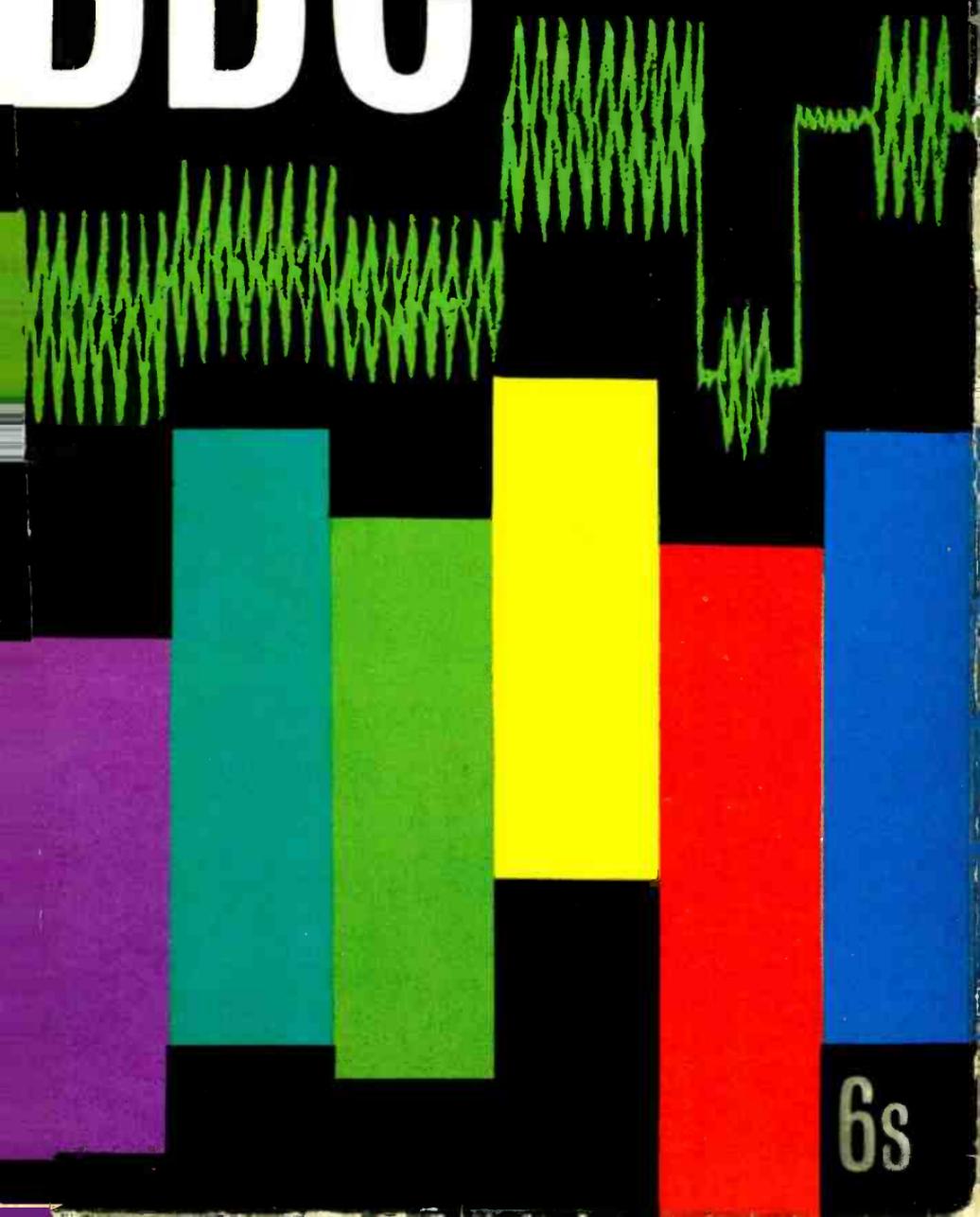


# BBC

## HANDBOOK 1963



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BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
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BBC HANDBOOK

1963

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Lord Reth (right), the first Director-General of the BBC, and Mr. Hugh Cator Greene, the present Director-General, visiting an exhibition at Birmingham Town Hall marking forty years of broadcasting in Britain. Broadcasting began in Birmingham and Manchester 15 November 1922, the day after the service had been introduced in London.

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## FOREWORD

*by*

SIR ARTHUR FFORDE

*Chairman of the  
British Broadcasting Corporation*

The year 1963 confronts the BBC with new tasks in Sound and Television which will call for resources of enterprise and skill as great as any in the BBC's history. The intensive preparations for the second BBC Television Service must be continued to ensure that, when the service opens, the public will be offered alternative programmes of the highest quality and interest. In Sound, much must be done to take the maximum advantage of the opportunities offered by extended hours of broadcasting.

The opportunity for these desired developments in Sound and Television was opened by the Government's decisions following the Pilkington Committee's Report in the summer of 1962. The Committee's recommendations concerning the BBC and the endorsement by the Government of many of those recommendations have been taken by the Corporation as vindication of its policies. The Corporation has been encouraged to have this evidence of support for the principle of public-service broadcasting. There was powerful support too for public-service broadcasting in many of the memoranda submitted to the Pilkington Committee by independent organizations. As the BBC made plain in its evidence to the Committee, there are many improvements which the Corporation would like to make in its services. The determination to make these improvements will be reinforced by the knowledge of widespread public support.

In all the talk of developments at home, it is important not to overlook the continuing duties of the External Services upon which depends to a large extent the portrayal of Britain to countries overseas. The strengthening of the BBC at home, following the Pilkington Committee's Report and the White Paper, will be of great value in the work of the External Services which will gain from it an added authority.

At the heart of the BBC's case for an expansion of its services in Sound and Television has been the conviction that public-service broadcasting can make a unique contribution to the life of the nation. Its independence from political and economic pressures, ensured by the licence-system, enables the BBC to cover a very wide range of different, frequently-conflicting interests. In the pages that follow, the reader can learn for himself something of that wide range and something too of the plans already made by the BBC for ranging still wider. For the BBC, 1963 will inevitably be a year of many preparations. For the public, the BBC hopes that 1963 will be another year in which its services add interest and pleasure to their lives.

## A YEAR OF DECISIONS

THE year 1962 was notable for two events which were significant to the viewer and listener. One was the appearance of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting, more popularly known as the Pilkington Report; the other the use of the satellite Telstar to exchange 'live' television pictures between Europe and the United States.

The Committee's report was published at the end of June. A week later the Government issued a White Paper accepting many of the recommendations affecting the BBC. The Corporation was given permission to start a second television service and thus offer viewers for the first time a genuine choice of alternative programmes. The BBC was also authorized to increase the hours of sound broadcasting so that, among other benefits, the listener could be provided with a service of good music throughout the day.

The Committee's report had long been awaited. It was particularly gratifying to the BBC that the Committee strongly endorsed the principle of public service broadcasting on which the foundations of the BBC were laid forty years ago, and the BBC welcomed the recommendation of the Committee that 'the BBC should remain the main instrument of broadcasting in the United Kingdom'. There were debates in Parliament and a good deal of public discussion about some of the issues dealt with in the Report. In the midst of this discussion the United States successfully launched the satellite Telstar, and the people of Britain saw a practical demonstration of what, in technical terms, that future could be. The Atlantic was bridged and television pictures were received from the United States with great clarity. It had only been six months earlier that radio had probed into space to

bring the voice of Colonel Glenn as he orbited round the world. Now the two forms of broadcasting, sound and television, were truly in the space age. These exciting developments, added to the public attention focused on the Pilkington Report, made 1962 an historic year in broadcasting. And it was against this background, of technical achievement on the one hand, and a blue-print for the future of public service broadcasting on the other, that the BBC recorded its fortieth anniversary.

In its fortieth year it broadcast nearly 3,500 hours of programmes in television, over 20,000 in sound radio, and nearly 32,000 hours to the world in English and thirty-nine other languages through its External Services. And in the course of a day 25½ million people looked at something on BBC Television, and 26 million people heard something of the BBC's sound broadcasts.

To meet the interest of listeners and viewers in current affairs and the world around them, sound radio and television were able to give a service of topical impact and comment in greater depth. The BBC's own reporters and camera crews ranged wide, covering thousands of miles in a year with the results of their work appearing not only in news bulletins, but also in television programmes such as 'Tonight', 'Panorama', 'Monitor', and sound radio's 'Today' and 'Ten o'Clock'.

Documentary programmes formed an important part of the BBC's television output. Among the most widely-noticed were Richard Cawston's 'Television and the World'—awarded the *Italia Prize* in the television documentary category at Verona in September 1962—and 'The Schools', another in a series of portraits of professions which have previously covered medicine and the law.

Among programmes of a lighter kind, the BBC again proved that it can produce the highest quality. 'The Big Band Concert' received a special award at the Montreux Golden Rose festival, following in the wake of 'The Black and White Minstrel Show' which had carried off the premier award at the same festival in 1961. Other notable light entertainment programmes during 1962 were 'Step-toe and Son', the story of two rag-and-bone merchants;

'The Rag Trade'—behind the scenes at a gown manufacturer's; and the serial about a woman's magazine, 'Compact'.

One of the most popular of all television drama series was 'Z Cars'; its realism was commented upon from the opening episode. Another series which strengthened its hold on popular feeling during the year was 'Maigret', adapted from Georges Simenon's novels and short stories. Individual plays televised during the year included works by Strindberg, Ibsen, and Shaw, as well as many specially-commissioned plays from contemporary writers.

