHUMANN Early
 organs in Europe

FIRST WORLD PERFORMANCES broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

SONG CYCLE (*Geoffrey Bush*) STRING QUARTET (*Grahame George*) CINQ
 POEMES LYRIQUES DE RONSARD (*Peggy Shimmin*) FOUR POEMS OF
 JAMES JOYCE (*Christopher Shaw*) †QUINTET for Clarinet and Strings
 (*Benjamin Frankel*) WIND OCTET (*Hugo Cole*) BRASS QUINTET
 (*Bernard Stevens*) ELEGY (*Francis Chagrin*) †STRING QUARTET
 (*Kenneth Leighton*) †FANTASY for Orchestra (*Boris Blacher*) †SONATA
 for Cello and Piano (*Racine Fricker*) †CANTATA (*Phyllis Tate*)
 PIANO CONCERTO (*Tippett*) †BACCHANALE (*Ibert*) †THE HARROWING
 OF HELL (*Anthony Milner*) PRELUDE, ARIA, AND FINALE for viola
 d'amore and chamber orchestra (*Leighton Lucas*) TWO MOTETS
 (*Malcolm Williamson*) STRING QUARTET (*Alfred Swan*) †SEPTET
 (*Alun Hoddinott*) FOUR SEASONAL SONGS for Choir (*Alan Rawsthorne*)
 †SYMPHONIC METAMORPHOSIS (*Vagn Holmboe*) †RHAPSODY (*Andrzej*
Panufnik) THE SOUL'S PROGRESS (*Stephen Dodgson*) FANTASIA for
 viola da gamba and orchestra (*Leighton Lucas*) VIOLIN CONCERTO
 (*William Wordsworth*)

† Commissioned to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the
 Third Programme

FIRST PERFORMANCES in the UNITED KINGDOM broadcast in the THIRD
 PROGRAMME

PIANO SONATA OP. 24 (*Jean-Michel Damase*) LIEBESLIED (*Luigi Nono*)
 SCENE for Strings and Piano Duet (*Giselher Klebe*) TRIO (*Hank*
Badings) STRING TRIO (*Grahame George*) SYMPHONY NO. 1 (*Alan*

Hevhaness) SAN GIOVANNI LATTERANO, chorus and orchestra (*Pietro Clausetti*) ELEGY for viola and orchestra (*Matyás Seiber*) DAS KLAGENDE LIED (*Mahler*) IAMBICS for Orchestra (*Francis Burt*) SYMPHONY NO. 4 (*Malpiero*) TARANTELLA (*Randall Thompson*) OBOE CONCERTO NO. 2 (*Gordon Jacob*) SINFONIETTA (*Krenek*) CONCERTO for String orchestra (*Everett Helm*) VIOLIN CONCERTO (*John Weinzweig*) SYMPHONY NO. 1 (*Richard Johnston*) CELLO CONCERTO (*Herman Koppel*) KAMMERSYMPHONI, OP. 53 (*Vagn Holmboe*) THE PIG-HEADED PEASANTS (*Dvorak*) SUITE ANTIGA (*Carlos Seixas*) TOCCATA for piano (*Niels Viggo Bentzon*) TONE POEM (*Antiochos Evangelatos*) TRE CORI SACRI (*Gino Contilli*) DE PROFUNDIS (*Mario Paragello*) PICCOLO CANTATA (*Ghedini*) SYMPHONY OP. 48 (*Mihalovici*) CANTICUM SACRUM (*Stravinsky*) VIOLIN CONCERTO IN D (*Wolf-Ferrari*) VIOLIN CONCERTO (*Alexander Tansman*) IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS, for soli, chorus, and orchestra (*Karl-Bürger Blomdahl*) SONATA NO. 9 for piano (*Prokofiev*)

Some OPERAS broadcast in the THIRD PROGRAMME

MARTHA (Flotow) (*Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munich, recording*) THE YELLOW PRINCESS (Saint-Saëns) (*studio performance*) NABUCCO (Verdi) (*Welsh National Opera Company, from Swansea*) ALCESTE (Gluck) (*studio performance*) LA FIAMMA (Respighi) (*Milan Radio recording*) TIEFLAUD (Eugen d'Albert) (*Bayerischer Rundfunk, recording*) IL SERAGLIO (Mozart) (*from Glyndebourne*) VENUS AND ADONIS (John Blow) (*studio performance*) SAVITRI (Holst) (*studio performance*) ORFEO (Monteverdi) (*Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk*) THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Mozart) (*from Glyndebourne*) THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Mozart) (*from Salzburg Festival*) OEDIPUS REX AND MAVRA (Stravinsky) (*from Edinburgh Festival*) THE BARBER OF BAGDAD (Peter Cornelius) (*from the Edinburgh Festival*) LOVE OF THREE ORANGES (Prokofiev) (*recorded at Holland Festival*) DOCTOR FAUST (Busoni) (*Rome Radio recording*) LA CENERENTOLA (Rossini) (*The Glyndebourne Opera Company, from Liverpool*) EUGENE ONEGIN (Tchaikovsky) (*Radio Moscow recording*) FALSTAFF (Verdi) (*Rome Radio recording*) *THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH (Bizet) (*studio performance*) RUTH (Lennox Berkeley) (*from the Scala Theatre, London*) PENELOPE (Fauré) (*French Radio recording*) DAS RHEINGOLD (Wagner) (*recorded at Bayreuth Festival*) UN BALLO IN MASCHERA (Verdi) (*from Covent Garden*) GÖTTERDAMMERUNG (Wagner) (*recorded at Bayreuth Festival*) WAT TYLER (Alan Bush) (*studio performance*) THE EGYPTIAN HELEN (Strauss) (*Munich Radio recording*) THE HUGUENOTS (Meyerbeer) (*Rome Radio recording*) DAPHNE (Strauss) (*Munich Radio recording*) DIE FERNE KLANG (Franz Schreker) (*Hamburg Radio recording*) *THE MIDSUMMER MARRIAGE (Tippett) (*from Covent Garden*) DIE FRAU OHNE SCHATTEN (Strauss) (*Munich Radio recording*) MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (Nicolai) (*Vienna Radio recording*)

DRAMA

A list of plays broadcast in certain series

WORLD THEATRE (Home Service)

JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN (*Ibsen*) BACK TO METHUSELAH (*Shaw*) DR. FAUSTUS (*Marlowe*) MEDEA (*Euripides*) ST. JOAN (*Shaw*) ANTIGONE (*Anouilh*)

THE STARS IN THEIR CHOICES (Light Programme)

THE FINAL TEST (*Terence Rattigan*) with Patrick Barr THE SHINING HOUR (*Keith Winter*) with Mary Wimbush OF MICE AND MEN (*John Steinbeck*) with Robert Beatty THE SEAGULL (*Chekov*) with Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies TRIO FOR TWO (*Louis Verneuil*) with Grizelda Hervey ON THE SPOT (*Edgar Wallace*) with Anthony Jacobs *THE BROWNING VERSION (*Terence Rattigan*) with Robert Harris

R. C. SHERRIFF FESTIVAL (Light Programme)

*JOURNEY'S END BADGER'S GREEN MISS MABEL HOME AT SEVEN
*THE LONG SUNSET THE TELESCOPE

FESTIVAL OF RADIO DRAMA (Home Service)

DANGER (*Richard Hughes*) *SQUIRREL'S CAGE (*Tyrone Guthrie*) SOCRATES ASKS WHY (*Eric Linklater*) ORANGES AND LEMONS (*Philip Wade*) THE MARCH OF THE '45 (*D. G. Bridson*) THE DARK TOWER (*Louis MacNeice*) *MONEY WITH MENACES (*Patrick Hamilton*) THE RESCUE (*Edward Sackville-West*) THE HOMECOMING (*Peter Hirsch*)

REPERTORY IN BRITAIN (Home Service and Light Programme)

THE HEIRESS OF ROSINGS (the Northampton Repertory Company) THE RECRUITING OFFICER (the Hornchurch Repertory Company) ANATOL (the Birmingham Repertory Company) THE IVORY TOWER (the York Repertory Company) FRIENDS AND RELATIONS (the Guildford Repertory Company) THE WHOLE TRUTH (the Dundee Repertory Company) THE MOONRAKER (the Perth Repertory Company)

SHAKESPEARE APOCRYPHA (Third Programme)

EDWARD III THE TWO NOBLE KINSMEN THE BOOK OF SIR THOMAS MORE ARDEN OF FAVERSHAM

THE FIRST STAGE (Third Programme)

A series of thirteen monthly programmes illustrating the development of English drama from its beginnings to the late sixteenth century.

AGAINST THE WIND (Home Service)

LORD OF THE FLIES (*William Golding*) THE HORSE'S MOUTH (*Joyce Cary*) THE STRONG ARE LONELY (*Fritz Hochwalder*) THE WAY OF ALL FLESH (*Samuel Butler*) ANTIGONE (*Jean Anouilh*) THE LONGEST JOURNEY (*E. M. Forster*) PRIVATE ANGELO (*Eric Linklater*) THE OX-BOW INCIDENT (*Walter van Tilburg Clark*) THE PRISONER (*Bridget Boland*) THE PIER (*James Forsyth*) THE RAT RACE (*Garson Kanin*) ESCAPADE (*Roger Macdougall*) A WREATH FOR MY ENEMY (*Pamela Frankau*) ANDROCLES AND THE LION (*George Bernard Shaw*) AFRICAN INTERLUDE (*Bruce Stewart*) THE SECRET BATTLE (*A. P. Herbert*) WHISKY GALORE (*Compton Mackenzie*) THE END OF THE TETHER (*Joseph Conrad*) THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER (*Denis Johnstone*) THE PIED PIPER (*Nevil Shute*) BEYOND (*Lydia Ragozin*) AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE (*Ibsen*) THE HISTORY OF MR. POLLY (*H. G. Wells*) PROMETHEUS BOUND (*Aeschylus*)

FEATURE AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

- ***VOICES OUT OF THE AIR** The traditional Commonwealth programme preceding H.M. the Queen's broadcast on Christmas Day
- ***THE BIRTH OF GHANA** A tribute to the Gold Coast on the attainment of her Independence, by Louis MacNeice
- ***GANDHI** Four programmes illustrating the life work and personality of the Mahatma from the recorded memories of those who knew him
- ***THE MAN WHO LOOKED WITHIN** A portrait of Sigmund Freud
- ***OUR DAY AND AGE** Dramatized stories
- ***ON THE SPOT** Topical features on subjects ranging from the Motor Industry to Old Age Pensioners and the Eleven Plus Examination
- ***THE MIDDLE EAST** Eight programmes covering the last forty years in Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, and Cyprus
- ***REPORT ON HUNGARY** A reconstruction of the Hungarian uprising
- TARR** An adaptation of the novel by Wyndham Lewis
- THE MARCH OF THE '45** and **THE DARK TOWER** New productions for the Festival of Radio Drama in the Home Service
- THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS**
- ***THE STALIN MYTH** Three programmes by Isaac Deutscher

VARIETY AND LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Some series and music programmes

SCRAPBOOK	TOP OF THE FORM	TWENTY QUESTIONS	HAVE A GO
BLACKPOOL NIGHT	THE GOON SHOW	HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR	
RAY'S A LAUGH	WHAT DO YOU KNOW?	MEET THE HUGGETTS	
LIFE WITH THE LYONS	A LIFE OF BLISS	VARIETY PLAYHOUSE	
FESTIVAL OF DANCE MUSIC	LIGHT MUSIC FESTIVAL	BILLY COTTON	
TIP TOP TUNES	GOLDEN AGE OF POPULAR SONG	RECORD WEEK	
JAZZ SATURDAY	GRAND HOTEL	SHOW BAND SHOW	

SOME OUTSIDE BROADCASTS*

An illustration of the range of EVENTS COVERED IN THE YEAR

1956

- Apr.* Visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev (*Light*) Brighton Night, a visit to places of entertainment (*Light*)
- May* Royal Academy Dinner (*Home*) The F.A. Cup Final (*Light*) Unveiling by H.M. the Queen of the Household Brigade Memorial (*Home*) Trooping the Colour (*Light*)
- Jun.* State Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Philip the Duke of Edinburgh to Sweden (*All Services*) The Equestrian Olympic Games (*All Services*) The First Test Match, England v. Australia (*All Services*) The Pilgrims Dinner to Mr. Truman (*Home*) Unveiling of the War Graves Memorial at Groesbeek (*Home*) The Parade of V.C.s in Hyde Park (*Light*) The Derby (*Home*) Wimbledon (*Home and Light*)

*Most of these were also broadcast by the General Overseas Service.

- Jul.* Henley Royal Regatta (*Home*) Opening of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference at Oxford (*Home*) The Third Test Match (*Home and Light*) State Visit of H.M. the King of Iraq (*Home and Light*) The 24-hour race at Le Mans (*Light*)
- Aug.* The Fifth Test Match (*Home and Light*)
- Sep.* The Farnborough Air Display (*Home*) Departure of H.R.H. Princess Margaret for East Africa (*G.O.S.*) Historic Houses (*Home*)
- Oct.* Boxing—Richardson *v.* Charles (*Light*) Opening by H.M. the Queen of Calder Hall nuclear power station (*Home*) The return of H.R.H. Princess Margaret from Africa (*Home*)
- Nov.* The Festival of Remembrance (*Light*) The Lord Mayor's Banquet (*Home*) The Service of Dedication at the Cenotaph (*Home and Light*) The Olympic Games, Melbourne (*All Services*)
- Dec.* Rugby football—Oxford *v.* Cambridge (*Home*) Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge (*Home*)
- 1957
- Jan.* Pilgrims' Dinner to Mr. Walter Aldrich (*Home*)
- Feb.* State Visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Philip the Duke of Edinburgh to Portugal (*Home and Light*)
- Mar.* Ghana Independence Celebrations and Visit of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent (*Home*) The Boat Race (*Light*)

(b) TELEVISION

Some of the principal series of TALKS, FEATURES, DISCUSSIONS and DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

- PANORAMA** A weekly magazine covering topical events
- PRESS CONFERENCE** People in the news answering questions put by leading journalists Among those who appeared were: Mr. Harold E. Stassen, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P., Sir Alan Herbert, H.E. the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., then Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Harold Watkinson, M.P., Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Mr. Charles Wheeler, P.R.A., M. Alexander Kerensky, Professor P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S., Mr. Frank Cousins
- TONIGHT** A topical magazine-programme for early-evening viewers
- BRAINS TRUST** Panels of guest speakers discuss questions from viewers
- AWAY FROM IT ALL** A series of four filmed accounts of journeys made by Christopher Chataway to remote parts of the country
- WE THE BRITISH (ARE WE IN DECLINE?)** A study of contemporary Britain by Christopher Mayhew, in six parts
- EDGE OF SUCCESS** An examination of British industry and its overseas markets by Aidan Crawley
- FACTS AND FIGURES** A monthly survey of statistics
- THE HURT MIND** The causes and treatment of mental illness
- ASIAN CLUB** Young men and women from Asian countries questioning experts (monthly television edition of the series broadcast by the Eastern and Far Eastern Services of the BBC)

- SPECIAL ENQUIRY Documentaries on social or cultural problems
- THE WORLD IS OURS Films on the work of U.N. Specialized Agencies
- COMMONWEALTH MAGAZINE A miscellany of life in the Commonwealth, filmed in co-operation with Commonwealth Governments
- REPORT FROM AMERICA A monthly film programme in which Joseph C. Harsch introduced aspects of American life
- ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, MINERAL? A programme in which experts are challenged to identify specimens from museums, art galleries, etc.
- BURIED TREASURE Accounts by Dr. Glyn Daniel and Sir Mortimer Wheeler of archæological discoveries in various parts of the world
- MEN IN BATTLE A series of reconstructions by Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks of battles fought during the Second World War
- A QUESTION OF SCIENCE Viewers' questions answered by scientists
- INVENTORS' CLUB New inventions demonstrated and appraised
- GARDENING CLUB Practical advice given by Mr. Percy Thrower
- THE LOST WORLD OF KALAHARI A study on film of the pygmies of the Kalahari Desert, compiled by Colonel Laurens van der Post
- STANLEY SPENCER Two films on the artist, in association with the Ann Arbor Educational Television and Radio Center, U.S.A.

A select list of TELEVISION PLAYS and DRAMATIZED DOCUMENTARIES

New Plays written for Television

- THE SEDDONS (*Rodney Ackland*) DEATH OF THE HEART (*Ann Allan and Julian Amyes from the novel by Elizabeth Bowen*) WITHOUT VISION (*Elaine Morgan*) WHO GOES HOME (*Maurice Edelman and Anthony Steven*) MORNING STAR (*J. L. Hodson and Donald Wilson*) HENRY IRVING (*Christopher Hassall*) ONE MORNING NEAR TROODOS (*Iain MacCormick*) DEATH IN THE FAMILY (*Philip Mackie*) A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS (*Robert Oxton Bolt*) ELEVEN PLUS (*Elaine Morgan*) MARJOLAINE (*Iain MacCormick*)

Plays by Major Playwrights

- THE DOLL'S HOUSE (*Ibsen*) THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE (*George Bernard Shaw*) THE TEMPEST (*Shakespeare*) PILLARS OF SOCIETY (*Ibsen*) UNCLE VANYA (*Chekhov*) TWELFTH NIGHT (*Shakespeare*) JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK (*O'Casey*) GETTING MARRIED (*George Bernard Shaw*)

Other Stage Plays

- TWILIGHT OF A WARRIOR (*Walter Mackey*) THE COLD LIGHT (*Zuckmayer*) HOME AT SEVEN (*R. C. Sherriff*) THE WAYWARD SAINT (*Paul Vincent Carroll*) THE LETTER (*Somerset Maugham*) OUR TOWN (*Thornton Wilder*) THE QUEEN AND THE REBELS (*Ugo Betti*) THE DRUID CIRCLE (*John Van Druten*)

Dramatized Documentaries

- QUIET REVOLUTION (A study of a city priest) TEARAWAY (The intimidation of witnesses) THE MAN FROM THE SUN (West Indians in London) WITHOUT LOVE (Prostitution) THE BARRIER (The impact of blindness) THE WHARF ROAD MOB (A study of Teddy Boys)

Serials and Series

DAVID COPPERFIELD (*Dickens*) THE OTHER MAN (*Francis Durbridge*)
CRIME OF THE CENTURY (*Michael Gilbert*) VANITY FAIR (*Thackeray*)
KENILWORTH (*Sir Walter Scott*)

Some MUSIC PROGRAMMES and SERIES

CONCERT HOUR Serious and popular classical music (or of lighter music given under the title SONGS FOR THE ASKING)
MUSIC AT TEN Celebrity recitals, ballet, and light music
MUSIC FOR YOU Popular, but introducing serious repertoire

Opera broadcasts included:

THE SAINT OF BLEECKER STREET (Menotti) First production in Britain from the studio
LA BOHEME (Puccini) Studio production
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (Nicolai) Studio production
THE OPEN WINDOW (Malcolm Arnold) First performance
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Mozart) Act II relayed from Munich

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Some continuing series and programmes

WHAT'S MY LINE THE GROVE FAMILY THIS IS YOUR LIFE THE SHOW BAND SHOW WHACK-O (Jimmy Edwards) SATURDAY COMEDY HOUR (featuring stars such as Ted Ray, Benny Hill, Dave King, Charlie Chester) FESTIVAL OF BRITISH POPULAR SONGS
VERA LYNN SINGS THE NORMAN WISDOM SHOW A-Z THE BILLY COTTON SHOW THE JOYCE GRENFELL SERIES THIS IS SHOW BUSINESS (Vic Oliver introducing) DIXON OF DOCK GREEN
HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR BEAUTY BOX 6.5 SPECIAL TELEVISION DANCING CLUB (Victor Sylvester) IT'S MAGIC (David Nixon)
MY PAL BOB (Bob Monkhouse)
COMEDY IN MUSIC (Victor Borge) THE JACK BENNY PROGRAMME
BLESS THE BRIDE THE IVOR NOVELLO STORY PANTOMANIA THE HARRY SECOMBE SHOW

SOME OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

An illustration of the range of EVENTS covered

1956

Apr. Excerpt from the Light Programme Festival of Dance Music, Royal Albert Hall. Visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev: arrival; Mansion House lunch and Press Conference. 'Star' Professional Ballroom Championships. 'Showplace': Harewood House, Yorkshire
May Cricket: Nottingham *v.* Australians, Trent Bridge. British Amateur Dancing Championships. 'Home Town': Caernarvon. Motor Racing from Goodwood. Whit Sunday Service from St. Stephens, Rochester Row, London. Trooping the Colour, Royal Horse Guards Parade

Jun. Canada Cup Golf, Wentworth. Royal Ascot. The Royal Tournament, Earls Court. The Greyhound Derby. Arrival of R.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, Southampton. 'Saturday Night Out': from a submarine in the English Channel, and from the Snowdon Railway

- Jul.* The A.A.A. Championships, White City. First night of the Prom season. International Eisteddfod, Llangollen. Cricket: England *v.* Australia, Headingley, Leeds. 'Showplace': Durham Cathedral. First live broadcasts from the Channel Islands
- Aug.* Racing at Goodwood. Programmes from the Radio and Television Exhibition. Operatic excerpts from Glyndebourne. Programmes from the Edinburgh International Festival
- Sep.* Royal Artillery Tattoo. National Sporting Club Dinner to Stanley Matthews. Amateur Swimming Association Championships
- Oct.* Three programmes showing St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, at work. The Horse of the Year Show. Racing at Newmarket. Floodlit Rugby Union Match: Harlequins *v.* Cardiff. Opening Ceremony at the Atomic Power Station, Calder Hall. Conservative and Labour Party Conferences, from Blackpool and Llandudno
- Nov.* Visit to the camp for Hungarian refugees at Traiskirchen, Austria (via Eurovision). The Manchester November Handicap. International Soccer: England *v.* Wales at Wembley Stadium. 'Saturday Night Out' from the Goodwin Lightship. 'The Church in Action': from a factory at Luton
- Dec.* Christmas Eve: Midnight Mass from York Minster. Association Football: England *v.* Denmark, Wolverhampton

1957

- Jan.* Inter-Regional Dance Competition: Scotland *v.* the West of England, from Bristol and Edinburgh. 'At Home': Sir Albert Richardson, from Ampthill, Beds. Racing at Kempton Park
- Feb.* Visit to Crufts Dog Show, Olympia. The State Visit to Portugal: return of the Queen and Prince Philip to London Airport. Boxing: the S.A.B.A. Championships, from St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow
- Mar.* *News Chronicle* 'Be Your Own Boss' Competition: heats and final from London and regional centres. Boxing: the A.B.A. Junior Championships. 'At Home': Sir Miles Thomas. 'Portrait of a Racehorse': a visit to the Kinnersley stables at Newmarket

(c) REGIONAL BROADCASTING

SCOTLAND

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussion Programmes

GOING CONCERN A magazine-programme for Scottish industry

FARM FORUM A weekly series

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE A symposium on Scottish affairs by four former Secretaries of State

BIRDS AND BEASTS A natural history magazine

Drama

ANNALS OF SCOTLAND A series covering sixty years of Scottish writing

MARRIAGE IS NO JOKE A play by James Bridie

VALUATION AND RATING Legislation affecting Scotland
BALLATER AND GALASHIELS In the series 'Country Towns'