Full attention was given in both sound and television to the Test series and to Wimbledon among the sporting events which were presented by the BBC to interest the majority of sportsmen. During the by-elections in the spring of 1962, BBC cameras visited several towns up and down the country to cover the declaration of the results.

Music accounted for 37 per cent of the content of the sound radio programmes during the year and when the plan for the use of Third Programme transmitters for a day-time service of music is introduced the already considerable range of music offered to listeners will be further expanded. The BBC hopes, too, to restore the BBC Symphony Orchestra to the position of eminence it enjoyed before the war. Steps were taken to bring this about by a specially careful choice of conductors, by recruitment of players and in re-planning rehearsals. The annual Henry Wood Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall included unusually adventurous programmes which were warmly received by gratifyingly large audiences.

Apart from appearances in opera, a number of internationally-known singers were brought to the screen in other BBC programmes, including Victoria de los Angeles, Elizabeth Schwarzkopf, and Tito Gobbi. Distinguished instrumentalists, including David Oistrakh and the young British pianist, John Ogdon, were also heard, some in solo recitals, others in performances with leading orchestras. The agreement between the BBC and the Royal Ballet led to the performance on television of several works, including a notable representation of 'Petrushka'. More recently

agreements were signed by the BBC with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre Company and with the Sadler's Wells Trust.

Television viewers were able to see performances from Glyndebourne and sound radio presented a concert version of Glyndebourne's *Così fan tutte* at a Promenade Concert. As usual, the Third Programme offered its listeners direct relays from Glyndebourne of all the operas in the 1962 repertoire.

Music of a lighter kind was heard at the 1962 Light Music Festival, held in collaboration with the London County Council at the Festival Hall.

Distinguished drama productions on sound radio included the series 'National Theatre of the Air', devoted to classics of the English theatre. The Third Programme offered its usual wide range of plays by foreign dramatists, many of whom have been introduced to British audiences in this way. Listeners living away from London or the few centres of 'live' theatre still surviving elsewhere had an opportunity to appreciate something of the changes occurring recently in the theatre when the BBC presented its series, 'From the Fifties'. The top-prize winner at Verona was the Third Programme's 'Ballad of Peckham Rye' which won the *Italia Prize* for a literary and dramatic work in sound radio.

Although current affairs occupied a good deal of attention in talks programmes during 1962, a large number of other subjects was handled. These ranged from gardening advice to programmes for old people and a series for archaeologists. The 1962 Reith Lectures were given by Professor G. M. Carstairs, who holds the Chair of Psychological Medicine at Edinburgh University. His subject was 'This Island Now', a survey of Britain in biological terms since 1900.

Now that some 99 per cent of the population of the British Isles are in reach of the BBC's television service, work goes on with the object of bringing this service to the 1 per cent who are still without it and improving reception conditions where these are unsatisfactory. This work takes place along with the intensive preparations now being



*Rupert Davies (Inspector Maigret in the television series) met Georges Simenon (author of the Maigret stories) at the Television Centre*



*Mazowsze—the Polish State Dance Company on television*



*Ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev rehearses at the Television Centre*

made for the BBC's second channel. Experimental test transmissions on 625 lines in UHF Bands IV and V were undertaken and further investigations were made into the problems of colour television.

To improve the reception of its sound radio services the BBC continued to develop its VHF coverage and progress was made with the building of the relay stations (see pages 41 and 95) bringing the sound services on VHF to over 98 per cent of the population.

During the year the Corporation engaged in extensive and widespread research into the potential of local broadcasting. Local closed circuit experiments were conducted throughout the country at Bristol, Portsmouth, Norwich, Hull, Dundee, Poole, the Potteries, Swansea, Wrexham, Durham, London, Dumfries, and Reading. The communities concerned were carefully chosen to offer a wide diversity of size, character, and primary interests. These experiments confirmed the Corporation's belief that a community of sufficient size and cohesion would be able to provide sufficient programme material to sustain as much as four or five hours a day of local programme output of good quality. In every case the BBC met with wide and enthusiastic local co-operation.

Elsewhere in this book are details of the developments in the BBC's External Services which continue to provide a regular flow of news and comment in many different languages, stating the facts and explaining the attitude of this country and at the same time seeking to build a closer understanding between peoples by providing programmes of interest, information, and entertainment.

The External Services were not included in the terms of the Pilkington Committee inquiry, which devoted itself to the broadcasting situation at home.

After the publication of the Government's decisions, immediate steps were taken to put into effect at the earliest practicable date the plans for home broadcasting outlined at the beginning of this article—a second television programme, more hours of sound broadcasting, more Welsh and Scottish television, and more educational programmes for adults on the present television service.

The Government's decision in favour of providing a self-contained television service in Wales was very welcome to the BBC which had always supported the views of the National Broadcasting Council for Wales in this matter. The decision that the National Broadcasting Councils for Wales and Scotland should exercise the same powers in relation to the content of television services as they already do for sound was also acceptable to the Corporation and in accordance with its own recommendation.

The BBC also welcomed the Government's acceptance of its responsibility to see that the Corporation should secure sufficient income to carry out the additional tasks.

On local broadcasting the Corporation noted that the Government had deferred its decision in order to take cognizance of public reaction. The BBC hopes that the Committee's recommendations in favour of a service of this kind being entrusted to the BBC will at some future date be adopted.

The BBC now looks ahead with confidence to the developments which, in 1962, it was empowered to undertake and which are within the BBC's concept of public service broadcasting.

## THE BBC AND THE PILKINGTON REPORT

### 1. Government Decisions

The Committee on Broadcasting under the Chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington was appointed in July 1960 and its Report was published on 27 June 1962. Within a week, on 4 July, the Government set out its first proposals in the White Paper, *Cmnd. 1770*, and promised another White Paper later in the year on matters which required further consideration. The Government's proposals in the White Paper, *Cmnd. 1770*, were adopted by both Houses of Parliament in July.

The main points affecting the BBC that were thus decided were:

The Corporation to continue to be constituted by Royal Charter. The next Charter to run for twelve years.

The BBC's National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales to exercise the same powers in relation to the content of television services as they already do for sound.

Where it is possible for only one camera team to be present at Royal and State occasions the BBC to undertake this broadcast, the television picture being available as of right to the ITA.

### *Sound Radio*

The BBC to be authorized to extend progressively the hours of its Third Programme/Network Three throughout the day and to run the Light Programme from 5.30 a.m. until 2.00 a.m.

### *Television*

Additional hours in television to be authorized at once for the specific purpose of providing programmes for the education of adults.

The BBC to be authorized to put out a second television programme on 625 lines in the Ultra High Frequency bands, to be started by mid-1964 in London and to be extended to the rest of the country as rapidly as possible after then.

The present services to continue on 405 lines for some considerable time to come.

The BBC to be authorized to start transmitting some programmes in colour as part of its second television programme.

The BBC to be authorized to go ahead with providing a new transmitter to enable a distinctively Welsh Service to be given to South Wales. The Government added that stations to serve North-east Wales and South-west Scotland would probably also be necessary to implement the conception of self-contained national television services.

### *Finance*

The Government accepts its responsibility to see that the BBC can secure sufficient income to finance adequate

services to include more hours for sound broadcasting, a second television programme, a start to colour, the extension of Welsh and Scottish television, and more adult educational programmes in the present television service.

### *Local Broadcasting*

While taking note of the Pilkington recommendation that a service of local sound broadcasting should be provided by the BBC, the Government decided that they would prefer to take cognizance of public reaction before taking a decision.

\* \* \*

## **2. The BBC and the Future**

Following the publication of the Government's White Paper on 4 July 1962, a BBC spokesman said:

"The Government's intentions are most welcome to the BBC. We look forward to providing more hours of network sound broadcasting and we think the first stage in this extension could be reached in about six months' time.

We also look forward to introducing the second BBC television programme by mid-1964 [later advanced to early April 1964], and to introducing colour as soon as possible after the start of this second black and white programme.

We shall be glad to press ahead with the provision of the separate television service for Wales, which should be possible by the beginning of 1964, and we are studying the best means of filling the gaps in the Scottish coverage.

So far as the question of educational programmes for adults is concerned, the BBC has already announced plans, subject to the Postmaster General's approval [subsequently given], for broadcasts to technical colleges and colleges of further education, to start in the autumn. The BBC regards this as only a beginning and we would be glad to discuss with the appropriate education bodies the nature of other such programmes and, as the Government requests, a formula to cover them.

We welcome the Government's assurance that the BBC

shall have a sufficient income to carry out these developments.'

\* \* \*

The Chairman of the BBC, Sir Arthur fforde, opening the 29th Annual Radio Show at Earls Court, London, on 22 August 1962, also spoke of the BBC's plans for the future. He said:

'We are to move from 405 lines to 625 lines. We are to start transmissions in the Ultra High Frequency Bands IV and V.

. . . the change in line standards will mean a better picture for the public. The 405-line standard has served its turn well. There was no doubt we had to adopt it again after the war if television was to be restarted quickly, and, like all pioneering efforts, there was a price to be paid for being the first in the field. Now, however, the date of the final payment has become closer.

The opening of the UHF Bands IV and V means for the BBC that we can carry out a long-standing wish to have a second television service. We hope to have that service operating in the London area by the beginning of April 1964, in little more than eighteen months' time. In that period, new cameras for 625 lines will be installed in our studios, the important series of UHF test transmissions now starting will be completed, and orders will be placed for new transmitters. Early in 1966 with the building of the first seven of these transmitters outside London, we hope to provide the second service for 60 per cent of the population. Ours is a national service and our aim is national coverage as quickly as possible. The UHF operation is new to this country; it calls for a great number of transmitters. If we can do anything to improve on these dates and speed up the provision of the service to the rest of the country, we shall do it. The size and complexity of the task, however, has to be borne in mind.

Then there is colour television, also sanctioned by the White Paper, on the new standard of 625 lines. Much remains to be done before colour at reasonable prices can be

a commonplace in our homes. The BBC has been experimenting with colour television for many years in co-operation with the industry. The result of these experiments will be of the greatest value in determining exactly how and when we shall have a colour television service . . . we mean to achieve this, too, as quickly as possible.

Far from being wiped out by television, sound radio is more than holding its own. The extensions authorized by the White Paper will give it fresh strength. The extensions may be expected to start in February 1963.

\*            \*

In the early autumn the BBC was in consultation with the General Post Office about the technical and other problems arising out of the White Paper's decisions.'

#### MAIN INTERNATIONAL AWARDS OF THE YEAR TO BBC PROGRAMMES

THE BALLAD OF PECKHAM RYE <i>(Third Programme)</i>	Italia Prize for a literary and dramatic work in sound radio
TELEVISION AND THE WORLD	Italia Prize for television documentary
IT HAPPENED TO ME— FATHER O'FLYNN	Bronze Dove at International Catholic Television Festival, Monte Carlo (Out- side Broadcasting and Reporting)
AN AGE OF KINGS	George Foster Peabody Television Award 1961, awarded 1962
BARBARA HEPWORTH	Plaque Lion of St. Mark, first prize in sculpture category, Venice Festival of Art Films
SCOTT'S LAST JOURNEY	Grand Prix Lion of St. Mark at the Venice XIII International Documentary Film Festival for best film in the tele-docu- mentary section
NEHRU: MAN OF TWO WORLDS	Alexandria Festival. Gold Award for first prize in documentaries
TOBIAS AND THE ANGEL	Merit Award for the second Salzburg Opera Prize

# TELEVISION

*The Television Service*

*Television Programmes for Export*

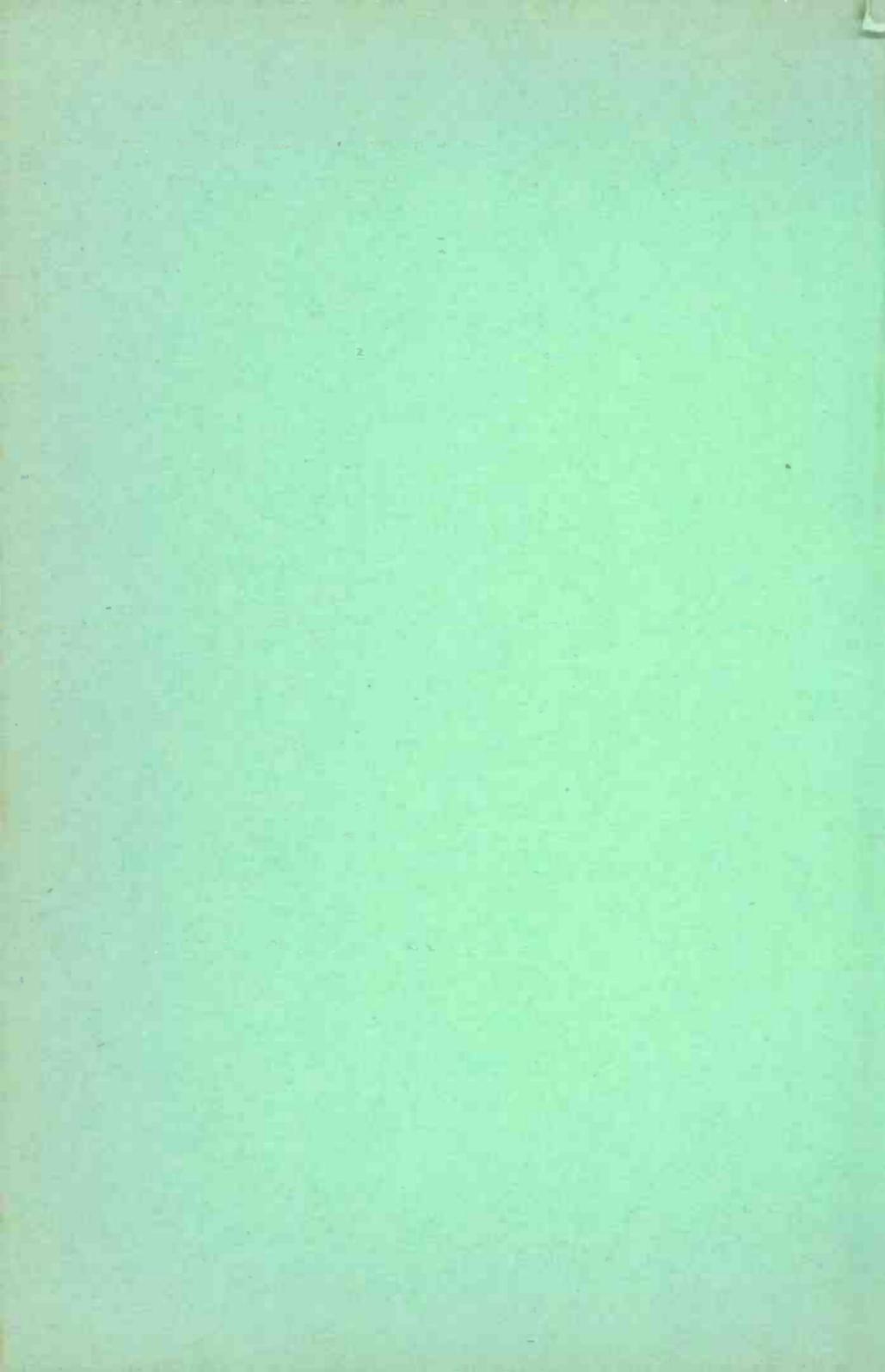
*Eurovision*

*The Audiences*

*Analysis of Content of Programmes*

*Regional Output*

*Television Transmitting Stations*



## THE TELEVISION SERVICE

BBC Television can be seen by more than 99 per cent of the population and about twenty-two million people regularly watch it for some part of the day. The headquarters of this national broadcasting service is the modern Television Centre in west London, opened in 1960, which has seven production studios (two of which will be adapted for programmes in colour) and two presentation studios. Five of these studios are already in operation. Meanwhile the BBC continues to use its studios in the neighbourhood of the Television Centre, at Lime Grove and at the Television Theatre, where the public form audiences for many light entertainment shows. Television News comes from Alexandra Palace, where television began in 1936. At the Television Centre programmes go from the idea and drawing-board stage to actual production in one building.

The weekly output of the service is about sixty hours, and of this 85 per cent is produced by the BBC itself, the highest proportion of any television service in the world. The Postmaster General has laid down a normal limit of fifty hours a week but additional time is allowed for certain outside broadcasts, religious, schools and educational programmes, and broadcasts in the Welsh language.

The Television Service has a truly national character. Additional to the production resources in London, large film units and big television studios have been established outside London in the regional centres of Glasgow, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol. There are small studios in other towns and cities like Belfast, Edinburgh, Plymouth, Norwich, Aberdeen, Southampton, and Newcastle. All these studios outside London, with the exception of Belfast, can be linked into the network.

The programmes seen on the national network come from many sources, but a major proportion come from what

are called the output departments of the Television Service. The drama department, for instance, presented during the year 112 full-length plays, 122 serials or series of thirty minutes in length; sixty-four serials or series of forty-five or fifty minutes in length; and thirteen documentaries. Half of these were specially written for television.

Whether it is music, light entertainment, topical current affairs programmes, or programmes of practical or specialist interest BBC television is able to make use of facilities which the BBC itself has established over the forty years of its broadcasting life. Filming in every part of the globe—involving twenty-seven fully equipped BBC camera crews—brings authenticity to programmes such as 'Maigret' and 'Z Cars', and topical reports to 'Panorama', 'Tonight', or 'Sportsview', and provides programmes of adventure and exploration or reports of scientific expeditions. In addition, Eurovision—on occasion, Intervision—Cablefilm, and now Telstar, all help to bring live, direct television to viewers in Britain and send out BBC programmes to the world.

The great names and performers of the world of the arts regularly contribute to such programmes as 'Monitor', 'International Concert Hall', 'Music in Camera', and viewers are able to see performances from Glyndebourne, the arts festivals, the theatre, or the concert hall.

In catering for younger viewers the BBC can claim to be the only television service in the world with a regular programme specially devised for deaf children. This programme is now ten years old.

In planning programmes the BBC endeavours to provide a balance between entertainment and information, and programmes of serious content are frequently placed in peak hours as part of the Television Service's policy.

#### **Television Programmes for Export**

During the year ending March 1962 Television Enterprises department sold nearly 3,000 programmes overseas, well over double last year's figure. These programmes were exported to eighty-seven separate countries for use by television and other organizations. Nearly 400 of these programmes went to Australia and an increasing flow of BBC



Z CARS

*The series with a regular audience of nearly 13 million*





*The fictional magazine Compact. Here are the first editor Joanne Minster (Jean Harvey), and the new editor Ian Harman (Ronald Allen)*

*The Rag Trade—the television comedy series with Sheila Hancock, Esma Cannon, and Miriam Karlin*



television programme material was ordered by the newer television services in the Commonwealth; Rhodesia took 519 programmes, New Zealand 477, and Nigeria 188.