Light Entertainment

LET'S FACE IT,* A SONG FOR EVERYONE, CRESCENDO, OGG'S LOG, and
NO. 17 SAUCHIE STREET Weekly series
PERSONAL APPEARANCE Scottish dance music
MELODYMAKERS The BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra, with solo
artists

Religious Broadcasts

*A SERVICE FROM IONA ABBEY On the occasion of the visit of H.M. the
Queen to the community
A WATCH NIGHT SERVICE FROM ST. GILES CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH

Music

MODERN SCOTTISH COMPOSERS and SCOTLAND SINGS Continuing series
SCOTLAND AND SWITZERLAND An international exchange of folk music
and song
STRAINS FROM FAR AWAY Music from the Annual Mod of the London
Gaelic Society

TELEVISION

UNDER MILK WOOD, THE MILITARY TATTOO, and THE BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA From the Edinburgh Festival
THE GLEN IS MINE, HENRIETTA M.D., GREEN CARS GO EAST, and DAYS OF
GRACE Plays
THE KILT IS MY DELIGHT A series of six programmes on Scottish dancing
THE SMOKEY CLUB A regular programme for dog-lovers
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND A visit to a
business session
THE ROYAL TOUR OF THE WESTERN ISLES Fully reported on film

WALES

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

WELSH FORUM (TRAFOD CYMRU) A monthly topical series, alternately
in Welsh and English
THE INDUSTRIALISTS A monthly forum on topics of trade, commerce,
and industry
RURAL ROUNDABOUT (PRIDD, PRAIDD A PHOBL) A fortnightly
programme, alternately in Welsh and English
CODI CWESTIWN A fortnightly 'Any Questions?' broadcast before
audiences throughout Wales

Features

WELSH SONATA Evocation of Welsh life by James Hanley

- *THE MAKING OF A BOXER Professional boxing as a sport and a business
 RETURN TO THE VALLEYS Recollections of the South Wales valleys
 during the workless thirties

Drama

- TEULU'R SIOP Weekly episodes of village life in North Wales
 Y BYW SY'N CYSGU A novel written for radio adaptation by Kate
 Roberts in her usual setting of a secluded Welsh country society
 BUCHEDD GARMON Saunders Lewis's best-known verse play, first
 broadcast in 1937

Music

- MODERN WELSH COMPOSERS First broadcast performances of 'Prelude,
 Air, and Dance' by David Wynne, 'The Black Ram', an opera by
 Ian Parrott, 'The Divine Mystery' by Llywelyn Gomer
 WELSH NATIONAL OPERA Relays from Verdi's works 'Nabucco' and
 'I Lombardi' revived for modern production by the Welsh National
 Opera Company
 Relays of concerts from the National Eisteddfod; *the International
 Musical Eisteddfod; the Swansea Musical Festival; and the St.
 David's Cathedral Summer Festival

Light Entertainment

- GYDA'R GLANNAU Visits to the little ports and the small seaside towns
 of North and South Wales in summer time
 AR YR AELWYD A family entertainment in the traditional Welsh manner
 SHW' MAE HENO? Village concerts and local talent
 HOLIDAY JOURNEY By rail and steamer to Dublin, by air to the Channel
 Islands, by continental coach from Swansea to the Rhineland

TELEVISION

- AT HOME Lady Megan Lloyd-George at Brynawelon and the Marquess
 of Anglesey at Plasnewydd
 SNOWDON SUMMIT For 'Saturday Night Out'
 STRANGERS IN OUR MIDST Polish farmers settled in West Wales
 THE RESCUERS Documentary drama of a South Wales mining disaster
 THE DRUID CIRCLE John van Druten

In Welsh

- TELE-NEWYDDION Monthly newsreel
 TELE-WELE General knowledge quiz for children
 SAIN FFAGAN Visit to the Folk Museum (National Museum of Wales)
 Relays from the National Eisteddfod and the International Musical
 Eisteddfod

MIDLAND REGION

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

- DOWN TO THE SEA A monthly East Anglian discussion and sing-song
THE CROSS IN THE MIDLANDS A series on Christian life, work, and books
MIDLAND PARLIAMENT A series of discussions on contemporary political, social, and industrial problems
OPINION Fortnightly discussions on three current Regional issues
MIDLANDS MISCELLANY A monthly magazine of local history, people, and places

Features and Documentaries

- CATHEDRAL CITY The diocese of Birmingham in its Jubilee year
THE CAXTON TREASURE A librarian's find at Warwick
REVOLUTION ON THE RAILWAYS The part played by the Midlands in preparing the change-over from steam to diesels and electricity
THE TEDDY BOYS BANQUET A morality in verse

Drama

- TIME COME ROUND The death of Shakespeare re-enacted by a Warwickshire cast
*THE BLACK DEVIL A play with a Spanish setting
*THE BIRMINGHAM JEWEL ROBBERY A popular thriller
Four plays were presented by Repertory Companies in the Region

Music

- *Broadcasts from the Cheltenham, King's Lynn, and Three Choirs' Festivals
THE PIG-HEADED PEASANTS First performance in Britain of the opera by Dvůřák
MILLENARY CONCERT FROM SOUTHWELL MINSTER The BBC Midland (Light) Orchestra

Light Entertainment

- MY WORD A panel game
SPOTLIGHT A series introducing entertainers and their records
FIFTY YEARS AGO TONIGHT A reconstruction of the Edwardian concert repertoire, on gramophone records

TELEVISION

- AT HOME A visit to Blenheim Palace
THE MISER Molière's play—the Birmingham Repertory Company
INDUSTRY ENTERTAINS A programme presenting amateur talent from factories and workshops

- GUILTY PARTY A series of crime quiz-programmes
- CONCERT HOUR Contributions by the BBC Midland (Light) Orchestra and the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra
- THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S WORK STUDY CONFERENCE AT OXFORD
Opening address
- SPORTS BROADCASTS Racing—the Cheltenham Gold Cup Motor racing—The British Grand Prix Air Racing—The King's Cup Air Race
- CHRISTMAS MORNING SERVICE From Warwick Road Congregational Church, Coventry

NORTH REGION

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

- THE FIFTY-ONE SOCIETY A continuing series, in which the subjects have included: Russia after Stalin, America in Election Year, and Science and Technology
- CHALLENGE People with minority views meet their critics
- INDUSTRIAL ENQUIRY A series investigating Northern Industry

Features and Documentaries

- AN ABSENCE OF DRAGONS An enquiry for St. George's Day
- BUT LET ME BE A MAN A feature on Laurence Sterne
- THE HAND OF GOD AND THE FEET OF MAN An account of the seasons by a Yorkshire farm-worker
- VOYAGE TO PORT CHURCHILL From the Tyne to north Canada
- NATURALLY SPEAKING Natural history from the North-east

Drama

- THE LIFE OF MAN The prize-winning play in the North Regional drama competition
- THE MAN FROM THERMOPYLAE Monday Night Theatre
- THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL Saturday Night Theatre
- THE CLIFF END An adaptation of E. C. Booth's Holderness novel
- THE IVORY TOWER Presented by the York Repertory Company

Music

- MESSIAH The BBC Northern Orchestra and The Blackburn Music Society
- *BACHELORS BOND Presented by the Intimate Opera Company
- SING WE AND CHANT IT Choirs in the North of England
- BYRD, 'GREAT SERVICE' The BBC Northern Singers
- *THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA
- THE ROYAL LIVERPOOL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Light Entertainment

- NORTHERN VARIETY PARADE A regular selection of variety and comedy programmes
REGINALD DIXON'S HALF-HOUR, *THE AL READ SHOW, and *BLACKPOOL NIGHT Continuing series
WOT CHEOR GEORDIE Variety from the North-east

Religious broadcasts

- THE HEART OF THE CREED A layman cross-examines theologians
HOLY WEDLOCK and THE PARISH GOES ABROAD Programmes in the series 'Churches Talking'
THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

TELEVISION

- TOP TOWN Amateur teams from different towns compete
LET'S MAKE A DATE A Sunday-afternoon magazine programme
NORTHERN SHOWGROUND A summer series with artists from Blackpool
THE GOOD OLD DAYS Old-time Music Hall from Leeds
THE LAUGH'S ON US A contest of humour between three comedians
ATOMS FOR POWER The first visit by television cameras to Calder Hall nuclear power station
PRIMATE OF ENGLAND A visit to the Archbishop of York on the eve of his enthronement
THE CHURCH IN THEIR HOUSE An enquiry into an evangelistic experiment on housing estates in Leeds
UNCERTAIN HONOURS An adaptation of a prize-winning play in the North Regional sound competition
MESSIAH The Huddersfield Choral Society
CHILDREN'S TELEVISION CLUB With Wilfred Pickles
SOOTY Presented by Harry Corbett
THE ROYAL SHOW From Newcastle-upon-Tyne
SHOW PLACE Contributions to the series from Harewood House, Hardwick Hall and Durham Cathedral

NORTHERN IRELAND

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

- ULSTER SINCE 1800 A series on social history and development
THE ARTS IN ULSTER Local criticism of drama, art, and literature
TALKS ON TECHNOLOGY Given by Sir Eric Ashby, Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University
THE TRAFFIC ACT A discussion of new Northern Ireland legislation
ULSTER FARM A weekly series on agriculture
THE NATIONAL TRUST IN ULSTER Three talks on Trust properties

Features and Documentaries

- LORD CRAIGAVON A broadcast memoir by his friends
THE HEALTH SERVICES IN ULSTER Three programmes with contributions from doctors and the public
JOBS FOR THE GIRLS Advice on careers for girls leaving school
BOY IN SEARCH OF A FUTURE Two programmes on the results of the Eleven Plus examination
THE SICK MIND First-hand account of an Ulster Mental Hospital
LAW IN ACTION Three programmes on the differences in legal procedure between Northern Ireland and elsewhere
TEDDY BOYS What makes them behave as they do, explained by the boys themselves

Drama

- AT NUMBER FIVE A family serial
*DRAMA AT INISH Lennox Robinson
MRS. MARTIN'S MAN Adapted from St. John Ervine's novel

Music

- CITY OF BELFAST ORCHESTRA Concerts from Ulster Hall, conductor Maurice Miles
ULSTER SERENADE Half-hour programmes of Irish music and song
IRISH RHYTHMS Dance music

TELEVISION (produced by the BBC's Northern Ireland Film Unit)
RATHLIN Life on the island
FAMILY FARM The year's life and work on an Ulster farm
END OF THE LINE The railway problem in Northern Ireland
IS THIS YOUR BOAT? Yacht building on Strangford Lough
GARDENING CLUB Visits to Rowallane and Mountstewart

WEST REGION

SOUND RADIO

Talks and Discussions

- THE FARMER A weekly magazine programme
WINDOW ON THE WEST A weekly talks miscellany
WEST COUNTRY QUERIES A panel discussion
THE THINGS THEY SAY A lighthearted discussion among young children
ANY QUESTIONS? A weekly public 'brains trust'
ANY ANSWERS? A weekly programme of listeners' correspondence arising out of ANY QUESTIONS?

News, Sport and Topicality

- THE WEEK IN THE WEST Weekly news magazine
SPORT IN THE WEST Weekly sports magazine
THE WEST AT WESTMINSTER Weekly talks on matters of regional
interest raised in Parliament
WEST COUNTRY DIARY Weekly bulletin of forthcoming events

Drama

- AT THE LUSCOMBES A weekly family serial
SIX MEN OF DORSET A dramatization of the Tolpuddle Martyrs
JANE'S LEGACY Eden Phillpotts
THE TRUE MYSTERY OF THE PASSION A French medieval play translated
by James Kirkup

Features and Documentaries

- THE MIND HEALERS A documentary recorded inside a mental hospital
CIVIL, VIGILANT AND OBLIGING A study of the county police forces (at
the time of their centenaries)
HERE FROM ABROAD Overseas students in the West Country
*WILLIAM TEMPLE A composite portrait

Music

- *BOURNEMOUTH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Special concerts for broadcasting
ALL KINDS OF MUSICK Chamber music series
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND SINGERS Recitals
A SOMERSET BREW A specially commissioned light opera

Light Entertainment and Light Music

- MUSIC IN LIMELIGHT Music associated with regional theatres
JOURNEYMAN JOHNNY and JOHNNY'S JAUNT Weekly series of humorous
talks by Johnny Morris
AS PRESCRIBED A weekly request programme of cinema organ music
for hospital patients

TELEVISION

- LOOK A fortnightly wild-life programme
WESTWARD HO! A regional magazine series
SPORT IN THE WEST A weekly review of regional sport
THE RECORDING ANGELLS Serial play
SATURDAY NIGHT OUT, special editions:
(a) UNDER WATER First TV pictures from a submerged submarine
(b) HELICOPTER First TV pictures from a free-flying helicopter
(c) BEACH ASSAULTS Marine Commandos in action

SATURDAY NIGHT OUT from Guernsey and the Island of Herm and AT HOME—The Dame of Sark First outside broadcasts from the Channel Islands

SEA AND SHIPS Reminiscences with film by Alan Villiers

THE TALL SHIPS Scenes at the start of the race from Torbay to the Tagus (also seen by Belgian viewers)

THE SEVERN WILDFOWL TRUST The first regional outside broadcast to be specially transmitted by Eurovision to French viewers

THE ALANBROOKE DIARIES Lord Alanbrooke with a panel of questioners

A SELECTION OF PROGRAMMES ORIGINATED IN THE GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

TALKS

Regular Series

COMMENTARY Five-minute daily topical talks

THIS DAY AND AGE Alternating ten- and fifteen-minute programmes every weekday in talk, interview, discussion, or documentary form

These two programmes aim to give listeners overseas immediate and comprehensive information, and reflection of British opinion, on topics of the moment by the best speakers at the most suitable length

There are also *industrial*, *scientific*, and *literary* reviews each week, and a monthly *film* review

Sir Harold Nicolson Continuing fortnightly broadcasts

Occasional Series

OUR WAY OF LIFE Reflections by a wide variety of speakers

THE STORY OF COLONIZATION The subject set in historical perspective

THE COLONIAL QUESTION-MARK An analysis of such terms as 'Colonialism' and 'Imperialism' in three related discussion features

BLUEPRINT FOR PROSPERITY A common man's guide to the development of his century by Andrew Shonfield

TRAINING FOR TECHNOCRACY Educational problems of the scientific age

CHRISTIANITY AND RACE by Philip Mason

IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA A description by John Blofeld of a scholar's pilgrimage to the Buddhist shrines of North India on the 2,500th anniversary of the Buddha's Enlightenment

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE REVOLUTION Three analyses of Colonel Nasser's book by James Morris

THE SOVIET UNION An authoritative survey of the Soviet system introduced by Lord Strang

THE BRITAIN WE KNOW Well-known writers describe for tourists their favourite region

BOOKS THAT INFLUENCED ME IN YOUTH Six talks by Bertrand Russell

THE ECHOING AIR The voices of great literary figures of the last sixty years

THE OLYMPICS Roger Bannister recalls great performances and personalities of the past in conversation with famous British athletes

ANTARCTICA Programmes recorded by members of the Commonwealth Expedition

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S STUDY CONFERENCE Twelve programmes in discussion, documentary or lecture form reflecting the theme and work of the Conference

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE Talks and interviews with the Prime Ministers broadcast in the Overseas, Sound, and Television Services

DISCUSSIONS

LONDON FORUM A half-hour weekly unscripted discussion, including international exchange programmes

SERIOUS ARGUMENT A regular unscripted discussion on controversial topics between representative politicians, on occasion before a public audience

WEEKLY PROGRAMMES

COMMONWEALTH CLUB A magazine programme

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, WELSH, and ULSTER MAGAZINES

THE MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME A programme for seafarers

REGIONAL REPORTS from North, West, Midland, and South-east England

FEATURES

A PASSAGE TO ENGLAND Four programmes in dramatized form, written by Nirad Chaudhuri (author of *The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian*) about his reactions on first visiting Britain—at the age of fifty-seven, after a life-time's study of English literature, thought and tradition. This visit was at the invitation of the BBC and the British Council

EAGLES OVER BRITAIN A documentary about the men of the American Air Force stationed in Britain

INDUSTRIAL EXPORT PROGRAMMES On the Transatlantic Telephone Cable, the Bristol Britannia, and the commercial vehicle industry

RADIO PORTRAITS Recollections, by those who knew them, of more British Prime Ministers: Asquith, Balfour, Bonar Law, and Ramsay MacDonald; also of Maynard Keynes, Francis Younghusband, Wickham Steed, and the Bloomsbury group

Documentaries on: London University, the University College of North Staffordshire, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad

THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN A series about the West Indian islands on the eve of Federation; with separate programmes on British Honduras, and agricultural development of the area including British Guiana

AFRICA—EAST AND WEST Programmes about Zanzibar and Tanganyika at the time of H.R.H. Princess Margaret's visit; and 'This is Ghana' on the Gold Coast's achievement of independence

SOUTH PACIFIC The work of the South Pacific Commission in these islands

THE SEPOY RISING OF 1857 A historical reassessment of the causes, character, and consequences of the 'Indian Mutiny'

BROTHERHOOD OF COURAGE A centenary programme about the Victoria Cross

COMMONWEALTH POETRY Anthologies of the different countries to mark their national days

MUSIC

TRIBUTE TO MALTA G.C. A programme of music for military band including Maltese compositions

THIS MODERN STUFF A series of illustrated talks on musical development in the present century

SIR JOHN IN LOVE A performance of Vaughan Williams's opera by the Sadler's Wells Opera Company and the Philharmonia Orchestra

The BBC Midland Orchestra performed in four ballad operas which included *The Lily of Killarney* by Sir Julius Benedict, and *Love in a Village* by Dr. Thomas Arne and others

A special programme marked the Tenth International Eisteddfod

VARIETY

CARIBBEAN CARNIVAL A programme by West Indian artists to celebrate the first anniversary of Federation Day

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

The Royal visits to Sweden and Portugal; H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth tour; the Olympic Games and the Equestrian Olympics; the celebration of the independence of Ghana

A special transmission directed to Australia carried a ball-by-ball commentary on the Test series between England and Australia

A DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

THE two great crises of the year, in Central Europe and the Middle East, inevitably dominated the output of the External Services for several weeks (*see pages 150-2*).

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS elsewhere were fully surveyed in all programmes. The independence of the Gold Coast was the occasion for actuality programmes in the General Overseas Service, as well as documentaries on the history and development of Ghana. The African Service described for listeners in West Africa the celebrations in the United Kingdom, a programme which included short broadcasts by the Secretaries of State for Colonies and Commonwealth Relations; a European Service programme on the same subject included contributions from the Rt. Hon. Patrick Gordon-Walker, a former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of the new state. The coming-of-age of the Gold Coast Broadcasting Service during the same period was commemorated by the African Service in a special programme.

There were personal broadcasts in the respective services by all the Commonwealth Prime Ministers who met in London during the summer of 1956, and the Chief Ministers of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya also appeared in programmes later in the period. Prominent political broadcasts in the domestic field were made by Mr. R. A. Butler, Lord Woolton, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Mr. Walter Elliott, and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, and the usual coverage was given to the annual party conferences.

THE QUEEN'S VISITS to Sweden, Portugal (and later France and Denmark), and Princess Margaret's tour of East Africa, were the subject of reports and descriptive programmes; a Royal visit of quite another kind—to open the world's first nuclear power station at Calder Hall—formed the background to the most important TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAMMES of the year. These included three documentary features in the European Service describing the contribution of British science to the development of atomic energy from the days of Rutherford's first experiments. London Calling Asia broadcast programmes on the development of nuclear physics in Britain, including interviews with Calder Hall engineers, a 'Personal Call' on Sir Christopher Hinton, and an 'International Press Conference' in which Sir Edwin Plowden was questioned by journalists.

In the latter part of the year, the Government's positive attitude towards the project for a EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET and FREE TRADE AREA enabled the services to Western Europe to broadcast a series of programmes stressing Britain's active interest. Contributions by leading industrialists and trades union officials made clear the attitude of British industry and labour; in a concluding broadcast, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir David Eccles, was interviewed by Paul Barreau of the *News Chronicle*, and restated the Government's policy.

The European Service also initiated a series of documentary programmes, with contributions from several European countries, entitled 'European Inquiry', two editions of which dealt respectively with 'Death on the Roads' and 'The Impact of Television'. These

programmes were widely rebroadcast in Western Europe. Other subjects of non-political importance were the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities (some dozen programmes in the General Overseas Service as well as a number of language broadcasts), and the foundation and world-wide expansion of the Boy Scout movement. This was recalled in programmes on the centenary of Lord Baden-Powell's birth, a particularly popular subject among listeners in Latin America. Broadcasts of trade, cultural, and sporting interest were prominent.

Examples of COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMES were the Swedish Section's regular 'Tekniske Nytt', which Swedish technical journals continued to publish, and a Chinese Section programme on British tractors delivered in that country for trial. In November 1956, the Head of the Japanese Atomic Power Commission, investigating world atomic installations, said in a Japanese Section programme that the British installations surpassed any he had seen, and that he was advising his government to purchase equipment from this country. His talk was rebroadcast by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation.

The Arabic Section, in spite of its constant concern with the troubled affairs of the Middle East, and the corresponding attention its programmes were obliged to give to events in Hungary, reported British trade expansion and explained the significance of Calder Hall. 'Made in Britain for Persia' was a regular item in the output of the Persian section, and a 'Science School' feature for children was broadcast to Pakistan.

In Southern Europe Turkish audiences heard a series of features on pioneers of the social services, as well as programmes by C. R. Hewitt on 'English Law and Liberty'. Both Greek and Turkish Sections closely followed developments in Cyprus.

Some relaxation in the attitude of the Spanish Press towards the BBC occurred when the mayors of four Spanish cities were interviewed on a visit to Britain—the interviews were widely reported in their home newspapers. During the Queen's short tour of Portugal, the Portuguese Section increased its daily transmission time by fifteen minutes for the benefit of listeners who were freely referring to their Royal guest as *a nossa Rainhasinha* ('our dear little Queen').

It has always been a practice in External Services programmes to recall important NATIONAL OCCASIONS. The tenth anniversaries of Indian and Pakistani autonomy were suitably commemorated in the General Overseas Service and in Asian language programmes. These were followed later in 1957 by a series of talks written by Philip Mason, Director of Studies on Race Relations at Chatham House, who had returned to India and Pakistan for this purpose. The series was repeated in the Home Service, as was 'The Sepoy Rising in 1857', a General Overseas Service programme marking the centenary of the Indian Mutiny.

The enlightenment of Buddha, of which the 2,500th anniversary occurred during the period, was celebrated in various Far Eastern countries, and programmes on this event were given in Thai, Burmese, Vietnamese, and in English for London Calling Asia. These programmes were based on accounts of the celebrations observed in various Asian countries by John Blofeld, an authority on Buddhism who undertook a special tour of South and South-East Asia. In the Christian world the 500th anniversary of the rehabilitation of Joan of Arc occurred in 1956, giving the French Section the opportunity to broadcast a programme on

the event, which included a message from the late Cardinal Griffin. A centenary commemorated by the German Section was that of the birth of Sigmund Freud.