The excellent reception given to the earlier distribution of 'An Age of Kings' in all parts of the United States was crowned in 1962 when the series received a Peabody Award, one of the highest United States television honours. In Australia too 'An Age of Kings' won high praise.

The BBC's documentary 'Television and the World' produced by Richard Cawston was seen by viewers all over the world and was dubbed into many languages, while David Attenborough's film 'Elsa the Lioness' was exported to forty countries for television transmission. In Canada the 'Maigret' series was enthusiastically received and the reception of test transmissions of some of the best of BBC television comedy programmes in both Canada and the USA left no doubt of their potentialities in these areas.

Work was started on two new television film series in the autumn of 1961: thirty-nine episodes of the international airline security stories 'Zero One' at Elstree and thirty-eight episodes of a new series of 'The Third Man' in Hollywood and later at Elstree: both series are for world distribution.

### **Eurovision**

Twenty television services in sixteen countries of Western Europe are now members of Eurovision. Portugal recently took several relays from the network though it is not yet able to contribute to it, and another newcomer, the Eire Television Service, Telefis Eireann, relayed the Pope's 1962 Easter Blessing from Rome via the BBC and in October, again via the BBC, the Italian television coverage of the Ecumenical Council from Rome.

The development of the year was live television between the USA and Europe by means of a communications satellite. The EBU was invited to prepare the first programme from Europe to America and at its request a BBC television producer was appointed executive producer of this project which took place in July 1962. The project was the most complex multilateral Outside Broadcast programme ever produced. Fifty-four cameras were linked in

twenty-three items in the extremely short period of twenty-one minutes, with conversion over three lineage systems and at night-time. The audience for the two Telstar programmes was estimated at more than 200 million people in Europe, America, Canada, and Mexico.

The BBC continued to be a major contributor to Eurovision and in the past year provided 150 programmes and relayed 213 full programmes and inserts to programmes. In August 1961 a new International Control Room was inaugurated at the Television Centre replacing the old Continental Control Point at Broadcasting House. An International Commentary Area provides accommodation for eighteen foreign language commentators for the coverage of important events and sports occasions, and was used during the year for four Eurovision conferences.

A new development during this year was the decision by the EBU to establish, from 1 January 1962, a permanent sound network, joining the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, West Germany, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and Italy. These permanent circuits provide the sound lines for the television exchanges between the organizations linked by the network, and are also used for sound radio purposes as well as providing conference circuits for the planning of Eurovision exchanges.

After preliminary experiments regular daily news film exchanges began in January 1962 between the BBC and the television services of France, Belgium, Italy, and Holland, joined on occasions by other organizations.

From BBC television Eurovision saw the events of the Consecration of Coventry Cathedral, the wedding of the Duke of Kent, and a Glyndebourne performance of *The Barber of Seville*, and among the events seen by BBC viewers and throughout Europe was the funeral of Dag Hammarskjöld at Uppsala, Sweden, and events in Moscow on the occasion of the Titov space flight. Big sports occasions which were contracted and shown by Eurovision included the World Ski Championships from Chamonix, the European Skating Championships from Geneva, and the important matches for the European Cup. A major Eurovision sports project was the EBU contract for

the World Football Championships in Chile and film coverage of the Semi Finals and Finals matches.

Multilateral Eurovision programmes included a Christmas Carol Service from churches in Germany, France, Denmark, Holland, and Great Britain which was televised by all organizations: and the Eurovision Song Contest—the winning songs of sixteen national contests—which this year drew  $14\frac{1}{2}$  million viewers to BBC Television. (*See also European Broadcasting Union, page 65.*)

### TELEVISION AUDIENCES

Another  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the population acquired television sets in the year ending 31 March 1962, bringing the total with television in their homes to around 86 per cent. The BBC television service is in fact available to 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom.

On the average day in the first quarter of 1962 it is estimated that about 35 million people saw some television, of whom  $25\frac{1}{2}$  million viewed one or more BBC television programmes. Out of every hundred people viewing on a typical day, thirty would be viewing BBC television only, twenty-seven commercial television only, and forty-three would see something on each service.

Whatever the choice of service, the average amount of time spent viewing in the twelve months ending 31 March 1962 was much the same, varying from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours a week in summer to  $16\frac{1}{2}$  in mid-winter (both out of a possible 47). These figures are similar to those for the preceding year. But there were changes in their allocation as between BBC and commercial television programmes. During 1960-1, viewers with a choice had on the average divided their time between BBC, and commercial, television in the proportion of two to three (40 per cent to 60 per cent). In the October-December quarter of 1961 this ratio changed to 45 per cent to 55 per cent, and for January-March 1962 became 48 per cent to 52 per cent. The BBC's share increased appreciably, having started to rise before the dispute with Equity deprived commercial television of some popular series from mid-November onwards.

The variation in audience size within the different types of programme is illustrated in the following list of the typical audience figures (excluding children under five) of some early 1962 series.

*Light Entertainment*

Black and White Minstrel Show (7.00 p.m. Saturday)	approx.	16,500,000
Juke Box Jury (6.00 p.m. Saturday)	„	12,500,000
Billy Cotton Band Show (7.00 p.m. Saturday)	„	13,000,000
Charlic Chester Music Hall (7.55 p.m. Sunday)	„	7,000,000

*Drama*

Dixon of Dock Green (6.30 p.m. Saturday)	„	13,800,000
Z Cars (8.25 p.m. Tuesday)	„	12,400,000
Compact (7.30 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday)	„	9,000,000
Comedy Playhouse (8.45 p.m. Friday)	„	9,000,000
The Sunday Play (8.35 p.m. Sunday)	„	7,600,000
The Monday Play (Studio 4) (9.25 p.m. Monday)	„	5,000,000
The Friday Play (9.30 p.m. Friday)	„	6,200,000
Barbara in Black (6-part serial) (8.00 p.m. Monday)	„	8,600,000

*Comedy*

The Charlie Drake Show (8.00 p.m. Tuesday)	„	11,000,000
The Benny Hill Show (8.45 p.m. Friday)	„	12,000,000
Sykes and a . . . (8.00 p.m. Tuesday)	„	14,300,000

*Sports*

Sportsview (8.45 p.m. Wednesday)	„	9,500,000
Grandstand (1.00 p.m. Saturday)	„	4-5,000,000

*Talks and Documentaries*

Your Life in Their Hands (8.50 p.m. Thursday)	„	9,000,000
Panorama (8.30 p.m. Monday)	„	9,000,000
Face to Face (10.05 p.m. Sunday)	„	3,800,000
Tonight (6.50 p.m. Monday-Friday)	„	7,600,000
Gallery (10.15 p.m. Thursday)	„	1,900,000
Monitor (10.00 p.m. Sunday)	„	3,500,000

*'Westerns' and other film series*

Laramie (8.00 p.m. Wednesday)	„	13,300,000
Bronco (5.25 p.m. Sunday)	„	12,400,000
Perry Mason (7.45 or 8.00 p.m. Saturday)	„	13,800,000
The Defenders (8.00 p.m. Thursday)	„	9,500,000
Dr. Kildare (8.00 p.m. Friday)	„	12,400,000

*Miscellaneous programmes*

Meeting Point (6.55 p.m. Sunday)	„	3,500,000
Gardening Club (6.20 p.m. Friday)	„	3,900,000
What's My Line? (7.25 p.m. Sunday)	„	9,750,000
Come Dancing (10.20 p.m. Monday)	„	9,750,000
International Concert Hall (10.15 p.m. Tuesday)	„	1,700,000

**ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME CONTENT**  
for the 52 weeks ended 31 March 1962

**Television Network Hours**

	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
Talks, Documentaries, and other Information Programmes	642	19.0
Outside Broadcasts	555	16.4
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	442	13.1
Children's Programmes	315	9.3
Light Entertainment	313	9.3
Drama	304	9.0
News, Weather, and other News Programmes	278	8.3
Schools Broadcasts	212	6.3
Religious Programmes	110	3.3
Presentation Material	82	2.4
Sports News and Reports	65	1.9
Music	58	1.7
	<u>3,376</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Programmes in Welsh Language carried by Network Transmitters	25	
	<u>3,401</u>	
Presented by: London	2,940	
Regions	461	
	<u>3,401</u>	

**REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: HOURS OF BROADCASTING**  
for the 52 weeks ending 31 March 1962

**Television**

	<i>Mid-land</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scot-land</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>North-ern Ireland</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network	123	124	160	193	250	132	982
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network	124	107	88	64	75	3	461
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 and 2)	247	231	248	257	325	135	1,443
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions	3,401	3,407	3,473	3,171	3,279	3,283	20,014
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2, and 4)	3,648	3,638	3,721	3,428	3,604	3,418	21,457

## TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Effective Radiated Vision Power (kW)	Polarization	Main Areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Crystal Palace Divis	1	41.50	45.00	200	V	S.E. England, inc. London N. Ireland (except west), S.W. Scotland, and west Isle of Man
	1	41.50	45.00	12	H	
Sheffield	1	41.50	45.00	0.05	H	Parts of Sheffield
Thrumster	1	41.50	45.00	0.25-7*	V	Most of Caithness
Llandrindod Wells	1	41.50	45.00	1.3	H	Llandrindod Wells area
Redruth	1	41.30	45.00	1.2-9.6*	H	West Cornwall and north Cornish coast
Llanddona	1	41.50	45.00	0.23- 5.9*	V	North Caernarvonshire and Anglesey except Holyhead
Holme Moss	2	48.25	51.75	100	V	Northwards to the North Riding of Yorkshire and south Westmorland, southwards to a line roughly from Anglesey via Montgomery to the Wash
Dover	2	48.25	51.75	0.25-1*	V	East Kent
North Hessary Tor	2	48.25	51.75	1.5-15*	V	Most of Cornwall and Devon, south Somerset, west Dorset
Brighton	2	48.25	51.75	0.04- 0.4*	V	Brighton area
Rosemarkie	2	48.25	51.75	1.0-3.0*	H	Moray Firth area
Londonderry	2	48.25	51.75	0.5-1.5*	H	Londonderry area
Oxford	2	48.25	51.75	0.15- 0.7*	H	Oxford, Witney, Wood- stock, Bicester, Thame, Abingdon
Kirk o'Shotts Rowridge	3	53.25	56.75	100	V	Central Scotland
	3	53.25	56.75	1-100*	V	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset, south Wiltshire, west Sussex, south Berk- shire, south-west Surrey
Tacolneston (Norwich)	3	53.25	56.75	2-40*	H	Norfolk, north Suffolk
Blaen-plwyf Morecambe Bay	3	53.25	56.75	1-3*	H	Cardigan Bay area
	3	53.25	56.75	0.16-3*	H	Barrow-in-Furness and coastal area around Morecambe Bay
Swindon	3	53.25	56.75	0.001- 0.250*	H	Swindon area
Sutton Coldfield Sandale	4	58.25	61.75	100	V	The Midland Counties
	4	58.25	61.75	10-28*	H	N.W. England, S.W. Scotland, N.E. Isle of Man
Folkestone	4	58.25	61.75	0.007* max.	H	Folkestone area
Hastings	4	58.25	61.75	0.002	H	Hastings, St. Leonards
Les Platons	4	58.25	61.75	1	H	The Channel Islands
Meldrum	4	58.25	61.75	4-17*	H	N.E. Scotland east of line roughly from Elgin to Montrose
Manningtree	4	58.25	61.75	0.4-5*	H	S.E. Suffolk and N.E. Essex
Wenvoe	5	63.25	66.75	100	V	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire, Somerset, Dorset, North Devon, Gloucestershire, Wilt- shire
Pontop Pike	5	63.25	66.75	12	H	North-east England

*continued*

## Television Transmitting Stations (continued)

Station	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Effective Radiated Vision Power (kW)	Polarization	Main Areas Served
		Sound	Vision			
Douglas (Isle of Man)	5	63.25	66.75	0.18-2.8*	V	Southern half of the Island except the west Orkney, N. Caithness Rutland, Huntingdonshire, most Cambridgeshire, parts of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk Fort William area
Orkney	5	63.25	66.75	4-14*	V	
Peterborough	5	63.25	66.75	1	H	
Fort William	5	63.25	66.75	1.6 (mean)	II	

\* Directional aerial.

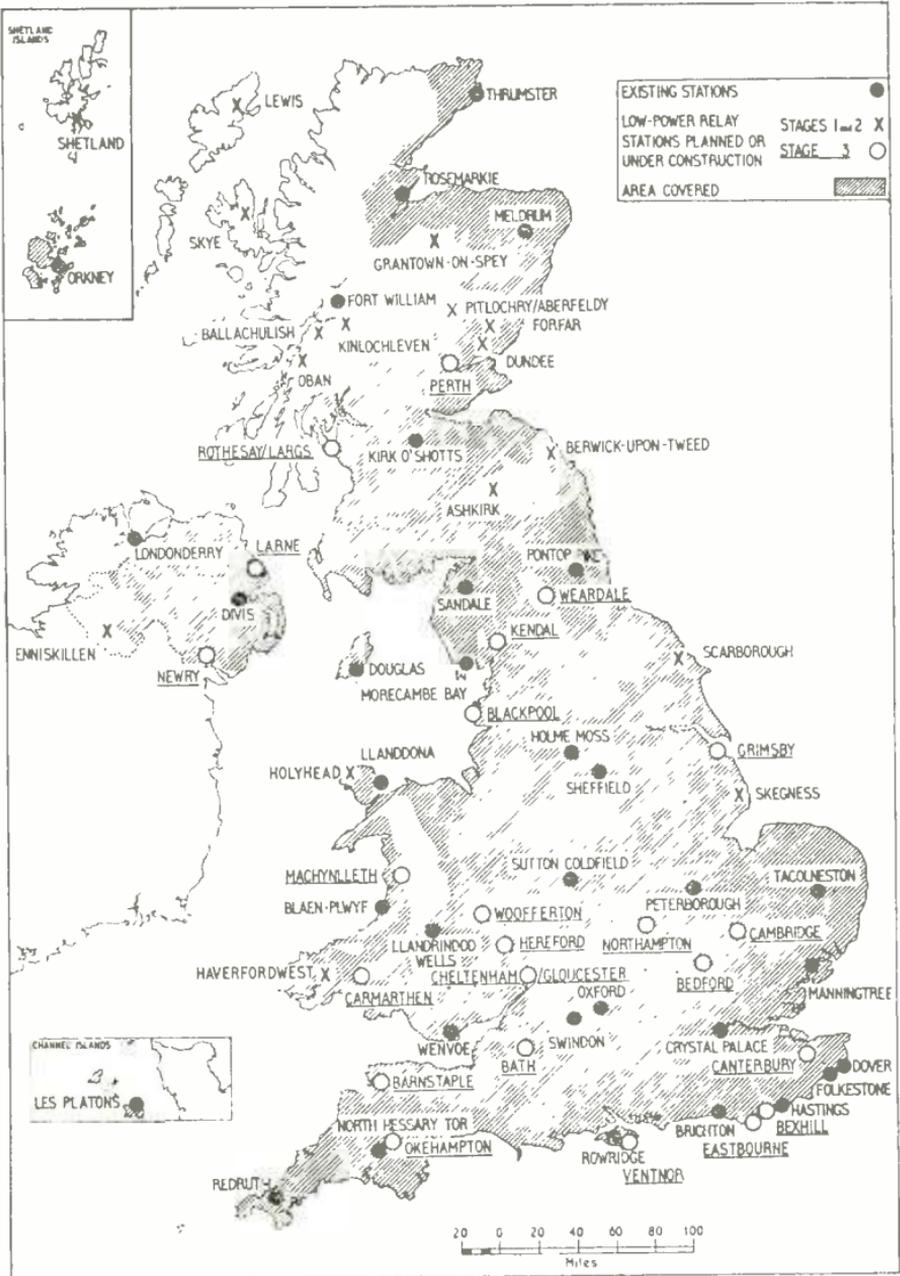
### Television Relay Stations

The BBC is currently building fifty low-power relay stations to extend the coverage of BBC television to new areas and to improve reception where it is unsatisfactory.

The following list gives the locations of the relay stations, some of which are already in service. On completion of the scheme, which it is hoped will be by the end of 1964, the television service will be available to about 99.5 per cent of the population.

Ashkirk	Bedford	Perth
Barnstaple	Bexhill	Pitlochry
Bath	Blackpool	Redruth
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Canterbury	Rothsay/Largs
Cambridge	Dundee	Sheffield
Carmarthen	Eastbourne	Shetland
Cheltenham/Gloucester	Grimsby	Skye
Enniskillen	Hastings	Llanddona
Forfar	Holyhead	Manningtree
Fort William	Llandrindod Wells	Morecambe Bay
Grantown-on-Spey	Machynlleth	Scarborough
Hereford	Newry	Skegness
Kendal	Northampton	Swindon
Kinlochleven	Oban	Ventnor
Larne	Okchampton	Weardale
Lewis	Oxford	Woofferton
Ballachulish	Haverfordwest	

# BBC Television Stations, December 1962



# SOUND BROADCASTING

*Sound Radio Services*

*Home Service - Light Programme*

*Third Programme - Network Three*

*The Audiences*

*Analysis of Content of Programmes*

*Regional Output*

*VHF, Long- and Medium-wave  
Transmitting Stations*



## SOUND RADIO SERVICES

For forty years sound broadcasting, or the wireless as it used to be called and often still is, has been part of the social fabric of our times. From being scarcely more than a hobby for enthusiastic amateurs it rapidly became almost a necessity for a growing number of households. During the war the BBC sound broadcasting services played an important part in maintaining the country's morale, as well as keeping hope alive among our friends and allies under occupation. By the end of it almost every household was equipped with radio and the audiences for sound broadcasting were as large as those for television today.

During the past ten or twelve years of broadcasting public attention has naturally been centred on television, and for a time it seemed possible that sound broadcasting would not merely be eclipsed by the newer and completer medium but might even like the silent cinema or the steam engine fade slowly away. But sound broadcasting has proved more tenacious than some had supposed and though its audiences in the evening may be small compared with television, more people are listening to it every day, more radio sets are being sold than ever before, and the BBC is preparing to increase its hours of transmission. Its capacity to live and develop alongside television may derive partly from the convenience with which it can be used—this has been greatly helped by the spread of transistor portables and car radios; partly also from its economy and relative simplicity—there is no more economical means of nationwide communication. This enables it to serve as well as majority audiences a very large number of minority interests. Moreover, in some fields, in the broadcasting of music for example and of works appealing chiefly to the imagination, or in the swift communication of news, sound radio need fear no comparison. All these factors combine

to enable a range of programmes to be offered of a variety which could not easily be matched by any other medium.