The **POLITICAL IMPACT** of programmes to Germany and to Central and Eastern Europe was stronger than ever. In Poland (which the Head of the Central European Service was able to visit for the first time in nine years) the Poznan revolt and its aftermath modified the official attitude towards the BBC, and Polish (though not Soviet) jamming of the programmes came to an end. The Polish Section made use of valuable eye-witness dispatches from the BBC correspondent in Warsaw on the bloodless revolution and its consequences. **BROADCASTING RELATIONS** between Britain and the Soviet Union showed great improvement earlier in the period under review, and the Moscow Radio Home Service transmitted two programmes, prepared by the staff of the BBC's Russian Section, on the visit of the Bolshoi Ballet to Britain. The Hungarian Revolution then caused the Soviet authorities to restore their jamming of the BBC's programmes in Russian (*see page 157*). (The last unjammed broadcast from London included impressions of his visit by Lavrovsky, the choreographer of the Ballet.)

The outstanding **SPORTING EVENT** of the year was the Olympic Games in Melbourne, covered in varying ways throughout the External Services. (The European Service prepared a complementary series entitled 'Portrait of Australia', in which European immigrant life in that country was described.)

The Latin American Service continued to play a useful part in stimulating trade between Britain and the Latin American countries by broadcasting programmes of industrial and commercial interest, and eminent visitors from this territory—the most recent example being the President of Costa Rica—broadcast to their own countries from the BBC studios.

In Canada and the United States the **REBROADCASTING OF THE BBC'S NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE** included a five-minute London newsletter—which was taken by one U.S. network five days a week. Between 200 and 300 stations used the programme.

EXPLORATION has been followed closely in special programmes to the Antarctic, and the Duke of Edinburgh's visits to such scattered parts of the Commonwealth as St. Helena and eastern New Guinea—not as a rule very newsworthy territory—were prominently reported in the Overseas Services.

In the more populated colonial areas listeners were able to hear new magazine programmes addressed respectively to Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia, and to Ghana. 'Calling West Africa', the older transmission, introduced a fortnightly programme for African women. Rebroadcasting throughout West Africa has gratifyingly increased considerably. Broadcasts in Hausa for this region (later in Swahili for East Africa and in Somali) were introduced for the first time during the year and were well received by listeners.

Finally, seasonal programmes on the holiday attractions of Britain were broadcast to West European audiences in particular, with the co-operation of the British Travel and Holidays Association. These programmes, which emphasized the relative cheapness of holidays in Britain, also dealt with the specific needs of various types of visitor, e.g. motorists.

SOME PROGRAMMES ISSUED BY TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

DRAMA

Ninety-six programmes, including:

JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN (Ibsen) THE TRAGICAL HISTORY OF DOCTOR
FAUSTUS (Marlowe) THE ORESTEIA (Aeschylus) MACBETH (Shakes-
peare) ALL THAT FALL (Beckett) THE WAVES (Woolf) THE MAN
BORN TO BE KING (Sayers)

and the following serials:

ANGEL PAVEMENT CRANFORD TO LET RED GAUNTLET THE MOONSTONE
LONDON BELONGS TO ME

MUSIC (*serious*)

Seventy-five programmes, including the following orchestras and
groups:

BBC Symphony Orchestra London Symphony Orchestra Hallé
Orchestra Royal Opera House Orchestra London Mozart
Players Philharmonia Orchestra Amadeus String Quartet
Vienna Hofmusikkapelle Royal Philharmonic Allegri String Quartet

Soloists:

Campoli Dohnanyi Irmgard Seefried Wolfgang Schneiderhan
Louis Kentner Casadesu Nina Milkina Benjamin Britten
George Malcolm Julian Bream Dennis Brain

Festivals:

Aldeburgh Edinburgh

RELIGION

Eighty-five programmes, including religious services from:

Farm Street Jesuit Chapel All Saints' Margaret Street
Westminster Abbey St. Michael's Cornhill

and eighty-one epilogues

(A set of one hundred hymns and fifty psalms was also issued)

SCHOOLS

Sixty-two programmes from domestic services School Broadcasting
output, many specially adapted for Transcription Service.

FEATURES

Fifty-three programmes, including:

'Salamis and Victory' 'Our Late Incomparable Brinsley' (A radio
portrait of Sheridan) 'Gilbert and Sullivan' 'Dylan Thomas
growing up' (with Emlyn Williams) 'The Soul Shaker' (A radio
portrait of Handel) 'The Man who Looked Within' (A radio por-
trait of Freud) 'Sticks and Stones' 'Rousseau in England'
'Admiral Canaris' 'Across Antarctica'

CHILDREN

Twenty programmes, including:

Winnie-the-Pooh The Pied Piper of Hamelin The Reluctant
Dragon King Solomon's Mines Children's Forum on Books

TALKS

One hundred and ten programmes, including:

Reith Lectures (Sir Edward Appleton) Advance through Federation
(K. S. Wheare and P. N. Mansergh) The Story of Colonization
Atomic Power Station Little Superstitions (V. Sackville-West)
Science Survey The Resilience of African Music Poems of the
Commonwealth

MUSIC (*light*)

One hundred and twelve programmes, including the following orchestras:

Ronald Binge Mantovani Ted Heath Johnny Dankworth
Squadronaires

Artists:

Vera Lynn Max Jaffa George Mitchell Choir The Keynotes
Josh White BBC Chorus

VARIETY

Ninety programmes selected from the following series:

The Goon Show Life with the Lyons Take It From Here
Educating Archie Simon and Laura

BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

The BBC's Balance Sheet with Relative Revenue Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1957 and some analyses of income and expenditure are included in this section

- NOTE 1.** No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services' fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, is met in full from the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1957 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,195,102, £150,204 and £73,614 for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.
- NOTE 2.** The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1957 approximately to £6,560,000 (1956 £2,005,000).
- NOTE 3.** The Corporation is under obligation to make good any actuarial deficiency of the BBC New Pension Scheme.

BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 1957	31 March 1956		
	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1956	14,000,000		12,000,000	
Adjustment arising on settlement of Town and Country Planning Act Claims	—		25,000	
Appropriation for year to 31 March 1957 for future Capital Expenditure	2,500,000		1,975,000	
	16,500,000		14,000,000	
REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT:				
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) at 31 March 1957 carried forward—per account annexed		1,613,228		1,539,343
SPECIFIC RESERVES:				
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff	250,000		250,000	
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1957-58—per Net Revenue Account annexed	1,340,000		1,520,000	
	1,590,000		1,770,000	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Creditors	3,189,081		3,795,464	
	4,779,081		5,565,464	
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		22,892,309		21,104,807
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1956	4,828,264		4,596,545	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1957	324,287		275,114	
	5,152,551		4,871,659	
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	26,349		43,395	
	5,126,202		4,828,264	
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:				
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1957 carried forward—per account annexed			24,976	25,502
Broadcasting Revenue			15,380	2,257
Broadcasting Capital			2,935	2,325
Monitoring Revenue			288	850
Monitoring Capital			7,390	4,673
Civil Defence				
		50,969	35,607	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Creditors		105,553		120,357
		5,282,724		4,984,228
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		5,282,724		4,984,228
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		28,175,033		26,089,035

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and been kept by the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have Grant-in-Aid Account which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the notes thereon gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31 March view of the income, expenditure, and appropriations for the year ended that date.

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

24th June 1957.

AT 31 MARCH 1957

<i>HOME SERVICES</i>		31 March 1957		31 March 1956	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS AT COST, Less DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:					
Sound		4,994,483		4,523,366	
Television		8,638,324		7,243,266	
		<u>13,632,807</u>		<u>11,766,632</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS—earmarked for Capital purposes:					
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by:					
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £2,902,965)		2,867,193		2,233,368 (2,232,326)	
		<u>2,867,193</u>		<u>2,233,368</u>	
		16,500,000		<u>14,000,000</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS—Other:					
Stores on Hand:					
At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)					
Debtors and Unexpired Charges:		2,021,917		1,750,652	
Sundry Debtors		1,171,886		583,187	
War Damage Claim Part 1—reinstatement costs recoverable		18,806		20,840	
Unexpired Charges		418,334		406,600	
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £1,119,426)		1,105,630		2,827,513 (2,826,205)	
Tax Reserve Certificates		1,000,000		—	
Loans to Local Government Authorities		200,000		1,325,000	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand		455,736		191,015	
		<u>6,392,309</u>		<u>7,104,807</u>	
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		<u>22,892,309</u>		<u>21,104,807</u>	
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>					
FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per statement 5:					
Broadcasting		4,682,507		4,394,238	
Monitoring		268,961		259,125	
Civil Defence		174,734		174,901	
		<u>5,126,202</u>		<u>4,828,264</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services					
Debtors and Unexpired Charges:		30,000		30,000	
Sundry Debtors		99,909		60,324	
Unexpired Charges		18,208		17,420	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand		4,694		12,905	
		<u>152,811</u>		<u>120,649</u>	
INCOME TAX:					
Estimated credit for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit of year					
		3,711		35,315	
ALEXANDER CADOGAN	}	<i>Governors</i>			
ROCHDALE					
IAN JACOB					
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES		<u>5,282,724</u>		<u>4,984,228</u>	
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		<u>28,175,033</u>		<u>26,089,035</u>	

OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and the best of our information and according to the explanations given us the Balance Sheet with 1957, and the Net Revenue and Appropriation and Grant-in-Aid Accounts give a true and fair

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

HOME SOUND AND NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1957	Year ended 31 March 1956		
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	11,570,053		10,930,584	
Television—as per Statement 2	9,095,889		7,033,044	
	20,665,942		17,963,628	
Depreciation:				
Sound—as per Statement 4	387,253		356,498	
Television—as per Statement 4	527,334		386,202	
	914,587		742,700	
Special Contribution to Staff Pension Schemes				95,000
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (assessable 1957-58)	1,340,000		1,520,000	
Deducted from Interest, etc.	31,367		57,099	
	1,371,367		1,577,099	
<i>Less</i> Adjustment for prior years	449,885		—	
	921,482		1,577,099	
		22,502,011		20,378,427
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure for year, carried down		2,573,885		2,130,909
		25,075,896		22,509,336
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expenditure		2,500,000		1,975,000
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) carried forward		1,613,228		1,539,343
		4,113,228		3,514,343

EXTERNAL GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR THE

INCOME:

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

EXPENDITURE:

Revenue Expenditure for the year per Statement 3
Special Contribution to New Staff Pension Scheme
Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital expenditure for the year

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1956

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1957

SERVICES
TELEVISION BROADCASTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1957

	Year ended 31 March 1957		Year ended 31 March 1956	
	£	£	£	£
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General:				
Attributable to Sound	12,115,948		11,726,029	
Attributable to Television	11,674,260		9,476,080	
	<u>23,790,208</u>		<u>21,202,109</u>	
Net Revenue from Publications		1,099,000		1,060,132
Interest on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc.		153,528		208,093
Profit on Sale of Investments		28,188		9,723
Interest on Town and Country Planning Act Claims		—		10,771
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure		4,972		18,508
		<u>22,075,896</u>		<u>22,509,336</u>
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure for the year, brought down		2,573,885		2,130,909
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1956		1,539,343		1,383,434
		<u>4,113,228</u>		<u>3,514,343</u>

SERVICES
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1957

Year ended 31 March 1957

Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence £	Total £	Year ended 31 March 1956 £
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £			
4,899,000	335,000	463,000	10,000	60,000	5,767,000	5,322,000
		8		107	115	674
5,102		4,177		1,477	10,756	12,441
12,198	-9,700	129	415	669	3,711	35,315
<u>4,916,300</u>	<u>325,300</u>	<u>467,314</u>	<u>10,415</u>	<u>62,253</u>	<u>5,781,582</u>	<u>5,370,430</u>
4,916,826		466,704		58,403	5,441,933	5,092,554
	312,177		10,977	1,133	324,287	30,000
<u>4,916,826</u>	<u>312,177</u>	<u>466,704</u>	<u>10,977</u>	<u>59,536</u>	<u>5,766,220</u>	<u>5,397,668</u>
-526	13,123	610	-562	2,717	15,362	-27,238
25,502	2,257	2,325	850	4,673	35,607	62,845
<u>24,976</u>	<u>15,380</u>	<u>2,935</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>7,390</u>	<u>50,969</u>	<u>35,607</u>

STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1957

SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1957		Year ended 31 March 1956	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	2,609,011	22.55	2,490,301	22.78
Permanent Orchestras	494,196	4.27	425,002	3.89
Performing Rights	813,191	7.03	808,538	7.40
News Royalties	156,907	1.36	140,081	1.28
Publicity and Intelligence	103,515	.89	79,154	.73
Salaries and Wages	1,933,160	16.71	1,822,557	16.67
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	212,761	1.84	188,332	1.72
	<u>6,322,741</u>	<u>54.65</u>	<u>5,953,965</u>	<u>54.47</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	258,218	2.23	237,269	2.17
Power, Lighting and Heating	326,228	2.81	326,740	2.99
Plant Maintenance	311,056	2.69	327,004	2.99
Transport	110,976	.96	115,193	1.05
Salaries and Wages	1,579,995	13.66	1,489,528	13.63
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	142,567	1.23	125,506	1.15
	<u>2,728,040</u>	<u>23.58</u>	<u>2,621,240</u>	<u>23.98</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	419,356	3.62	345,959	3.17
Telephones	70,130	.61	59,460	.54
Insurance	32,976	.28	33,583	.31
Household Maintenance	73,041	.63	61,982	.57
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	331,675	2.87	342,329	3.13
	<u>927,178</u>	<u>8.01</u>	<u>843,313</u>	<u>7.72</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	95,115	.82	89,979	.82
Salaries and Wages	556,068	4.81	533,378	4.88
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	54,559	.47	54,549	.50
	<u>705,742</u>	<u>6.10</u>	<u>677,906</u>	<u>6.20</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	429,091	3.71	411,383	3.76
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	60,711	.52	85,839	.79
	<u>489,802</u>	<u>4.23</u>	<u>497,222</u>	<u>4.55</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	388,150	3.36	328,388	3.01
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	8,400	.07	8,550	.07
	<u>11,570,053</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>10,930,584</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1957

TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1957		Year ended 31 March 1956	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	2,469,631	27.15	<i>1,691,680</i>	<i>24.05</i>
Performing Rights	22,464	.25	<i>14,911</i>	<i>.21</i>
News Royalties	166,993	1.84	<i>104,842</i>	<i>1.49</i>
Publicity and Intelligence	42,797	.47	<i>32,511</i>	<i>.46</i>
Salaries and Wages	1,520,285	16.71	<i>1,165,767</i>	<i>16.58</i>
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	76,327	.84	<i>55,804</i>	<i>.80</i>
	<u>4,298,497</u>	<u>47.26</u>	<u><i>3,065,515</i></u>	<u><i>43.59</i></u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	664,112	7.30	<i>540,580</i>	<i>7.68</i>
Power, Lighting and Heating	243,783	2.68	<i>203,734</i>	<i>2.90</i>
Plant Maintenance	575,878	6.33	<i>574,454</i>	<i>8.17</i>
Transport	192,617	2.12	<i>169,927</i>	<i>2.42</i>
Salaries and Wages	1,028,514	17.91	<i>1,314,789</i>	<i>18.69</i>
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	163,991	1.80	<i>146,487</i>	<i>2.08</i>
	<u>3,468,895</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u><i>2,949,971</i></u>	<u><i>41.94</i></u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	222,595	2.45	<i>167,084</i>	<i>2.38</i>
Telephones	47,284	.52	<i>28,924</i>	<i>.41</i>
Insurance	28,625	.31	<i>23,166</i>	<i>.33</i>
Household Maintenance	32,247	.35	<i>34,052</i>	<i>.48</i>
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	290,856	3.20	<i>241,468</i>	<i>3.43</i>
	<u>621,607</u>	<u>6.83</u>	<u><i>494,694</i></u>	<u><i>7.03</i></u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	70,736	.78	<i>50,400</i>	<i>.72</i>
Salaries and Wages	265,473	2.92	<i>168,311</i>	<i>2.39</i>
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	17,159	.19	<i>13,086</i>	<i>.19</i>
	<u>353,368</u>	<u>3.89</u>	<u><i>231,797</i></u>	<u><i>3.30</i></u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	126,531	1.39	<i>104,472</i>	<i>1.49</i>
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	19,438	.21	<i>29,199</i>	<i>.41</i>
	<u>145,969</u>	<u>1.60</u>	<u><i>133,671</i></u>	<u><i>1.90</i></u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	207,553	2.28	<i>157,396</i>	<i>2.24</i>
	<u>9,095,889</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u><i>7,033,044</i></u>	<u><i>100.00</i></u>

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1957

EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1957		Year ended 31 March 1956	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	630,450	11·59	619,668	12·17
Permanent Orchestras	49,249	·90	42,142	·83
Performing Rights	136,887	2·52	136,300	2·67
Publicity and Intelligence	65,629	1·21	61,991	1·22
Salaries and Wages	1,898,000	34·87	1,793,590	35·22
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	136,440	2·51	117,929	2·31
	<u>2,916,655</u>	<u>53·60</u>	<u>2,771,620</u>	<u>54·42</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	150,206	2·76	132,865	2·61
Power, Lighting and Heating	347,302	6·38	334,811	6·58
Plant Maintenance	127,598	2·34	121,929	2·39
Transport	37,832	·70	37,999	·75
Salaries and Wages	740,319	13·60	696,848	13·68
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	50,498	·93	43,992	·86
	<u>1,453,755</u>	<u>26·71</u>	<u>1,368,444</u>	<u>26·87</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	413,797	7·60	325,067	6·38
Telephones	27,677	·51	21,918	·43
Insurance	22,602	·41	22,221	·44
Household Maintenance	17,748	·33	18,631	·37
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	37,310	·69	53,615	1·05
	<u>519,134</u>	<u>9·54</u>	<u>441,452</u>	<u>8·67</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	30,659	·56	24,704	·49
Salaries and Wages	181,749	3·34	175,937	3·45
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	13,550	·25	13,773	·27
	<u>225,958</u>	<u>4·15</u>	<u>214,414</u>	<u>4·21</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	108,517	2·00	97,212	1·91
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	9,377	·17	12,670	·25
	<u>117,894</u>	<u>2·17</u>	<u>109,882</u>	<u>2·16</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	208,537	3·83	186,742	3·67
	<u>5,441,933</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>5,092,554</u>	<u>100·00</u>
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	4,916,826	90·35	4,616,100	90·64
Monitoring	460,704	8·58	438,318	8·61
Civil Defence	58,403	1·07	38,136	·75

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1957		At 31 March 1956	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:				
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	3,852,130	4,209,907	3,574,160	2,879,860
Net Additions—at Cost	147,871	1,055,583	277,970	1,330,047
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	4,000,001	5,265,490	3,852,130	4,209,907
	1,977,779	387,929	1,882,439	272,804
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,022,222	4,877,561	1,969,691	3,937,103
PLANT:				
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	4,421,093	4,242,504	4,033,574	3,117,918
Net Additions—at Cost	521,388	803,085	387,519	1,124,586
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	4,942,481	5,045,589	4,421,093	4,242,504
	2,466,917	1,458,742	2,284,526	1,084,244
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,475,564	3,586,847	2,136,567	3,158,260
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:				
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	814,056	217,944	716,287	163,715
Net Additions—at Cost	120,427	48,647	97,769	54,229
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	934,483	266,591	814,056	217,944
	501,768	94,384	461,786	71,930
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	432,715	172,207	352,270	146,014
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS:				
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	250,433	5,625	235,796	5,625
Net Additions—at Cost	14,836	687	14,637	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	265,269	6,312	250,433	5,625
	201,287	4,603	185,595	3,736
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	63,982	1,709	64,838	1,889
TOTAL:				
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	9,337,712	8,675,980	8,559,817	6,167,118
Gross Additions—during the year	880,148	1,924,740	1,091,983	2,661,083
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	75,626	16,738	314,088	152,221
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Additions—at Cost	804,522	1,908,002	777,895	2,508,862
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	10,142,234	10,583,982	9,337,712	8,675,980
	5,147,751	1,945,658	4,814,346	1,432,714
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION	4,994,483	8,638,324	4,523,366	7,243,266

(Continued overleaf)

DEPRECIATION

	Year ended 31 March 1957		Year ended 31 March 1956	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	95,340	115,125	93,549	85,577
Plant	236,019	389,984	217,233	288,574
Furniture and Fittings	61,573	23,706	53,039	18,056
Musical Instruments, etc.	16,099	867	15,857	820
	<u>409,031</u>	<u>529,682</u>	<u>379,678</u>	<u>393,027</u>
<i>Less</i> Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	21,778	2,348	23,180	6,825
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	<u>387,253</u>	<u>527,334</u>	<u>356,498</u>	<u>386,202</u>

STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1957 £	At 31 March 1956 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:		
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	1,713,496	1,558,752
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	135,501	154,744
	<u>1,848,997</u>	<u>1,713,496</u>
PLANT:		
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	2,936,413	2,868,256
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	140,021	68,157
	<u>3,076,434</u>	<u>2,936,413</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:		
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	178,355	169,537
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	22,416	8,818
	<u>200,771</u>	<u>178,355</u>
TOTAL:		
At 31 March 1956—at Cost	4,828,264	4,596,545
<i>Gross Additions</i> during the year	324,287	275,114
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	26,340	43,395
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	297,938	231,719
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	<u>5,126,202</u>	<u>4,828,264</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	4,682,507	4,394,238
Monitoring	268,961	259,125
Civil Defence	174,734	174,901

HOME SERVICES

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1956-57

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

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

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

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

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

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

	£
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and West Regions: Deficiency	1,274
London, Midland, and North Regions: Surplus	1,982
	<hr/>
<i>Net Surplus</i>	708
	<hr/>

HOME SERVICES ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1956-57

	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	West £000	Total £000
<i>INCOME</i>								
Income receivable from the Postmaster General:								
Attributable to Sound	3,443	2,097	3,583	214	1,103	579	1,097	12,116
Attributable to Television	3,538	2,174	3,619	106	802	530	905	11,674
	<u>6,981</u>	<u>4,271</u>	<u>7,202</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>1,905</u>	<u>1,109</u>	<u>2,002</u>	<u>23,790</u>
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	273	113	248	12	60	37	67	810
Television Broadcasting	161	68	145	7	36	22	39	476
	<u>434</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>1,286</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>7,415</u>	<u>4,450</u>	<u>7,595</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>2,001</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>2,108</u>	<u>25,076</u>
Deduct Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	298	177	308	18	93	50	94	1,038
Television Broadcasting	807	496	826	24	183	121	207	2,664
	<u>1,105</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>3,702</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	<u>6,310</u>	<u>3,777</u>	<u>6,461</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>1,725</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>1,807</u>	<u>21,374</u>
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE								
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
SOUND BROADCASTING:								
Home Service	394	504	662	271	627	510	476	3,444
Gross expenditure in the Regions		88	126	24	101	73	77	489
Deduct Charges to Shared Home Services, Television and the External Services								
	<u>394</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>2,955</u>
	<u>1,174</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>4,151</u>
Proportion of Shared Service	1,568	1,156	1,767	326	876	628	785	7,106
<i>Light Programme</i>								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	42	90	48	24	59	14	20	297
Proportion of Droitwich Long Wave Transmitter	20	—58	21	1	6	3	7	
	<u>62</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>297</u>
Proportion of Shared Service	853	519	888	53	273	144	271	3,001
	<u>915</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>3,298</u>

STATEMENT 6 (contd.)

*Third Programs*Gross expenditure in the Regions
Proportion of Daventry High Power Transmitter

	10	21	18	5	13	4	15	86
	5	-8	2				1	
Proportion of Shared Service	15	13	20	5	13	4	16	86
	307	187	320	19	98	51	98	1,080
	322	200	340	24	111	55	114	1,166
TOTAL SOUND BROADCASTING:								
Net Regional Expenditure	471	461	625	277	604	458	442	3,338
Proportion of Shared Service	2,334	1,446	2,439	151	721	386	755	8,232
	2,805	1,907	3,064	428	1,325	844	1,197	11,570
TELEVISION BROADCASTING:								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	62	291	332	57	365	196	288	1,591
Add Charge from Sound Broadcasting		29	38		24	23	36	150
	62	320	370	57	389	219	324	1,741
Deduct Charges to Shared Service		111	147	16	73	67	102	516
	62	209	223	41	316	152	222	1,225
Proportion of Shared Service	2,390	1,465	2,441	71	539	357	608	7,871
	2,452	1,674	2,664	112	855	509	830	9,096
TOTAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING								
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE	5,257	3,581	5,728	540	2,180	1,353	2,027	20,666
SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)								
Sound Broadcasting	613	126	459	-220	-255	-278	-127	318
Television Broadcasting	440	70	274	-23	-200	-78	-93	390
TOTAL	1,053	196	733	-243	-455	-356	-220	708

STATEMENT 77

SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 1 APRIL 1950 TO 31 MARCH 1957

HOME SERVICES

	1 April 1950	31 March 1951	31 March 1952	31 March 1953	31 March 1954	31 March 1955	31 March 1956	31 March 1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS:								
Revenue	2,723,712	3,404,270	4,480,887	4,084,343	3,927,810	6,567,272	7,104,807	6,392,309
Capital	2,874,260	3,840,091	2,898,057	2,201,109	1,832,493	3,213,729	2,233,368	2,867,193
	5,597,972	7,244,361	7,378,944	6,285,452	5,760,303	9,781,001	9,338,175	9,259,502
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES	2,264,737	2,757,210	2,768,650	2,434,768	2,601,526	5,183,838	5,565,464	4,779,081
NET LIQUID ASSETS	3,333,235	4,487,151	4,610,294	3,850,684	3,158,777	4,597,163	3,772,711	4,480,421
FIXED ASSETS AT COST:								
Sound	6,523,809	6,634,157	7,008,448	7,307,979	7,712,508	8,559,817	9,337,712	10,142,234
Television	1,315,840	2,056,661	3,068,404	3,993,821	4,836,766	6,167,118	8,675,980	10,583,982
	7,839,649	8,690,818	10,076,852	11,301,800	12,549,274	14,726,935	18,013,692	20,726,216
NET TOTAL ASSETS	11,172,884	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637
Represented by:								
Capital Account	6,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,500,000
Provision for Depreciation:								
Sound	3,951,506	4,165,506	4,445,506	4,760,506	4,486,739	4,748,756	4,814,346	5,147,751
Television	262,403	365,403	529,403	742,403	895,028	1,191,908	1,432,714	1,945,658
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228
TOTAL RESERVES	11,172,884	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637
EXTERNAL SERVICES								
CURRENT ASSETS	579,572	361,087	143,573	194,035	194,301	175,009	155,964	156,522
CURRENT LIABILITIES	511,565	371,019	123,668	127,831	94,980	112,164	120,357	105,553
	68,007	-9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969
NET LIQUID SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)	3,820,790	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202
FIXED ASSETS AT COST								
NET TOTAL ASSETS	3,888,797	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171
Represented by:								
Capital Account	3,820,790	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202
Excess or Deficiency (-) of Grant-in-Aid	68,007	-9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969
Receipts carried forward	3,888,797	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171

Notes: 1. The increases in the Home Services Capital Account at 31 March 1954, 31 March 1955, and 31 March 1956 differ from the amounts appropriated in the amount appropriated in the Net Revenue Account representing the settlement of War Damage and Town and Country Planning Act Claims.
 2. The increases in the Home Services Depreciation Reserve at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts charged to the Net Revenue Account by the value of assets taken out of service less receipts from sales.
 3. The increases in the External Services Capital Account at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts appropriated in the Grant-in-Aid accounts by the value of assets taken out of service during each period.

SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1950 TO 31 MARCH 1957

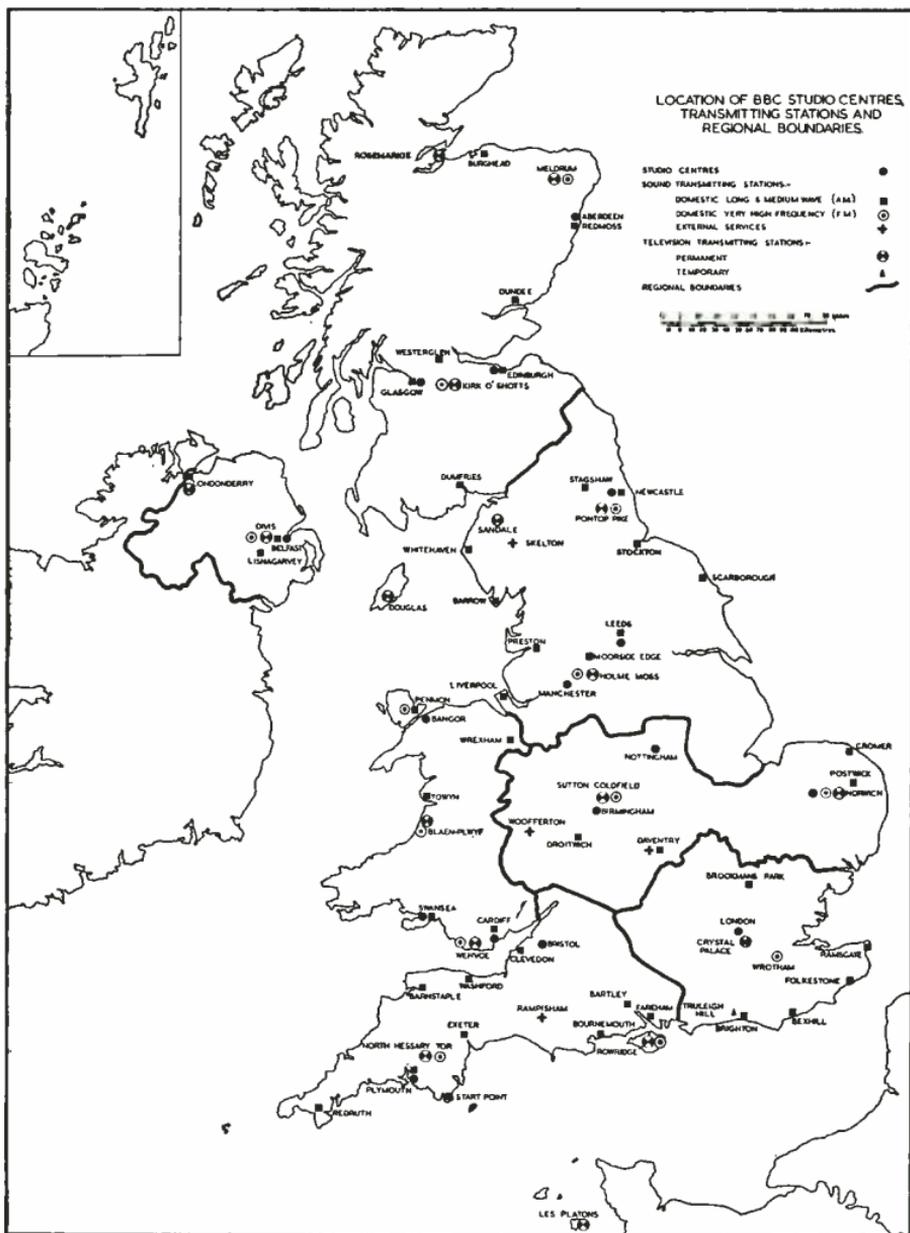
	Year Ended						
	31 March 1951 £	31 March 1952 £	31 March 1953 £	31 March 1954 £	31 March 1955 £	31 March 1956 £	31 March 1957 £
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>							
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General :							
Attributable to Sound	11,387,552	11,004,998	10,015,826	10,406,159	11,809,327	11,726,029	12,115,948
Attributable to Television	706,646	1,262,388	1,679,007	2,557,292	7,134,517	9,476,080	11,674,260
Publications Revenue, etc.	12,094,198	12,267,386	11,694,833	12,963,451	18,943,844	21,202,100	23,790,208
	1,038,727	1,245,481	1,173,036	1,590,237	1,861,143	1,307,227	1,285,688
	13,132,925	13,512,867	12,867,869	14,553,688	20,804,987	22,509,336	25,075,896
<i>EXPENDITURE:</i>							
Revenue :							
Sound	7,860,883	8,750,945	8,682,815	9,387,166	10,018,779	10,930,584	11,570,053
Television	1,718,578	2,329,159	3,401,042	3,991,439	5,043,908	7,033,044	9,095,889
Depreciation							
Current year :							
Sound	278,754	302,495	357,952	316,019	323,435	356,498	387,253
Television	110,245	172,113	220,177	247,181	307,454	386,202	527,334
Adjustment for prior years :							
Sound				-507,935			
Television				-72,280			
Appropriations :							
Revenue	195,178	10,000		315,000	20,000	95,000	2,500,000
Capital	1,500,000			893,911	2,967,725	1,975,000	
Income Tax	11,663,638	11,554,712	12,671,986	14,570,501	18,681,301	20,776,328	24,080,529
	1,281,202	892,978	258,545	306,478	2,086,536	1,577,099	921,482
	12,944,840	12,447,690	12,930,531	14,876,979	20,747,837	22,353,427	25,002,011

STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

	Year Ended						
	31 March 1951	31 March 1952	31 March 1953	31 March 1954	31 March 1955	31 March 1956	31 March 1957
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>							
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	188,085	1,065,177	-62,662	-323,291	57,150	155,909	79,885
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,883,434	1,539,343
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)</i>							
INCOME:							
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	4,694,500	4,740,000	4,695,000	4,905,000	5,015,000	5,322,000	5,767,000
Other Receipts	5,876	9,254	17,626	42,812	8,495	13,115	10,871
	4,640,376	4,749,254	4,712,626	4,947,812	5,023,495	5,335,115	5,777,871
EXPENDITURE:							
Revenue	4,470,567	4,517,442	4,523,285	4,644,856	4,922,217	5,092,554	5,441,933
Appropriations:							
Revenue	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	30,000	
Capital	283,748	141,975	68,042	213,746	168,209	275,114	324,287
	4,804,315	4,709,417	4,641,327	4,908,602	5,100,426	5,397,668	5,766,220
Income Tax	-86,000	10,000	25,000	6,093	-40,455	-35,315	-3,711
	4,718,315	4,719,417	4,666,327	4,914,695	5,059,971	5,362,353	5,762,509
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	-77,939	29,837	46,299	33,117	-36,476	-27,238	15,362
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	68,007	-9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	-9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,909

MAPS, TABLES, CHARTS, AND ANALYSES

Information about transmitters, licences, and the composition and costs of programmes



STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, THIRD, and NETWORK 3 PROGRAMMES (LONG AND MEDIUM WAVELENGTHS)

Home Service

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

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

Third Programme and Network 3

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of approximately 100 miles of Daventry, Northamptonshire
Edinburgh			2	
Glasgow			2	
Newcastle-on-Tyne			2	
Redruth	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1 kW	Local Districts
Belfast				
Bournemouth				
Brighton				
Dundee				
Exeter				
Farnham				
Leeds	1,484	202	1	
Liverpool				
Preston				
Plymouth				
Redruth				
Stockton-on-Tees				
Swansea				
Cardiff				

As shown above, the BBC uses one wavelength in the long-wave band and twelve in the medium-wave band for transmitting its domestic sound radio services. This is in accordance with the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan which came into force in 1950. Fifty-seven transmitters are used.



COVERAGE OF BBC VHF SOUND BROADCASTING STATIONS

STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, THIRD, and NETWORK 3 PROGRAMMES ON VHF

Station	Frequencies (mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power, kW each Transmitter	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third/Network 3	Home		
Wrotham Penmon (temporary) Pontop Pike	89.1 — 88.5	91.3 — 90.7	93.5 94.0 92.9	120 1 60	South-east England, including the London area. Parts of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire. The county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumberland and part of Cumberland
Wenvoe	89.9	92.1*	94.3	120	South Wales, and Monmouthshire, Somerset and parts of Dorset, Devon, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	60	The Belfast area, to the borders of Eire, to Cookstown in the west, Coleraine in the north, and to the coast on the east
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	Morayshire, Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, and Angus
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	north-east of a line from Elgin to Montrose
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	Devon and Cornwall, except for small areas in the north-east of Devon and West Cornwall
Norwich Blaen-plwyf Holme Moss	89.7 88.7 89.3	91.9 90.9 91.5	94.1 93.1 93.7	120 60 120	An area extending to Chester and Workop in the north, Gloucester in the south, Welshpool in the west, and Grantham in the east. East Anglia. Cardigan Bay area
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	The area bounded on the north by a line from Barrow to Bridlington and on the south by a line from Anglesey, via Montgomery, to Cleethorpes
Kirk o' Shotts Bristol (temporary)	89.9	92.1 94.7	94.3	120 0.01	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Dorset, South Wiltshire, West Sussex, the south of Berkshire, and south-western Surrey Central Scotland Bristol

Additional stations to be brought into operation during 1958

Station	Frequencies (mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power, kW each Transmitter	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third/Network 3	Home		
Sandale	88.1	90.3	92.5† 94.7‡	120	Most of Cumberland, North Westmorland, most of Dumfries and parts of Kirkcudbrightshire
Llandlona	89.6	91.8	94.0§	2	Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire
Llangollen	88.9	91.1	93.3	6	Flint and parts of Denbighshire and Cheshire
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94	6	Moray Firth area

* Third Programme frequency used temporarily for West of England Home Service from Wenvoe.

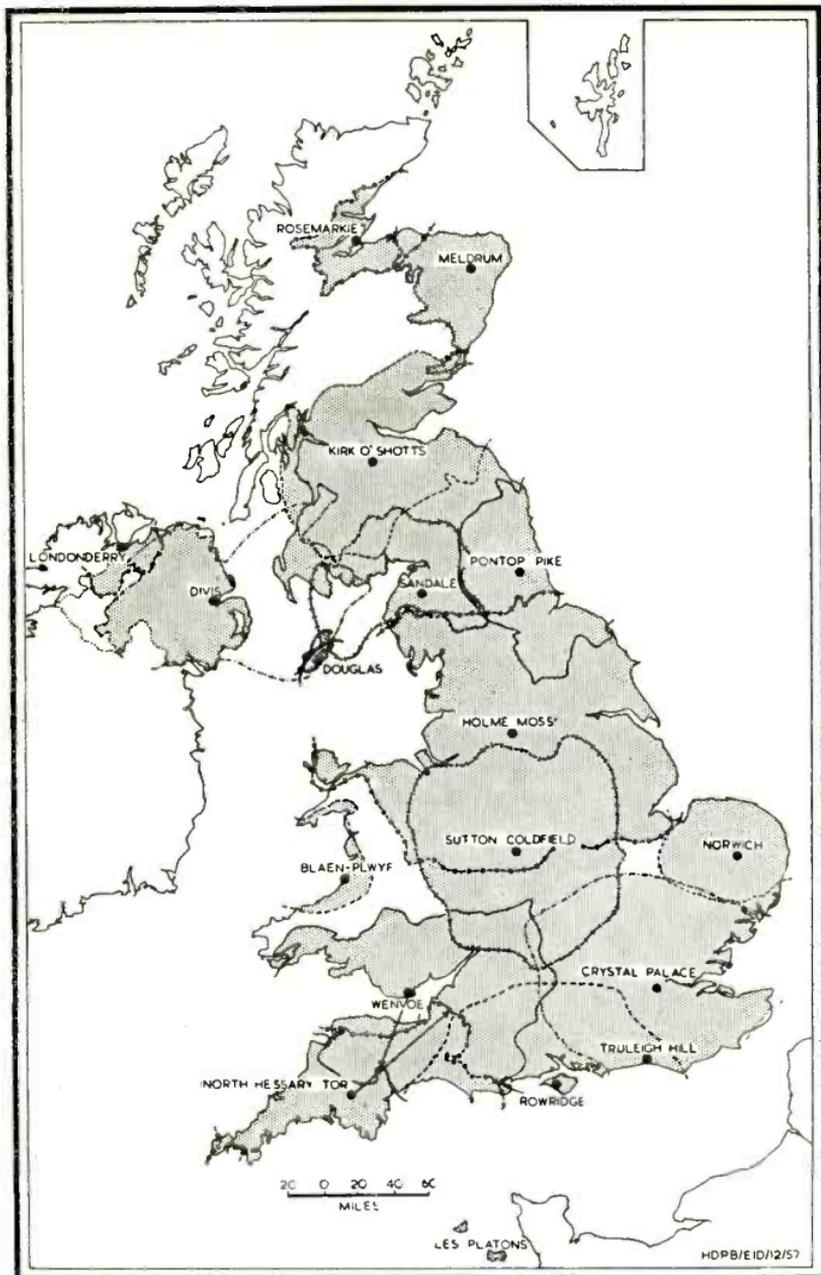
† Scottish Home Service.

‡ Replacing Penmon temporary station.

§ Rosemarkie frequencies are subject to confirmation.

|| North of England Home Service.

¶ Rosemarkie frequencies are subject to confirmation.



BBC TELEVISION COVERAGE AT THE END OF 1957

TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS

The BBC's Television Service covers approximately ninety-eight per cent of the population of the United Kingdom using 18 transmitting stations operating in Band I.

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Effective Radiated Vision Power (kW)	Polarization	Main Areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Crystal Palace	1	41.5	45.00	200	Vertical	South-east England, including the London area
Divis			1.75 33.25	12	Horizontal	Northern Ireland (except the western parts), south-west Scotland and the west of the Isle of Man
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	100	Vertical	An area extending northwards to the North Riding of Yorkshire and south Westmorland, and southwards to a line running roughly from Anglesey via Montgomery to the Wash
North Hessary Tor				1-15 *	Vertical	Most of Cornwall and Devon, south Somerset and west Dorset
Truleigh Hill†				0.2	Vertical	Brighton area
Rosemarkie				1	Horizontal	Moray Firth area
Londonderry				1	Horizontal	Londonderry area
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53.25	56.75	100	Vertical	Central Scotland
Rowridge		41.75 60 11.75 34.75	45.0 11.75 56.75	1-32 *	Vertical	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset, south Wiltshire, West Sussex, south Berkshire and south-west Surrey
Norwich				1-10 *	Horizontal	Norfolk and north Suffolk
Blaen-plwyf				1	Horizontal	Cardigan Bay area
Sutton Coldfield	4	58.25	61.75	100	Vertical	The Midland Counties
Sandale				16	Horizontal	North-west England, part of south-west Scotland and the north-east of the Isle of Man
Les Platons				1	Horizontal	The Channel Islands
Meldrum				4-17 *	Horizontal	North-east Scotland, east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose.
Wenvoe	5	63.25	66.75	100	Vertical	South Wales, Monmouthshire, Somerset, Dorset, North Devon, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire
Pontop Pike				12	Horizontal	North-east England
Douglas, Isle of Man				1	Vertical	Douglas and the south-east of the Isle

* Indicates directional aerial. † Temporary station.

Broadcast Receiving Licences: 1927-1957 (at 31 March)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Issued free for Blind Persons</i>	<i>Licences for Sound Only</i>	<i>Licences for Sound and Television Combined</i>
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—
1928	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—
1929	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213	5,739,593
1957	14,525,099	62,453	7,496,390	6,966,256*

* This figure includes 3,846 concessionary sound and television combined licences issued to blind persons, who are exempted in respect of sound broadcasting, at a fee of £2 instead of £3.

COST OF BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE AT 31 MARCH 1957

Sound only £1

Sound and television combined £3

(From 1 August 1957 the sound and television combined licence was raised to £4: that is, £3 plus an excise duty of £1.)

Licences for television reception were not required before June 1946, when a combined sound and television licence was introduced and cost £2; it was raised to £3 in June 1954.

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1957

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Combined Sound and Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
LONDON REGION						
Bedford			88,319			
Berkshire and South Oxford			201,797		45,036	
Buckingham			115,589		88,231	
Hampshire (North-East)			42,447		59,547	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)			3,384,884		1,792,343	
Sussex			295,230		106,876	
	14.23	4.46	4,128,266	92.52	2,111,597	47.33
WEST REGION						
Channel Islands			31,448		11,681	
Cornwall and Devon			354,234		115,763	
Dorset and Wiltshire			179,179		68,664	
Hampshire (except North-East)			375,892		163,686	
Somerset and South Gloucester			374,212		180,251	
	4.42	1.39	1,314,965	94.86	540,045	38.96
MIDLAND REGION						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			101,641		35,997	
Hereford			34,284		12,579	
Leicester and Rutland			200,410		117,308	
Norfolk and Suffolk			289,894		78,631	
Northampton			142,011		66,290	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			95,246		41,544	
Shropshire			86,510		37,525	
South Derby and South Nottingham			382,140		215,429	
Stafford and Warwick			1,006,055		599,279	
Worcester			175,908		92,215	
	8.49	2.66	2,514,099	94.42	1,296,797	48.70
NORTH REGION						
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,845,610		1,001,052	
Cumberland and Westmorland			93,623		29,207	
Lincoln and North Nottingham			233,895		117,046	
Northumberland and Durham			606,615		257,086	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,515,356		755,274	
	15.07	4.72	4,295,099	90.95	2,159,665	45.73
ENGLAND—TOTAL	42.21	13.23	12,252,429	92.59	6,108,104	46.16

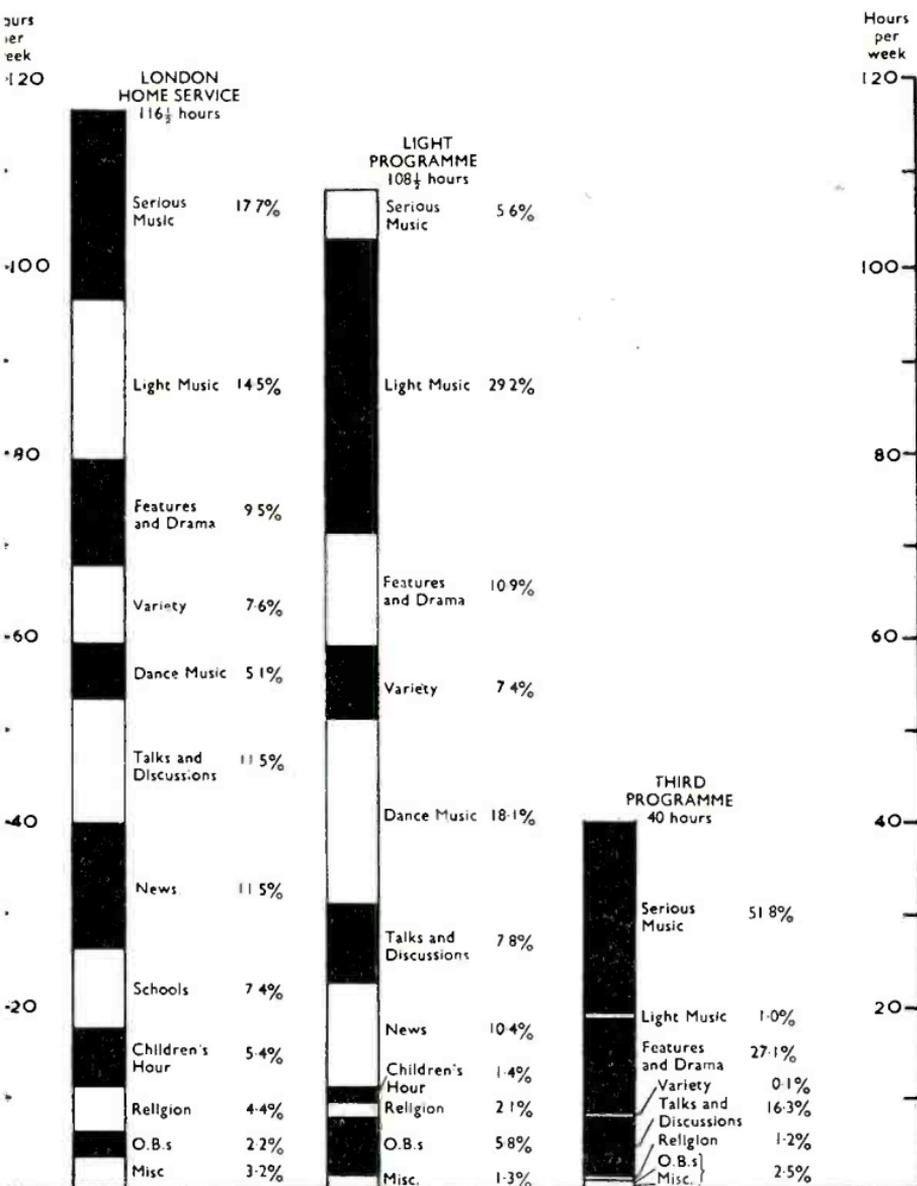
Note The new East Anglia transmitting station and studio centre opened in 1956 are linked with Midland Region for broadcasting purposes. Accordingly, the following areas of East Anglia formerly shown under London Region are now shown under Midland Region: Cambridge and Huntingdon, Norfolk except N.E., and Suffolk except Lowestoft.