The BBC thus finds itself after forty years of sound broadcasting serving a public consisting of about twelve million households having both television and radio, and about three and a half million which are dependent on radio alone. An increasing number of households possess two or more radio receivers. About twenty-six million people or more than half the population listen to something on the radio every day. The programme services on the three networks are each given for the convenience of listeners their own distinct and recognizable characteristics which are described in more detail below. At the same time, the central planning of all programmes by one broadcasting organization enables a wide choice of programmes to be available at all times and avoids the simultaneous broadcasting of similar programmes. In the White Paper on Broadcasting of July 1962, the Government stated its intention to authorize the use of the Third Network during day-time hours and the extension of the Light Programme to operate from 5.30 a.m. until 2 a.m. The BBC intends to use the Third Network during the day-time for a service of good music which it hopes to introduce by stages during the next eighteen months. The opportunity offered by this extension of hours will also be taken for the introduction of other changes and improvements in the programmes.

### **Home Service**

The Home Service, which serves the broad middle section of the community, necessarily overlaps to a certain extent with the Light on one side and the Third on the other. But it has its own special character. It carries out many of the functions of information and education enjoined by the Royal Charter. For example, it is the main vehicle for the BBC's service of news, for daily reports on Parliamentary proceedings, and for Ministerial and Party Political Broadcasts. In the field of current affairs, it exploits fully the potentialities of radio for a rapid world-wide coverage, not only by news, but also by comment or



*The BBC concluded agreements for presentation of drama, opera, and the ballet with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre Company, the Sadler's Wells Trust, and the Royal Opera House Covent Garden, Ltd. The first opera recorded under the Sadler's Wells contract was the Gilbert and Sullivan *The Mikado*. John Holmes in the title role.*



*Chubby Checker, originator of the Twist, makes a personal appearance on the BBC Show Stage at the 1962 Radio Show*

*Finals of Scotland v. Ireland in Playbox. The teams with Tony Hart and Eamonn Andrews*



discussion. The Home Service carries sound broadcasting's programmes for schools. It pays particular attention to the great standard works of music, and its many concerts include in their repertoire virtually everything which is neither too difficult nor too long. It broadcasts several dramatic productions each week, including stage plays, serials, specially written works, and adaptations from novels. Its programmes provide a basic pattern which can be varied by each regional Home Service to suit its special needs.

### **Light Programme**

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

During the summer months a large variety of sporting events are reflected in the Sports Service transmitted on the Third Programme wavelengths. This enables the Light Programme to radiate entertainment music specially designed for the ever increasing audience listening on car radios and transistor or other portable radio sets. This policy has increasingly been extended to other day-time listening hours, particularly at the week-end, and has inevitably reduced the proportion of spoken word material of the kind which calls for the listener's undivided attention. At other times, full attention is paid to the interests of the home listener who, either permanently or temporarily, has no access to television. This is particularly the case in the

evenings, where the schedules include as wide a variety of programmes as is consistent with the main purpose of the Light Programme.

### **Third Programme**

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

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

### **Network Three**

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



*A popular programme from the BBC's North Region—  
Barn Dance*

*Not for 'square' dancers—Mr. Acker Bilk and his Paramount Jazz Band*





*Jacqueline Du Pré on  
BBC Television*

**YOUNG MUSIC  
MAKERS**

*The National Youth  
Brass Band of Great  
Britain at a rehearsal  
for a BBC concert with  
conductor Sir Adrian  
Boult and introducer  
George Chisholm*



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

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

#### **SOUND RADIO AUDIENCES**

Sound broadcasting is being heard by more people than ever before. The number who heard one or more BBC sound broadcasts increased by a million over the past year and reached more than twenty-six million on the average day in the first three months of 1962. In terms of the amount of listening per head of population (only infants under five being excluded), the increase was from sixty-seven minutes to seventy-one minutes per average day.

Although almost everyone now has a radio set, only a dwindling minority without television continue to listen much in the evenings. During the first quarter of 1962 the average listening audience during the midday hours of noon to 2 p.m., taking the week as a whole, was over six million, while the corresponding figure for the evening, 6 to 11 p.m., was under two million.

The week-ends continued to give radio its largest audiences. Sunday's 'Two-way Family Favourites' attracted an average audience of over eighteen million. Other programmes of records or of light music with large audiences, between eight and ten million, were 'Housewives Choice', 'Children's Favourites', 'Saturday Club', and 'Easy Beat'.

The listening audience for News was greatest, around five million, at 8 a.m. on weekdays; about three million listened to the 1 p.m. News on any day of the week and about two million to the 7 a.m., 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. News on weekdays. In the late evenings sound News audiences were smaller, that for the 10 p.m. bulletin averaging some half million.

The two daily serials had audiences of about three and a half million for their afternoon and evening broadcasts, with 'The Dales' morning repeat heard by the same number, but 'The Archers Omnibus' on Sunday mornings by nearly twice as many. The main drama period of the week, 'Saturday Night Theatre', averaged just over a million, the Light Programme's 'Mid-week Theatre' series on Wednesday evenings having slightly larger audiences, and the other regular drama placings attracting between half and one million.

One of the longest-running quiz programmes, 'Any Questions', still had a considerable audience, about two million, and the subsequent midday repeat drew nearly as many listeners. The early morning magazine programme 'Today' got slightly larger audiences, of around one and a half million, at 8.15 a.m. than at 7.15 a.m. 'Woman's Hour', with a predominantly female audience, averaged nearly three million in the winter and around two million in the late spring and summer.

Regular Home Service current affairs programmes included 'Comment' following the 10 p.m. News, which held an audience about half the size of that for the News, and the weekly discussion series 'Conference', the audience for which averaged around one hundred thousand.

Third Programme audiences, averaging just over fifty thousand in the first quarter of 1962, were slightly larger than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. There was also an increase in the smaller average audience for Network Three programmes over this period.

**ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME CONTENT**  
for the 52 weeks ended 31 March 1962  
**Sound Radio**

(a) *Combined Output—London*

	<i>Analysis by Services</i>									
	<i>Home Service</i>		<i>Light Programme</i>		<i>Third Programme</i>		<i>Network Three</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	1,439	23.5	155	2.4	747	53.8	167	22.5	2,508	17
Light Music	441	7.2	2,473	38.8	19	1.4	14	1.9	2,947	20
Features and Drama	667	10.9	495	7.8	403	29.0	4	0.5	1,569	11
Variety	180	2.9	473	7.4					653	5
Dance Music	22	.4	1,125	17.6			31	4.2	1,178	8
Talks and Discussions	1,117	18.3	460	7.2	190	13.7	272	36.7	2,039	14
News	849	13.9	622	9.8			32	4.3	1,503	10
Schools	419	6.9					18	2.4	437	3
Children's Hour	340	5.6	270	4.2					610	4
Religion	297	4.8	94	1.5	4	0.3	26	3.5	421	3
Outside Broadcasts	91	1.5	167	2.6	2	0.1	*167	22.5	427	3
Miscellaneous	254	4.1	46	0.7	23	1.7	11	1.5	334	2
	6,116	100.0	6,380	100.0	1,388	100.0	742	100.0	14,626	100
Presented by:										
London	5,081	83.1	5,385	84.4	1,318	95.0	485	65.4	12,269	84
Regions	1,035	16.9	995	15.6	70	5.0	257	34.6	2,357	16

\* This figure includes 110 hours for 'ball-by-ball' commentaries on Test Matches against Australia and 50 hours of Saturday sports, which were broadcast on the Network Three wavelength.

(b) *Regional Home Services*

	<i>Mid-land</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scot-land</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>North-ern Ireland</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	96	170	44	244	134	58	746
Light Music	82	100	135	221	79	101	718
Features and Drama	41	30	28	59	50	30	238
Variety	23	7	1	31	28	1	91
Dance Music	18	37	11		1	2	69
Talks and Discussions	262	190	161	224	87	93	1,017
News	264	273	463	261	342	143	1,746
Schools		1		83	90	11	185
Children's Hour	51	86	35	89	100	52	413
Religion	48	48	56	140	175	55	522
Outside Broadcasts	9	34	18	43	62	36	202
Miscellaneous	58	29	81	89	83	96	436
	952	1,005	1,033	1,484	1,231	678	6,383

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the 52 weeks ended 31 March 1962 amounted to 168 hours.

**REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: HOURS OF BROADCASTING**  
for the 52 weeks ended 31 March 1962

**Sound Radio**

	<i>Mid-land</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scot-land</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>North-ern Ireland</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
<b>1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.)</b>							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	410	335	498	546	561	205	2,555
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,374	3,379	3,210	3,154	3,139	3,541	19,797
(c) Total	3,784	3,714	3,708	3,700	3,700	3,746	22,352
<b>2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards)</b>							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	542	670	535	938	670	473	3,828
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,933	1,940	2,056	1,571	1,754	2,160	11,414
(c) Total	2,475	2,610	2,591	2,509	2,424	2,633	15,242
<b>3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1 (c) and 2 (c))</b>	6,259	6,324	6,299	6,209	6,124	6,379	37,594
<b>4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Service</b>							
(a) Other Home Services	28		1				29
(b) Light Programme	271	251	165	98	106	100	991
(c) Third Programme	12	27	2	26	3		70
(d) Network Three	99	77	25	30	23	3	257
(e) External Services	197	193	92	203	89	88	862
	607	548	285	357	221	191	2,209
<b>Total Programmes Produced by Regions (1 (a) 2 (a) and (4))</b>	1,559	1,553	1,318	1,841	1,452	869	8,592

STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, THIRD, AND NETWORK THREE PROGRAMMES ON LONG- AND MEDIUM- WAVE LENGTHS

Home Service

Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Programme	Main Areas Served
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lincolnshire
Whitehaven Cromer			2		
Burghhead	809	371	100	Scottish	Whitehaven District N.E. Norfolk
Redmoss Westerglen Dumfries			5 100		
Penmon	881	341	8	Welsh	Scotland
Towyn Washford Wrexham			100		
Brookmans Park	908	339	2	London	Wales
Start Point			140		
Barnstaple	1052	285	120	West	London, S.E. England, Home Counties
Droitwich Postwick			2		
Lisagarvey	1088	276	150	Midland	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, South Coast
Londonderry Scarborough Stagshaw			7.5		
Bartley	1151	261	100	N. Ireland or Northern	Barnstaple-Bideford Area Midland Counties Norwich Area
Brighton Clevedon Folkestone Bexhill			0.25 2		
Redruth	1457	206	100	West	Northern Ireland Londonderry District Scarborough District N.E. England, Scottish Border
Barrow Ramsgate			10 2		
	1484	202	2	Northern London	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire Brighton District Somerset, S. Gloucestershire Folkestone District Hastings and Eastbourne Districts Camborne and Redruth Districts Barrow District Ramsgate District
			2		

Continued overleaf

### Light Programme

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

### Third Programme and Network Three

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

VHF STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, THIRD, AND NETWORK THREE PROGRAMMES

Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power (kW each programme)	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third/	Home		
		Network 3			
Black-plwyf Dwis	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	Cardigan Bay area N. Ireland to the borders of Eire, to Omagh in the west, Coleraine in the north, and to the coast on the east Most of the Isle of Man
	90.1	92.3	94.5	60	
Douglas (I.O.M.) Dover Fort William Holme Moss	88.4	90.6	92.8	2.3-5.2 *	East Kent Fort William area The area bounded on the north by a line from Barrow to Bridlington and on the south by a line from Anglesey, via Montgomery and Stafford, to Cleethorpes Central Scotland The Channel Islands Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire Liandrindod Wells area Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire Co. Londonderry, north-west Co. Tyrone N.E. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose Devon and Cornwall (except for small areas in N.E. Devon and W. Cornwall), parts of Somerset and Dorset Orkney and N. Caithness Oxfordshire, east Gloucestershire, north-east Wiltshire, west Berkshire, north Buckinghamshire, south Northamptonshire
	90.0	92.4	94.4	0.5-0.5 *	
	89.3	91.5	93.7	1.5 (mean)	
	89.3	91.5	93.7	1.20	
Kirk o'Shotts Les Platons Liandona Liandrindod Wells Lianggollen	89.9	92.1	94.3	1.20	The area bounded on the north by a line from Barrow to Bridlington and on the south by a line from Anglesey, via Montgomery and Stafford, to Cleethorpes Central Scotland The Channel Islands Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire Liandrindod Wells area Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire Co. Londonderry, north-west Co. Tyrone N.E. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose Devon and Cornwall (except for small areas in N.E. Devon and W. Cornwall), parts of Somerset and Dorset Orkney and N. Caithness Oxfordshire, east Gloucestershire, north-east Wiltshire, west Berkshire, north Buckinghamshire, south Northamptonshire
	91.1	94.75	97.1	0.5-1.4 *	
	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12 *	
	89.1	91.3	93.5	1.3	
	88.9	91.1	93.3	5-11 *	
	88.3	90.55	92.7	2-13 *	
Meldrum North Hessary Tor	88.7	90.9	93.1	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 and Stafford, to Cleethorpes Central Scotland The Channel Islands Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire Liandrindod Wells area Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire Co. Londonderry, north-west Co. Tyrone N.E. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose Devon and Cornwall (except for small areas in N.E. Devon and W. Cornwall), parts of Somerset and Dorset Orkney and N. Caithness Oxfordshire, east Gloucestershire, north-east Wiltshire, west Berkshire, north Buckinghamshire, south Northamptonshire
	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	
	89.3	91.5	93.7	3-20 *	
Orkney Oxford	89.5	91.7	93.9	3.2-22 *	The area bounded on the north by a line from Barrow to Bridlington and on the south by a line from Anglesey, via Montgomery and Stafford, to Cleethorpes Central Scotland The Channel Islands Anglesey and parts of Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire Liandrindod Wells area Flint and parts of Denbighshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire Co. Londonderry, north-west Co. Tyrone N.E. Scotland east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose Devon and Cornwall (except for small areas in N.E. Devon and W. Cornwall), parts of Somerset and Dorset Orkney and N. Caithness Oxfordshire, east Gloucestershire, north-east Wiltshire, west Berkshire, north Buckinghamshire, south Northamptonshire
	90.1	92.3	94.5	1-21 *	
Peterborough	90.1	92.3	94.5	1-21 *	Rutland, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire, most of Bedfordshire and parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	County of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumberland, and part of Cumberland

Continued overleaf

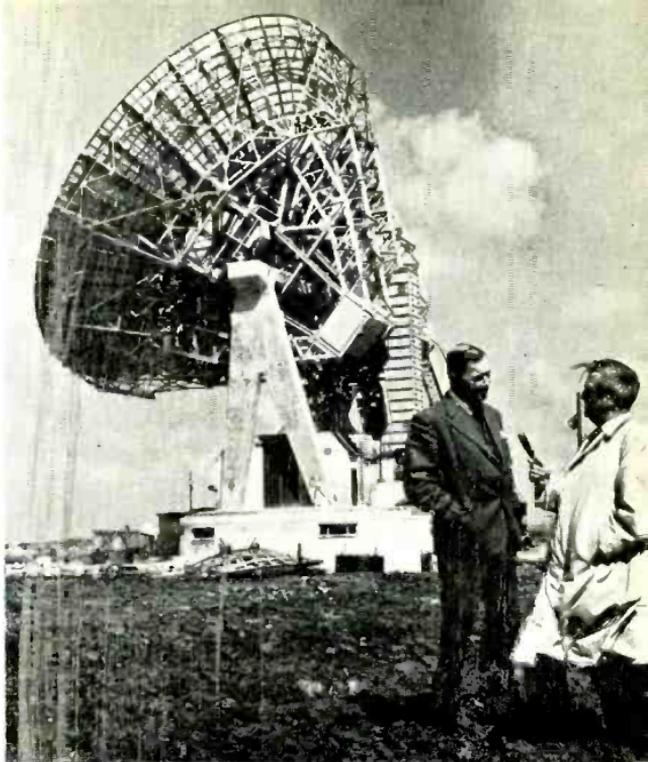
Station	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Efficient Power (kW each programme)	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third	Home		
		Network 3			
Redruth Rosemarkie	89.7	91.9	94.1	1.1-9 *	West Cornwall and north Cornish coast. Moray Firth area, including most of Nairn and Morayshire; parts of Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherland Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Dorset, S. Wiltshire, west Sussex, S. Berkshire, and S.W. Surrey N.W. England, part of S.W. Scotland
	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12 *	
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	
Sandale (Carlisle)	88.1	90.3	94.7 North	120	
Skye	—	—	93.9	—	Portree (temporarily radiating the Scottish Home Service only on low power)
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.5 Scottish	120	An area extending to Chester and Workop in the north, Gloucester in the south, Welshpool in the west, and Grantham in the east
Tacolneston (Norwich)	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	Norfolk and Suffolk and parts of Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex
Thrumster	90.1	92.3	94.5	0.1-10 *	Most of Caithness
Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	94.3 Welsh	120	S. Wales and Carmarthenshire; Somerset and parts of Dorset, Devon, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	92.125 West	120	S.E. England, including the London area

\* Directional aerial.

See map on page 42.  
For details of further stations under construction or planned see page 41.

## TELSTAR

*The world's first television satellite launched at Cape Canaveral*



*An interview for West Country Magazine in the General Overseas Services at Post Office station aerial at Goochilly Down, which is part of the Anglo-American satellite control system*

*BBC TV Centre control during live transmission for the United States*





*Sir Lawrence Bragg, F.R.S., Scientific Director of the Royal Institution, demonstrating the principle of the Van der Graaf machine in Opposites Attract, the first in a series of lectures The Nature of Things*