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1957

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Combined Sound and Television Licences Included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			97,746		21,749	
Angus and Perth			114,907		36,224	
Argyll and Bute			19,087		3,475	
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark and Renfrew			608,885		259,603	
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn			50,608		5,100	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Kinross, Midlothian, West Lothian and Stirling)			328,683		133,448	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)			31,204		1,035	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown)			70,272		17,798	
	5·14	1·51	1,321,392	87·07	478,432	31·52
WALES						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor)			37,481		5,211	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint)			123,507		51,638	
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Pembroke) and Monmouth			533,724		259,523	
	2·61	·82	694,712	84·99	316,372	38·70
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Antrim and Down			181,698		56,198	
Armagh			21,572		3,343	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			28,012		1,729	
Londonderry			25,284		2,078	
	1·40	·44	256,566	58·95	63,348	14·56
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND						
	51·36	16·00	14,525,099	90·76	6,966,256	43·53

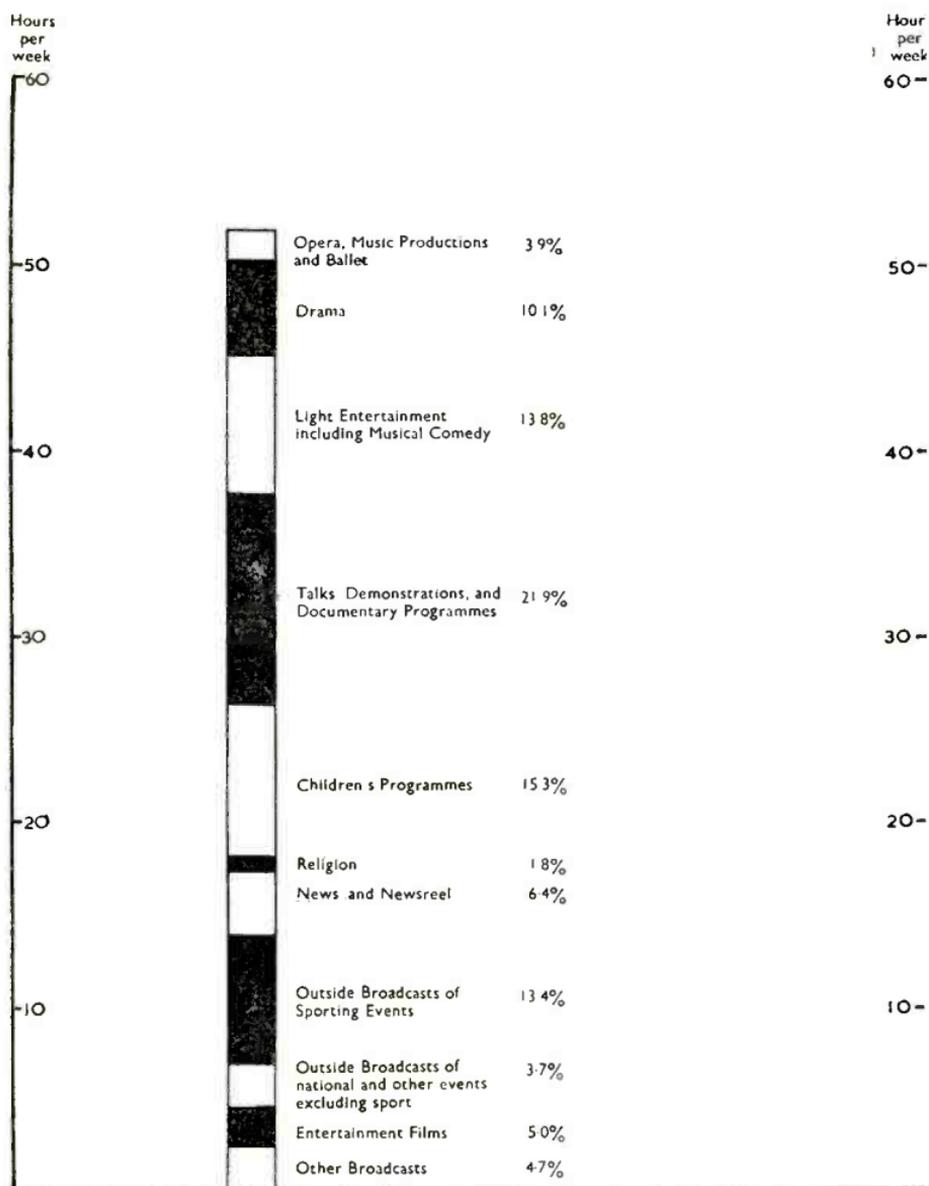
ANALYSIS OF SOUND PROGRAMMES

APRIL 1956—MARCH 1957



ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

APRIL 1956—MARCH 1957



Analysis of Domestic Programme Output 1956-7

(a) Sound Broadcasting

		<i>Combined Output—London</i>							
		<i>Analysis by Services</i>							
		<i>Home Service</i>		<i>Light Programme</i>		<i>Third Programme</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	17.7	1,075	5.6	316	51.8	1,087	17.9	2,478	17.9
Light Music	88.1	14.5	29.2	1,653	1.0	20	2,554	18.5	18.5
Features and Drama	57.4	9.5	10.9	616	27.1	568	12.7	1,758	12.7
Variety	45.8	7.6	7.4	417	.1	2	877	6.3	6.3
Dance Music	31.0	5.1	18.1	1,023	16.3	342	9.7	1,333	9.7
Talks and Discussions	69.7	11.5	7.8	442	9.3	1,286	10.7	1,481	10.7
News	69.7	11.5	10.4	589	3.2	447	9.3	1,286	9.3
Schools	44.7	7.4	1.4	77	3.0	407	3.0	447	3.2
Children's Hour	33.0	5.4	1.2	117	3.0	26	3.0	407	3.0
Religion	266	4.4	5.8	327	1.2	1	3.4	409	3.0
O.Bs.	136	2.2	1.3	75	2.5	52	2.3	464	3.4
Miscellaneous	195	3.2	1.3	75	2.5	52	2.3	322	2.3
	6,066	100.0	100.0	5,652	100.0	2,098	100.0	13,816	100.0
Presented by:									
London	5,019	82.7	82.9	4,685	94.9	1,992	84.7	11,696	84.7
Regions	1,047	17.3	17.1	967	5.1	106	15.3	2,120	15.3
	6,066	100.0	100.0	5,652	100.0	2,098	100.0	13,816	100.0

(b) Regional Home Services 1956-7

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	156	161	91	186	137	36	767
Light Music	93	108	181	180	79	126	767
Features and Drama	60	50	65	124	123	58	480
Variety	19	74	10	39	38	14	194
Dance Music	18	43	2	11	1	6	81
Talks and Discussions	109	105	185	169	65	50	683
News	184	213	196	223	312	160	1,288
Schools	1	2	—	97	87	—	187
Children's Hour	79	151	36	116	112	81	575
Religion	55	69	84	170	131	49	558
O.Bs.	53	64	36	49	58	59	319
Miscellaneous	30	70	68	72	68	97	405
	857	1,110	954	1,436	1,211	736	6,304

(c) London Television Service

	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Productions and Ballet	61	2.8	102	4.0	106	3.9
Drama	244	11.2	245	9.7	274	10.1
Light Entertainment including Musical Comedy	294	13.5	332	13.2	375	13.8
Talks, Demonstrations and Documentary Programmes	443	20.3	634	25.1	566	21.9
Children's Programmes	373	17.1	395	15.6	415	15.3
Religion	26	1.2	33	1.3	48	1.8
News and Newsreel	138	6.4	149	5.9	174	6.4
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	314	14.4	301	11.9	363	13.4
Outside Broadcasts of national and other events excluding sport	135	6.2	107	4.2	102	3.7
Entertainment Films	94	4.3	115	4.6	135	5.0
Other Broadcasts	57	2.6	113	4.5	127	4.7
	2,179	100.0	2,526	100.0	2,715	100.0
News, etc. (on Sound only)	98		51		—	
	2,277		2,577		2,715	
Presented by:	2,052		2,289		2,324	
London	225		288		391	
Regions						

Regional Programmes : Hours of Broadcasting 1956-7

(a) Sound Broadcasting	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.):							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	298	395	495	524	506	218	2,436
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,505	3,408	3,308	3,279	3,297	3,630	20,427
(c) Total	3,803	3,803	3,803	3,803	3,803	3,848	22,863
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards):							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	559	715	459	912	705	518	3,868
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,708	1,606	1,834	1,348	1,558	1,904	9,958
(c) Total	2,267	2,321	2,293	2,260	2,263	2,422	13,826
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1(c) and 2 (c))	6,070	6,124	6,096	6,063	6,066	6,270	36,689
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Services:							
(a) Basic Home Service	1	4	—	9	—	—	14
(b) Light Programme	235	285	154	105	124	64	967
(c) Third Programme	20	20	2	50	3	2	106
(d) External Services	310	256	91	215	75	78	1,025
5. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1(a), 2(a), and 4)	566	574	247	379	202	144	2,112
	1,423	1,684	1,301	1,815	1,413	880	8,416
(b) Television	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network	7	4	7	25	36	—	79
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network	97	139	53	52	48	2	391
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1. and 2)	104	143	60	77	84	2	470
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions	2,640	2,600	2,683	2,647	2,659	2,715	15,944
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2 and 4)	2,744	2,743	2,743	2,724	2,743	2,717	16,414

Summary of Transmissions in the External Services

(a) EUROPEAN SERVICES

(Programme hours per week as at 31 March 1957)

ENGLISH and 'English by Radio'	36½
WEST EUROPEAN	
French	21
Dutch	4
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	12½
Hungarian	14
Polish	14
SOUTH EUROPEAN	
Greek	7
Italian	13½
Portuguese	3½
Spanish	8
Turkish	7
GERMAN	
German for Austria	3½
German	28¾
EAST EUROPEAN	
Albanian	3½
Bulgarian	10½
Rumanian	12½
Russian	15¾
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11¾
SCANDINAVIAN	
Danish	3½
Finnish	7¾
Norwegian	4½
Swedish	3½
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	245¾

NOTE: The above are net programme hours of BBC Services. They do not include the programme time allotted to America Calling and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation services to Europe which are carried over BBC transmitters.

Following the Government's Review of Overseas Information Services (15 July 1957), the Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Swedish programmes were abolished.

(b) OVERSEAS SERVICES

(Programme hours per week as at 31 March 1957)

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE	149
PACIFIC—Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific	5½
SOUTH AFRICAN—English for South Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland	¾
Afrikaans	1½
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	36½
AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND COLONIAL SERVICES—English for West Africa and West Indies	8½
English for East Africa	¾
English for Falkland Islands	½
Maltese	1
Hausa for West Africa	½
LONDON CALLING ASIA IN ENGLISH	5½
EASTERN—Hindi	4½
Tamil	½
Marathi	½
Bengali	1
Sinhalese	½
Urdu	4½
*Arabic	66½
Hebrew	3½
Persian	7
FAR EASTERN—English	3½
Cantonese	1½
Kuoyu	3½
Burmese	1½
Malay	1½
Thai	3½
Japanese	5½
Indonesian	3½
Vietnamese	3½
LATIN-AMERICAN—Spanish	21
Portuguese	8½
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES	<u>356</u>

Swahili and Somali for East Africa, ½ hour weekly each, began 27 June and 18 July 1957 respectively.

*This includes an increase of 33½ hours a week from end of March 1957.

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

Following the Government's Review of Overseas Information Services (15 July 1957), plans were made to increase the General Overseas Service to 24 hours daily from the beginning of 1958, and the Afrikaans Service was abolished.

A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICES COSTS

Revenue Expenditure and Cost per Programme Hour for 1956-7

<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>				<i>Hours and Cost per Hour</i>			
	<i>Sound Broad- casting</i>	<i>Tele- vision Broad- casting</i>	<i>Ex- ternal Services</i>		<i>Sound Broad- casting</i>	<i>Tele- vision Broad- casting</i>	<i>Ex- ternal Services</i>
	£000	£000	£000				
Programmes	6,323	4,298	2,619	Programme Hours for year	20,120	2,794	29,561
Engineering	2,728	3,469	1,335	<i>Cost per Hour</i>	£	£	£
Other	2,519	1,329	963	Programmes	314	1,538	89
				Engineering	136	1,242	45
				Other	125	476	33
	11,570	9,096	4,917		575	3,256	167

THE above table shows the total operating expenses of each of the three main Programme Services provided by the Corporation as set out in detail on pages 194-6, the total number of programme hours broadcast in each Service, and the cost per hour. Expenditure on External Broadcasting excludes the cost of the Monitoring Service which is concerned with the interception and reporting of foreign broadcasts for the information of Government departments and the BBC news and Programme Services, and does not therefore contribute directly to programme output. Its cost—£467,000 in the current year—is met by a separate Grant-in-Aid.

The general upward trend of prices has continued during 1956-7 and all Services have been affected. There was a revision of salary and wages scales in September 1956, revised agreements were negotiated with the Musicians Union and Equity, the revaluation of rating assessments resulted in increased payments and payments for outside broadcast facilities have been increased considerably for both Sound and Television broadcasts.

Sound Broadcasting output was only very slightly less than in the previous year but the cost has risen by 6½ per cent due almost entirely to rising costs which have affected all groups of expenditure, the incidence of expenditure between Programmes (55 per cent), Engineering (24 per cent) and Others (21 per cent) being the same as in the previous year.

Television broadcasts increased by 165 hours or just over 6 per cent but the cost per hour rose by £581 from £2,675 to £3,256 per hour, an increase of 21·7 per cent. Approximately two-thirds of this increase was in Programmes which absorbed 47 per cent of the total expenditure as against 44 per cent in the previous year. The increase was largely due to the effect of competition and to rising costs already referred to; some idea of the effect of competition is apparent when it is realized that in 1954-5 Programme costs were £852 per hour compared with £1,538 shown above—an increase of 81 per cent in a period in which

Engineering and other costs increased from £1,336 to £1,718 or only 29 per cent. Although Engineering costs have increased as the result of the opening of new stations and rising costs the proportion of total expenditure absorbed fell from 42 per cent to 38 per cent. The cost of Television programmes continues to increase not only in the rate per hour but also relatively to Sound; the cost per hour of Television output, which was five times that of Sound in the previous year, was over five and a half times as much in the current year. The high cost of Television programmes as compared with Sound is due to a number of factors. More rehearsals are required and consequently artists and production staff are employed for a longer period. The services of designers, constructional staff, painters, scenery attendants, wardrobe, and make-up assistants together with the studio crews necessary to operate cameras and lighting, etc., all involve expenditure which does not occur in Sound Broadcasting. The greater complexity of the technical equipment required and the high cost of the transmission lines linking studios, outside broadcast points, and transmitters is shown by the fact that in Sound Engineering costs absorb only 24 per cent of the total running costs whereas in Television Engineering costs are 38 per cent of the total.

The output of the External Broadcasting services increased from 29,055 hours in the previous year to 29,561 hours largely as a result of an increase in Arabic transmissions. The cost of the External Broadcasting services in 1955-6, after excluding the cost of Monitoring and Civil Defence, was £159 per hour, and at £167 the cost in the current year has only increased by £8 per hour. The Grant-in-Aid for these Services was limited to the amount necessary to maintain them at their present level with no provision for abnormal rising costs, and it was necessary to apply for a supplementary grant to cover the balance of the rising costs which arose during the year and which could not be financed out of savings and economies. While financial stringency has tended to keep down the cost of the External Services by imposing the utmost economy in their operation they are, by their nature, comparatively inexpensive to produce in comparison with Sound Broadcasting. A high proportion of the foreign language programmes consists of news and talks which are prepared by staff, and even in those Services which provide entertainment there is a higher proportion of the spoken word and programmes are repeated several times during a 24-hour period. The technical and administrative resources of the Corporation are used by all its services, but the charge to the External Services is limited to a sum representing the additional costs actually caused by adding these services to the domestic services, and is not as high as it would be if the External Services had to provide their own technical and administrative organization.

WEATHER FORECASTS

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

The Central Forecasting Station at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, supplies most of the bulletins; Regional forecasts come from the Meteorological offices in the Regions concerned.

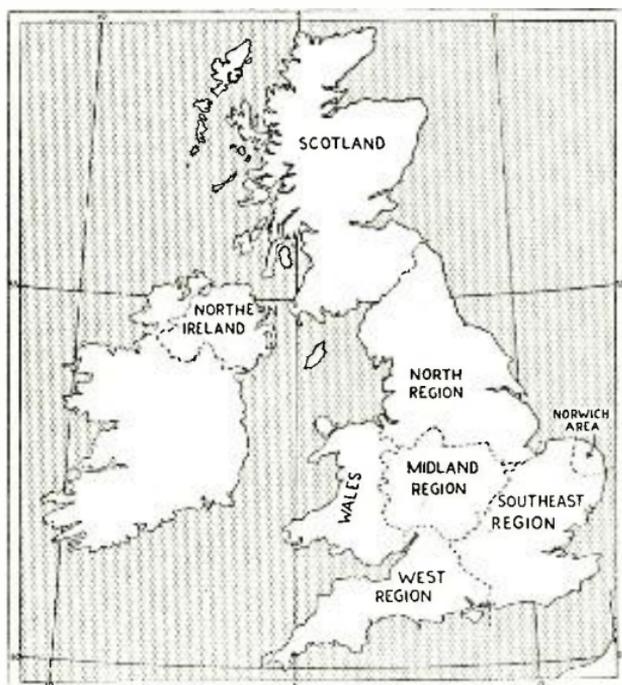
(a) LAND AREAS: LONDON AND REGIONAL HOME SERVICES—general and district forecasts and outlook until midnight. (*Times are clock-time*)

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

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

In TELEVISION two daily weather reports of approximately 3 minutes: (1) in the early part of the evening, a talk on prevailing conditions by a Meteorological Office forecaster, illustrated with charts; (2) before the close-down of the Television Service, usually about 11 p.m., a forecast read by an announcer.

Also, Thursday 1 p.m., a 5-minute weather report and forecast including information for farming interests. It is usually a twenty-four hour forecast, of longer range when circumstances permit.



How the United Kingdom is divided for Regional broadcasts (land areas).

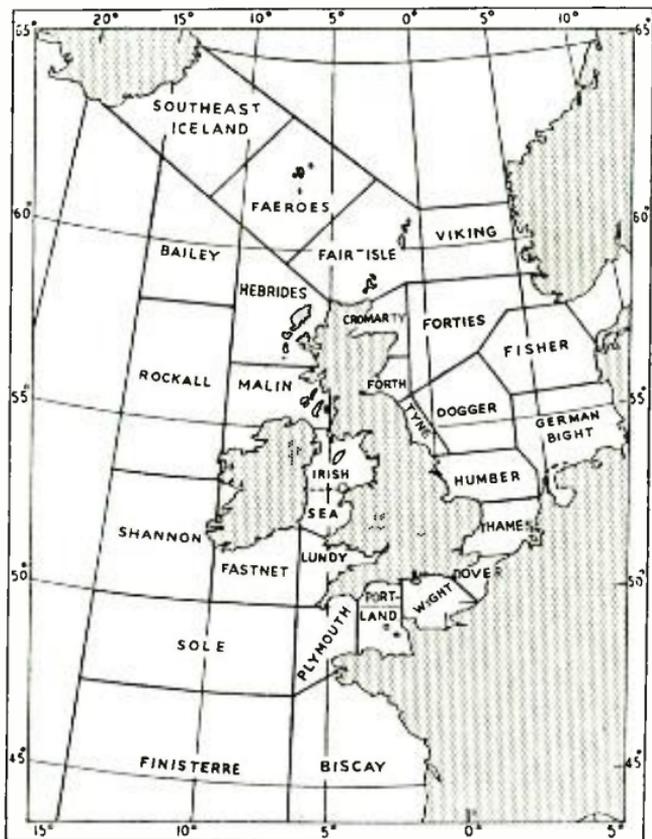
(b) SEA AREAS: LIGHT PROGRAMME (1,500 METRES ONLY)

SHIPPING FORECAST (*Times are clock-time except where indicated otherwise*)

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

Weekdays: Five-minute bulletins at 06.45 hrs (GMT), 13.40 hrs, and two-minute bulletins at 17.58 hrs and midnight.

The five-minute bulletins consist of a gale warning summary, general forecast for next twenty-four hours, coastal sea area forecasts for next twenty-four hours and latest observations from some coastal stations. The Light Programme is interrupted at programme breaks on or near the hour during the hours of broadcasting for gale warnings.



Boundaries of the coastal sea areas in the shipping forecasts.

GREENWICH TIME SIGNALS

EACH time signal consists of six dot seconds or 'pips', and the last pip marks the hour. The time signals, which give the time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth of a second, are received by landline from the Royal Observatory 'time station' at Abinger, Surrey, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day. In the Home Service the time signal is broadcast immediately before all news bulletins, except at 9 p.m., when Big Ben is heard. The first stroke after the chimes marks the hour.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Some indication of the BBC's relations with international bodies and of the development of Eurovision are given here

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

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

The international organization in Western Europe which embraces the whole field of sound and television broadcasting, and of which the BBC is a prominent member, is the European Broadcasting Union. Arising out of the political division of Europe which followed the end of the second world war, the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) was established in 1950 with its administrative headquarters at Geneva and its technical centre in Brussels. It now has twenty-seven active members among the broadcasting organizations in the European zone and sixteen associate members mostly from outside Europe, including the U.S.A. and most of the nations of the Commonwealth. The BBC provided the first President of the Union in 1950, and again in 1955 the Director-General of the BBC, Sir Ian Jacob, was elected to that office. The EBU meets every year in general assembly, and one of its members acts as host organization.

These meetings, which provide opportunities for the exchange of views and information, and those of the various

committees which consider special questions in detail, have resulted in valuable co-operation among members on their many common problems in the programme, technical, and legal fields. A member of the Engineering Division of the BBC is Chairman of the Technical Committee.

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

COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATIONS

Within the Commonwealth the BBC is, of course, closely associated with the broadcasting organizations in the sister countries and in the colonies (*see pages 127 and 156*).

The third Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was held in Sydney and Melbourne in November 1956, and was attended by a delegation from the BBC headed by the Director-General (*see page 155*).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

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

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

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

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

EUROPEAN TELEVISION PROGRAMME EXCHANGES

The interchange of television programmes between Western European countries has improved and expanded since the operation was first attempted in July 1952. At this time, one of the major technical problems, the use of different transmission standards in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, was solved by British and French engineers who developed a 'standards converter'. Good quality pictures can now be seen throughout Western Europe over Eurovision links, and viewers in Austria, for example, can see programmes coming from Naples, and in Rome from Copenhagen or Torquay. Selected programmes from abroad are frequently shown in BBC television with participation, on occasion, of up to fifteen networks, and increasing use has been made of the facilities for 'unilateral' programmes, that is programmes not broadcast in the country of origin.

With the expansion of television services in many countries of Western Europe after 1953, interest in the possibilities of Eurovision was stimulated. The Coronation television broadcasts in June 1953, which were relayed by twelve television transmitters in France, the Netherlands, and Western Germany, gave an impetus to the development of this international link.

Plans were made by the BBC in co-operation with the Post Office for permanent cross-Channel communication links. The first section of a permanent television link—coaxial cables from London to Saint Margaret's Bay—between London and the Continent, was completed in September 1955. The next section, a two-way radio link across the Channel to be operated in conjunction with the French PTT, will be completed in 1958. In the meantime, the BBC and RTF have installed and are operating a temporary two-way link across the Channel.

From September 1955 the BBC joined the Eurovision network permanently, and became a regular contributor. There has continued to be steady development on the Continent as countries expand their networks and facilities and new countries join in. More programme circuits have come into use during the last twelve months, linking countries together, for example, between France and Western Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. These have increased the flexibility and resources of the programme exchanges.

The BBC continues its efforts to improve still further the performance of the technical equipment it uses. For example, new equipment, believed to be the best in Europe, has been installed for converting vision signals received from the Continent to the British 405-line system, suitable for transmission and reception throughout Great Britain.

The widening of the range of Eurovision has already been made evident, and at the end of May 1957 a sporting occasion—the European Amateur Boxing Championships—was received from Prague by viewers in the United Kingdom. At the end of 1956 the tragedy of the fleeing refugees after the Hungarian uprising was brought home to viewers all over the Eurovision networks, when Austrian television cameras went to the frontiers of Austria and Hungary, and pictures were transmitted of the flight over the border.

It is estimated that the potential Eurovision audience is in the region of 40,000,000.

ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

As at 31 May 1957

General Advisory Council

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Norman Fisher (<i>Chairman</i>) | Mrs. Elspeth Huxley |
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M.P. (<i>Deputy Chairman</i>) | Lady James |
| Mr. G. O. Allen | Mr. Walter James |
| Dr. W. Greenhouse Allt | Sir Lewis Jones, LL.D. |
| The Rt. Rev. F. A. Cockin, D.D., Bishop
of Bristol | Sir Allen Lane |
| Mr. Alan Bullock | Mr. J. H. Lawrie |
| Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
M.P. | Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., LL.D., M.P. |
| Mr. W. Surrey Dane, C.B.E., M.C. | Lady Megan Lloyd George, LL.D., M.P. |
| Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E. | Miss Esther McCracken |
| The Viscountess Falmouth, C.B.E. | Professor P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E. |
| Mr. L. Farrer-Brown | Mr. J. C. Masterman, O.B.E. |
| Professor T. Finnegan | Sir Charles Morris, LL.D. |
| Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
D.S.O. | Professor S. G. Raybould |
| Mr. Charles Geddes, C.B.E. | The Lord Rea, O.B.E., D.L. |
| Mr. F. S. Gentle, C.B.E. | Sir Charles Read, M.B., F.R.C.S. |
| The Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, K.C.M.G. | Mrs. Mary Stocks |
| Professor John Graham, C.B.E. | The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
M.B.E. |
| The Rt. Hon. W. Glenvil Hall, M.P. | The Lady Tweedsmuir, M.P. |
| Miss Kathleen Harper, O.B.E. | The Rt. Hon. Viscount Waverley,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S. |
| Mr. Clyde Higgs, M.C. | Professor G. P. Wells, F.R.S. |
| Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, F.R.S. | Mr. R. P. Winfrey |
| Mr. Frank A. Hoare | The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger, M.P. |
| | Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S. |

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
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D.L., National Governor for Northern
Ireland (<i>Chairman</i>) | Miss Irene McAlery |
| Professor T. Finnegan (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>) | Mr. J. Ritchie McKee |
| Mr. J. C. Beckett | Mr. M. J. McLaughlin |
| Mr. A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P. | Mrs. Patricia McLaughlin, M.P. |
| Major H. R. Haslett, C.B.E., D.L. | Captain Peter Montgomery |
| Mr. Arthur W. Hogg | Mr. S. O'Boyle |
| Mrs. Sylvia Kastell | Mr. R. H. O'Connor, M.P. |
| Mr. David Kennedy | Miss Sadie Patterson, M.B.E. |
| | Mr. J. U. Stewart |

Midland Regional Advisory Council

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Mr. David Alston	Mr. D. G. S. Russell, O.B.E.
Mr. Charles Barratt	Mr. R. B. Simpson, O.B.E.
Mr. E. M. Clayson	Professor W. J. H. Sprott
Mrs. C. L. Coxon	Dr. H. W. Sumsion, F.R.C.O.
Mr. P. V. Howes	Mrs. E. Thomas
Mr. J. L. Jones, M.B.E.	Col. J. M. West, T.D., D.L.
Mr. R. H. Marlow	Mr. R. H. Willatt
Mr. S. H. Newsome	Mrs. D. R. Wilson
Mr. M. Palmer	

North Regional Advisory Council

Lady James (<i>Chairman</i>)	Professor G. E. T. Mayfield
Brigadier A. B. Barton, O.B.E., M.C.	Lady Morris, O.B.E.
Mr. J. A. Birch	Mr. B. Nelson, C.B.E.
Miss M. Black	Alderman F. C. Pette
Mr. C. H. Brackenbury	Mr. G. C. Spencer
Alderman J. J. Cleary	Sir Ralph Stevenson, G.C.M.G.
Mr. J. Frankenburg	Mr. O. D. Tannett
Mr. L. Highton	Mr. H. Warr
Miss D. Mason	

West Regional Advisory Council

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Oaksey, D.S.O., T.D. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Mrs. L. E. Higman
Miss K. M. Harper, O.B.E. (<i>Deputy Chairman</i>)	Dr. C. G. Jones
Mr. W. Brimacombe	Professor H. D. F. Kitto
Mr. A. E. Brown	Alderman J. H. Matthews
Mrs. E. M. Cox	Mr. H. R. Priday, O.B.E.
Mr. J. L. Daniels	Alderman T. W. R. Procter
Mr. R. O. Falla, O.B.E.	Dame Lucile Sayers
Mr. John Garrett	Mr. K. W. L. Steele
Mrs. W. Le Grice	Mr. E. H. Trembath
	Col. J. W. Weld, O.B.E., T.D.
	Mrs. M. Woodhouse

Central Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. F. A. Cockin, D.D., Bishop of Bristol (<i>Chairman</i>)	The Rev. Canon E. W. Heaton
The Rev. J. L. Wilson, Bishop of Birmingham	The Rt. Rev. J. C. Heenan, D.D., the R.C. Bishop of Leeds (now Archbishop of Liverpool)
Mr. G. Elliott Dodds	The Rev. Dr. John Marsh,
The Most Rev. G. J. Gray, the R.C. Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh	Mrs. N. Oldfield
The Rev. Derrick A. Greeves	Dr. Edna Roe
Mr. Walter Hamilton	The Very Rev. Monsignor G. A. Tomlinson
The Rev. F. G. Healey	The Rev. S. A. Turl
	The Rev. Austen Williams

The Chairmen of the Regional Religious Advisory Committees are ex-officio members during Chairmanship.

Midland Regional Religious Advisory Committee

The Very Rev. Hedley R. Burrows, Dean of Hereford (<i>Chairman</i>)	Prof. M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E.
The Very Rev. R. A. Beddoes, Provost of Derby	The Ven. W. A. Parker
The Rev. W. J. Coggan	The Rev. W. Russell Shearer
The Rev. Fr. J. D. Crichton	The Rev. William Speirs
The Rev. Leslie Davison	Miss Eileen Spelman, O.B.E.
The Rev. Canon R. A. Edwards	The Rev. Canon F. F. Guy Warman
	The Very Rev. T. A. Welch

North Regional Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, D.D., Bishop of Manchester (<i>Chairman</i>)	The Rev. J. Morrison Neilson, M.B.E.
The Rev. D. C. Dunlop, Dean of Lincoln (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	The Rev. Canon Robert Nelson
The Ven. W. G. Fallows	The Rev. A. Whigham Price
The Rev. J. A. Figures	The Rev. Tom Pugh
The Rev. A. R. George	The Rt. Rev. J. A. Ramsbotham, Bishop of Jarrow
The Rev. G. E. Grieve	The Very Rev. Canon W. J. Sewell
The Rev. Dr. L. L. McReavy	The Rev. H. L. Watson
The Very Rev. Canon R. W. Meagher, D.D.	The Rev. W. A. Whitehouse
	The Rev. Canon E. R. Wickham

Northern Ireland Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. R. C. H. G. Elliott, Bishop of Connor (<i>Chairman</i>)	The Rev. R. D. E. Gallagher
The Rev. A. C. Anderson, Ph.D.	The Rev. C. W. D. Kerr
The Rev. E. S. Barber	The Rev. R. W. Kerr
The Rev. F. G. Brooks, D.C.L.	The Rev. John Mulree
The Rev. D. Cahill	The Rt. Rev. John Radcliffe
The Rev. R. G. Clarke	Miss Molly Ritchie
	The Rev. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D.

Scottish Religious Advisory Committee

The Rev. Professor J. S. Stewart, D.D. (<i>Chairman</i>)	The Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D.
The Rt. Rev. J. Black, the R.C. Bishop of Paisley	The Rev. J. A. Paterson
The Rev. J. M. Calder	The Rev. Professor A. M. Renwick, D.D., D.Litt.
The Rev. A. C. Craig, M.C., D.D.	The Rev. A. Robertshaw
The Rev. H. O. Douglas	The Rev. R. Smith
The Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.	The Rt. Rev. K. C. H. Warner, D.S.O., D.D.
The Rev. G. M. Hardie	

Welsh Religious Advisory Committee

The Rev. Principal J. Williams-Hughes (<i>Chairman</i>)	The Rev. E. O. Evans
The Rev. Father J. Barrett-Davies, D.D.	The Rev. J. R. Evans
The Rev. Principal Gwilym Bowyer	The Rev. J. Griffith Harris
The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis Cashman, D.D.	The Rev. J. Gwyn Jones
The Rev. Brython M. Davies	The Rev. Professor J. D. Vernon Lewis
The Rev. Glynne Davies-Jones	The Venerable J. Richards Pugh
	Dr. J. L. Williams
	Mr. Matthews Williams

West Regional Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. W. A. E. Westall, Bishop of Crediton (<i>Chairman</i>)	The Rev. Peter McCall
The Rev. Harold Bickley	The Rev. J. R. Paget
Mrs. H. A. Blair	The Rev. H. H. Pewtress
The Rt. Rev. Christopher Butler, Abbot of Downside	The Rev. John A. Radford
The Rev. M. B. S. Godfrey	Mr. Gordon Sewell
The Rev. Colin Marr	The Rev. Douglas W. Thompson
	The Rev. Wilfred Wade

Central Music Advisory Committee

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Mr. George Baker	Mr. Alan Frank
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Mr. Harold Craxton	

Scottish Music Advisory Committee

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Major H. Hall, M.B.E.	

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Mr. C. H. A. Duke	Mr. F. W. Trehwella
Mr. H. R. Finn	

Northern Ireland Agricultural Advisory Committee

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Mr. James Baird	Mr. G. B. Newe
Mr. J. H. Barbour	Mr. J. C. Patterson
Mr. George A. Cathcart	Mr. J. Paton Philip
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Mr. James Graham	Mr. J. A. Young

Scottish Agricultural Advisory Committee

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Professor D. S. Hendrie, B.Sc., N.D.A.	Mr. W. Peat
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Mr. S. Lawson	Mr. J. Youngson
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Welsh Agricultural Advisory Committee

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United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee

The Viscountess Falmouth, C.B.E. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Cordingley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
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The Ven. Arthur Selwyn Bean, Arch- deacon of Manchester	Dr. John Scott, O.B.E.
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Central Appeals Advisory Committee

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Midland Regional Appeals Advisory Committee

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North Regional Appeals Advisory Committee (Southern Area)

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North Regional Appeals Advisory Committee (Northern Area)

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Northern Ireland Appeals Advisory Committee

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Mrs. E. Curig Davies	The Rev. R. Ivor Parry
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Mr. W. H. Perkins, O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*)

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<i>Headmasters' Conference</i>	Mr. A. C. Stanley
<i>Incorporated Association of Headmasters</i>	Mr. J. S. Brunton
<i>Incorporated Association of Headmistresses</i>	Mr. W. J. Goldie
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<i>Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools</i>	Dr. W. B. Inglis, O.B.E.
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<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Mr. G. C. Diamond, O.B.E. Sir Emrys Evans Mr. Wynne L. Lloyd Mr. Glanmor Williams
<i>Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland</i>	
<i>Association of Northern Ireland Education Committees</i>	
<i>Federal Council of Teachers in Northern Ireland</i>	
<i>School Broadcasting Council for Scotland</i>	
<i>School Broadcasting Council for Wales</i>	

The School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Sir Alexander Gray, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Mr. J. L. Hardie (*Vice-Chairman*)

Appointed by

Scottish Education Department
Association of County Councils in Scotland
Scottish Counties of Cities Association
Association of Directors of Education in Scotland
National Committee for the Training of Teachers
Educational Institute of Scotland

Scottish Council for Research in Education
British Broadcasting Corporation

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

Appointed by

Welsh Department, Ministry of Education
Joint Education Committee for Wales

University of Wales
University of Wales, School of Education

National Union of Teachers

Welsh Secondary Schools Association
Welsh Joint Secondary Committee
National Union of Teachers of Wales
British Broadcasting Corporation

Members

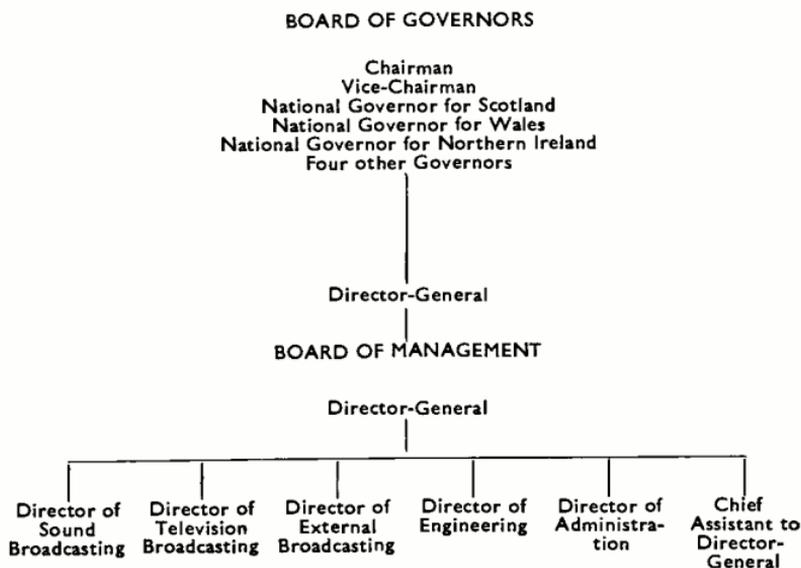
Mr. R. Wallis Evans
Mr. Wynne Ll. Lloyd
Mr. Iorwerth Howells
Mr. R. E. Presswood
Mr. Mansel Williams
Professor Eric Evans
Mr. Aneurin Davies
Professor Idwal Jones
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Mr. Griffith Davies
Miss M. W. Meredith
Mr. I. Gwynne Rees
Mr. Llywelyn Williams
Mr. G. C. Diamond, O.B.E.
Mr. Gwilym Davies
Miss Norah Isaac
Professor E. G. Bowen
Mr. T. Glyn Davies
Sir Emrys Evans
Miss S. Jones
Mr. T. J. Morgan
Sir Ben Bowen Thomas
Dr. B. Haydn Williams
Mr. Glamor Williams

ORGANIZATION, ADDRESSES, AND PUBLICATIONS

Charts of the executive organization and a senior staff list, BBC postal addresses, as well as a list of BBC publications, are included in this section

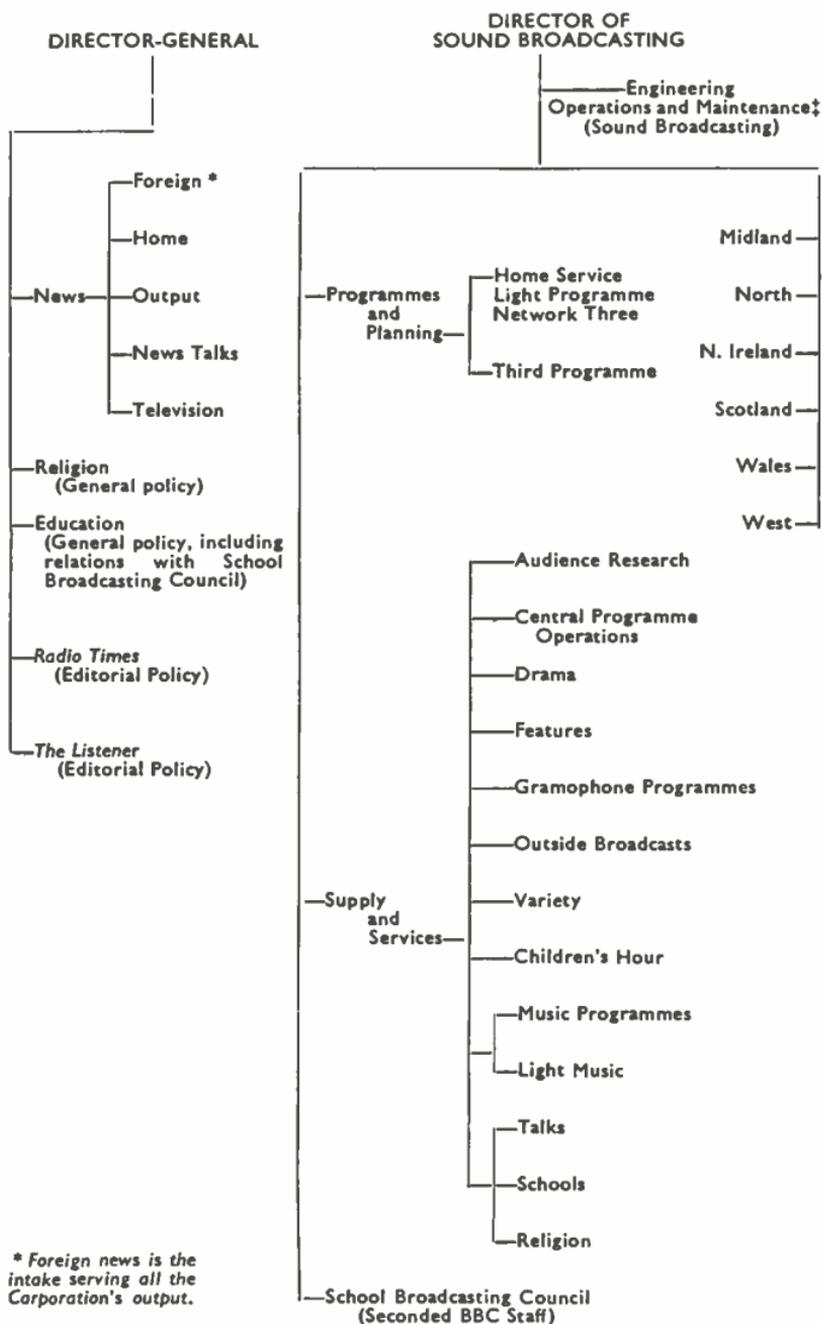
ORGANIZATION AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE CORPORATION

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

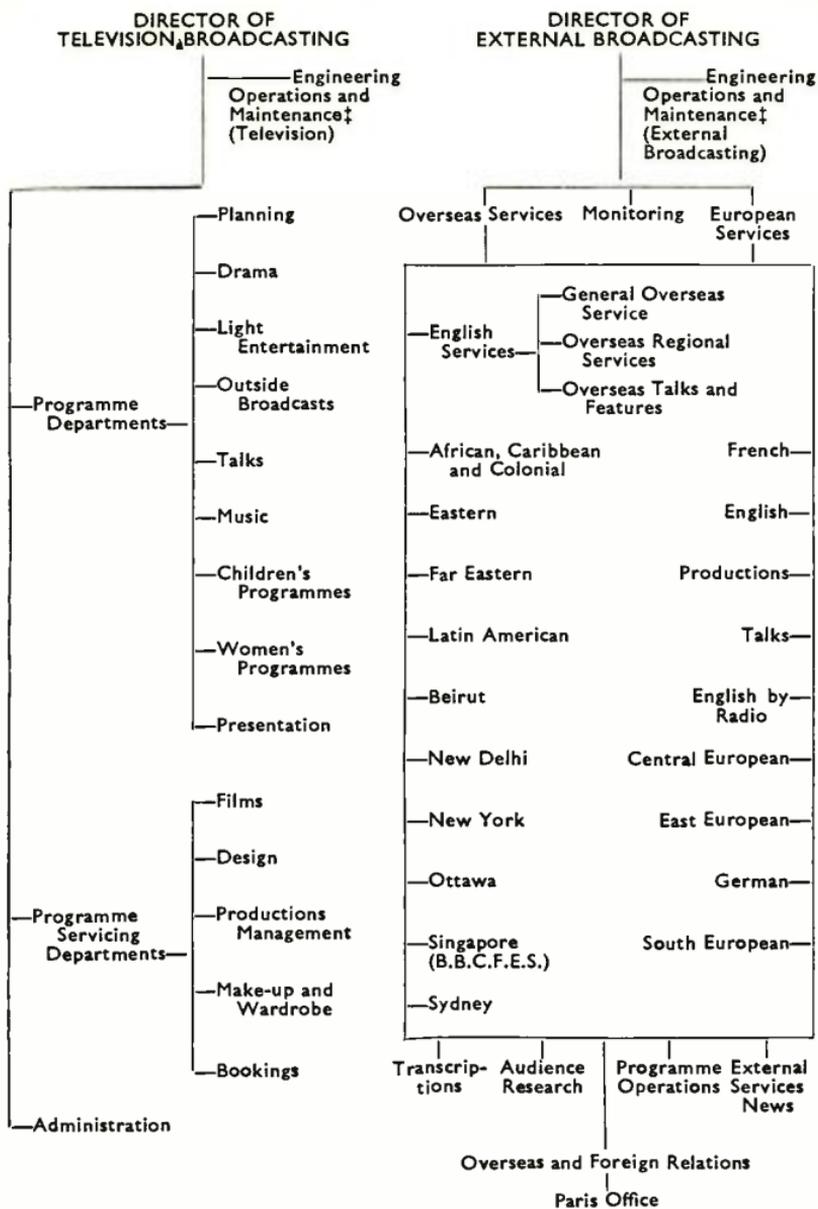


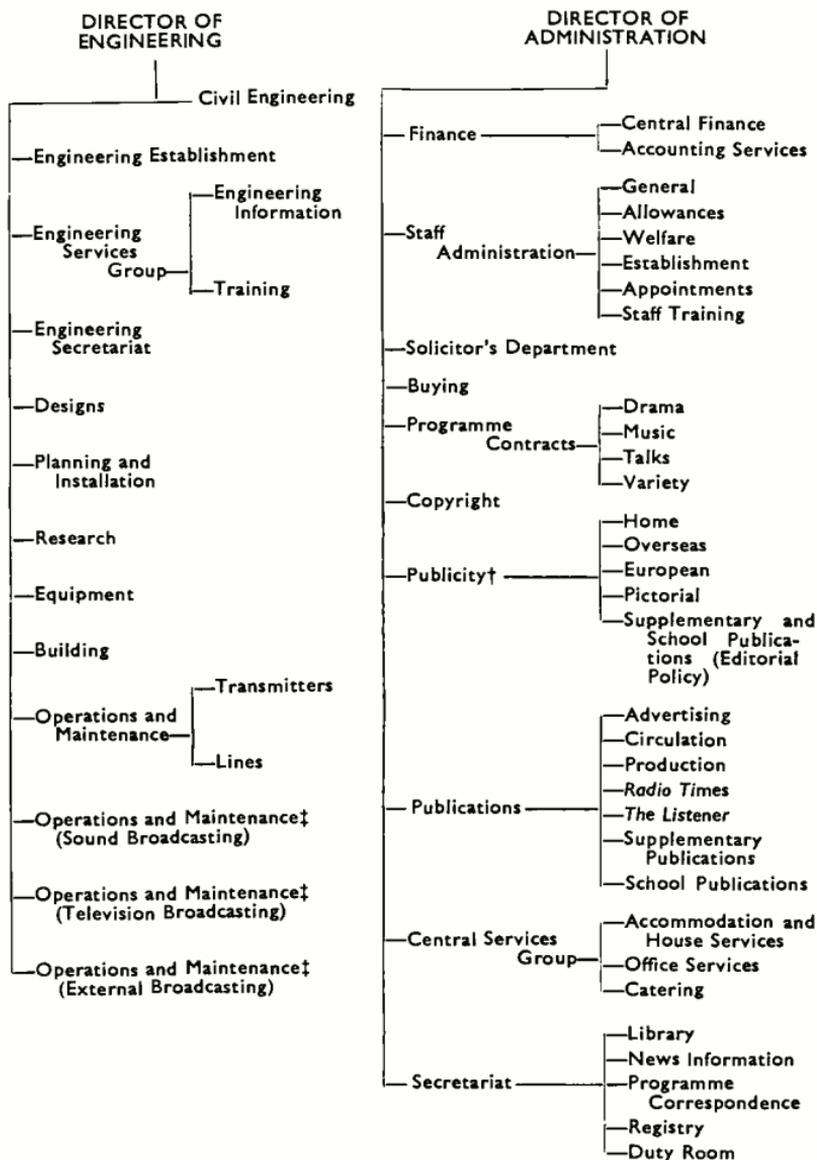
Secretary: Head of Secretariat

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING ORGANIZATION OF DIRECTORATES



* Foreign news is the intake serving all the Corporation's output.





† Under Director of Administration but Head of Publicity deals with Directors concerned or with the Director-General for all purposes other than administration.

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

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

Sir Ian Jacob, K.B.E., C.B.
Mrs. M. Corteen
H. J. G. Grisewood

News Division

Editor, News
Deputy Editor, News
Head of Foreign News
Head of Operations, Newsroom
Head of News Talks
Head of Television News

T. R. P. Hole, C.B.E.
A. E. Barker
A. H. Wigan
S. W. Rumsam
E. R. Thompson
S. W. Smithers

Sound Broadcasting

Director of Sound Broadcasting
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting
Controller of Programme Organisation (Sound)
Head of Sound Broadcasting Administration
Establishment Officer (Sound)
Head of Audience Research
Head of Central Programme Operations
Head of Children's Hour
Head of Drama (Sound)
Head of Features
Head of Gramophone Programmes
Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound)
Head of Variety
Controller of Programme Planning (Sound)
Head of Planning, Home Service
Head of Planning, Light Programme
Controller, Third Programme
Controller, Music
Head of Music Programmes (Sound)
Head of Light Music Programmes (Sound)
Controller, Talks (Sound)
Assistant Controller, Talks (Sound)
Head of Educational Broadcasting
Secretary, School Broadcasting Council
Head of Religious Broadcasting
Head of Presentation (Sound)
Controller, Midland Region
Head of Midland Regional Programmes
Controller, North Region
Head of North Regional Programmes

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

R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E.
R. D'A. Marriott, D.F.C.
M. F. C. Standing
M. M. Dewar, M.B.E.
F. L. Hetley
R. J. E. Silvey
R. V. A. George
W. E. Davis
V. H. Gielgud, O.B.E.
L. D. Gilliam, O.B.E.
Miss A. E. Instone
C. F. G. Max-Muller, O.B.E.
P. C. H. Hillyard, O.B.E.
H. R. Pelletier
G. R. Lewin
J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.
C. J. Morris, C.B.E.
R. J. F. Howgill, C.B.E.
M. Johnstone
F. O. Wade
J. D. F. Green
J. C. Thornton
J. Scupham
R. C. Steele
Canon R. McKay
J. D. M. Snagge, O.B.E.
H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.
D. E. Morris
T. W. Chalmers, C.B.E.
B. W. Cave - Browne - Cave,
O.B.E.
R. C. McCall, C.M.G.
H. W. McMullan
A. Stewart, C.B.E.
R. G. T. Gildard
A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.
Hywel Davies
F. G. Gillard, O.B.E.
A. D. Hawkins

Television Broadcasting

Director of Television Broadcasting
Deputy Director of Television Broadcasting
Controller, Programmes, Television
Controller, Programme Services Television

Controller, Television Administration
Administrative Officer, Television

G. C. Beadle, C.B.E.
C. McGivern, C.B.E.
K. Adam
S. J. de Lotbinière, C.V.O.,
O.B.E.
S. G. Williams, O.B.E.
A. M. Andrews

Establishment Officer, Television
 Head of Programme Planning, Television
 Head of Drama, Television
 Head of Light Entertainment, Television
 Head of Talks, Television
 Head of Music Productions, Television
 Head of Children's Programmes, Television
 Head of Outside Broadcasts, Television
 Head of Television Design
 Head of Films, Television

C. L. Page
 Mrs. J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.
 M. Barry, O.B.E.
 R. H. Waldman
 R. L. Miall
 L. P. Salter
 O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
 P. H. Dimmock
 R. Levin, O.B.E.
 J. H. Mewett

External Broadcasting

Director of External Broadcasting
 Assistant Director of External Broadcasting
 Head of External Broadcasting Administration
 Controller, European Services
 Assistant Controller, European Services
 Head of German Service
 Head of East European Service
 Head of South European Service
 Head of Central European Service
 Controller, Overseas Services
 Assistant Controller, Overseas Services
 Head of General Overseas Service
 Head of Overseas Regional Services
 Head of Overseas Talks and Features
 Head of African, Caribbean and Colonial Services
 Head of Latin American Service
 Head of Eastern Service
 Head of Far Eastern Service
 Head of External Services Programme Operations
 Head of External Services News Department
 Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations
 Department
 Head of Transcription Service
 Head of Monitoring Service
 Head of European Productions
 French Service Head
 English by Radio Manager

J. B. Clark, C.B.E.
 E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
 R. W. P. Cockburn
 J. H. Monahan
 D. M. Hodson
 L. M. Fraser
 G. H. Gretton
 F. L. M. Shepley
 G. Macdonald
 D. Stephenson, C.B.E.
Vacancy
 S. C. Hood, M.B.E.
 G. G. Looker
 G. G. Mosley
 B. Moore
 W. A. Tate
 G. Waterfield
 E. D. Robertson
 H. G. Venables
 D. I. Edwards
 C. Conner

 M. A. Frost
 J. T. Campbell
 K. Syrop
 E. W. Ashcroft
 S. F. Stevens

Engineering

Director of Engineering
 Chief Engineer
 Deputy Chief Engineer
 Engineering Establishment Officer
 Head of Engineering Services Group
 Head of Engineering Information Department
 Head of Engineering Secretariat
 Head of Engineering Training Department
 Head of Designs Department
 Head of Planning and Installation Department
 Head of Research Department
 Head of Equipment Department
 Head of Building Department
 Senior Superintendent Engineer
 Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters
 Superintendent Engineer, Lines
 Controller, Sound Broadcasting Engineering
 Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting
 Senior Superintendent Engineer, External Broad-
 casting

Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E.
 R. T. B. Wynn, C.B.E.
 F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
 C. J. Strother
 E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
 L. W. Turner
 J. H. D. Ridley
 K. R. Sturley, Ph.D.
 A. R. A. Rendall, O.B.E., Ph.D.
 A. N. Thomas
 W. P. Wilson, C.B.E.
 E. C. Drewe
 R. H. S. Howell
 E. G. Chadder, O.B.E.
 E. F. Wheeler
 J. H. Holmes
 F. Williams
 A. P. Monson
 F. Axon, D.C.M.

Controller, Television Service Engineering
 Superintendent Engineer, Television
 Superintendent Engineer, Television Studios
 Superintendent Engineer, Television Outside
 Broadcasts
 Consulting Civil Engineer

M. J. L. Pulling, O.B.E.
 D. C. Birkinshaw, M.B.E.
 H. W. Baker
 T. H. Bridgewater
 M. T. Tudsbery, C.B.E.

Administration

Director of Administration
 Controller, Finance
 Chief Accountant
 Controller, Staff Administration
 Assistant Controller, Staff Administration
 Assistant Controller, Staff Administration
 (Appointments)
 Head of Central Establishment Office
 Head of Staff Training
 The Solicitor
 Corporation Medical Adviser
 General Manager, Publications
 Editor, *Radio Times*
 Editor, *The Listener*
 Head of Publicity
 Head of Programme Contracts
 Head of Copyright
 Head of Buying
 Head of Central Services Group
 Head of Secretariat

H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.
 T. Lochhead, C.B.E.
 J. G. L. Francis
 J. H. Arkell
 J. H. Rowley
 O. J. Whitley
 D. Hay
 C. J. Pennethorne Hughes
 E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
 Dr. A. F. Whyte, M.B., Ch.B.
 G. S. Strode, O.B.E., M.M.
 D. G. Williams
 A. E. W. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C.
 D. Russell
 W. L. Streeton, O.B.E.
 Miss M. T. Candler, M.B.E.
 E. C. French
 P. A. Florence, O.B.E.
 M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E.,
 M.C.

BBC Postal Addresses

Telephones :

LONDON

<i>Head Office :</i>	Broadcasting House, London, W.1	Langham 4468
<i>Telegrams :</i>	Broadcasts, Telex, London	
<i>Cables :</i>	Broadcasts, London	
<i>Television :</i>	Television Centre, London, W.12	Shepherds Bush 8030
	Television Studios, Lime Grove, London, W.12	Shepherds Bush 1244
<i>Telegrams :</i>	Broadcasts, Telex, London	
<i>Publications :</i>	35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1	Welbeck 5577
<i>Telegrams :</i>	Broadcasts, Telex, London	

MIDLAND REGION

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15	Edgbaston 4888
<i>East Midland Representative :</i> G. Nethercot, Bentinck Buildings, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham	Nottingham 44754
<i>East Anglia Representative :</i> D. C. Bryson, St. Catherine's Close, All Saints' Green, Norwich	Norwich 28841/2

NORTH REGION

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester Manchester
Central 2931
Newcastle Representative: E. Wilkinson, Broadcasting Newcastle 20961
House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle
Leeds Representative: W. K. Severs, Broadcasting Leeds 31516
House, 146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds 2
Liverpool Representative: H. R. V. Jordan, Rylands Liverpool
Buildings, St. George's Place, Liverpool Royal 4724

WEST REGION

Broadcasting House, 21/33 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 33052
Clifton, Bristol 8
Plymouth Representative: V. J. Glassborow, O.B.E., Plymouth 2283
Broadcasting House, Ingledene, Seymour Road,
Mannamead, Plymouth

NORTHERN IRELAND

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

SCOTLAND

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

WALES

Broadcasting House, 38-40 Park Place, Cardiff Cardiff 26231
North Wales Representative: S. Jones, Bron Castell, Bangor 214
High Street, Bangor, North Wales
West Wales Representative: A. Talfan Davies, Broad- Swansea 4986
casting House, 32 Alexandra Road, Swansea

BBC Representatives Overseas**U.S.A.**

Representative in New York: E. B. Thorne, 630 Fifth Circle 7-0656
Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cables: Broadcasts, New York

CANADA

Representative in Ottawa: C. J. Curran, Victoria Central 6-7331
Building, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa,
Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Ottawa
Toronto Address: 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Walnut 3-5461
Ontario, Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

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

B 0657
BM 3894

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Representative in New Delhi: M. W. Stephens, I.E.N.S. Building, Old Mill Road, New Delhi, India
Cables: Loncalling, Newdelhi

New Delhi
48009 46591

MIDDLE EAST

Representative in Beirut: J. Rac, P.O. Box 3609, Wazzan Building, Phoenicia Road, Daouk Station, Beirut
Cables: Broadcasts, Beirut

Beirut 25658
23102

SINGAPORE

BBC Far Eastern Station
Head of Service: C. P. Albany, P.O. Box 434, Thomson Road Studios, Singapore, Malaya
Cables: Febroadcast, Singapore

Singapore
86321/2

FRANCE

Representative in Paris: Miss C. G. H. Reeves, 59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris

Carnot 8672

GERMANY

BBC German Service Representative, Berlin: B. S. Smith, 4th Floor, 65/66 Albrecht Achilles Strasse, Berlin-Halensee

Berlin 935277

A List of BBC Publications

RADIO TIMES, containing full details of all BBC Television, Home, Light, Third and Network Three programmes for the week from Sunday to Saturday, is published in seven editions: every Friday, 3*d*. It is available through principal newsagents at local currency rates in most European countries. Annual subscription, including postage, inland, 22*s.*, overseas, 19*s. 6d.*

THE LISTENER publishes weekly a wide selection of broadcast talks on major topics together with contributed features, new verse, book reviews, and independent criticism of BBC Television and Sound programmes. It is published every Thursday, price 6*d.* Annual subscription inland and overseas, including postage, 35*s.* A U.S.A. and Canadian edition is also available at an annual subscription of \$7.50, \$12.50 for two years and \$17.00 for three years.

LONDON CALLING is the weekly air mail programme bulletin for listeners to the BBC's world-wide short-wave broadcasts, including the General Overseas Service programmes. It contains advance broadcast details and programme notes. Annual subscription: 30*s.* including air mail postage. U.S.A., Canada and Mexico, \$4.

LONDON CALLING EUROPE, published weekly, contains details of daily broadcasts in the European Service of the BBC in English and other languages and texts of English by Radio lessons. Annual postal subscriptions (overseas) 5*s.* or local equivalent. A special edition for French-speaking listeners includes additional texts of English lessons. Annual subscription 7*s. 6d.*

HIER SPRICHT LONDON is a weekly magazine in German containing BBC German and Austrian programmes and the European Service transmissions in English. It includes regular English by Radio lessons. Annual subscription: Germany 6 D-M through the German Post Office, Austria 50 schillings, Switzerland 10.10 frs. Elsewhere, 15*s.* or equivalent.

ARMCHAIR CRICKET: an illustrated BBC guide to cricket commentaries and broadcasts written by Brian Johnston and Roy Webber. Includes ground plans and glossary of cricket terms. 3*s.*

THE BBC TELEVISION STORY: a picture book of BBC television's development through the years. 2*s. 6d.*

THE LISTENING SCHOOLS: the story of the history, nature and uses of School Broadcasting in the United Kingdom. 7*s. 6d.*

ULSTER SINCE 1800, Vols. I and II: Vol. I (3*s. 6d.*), containing twelve broadcast talks, surveys Ulster's political and economic progress; Vol. II (6*s.*), containing twenty-two talks, tells the story of the people of Ulster since 1800.

BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS deal with specialized aspects of the work of the BBC's Engineering Division. About six monographs are published yearly at 5*s.* each. The annual subscription is £1.

SCHOOLS PUBLICATIONS, for use in conjunction with BBC Broadcasts to Schools, are issued for the Autumn, Spring, and Summer terms and cover a wide variety of subjects. Most booklets are priced at 7d. each. Details can be obtained from the address below.

THE BBC HYMN BOOK (published by the Oxford University Press), for use in studio services and in particular at the Daily Service, contains in all over 500 hymns. Words only, 6s. net. Full music and words, 15s. net.

BROADCAST PSALTER (published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge): words and music (cloth) 7s. 6d., words only (cloth) 4s., words only (paper) 2s.

NEW EVERY MORNING: the book of Daily Services for Broadcasting. Stiff covers, 5s. Paper covers, 2s. 6d. A Welsh edition is also available price 3s. 6d.

THE STORY OF THE PROMS tells the story of these unique concerts from their inception. Fully illustrated, 2s. 6d.

READING CASES to hold the current copy of *Radio Times*, 4s., *The Listener*, 6s.

MRS. DALE'S DIARY. Published for 1958 by Waterlow and Sons Limited. De luxe bound edition, leather 7s. 10d.; ordinary edition, 6s. 3d., Linson bound, 3s. 7d.

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

Average weekly NET SALES of *RADIO TIMES* and *THE LISTENER*

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

For details of sales of School Broadcasting pupils' pamphlets, see page 102.

Some Notable BBC Dates

1922

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

1923

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

1924

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

1925

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

1926

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

1927

- 1 Jan The British Broadcasting Corporation constituted under Royal Charter for ten years
- 2 Apr First broadcast of Oxford and Cambridge boat race
- 21 Aug Daventry (5GB) experimental transmitting station opened for alternative programmes in the Midlands
- 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station opened for experimental broadcasts to Empire

- 1928
30 Oct Inauguration of experimental television transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry
- 1929
16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published
21 Oct Brookmans Park transmitting station opened, marking the beginning of the Regional scheme
- 1930
21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of the opening by King George V of the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords
- 1932
2 May Broadcasting House, London, opened
22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)
19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934
7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936
2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated
11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.R.H. Prince Edward
- 1937
1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
12 May Coronation of King George VI: first outside broadcast by Television Service
- 1938
3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939
18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
24 May First and only time Derby televised
4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began (Portuguese discontinued 9 August 1957)
1 Aug English Service for Europe began
1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services
3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war
5 Sep Hungarian Service began
7 Sep Polish Service began

- 1939
 8 Sep Czech Service began
 15 Sep Rumanian and Yugoslav Services began
 30 Sep Greek Service began
 20 Nov Turkish Service began
- 1940
 7 Jan Programme for the Forces 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 Mar. 1952)
 13 Nov Albanian Service began
 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
 28 Dec Persian Service began
- 1941
 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
 27 Apr Thai Service began
 2 May Malay Service began
 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyü Service began
 Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
 11 Oct Bengali Service began
- 1942
 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English
- 1943
 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (discontinued 14 September 1957)
 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 Mar. 1952)
 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
 4 Jul Japanese Service began
- 1944
 27 Feb General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 Dec. 1945)
 6 Jun D-day: first 'War Report' broadcast
- 1945
 5 May Last 'War Report' broadcast
 29 Jul Light Programme introduced
- 1946
 24 Mar Russian Service began
 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)

- 1946
 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for sound; licence for television and sound introduced at £2
 7 Jun Television Service resumed
 29 Sep Third Programme introduced
- 1947
 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
- 1948
 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference
 26 Dec First series of Reith lectures: Bertrand Russell on 'Authority and the Individual'
- 1949
 3 Apr Urdu Service began
 30 Oct Hebrew Service (for Israel), and Indonesian Service began
 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television transmitting station opened
- 1950
 26 Jan Hindustani Service renamed Hindi Service
 21 May Lime Grove studios brought into use
 21 May First television children's programme
 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
 26 Oct First sound and television broadcast from the rebuilt House of Commons on the occasion of its opening
- 1951
 8 Apr Third Programme Daventry transmitter opened
 6 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Banquet to King Haakon of Norway
 13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began
 12 Oct Holme Moss television transmitting station opened
 15 Oct First television election address—given by Lord Samuel
- 1952
 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
 15 Feb Funeral of King George VI on television and sound
 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television transmitting station opened
 21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
 5 May First schools programme on television (four weeks experiment)
 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
 8 Jul First public transmission in the United Kingdom of television from Paris
 15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened
- 1953
 1 May Pontop Pike and Glencairn television transmitting stations opened
 9 May Trueleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station opened
 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time

- 1953
- 15 Jun Television relayed from ship at sea for the first time during the Royal Naval Review
 - 23 Jun BBC's ten-year Development Plan announced
 - 1 Nov Anglican Holy Communion televised for first time
 - 19 Dec Twenty-first anniversary of External Services
 - 20 Dec Temporary television transmitting station near Douglas (Isle of Man) opened
- 1954
- 27 Jan Television Centre (White City site) first brought into use
 - 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3
 - { 6 Jun First European exchange of television programmes with
 - 4 Jul eight countries taking part—United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, and Western Germany
 - 26 Sep First television broadcast from a ship at sea (from the car-ferry s.s. *Lord Warden* crossing the Channel)
 - 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television transmitting station opened
- 1955
- 12 Jan Order placed with the Post Office for permanent two-way link between London and the Continent
 - 1 Feb Norwich television transmitting station opened
 - 2 May First VHF sound broadcasting transmitting station opened at Wrotham
 - 21 Jul Divis television transmitting station opened (replacing Glencairn in Northern Ireland, *see* 1.5.53)
 - 27 Aug First 'live' air to ground television broadcast (from an aircraft in flight)
 - 15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed (between London and St. Margaret's Bay)
 - 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary VHF transmitting station opened
 - 3 Oct Les Plâtons (Channel Islands) television transmitting station opened
 - 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace
 - 12 Oct Meldrum television transmitting station opened (replacing Redmoss, near Aberdeen, *see* 14.12.54)
 - 15 Nov Pontop Pike television transmitting station completed (*see* 1.5.53)
 - 25 Nov First 'live' television broadcasts from Ireland (Belfast and Dublin)
 - 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe VHF transmitting stations opened (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only)
- 1956
- { 26 Jan Winter Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo transmitted
 - 5 Feb over Eurovision network and televised by BBC

- 1956
- 18 Mar Divis VHF transmitting station opened
 - 28 Mar Crystal Palace television transmitting station opened (replacing Alexandra Palace)
 - 29 Mar Meldrum VHF transmitting station opened
 - 27 Apr First Ministerial broadcast to be televised (the Prime Minister)
 - 22 May North Hessary Tor television transmitting station completed (*see 17.12.54*)
 - 4 Jun First transmission from Riverside, Hammersmith, television studios
 - 11 Jun Rowridge television transmitting station completed (*see 12.11.54*)
 - 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea
 - 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
 - 7 Aug North Hessary Tor VHF transmitting station opened
 - 14 Oct Blaen-plwyf temporary VHF transmitting station opened
 - 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
 - 5 Nov Sandale temporary television transmitting station opened
 - 10 Dec Holme Moss VHF transmitting station opened
 - 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield VHF transmitting station began test transmissions
 - 22 Dec Wenvoe and Norwich VHF transmitting stations began test transmissions
- 1957
- 30 & 31 Jan Demonstration of colour television transmission to Members of both Houses of Parliament. Programme of 'live' items and films originated from the BBC experimental colour studio at Alexandra Palace, radiated from Crystal Palace transmitters and received at the Houses of Parliament
 - 13 Mar Hausa Service began
 - 31 Mar Arabic Service doubled to 9½ hours a day and rebroadcast on medium waves from a transmitter in the Middle East
 - 29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent VHF transmitting station opened (*see 14.10.56*)
 - 30 Apr Sutton Coldfield and Norwich VHF transmitting stations came into full service (*see 20 and 22.12.56*)
 - 4 Jun Rowridge VHF transmitting station opened
 - 7 Jun 'London Calling' produced in a new form as an airmail programme bulletin in four regional editions
 - 27 Jun Swahili Service began
 - 18 July Somali Service began
 - 1 Aug Sound and television combined licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)
 - 16 Aug Rosemarkie television transmitting station opened

TEXTS OF ROYAL CHARTER, LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

copy of a new CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

Granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation dated 1 July 1952
and of a LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

Between H.M. Postmaster General and the British Broadcasting
Corporation dated 12 June 1952

and the copy of an AGREEMENT (Supplemental to a
Licence and Agreement)

Between H.M. Postmaster General and the British Broadcasting
Corporation dated 1 February 1957

CHARTER

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

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

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

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

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

And Whereas in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evi-
dences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and of the great
value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertain-
ment, We believe it to be in the interests of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and

elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Corporation should continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such non-exclusive licences and such agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

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

INCORPORATION

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

TERM OF CHARTER

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

OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

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

(a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places oversea (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').

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

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

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

(e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.

(f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the

Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, to equip and work or use such properties for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General, and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, instal, equip and work or use wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods of wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated; and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.

(h) To do all or any of the following things in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, that is to say, to provide, erect, equip and instal, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of, stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of, such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.

(i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.

(j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute, with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.

(k) To organize, provide or subsidize concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto, subject to the prior approval of Our Postmaster General in the case of any public concert or public entertainment, that is to say, any concert or entertainment for admission to which a charge is made to the members of the audience.

(l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.

(m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, including literary, musical and artistic works, plays, songs, gramophone and other records, and news, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.

(n) To produce, manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire films, gramophone and other records, and material and apparatus for use in connection with films and such records, and to employ such films, records, material and apparatus in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto and to sell, rent or otherwise dispose of such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.

(o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.

(p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.

(q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations,

institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

(r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.

(s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried, on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidize and assist any such company.

(t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

(u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £1,000,000, and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £10,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.

(v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

(w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

POWER TO ACQUIRE LAND

4. WE do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, licence, authorize and enable the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation to purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and, subject to the prior consent in writing

of Our Postmaster General to each purchase or acquisition, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in other countries or places and to hold all or any such lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein in perpetuity or on lease or otherwise and from time to time to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose of or deal with the same or any part thereof. And We do hereby also for Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant Our Licence to any person or persons and any body politic or corporate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or whosoever else the same may be required to assure in perpetuity or otherwise or to demise to or for the benefit of the Corporation any lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever.

RESTRICTION ON OVERSEAS CONCESSIONS

5. THE Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place oversea, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

CONSTITUTION

6.—(1) THE following persons shall be the Governors of the Corporation during the period beginning on the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and ending on the thirty-first day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, or on such earlier date as may be directed by Us in Council, namely—

Our right trusty and well beloved Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and Arthur William Baron Tedder. Our trusty and well beloved John Adamson Esquire, Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor David John Baron Clydesmuir, Our trusty and well beloved Barbara Wootton wife of George Wright Esquire, Ivan Arthur Rice Stedeford Esquire and Francis Williams Esquire.

(2) The said Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and the said Arthur William Baron Tedder are hereby nominated to be respectively the Chairman of the Corporation and the Vice-Chairman thereof during the said period.

(3) The number of Governors during the said period shall be not more than seven and not less than five, and during that period any vacancy among the Governors, if filled, shall be filled and any further nomination of a Governor to be the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation shall be made by Us in Council.

7.—(1) FROM the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1) of the last foregoing article the Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times from the end of the said period include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Scotland and his close touch with Scottish opinion; a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Wales and his close touch with Welsh opinion; and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Northern Ireland and his close touch with Northern Irish opinion. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

8.—(1) A RETIRING Governor, whether appointed by or pursuant to article 6 or pursuant to article 7 of this Our Charter, shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of salary in return for their services, the respective sums following, that is to say:—

The Chairman—£3,000 a year;

The Vice-Chairman—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Scotland—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Wales—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Northern Ireland—£600 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, £1,000 a year;

Each other Governor—£600 a year;

or such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order in substitution for the said sums or any of them or for any previously substituted sums or sum. Every such sum shall accrue from day to day and be apportionable accordingly.

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(3) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof)—

(a) If he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Postmaster General resign his Governorship;

(b) If his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;

(c) If he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;

(d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;

(e) If he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of the Corporation and the Corporation shall resolve that his office be vacated.

(4) As soon as may be reasonably practicable after a vacancy among the Governors has arisen or at a convenient time before such a vacancy will arise, the vacancy or approaching vacancy, and, if it involves the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of the Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland.

9.—(1) THE Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer authorized by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions—

(a) In addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;

(b) The quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Postmaster General may from time to time in writing prescribe;

(c) Subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;

(d) Any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him, and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.

(4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Corporation may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

GENERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

10.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the business and affairs of the Corporation and all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and not less than thirty nor more than fifty members selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

11. THE Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide. Each such committee shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

12.—(1) THE Corporation shall establish as soon as reasonably practicable in accordance with the provisions of this article, for the purposes in this article mentioned, two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council, to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) either members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, five of such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit; and three of such persons shall be selected in such manner as the panel of the General Advisory Council consider appropriate as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned. For the filling of vacancies persons shall be so selected as to maintain the aforesaid proportion among the members. The eight members of the

Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit, and each such member shall be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of not less than one year from the date of his retirement. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the functions following—

(a) the function of controlling the policy and the content of the programmes of that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in the country for which the Council are established, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes of Our People in that country;

(b) such other functions in relation to the said Service as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon them; and

(c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in the country for which the Council are established:

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to—

(a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts and of broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and

(b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due coordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and whenever in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of 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 the Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

13.—(1) THE Corporation shall as soon as reasonably practicable appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among the members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be not less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) Each Advisory Council shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

(7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council (including functions of any sub-committee appointed by the Council).

(8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) or of any sub-committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(9) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall devolve upon the Controller, Northern Ireland, and upon the Controller of each Region powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes.

(10) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council and make such adjustments, if any, as may be appropriate in the powers devolved upon the Controller, Northern Ireland.

ORGANIZATION

14.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint one or at its discretion two or more chief executive officers, who shall be called the Director-General or the Joint Directors-General of the Corporation, and may if it thinks fit appoint one or more Assistant Directors-General of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall appoint such other officers and such staff as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(3) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the Director-General or Joint Directors-General and for any Assistant Director-General or Assistant Directors-General and for the other officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 12 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

15.—(1) IT shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organization appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organization of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for—

- (a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and
- (b) the 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 and National Service.

PROVISION DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW OF SERVICES

16. THE Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required—

(a) To provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation;

(b) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and extend the Television Services, with due regard to the special problems which they present;

(c) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and use, so far as the Corporation may be authorized so to do by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General, frequencies of more than thirty megacycles a second with a view to extending the coverage or improving the strength or quality generally or in any areas or area of the Corporation's broadcasting transmissions in the Home Sound Services or any of them.

17. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make sure arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

FINANCIAL

18.—(1) THE Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required—

(a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;

(b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that moneys borrowed in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed for repayment of moneys borrowed for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

RESERVE FUNDS

19.—(1) WE do hereby declare that in the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient (after taking account of the estimated value for purposes of redemption of any assets acquired or to be acquired or additions or improvements made or to be made by means of the money so borrowed or raised), to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall likewise set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums (if any) as are requisite and proper (after taking into account provision made as aforesaid for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised), to meet depreciation or to renew any property of the Corporation and such sums may be applied for the purposes aforesaid from time to time in such manner as the Corporation shall determine: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose.

(3) The moneys set aside as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article may be used to repay moneys borrowed or raised or may be invested in Trustee securities and accumulated as a sinking fund for the said purpose or may be applied in any expenditure which is in the nature of capital expenditure.

(4) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such other sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

20.—(1) THE accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors, who shall be a chartered accountant or chartered accountants approved by Our Postmaster General.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 12 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

(4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

GENERAL

21.—(1) THE Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any advisory sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such advisory sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any advisory sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such advisory sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

(4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorized for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be the Director-General or a Joint Director-General or any other officer duly authorized as such by the Corporation.

22.—(1) THE grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner howsoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such Licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Postmaster General may if he thinks fit certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

23. AND We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term of ten years the business so to be carried on by the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorize the continuance of the said business under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

DISSOLUTION AND WINDING-UP

24. IT shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

25. UPON the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation, and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

GENERAL DECLARATION

26. LASTLY We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Our Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, standing.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the first day of July in the first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

(L.S.)

NAPIER.

LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR, Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of its carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further term of ten years from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two subject to such provisions and conditions as may to Her Majesty seem fit:

AND WHEREAS the Corporation has applied to the Postmaster General for a further licence authorizing the Corporation to continue to use its existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish instal and use additional stations and apparatus and granting unto the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS the Postmaster General has agreed to grant to the Corporation the further licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed:

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires—

(a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

'Air Council' means the Council established by the Air Force Constitution Act 1917;

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'Army Council' means the Secretary of State for War in Council;

'Army signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between units of Her Majesty's Forces, between any unit of Her Majesty's Forces and any wireless telegraph station or between any Army Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'broadcast receiving licences' means licences issued by the Postmaster General for the establishment, installation, working or use of wireless telegraph stations (not being broadcast relay exchange stations) or apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board ships or aircraft for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter sent from authorized broadcasting stations for general reception in sound or for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter so sent for general reception in visual images with sound or for both of those purposes;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Atlantic City on the second day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven and the Service Regulations made thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'messages' includes other communications;

'Naval signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy

between two or more ships of Her Majesty's Navy, between ships of Her Majesty's Navy and Naval Stations, or between a ship of Her Majesty's Navy or a British Naval Station and any other wireless telegraph station whether on shore or on board any ship or aircraft;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General;

'Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more Government aircraft, between any Government aircraft and any wireless telegraph station or between any Government aerodrome or Air Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means wireless telegraph station;

'telegraph' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1869;

'wireless telegraph station' means station for wireless telegraphy, which expression shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'wireless telegraphy' has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 to 1926, but shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act.

(b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term of ten years from and including the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, licence—

(a) to maintain and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands established and installed by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General;

(b) to establish from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional wireless telegraph stations at such places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing and to instal at such stations and work or use for the said purposes apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

(c) to instal from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the existing and the additional stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy at such other places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing in that behalf;

(d) to work or use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving—

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in—

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy by the methods aforesaid for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid;

(e) to maintain and work or use existing apparatus for the purpose of receiving messages sent or emitted by any method of telegraphy other than telephony or television, being apparatus installed at existing stations by virtue of licences granted to the Corporation by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and, subject to the prior approval in writing of the Postmaster General in relation to each station, to instal additional apparatus at existing stations and apparatus at additional stations and to work or use such apparatus for the said purpose; and

(f) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the Corporation with wireless telegraph stations licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office as broadcast relay exchange stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay exchange stations programmes broadcast in the Home Services.

3. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation on the financial and all other considerations involved, the Corporation shall establish and work or use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice; and every such station shall be so designed and constructed as to emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second.

4.—(1) At every station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, and the aerial power and directivity, the frequencies and the methods of modulation used for each station shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

5.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be subject to inspection and supervision by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and supervision shall be so made and exercised as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and supervision and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

6. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of all relevant regulations from time to time made, under the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1951 or under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 or the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or under any future Act, in relation to wireless telegraph stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy or otherwise in relation to wireless telegraphy.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. For the purpose of avoiding interference with Naval signalling, Army signalling, and Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling, the Corporation shall act in agreement with the Postmaster General as to conditions of working or using the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any wireless telegraph station established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Postmaster General or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect—

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one wireless telegraph station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so work or use the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be so worked or used by the Corporation as not either directly or indirectly to interfere with the efficient or convenient maintenance, working or use of any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General, whether or not such telegraphic line already existed at the time when the stations or station or apparatus concerned commenced to be worked or used, and so as not to expose any such line to risk of damage or risk of interference with the efficient or convenient working or use thereof.

(2) In case any such telegraphic line of the Postmaster General shall be damaged or the efficient or convenient working or use thereof shall be wholly or partially interrupted or otherwise interfered with, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office shall certify in writing under his hand that such damage, interruption or interference has in his opinion been caused directly or indirectly by the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus or by anything done by or on behalf of the Corporation in relation thereto, the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General all costs which shall be reasonably incurred by him in repairing such damage or obviating such interruption or interference or in removing or altering such telegraphic line so as to restore the same to efficient working order and in adding thereto or substituting therefor either temporarily or permanently any other telegraphic line if the said Engineer-in-Chief shall certify in writing under his hand that in his opinion such addition or substitution is reasonably required in consequence of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use present or future of any of the stations, or any apparatus.

(3) If and whenever the said Engineer-in-Chief shall by writing under his hand certify that by reason of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus it has been necessary for the Postmaster General to place any telegraphic line in a position other than that in which he would otherwise have placed it or to insulate or otherwise protect any telegraphic line, then the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General any additional cost incurred by him on account thereof.

(4) For the purposes of this clause the expression 'telegraphic line' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1878 and the expression 'telegraphic line of the Postmaster General' includes a telegraphic line belonging to or worked or used by the Postmaster General or constructed or maintained by him for any Department of Government or other body or person.

11. Persons employed by the Corporation in the conduct of the services who are not, or are not deemed to be, British subjects, shall be so employed on and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General. Any person who is so employed and is not subject to any restriction under the Aliens Order 1920 as to the period of his stay or the employment in which he may engage in the United Kingdom may, if the Corporation think fit, be employed by the Corporation in an established capacity.

12. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorized official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

13. The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorized by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

14. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, or any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any commercial advertisement or sponsored programme: Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as precluding the Corporation (so far only as the licence of the Postmaster General is required) from using for broadcasting purposes without payment or for a reduced payment any concert or theatrical entertainment or any other performance of whatsoever kind given in public, or as precluding the Corporation from announcing the place of performance thereof or the name and description of the performers, or from announcing the number and description of any record broadcast, or from acknowledging any permission granted for so using any such matter.

15.—(1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently on every day (including Sundays) programmes in the Home Sound Services and programmes in the Television Services from such stations and during such hours as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe; and programmes in the External Services from such stations as after such consultation the Postmaster General may from time to time so prescribe. The Corporation shall not send programmes in the Home Sound Services or the Television Services except during the hours prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Department in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Department.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (hereinafter called 'the Treasury'), by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services and do such acts and things by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General a royalty or charge of £500 per annum in respect of the wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy from time to time established, installed, worked and used by virtue of the licence hereby granted. The said royalty or charge shall be paid in advance on the first day of July in every year, the first payment to be made on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as from time to time may be appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the period ending on the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to 85 per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of these presents the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) a sum equal to such additional percentage of the net licence revenue as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such period as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of, or under, broadcast receiving licences, less during the period ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, seven and one-half per centum thereof, and thereafter during each successive period of two years or any residual part thereof such percentage thereof as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consider adequate to cover any expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable for or under broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) which will be incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to the broadcasting system.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

18.—(1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done pursuant to clause 15 (5) hereof and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (other than services performed under clause 15 (3) hereof), the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorize.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in subclause (1) of this clause covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

19. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions clauses 17 and 18 of these presents shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

20.—(1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient to the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorized by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by subclause (1) of this clause he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 hereof such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General—

(a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

(b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the royalty or charge payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 hereof as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. The Corporation shall in the execution of these presents observe and fulfil the obligations upon contractors specified in the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the fourteenth day of October nineteen hundred and forty-six, namely:—

1. (a) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for the trade or industry in the district where the work is carried out by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organizations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the trade or industry in the district.

(b) In the absence of any rates of wages, hours or conditions of labour so established the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour which are not less favourable than the general level of wages, hours and conditions observed by other employers whose general circumstances in the trade or industry in which the contractor is engaged are similar.

2. The contractor shall in respect of all persons employed by him (whether in execution of the contract or otherwise) in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract comply with the general conditions required by this Resolution. Before a contractor is placed upon a Department's list of firms to be invited to tender, the Department shall obtain from him an assurance that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has complied with the general conditions required by this Resolution for at least the previous three months.

3. In the event of any question arising as to whether the requirements of this Resolution are being observed, the question shall, if not otherwise disposed of, be referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision.

4. The contractor shall recognize the freedom of his workpeople to be members of trade unions.

5. The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of a contract display, for the information of his workpeople, in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract, a copy of this Resolution.

6. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Resolution by sub-contractors employed in the execution of the contract, and shall if required notify the Department of the names and addresses of all such sub-contractors.

22.—(1) The Corporation shall not:—

(a) offer to give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

(b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connexion with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorized officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) hereof in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of the contract) the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

23. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the Licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

24.—(1) In any of the following cases (that is to say):—

(a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently on every day programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or

(b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder, or of any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

(c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the

licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

25. The Corporation shall at all times indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made against the Crown or any servant or agent of the Crown by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act of the Corporation or its servants or agents licensed or permitted by these presents.

26.—(1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General or any other duly authorized officer of the Post Office and may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being, and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

27. No member of the United Kingdom House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom (see House of Commons (Disqualification) Acts, 1782 and 1801, Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and House of Commons Disqualification (Declaration of Law) Act, 1931).

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by Sir George Ismay, K.B.E., C.B. (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 12 of the Post Office (Amendment) Act 1935) in the presence of

GEORGE ISMAY,
On behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General

(L.S.)

F. E. HICKS,
General Post Office,
London, E.C.1,
Civil Servant.

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(L.S.)

SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW. GOVERNOR.
W. J. HALEY. Director-General.

AGREEMENT

Supplemental to a Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated 1 February 1957

My Lords have had before them an Agreement dated 1 February 1957 between the Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Agreement is supplemental to a Licence and Agreement made 12 June 1952, between the parties (Cmd. 8579) and to two Supplemental Agreements between the same parties dated respectively 19 February 1954 (Cmd. 9089) and 28 June 1954 (Cmd. 9196). The term of the Agreement is from 1 April 1957 until the termination of the Licence.

The new Agreement amends the provisions made in the Licence and in the Supplemental Agreement of 28 June 1954 (Cmd. 9196) for the finance of the Home Services (Sound and Television). By this Supplemental Agreement (Cmd. 9196) the Postmaster General was to pay to the Corporation in respect of the year ending 31 March 1955 a sum equal to the net licence revenue less £2,000,000, in respect of each of the two following years a sum equal to the net licence revenue less £2,750,000, and in respect of the remainder of the term of the Licence such sum as My Lords might authorize.

The new Agreement provides that for the purposes of the Home Services (Sound and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in respect of the period beginning 1 April 1957, and ending 31 March 1960, a sum equal to 87½ per cent of the net licence revenue, and during the remainder of the term such sum as My Lords may authorize. The net licence revenue is defined as the gross revenue from broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Isles. Additional sums may be paid to the Corporation if, on representations by the Corporation to the Postmaster General, My Lords are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services during any portion of the term of the Licence.

In all other respects the Licence and Agreement made 12 June 1952 as amended by the Supplemental Agreements dated 19 February 1954 and 28 June 1954 will continue in full force and effect.

My Lords consider the terms of the Supplemental Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorized the Postmaster General to conclude it.

DEED

THIS DEED made the First day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ALFRED ERNEST MARPLES, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose chief office is situate at Broadcasting House, Portland Place, in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

SUPPLEMENTAL to (1) A Deed (hereinafter called 'the Licence') made on the Twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General of the one part and the Corporation of the other part being a Licence for the establishment and working of wireless telegraph stations in the British Islands and an agreement in relation to the conduct of broadcasting services by means thereof (2) An Agreement made on the Nineteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, between the same parties and supplemental to the Licence and (3) An Agreement dated the Twenty-eight day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, between the same parties and supplemental to the Licence and to the said Agreement dated the Nineteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN respect of the period after the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, the following clause shall be substituted for Clause 17 of the Licence:—

‘17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor):

(a) during the period commencing on the First day of April, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, and ending on the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and sixty, a sum equal to Eighty-seven and a half per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof);

(b) thereafter during the continuance of these presents such sum as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of this Licence the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) such additional sum or sums as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such periods as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression ‘net licence revenue’ means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office, the Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office or a Deputy Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office, of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.’

2. IN all other respects the Licence the said Agreement dated the Nineteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and the said Agreement dated the Twenty-eighth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, shall remain and continue in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and Seal and the Corporation has caused its Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by William Gordon Radley (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 83 of the Post Office Act, 1953) in the presence of

J. M. HARPER,
Private Secretary to the
Director-General.

W. G. RADLEY,
On behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

(L.S.)

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

ALEXANDER CADOGAN,
H. G. H. MULHOLLAND, } Governors
IAN JACOB,
Director-General

(L.S.)

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