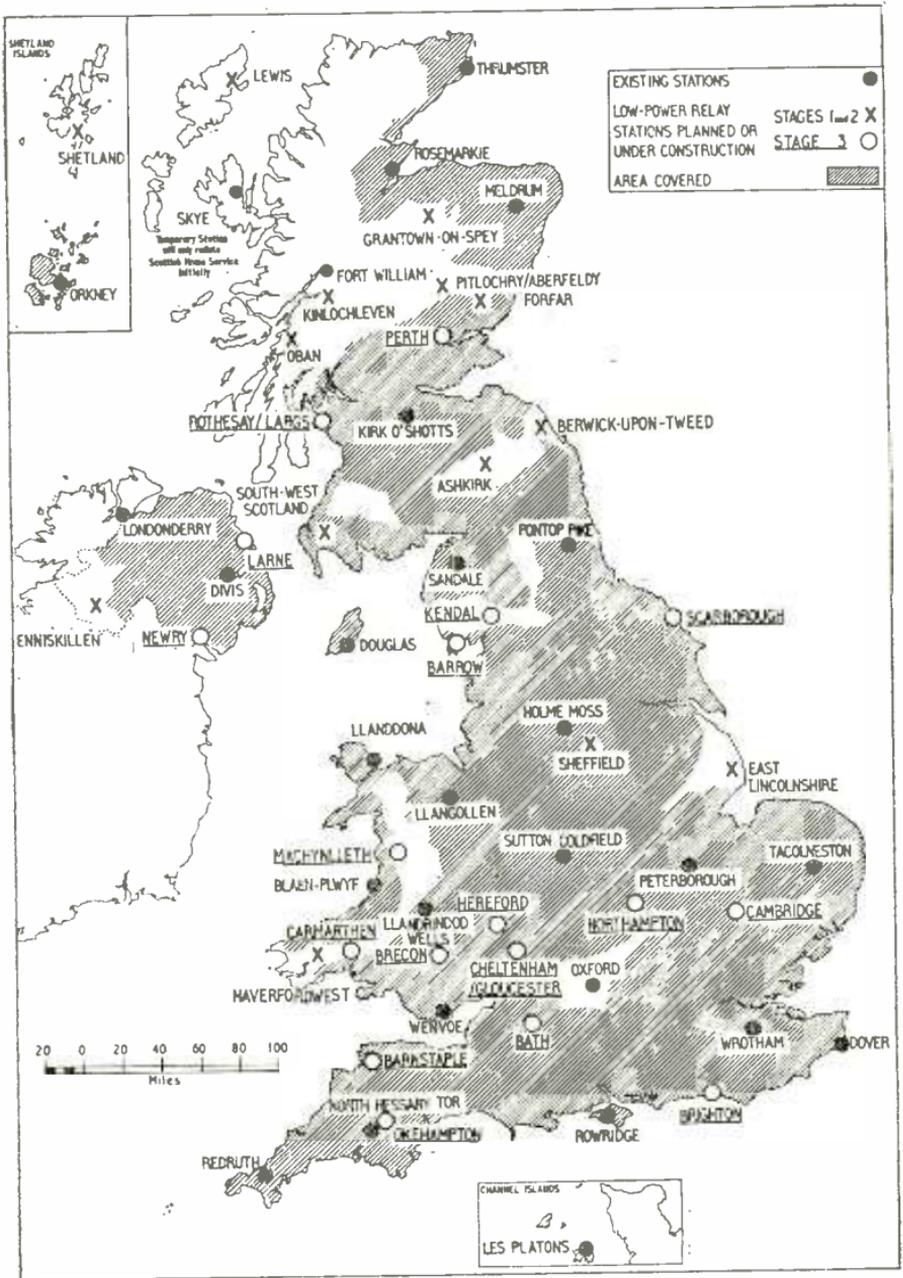
### VHF Sound Relay Stations

The BBC is currently building thirty-nine low-power relay stations to extend the coverage of its VHF sound broadcasting service to new areas and to improve reception where it is unsatisfactory.

The following list gives the locations of the relay stations, some of which are already in service. On completion of the scheme, which it is hoped will be by the end of 1964, the VHF service will be available to about 99·5 per cent of the population.

Ashkirk	Northampton
Barnstaple	Oban
Barrow	Okehampton
Bath	Oxford
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Haverfordwest
Cambridge	Perth
Carmarthen	Pitlochry
Cheltenham/Gloucester	Redruth
Enniskillen	Rothesay/Largs
Forfar	Sheffield
Fort William	Shetland
Grantown-on-Spey	Skye
Hereford	Brecon
Kendal	Brighton
Kinlochleven	East Lincolnshire
Larne	Les Platons (Channel Islands)
Lewis	Londonderry
Llandrindod Wells	Scarborough
Machynlleth	South-west Scotland
Newry	

# BBC VHF Sound Broadcasting Stations, December 1962



# THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC

*Regional Broadcasting*

*News Broadcasts*

*News for Overseas*

*Religious Broadcasts*

*Educational Broadcasts*

*Broadcasting and Parliament*

*Audience Research*

*International Relations*



## THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC

### REGIONAL BROADCASTING

'One of the complaints most often made against broadcasting, as with other forms of mass communication, is that it destroys local culture and tradition, reducing everything to a level of grey cosmopolitan uniformity. There is no reason why this should be so and plenty of evidence that it is not,' said the Director-General in a foreword to *The Northcountryman*, published at the end of 1962 to mark the fortieth anniversary of broadcasting. The publication coincided with the tenth anniversary of the North Region programme, 'The Northcountryman'—itself evidence of the vitality of regional broadcasting.

In November 1922, on the day following the opening of 2LO in London, similar stations were operating from centres in Birmingham and Manchester. The development of broadcasting on a nation-wide scale, spreading the organization of the BBC over the country, led to the establishment of the regional system. By the mid-thirties the regional pattern had emerged, providing separate programmes, for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and also for the North, the Midlands, and the West of England, from studio centres in the principal cities of these regions. This structure has well withstood the test of time and remains virtually unchanged today, giving expression in broadcasting to regional life, interest, and affairs.

National Broadcasting Councils in Scotland and Wales, established under the 1952 Charter, are responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services respectively (*see pages 119 and 120*). The other regions enjoy the assistance of Advisory Councils which meet several times each year, and the chairmen of the Regional Advisory

Councils are members *ex officio* of the General Advisory Council. Over three thousand staff are employed in the regions. The policy of the BBC makes it possible for members of the staff to move between posts in London and the regions as their careers progress. The regions, closely associated with the centre, are in no sense isolated outposts.

The purpose behind the establishment of the regions is the contribution of programmes, both sound and television, to the national networks and for each region to serve its own audience with programmes which reflect the special interests of the particular area. Wales also broadcasts in both television and sound regular programmes in the Welsh language. (*See pages 25, 35, and 36 for analyses of regional programme hours.*)

The future holds other possibilities of development. Already in September 1961 the Director of Television in a speech to the Radio Industries Club referring to the possibility of a second television channel spoke of the part the regions might play in its development. 'We are already immensely proud of the distinctive contributions which our stations outside London make to the network as a whole. And already with a single channel there are regional and area news bulletins and magazines and local festivals and sporting occasions and other events which are carried locally. But with what we have in terms of channels and hours at the moment it is impossible to accommodate all that our regional colleagues would like to do and ought to be able to do. I think that BBC television and sound together have a vital part to play in what we hope will be new circumstances in arresting Londonization and deepening and enriching life outside London in the next ten years.'

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

grammes in the sound and television services and overseas services, is based in Bristol and is the responsibility of the West Region.

Regions are equipped to enable them to undertake television productions on a considerable scale. In addition to an outside broadcast unit, there is at each regional headquarters a large television studio and a smaller interview studio, as well as film facilities, telecine, and mobile video tape recording equipment and the appropriate staff.

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

In addition to the national television news there are regional television news bulletins, and certain areas such as Southampton, Plymouth, Newcastle, and Norwich have facilities for their own programmes of news and information. All the regional and area television news bulletins were extended in September. They are now double their former length and thus provide these centres with still greater scope for magazine and other topical items, as well as the news bulletins themselves.

#### **NEWS BROADCASTS**

The BBC maintains a service of news to the home public seven days a week from early morning till late at night. The first news transmission in sound goes out at 6.30 in the morning and the last at five minutes to midnight. In addition to the main news bulletins at peak hours there are news summaries every hour throughout the day on week-

days. In television there is a short bulletin at lunch-time, a ten-minute bulletin at 5.50 p.m., the main bulletin at 9.15 p.m., and a late bulletin about 11 p.m. In all, four hundred news broadcasts are transmitted to the British public every week. The differing needs of sound and vision necessitate a large measure of devolution both of operational control and of technical procedure as between the two media; but both draw largely on common resources, and both are conducted in accordance with the policy of objectivity, accuracy, and speed with which the BBC has come to be associated at home and abroad.

The basic sources of news are the agencies and the BBC's own network of staff correspondents. Reuters, the Press Association, the Exchange Telegraph, the Associated Press, the British United Press, and Agence France Presse supply a total of some 400,000 words a day. The film agencies, the British Commonwealth International Newfilm Agency (Visnews) and United Press Movietone Television, supplemented by the BBC's own cameramen, supply over 100,000 feet of film a week. The BBC's own foreign correspondents are permanently stationed in Washington, New York, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Nairobi, West Africa, Central Africa, Beirut, Hong Kong, and Delhi. In London, the diplomatic correspondent with a diplomatic unit, including a foreign correspondent and a Commonwealth correspondent, are available to move abroad as needed. The home front is covered by a political correspondent, a parliamentary correspondent, an assistant parliamentary correspondent, two industrial correspondents in London and six in the regions, an air correspondent, a motoring correspondent, an agricultural correspondent and a racing correspondent, as well as eighteen reporters, of whom one specializes in the coverage of scientific subjects.

An important supplement to news sources from abroad is the BBC's monitoring service which listens to foreign broadcasting services day and night (*see pages 88-90*). In addition to the network of staff correspondents abroad, the BBC can also call on sister broadcasting organizations in other parts of the world (as was the case in the memorable running commentaries on the American space flights by the National

Broadcasting Company). In addition, there is a number of local correspondents not on the BBC staff who are available to send news from the countries where they live.

In Television News, the latest major development is the transmission of pictures across the Atlantic by satellite. Since Telstar was launched in July 1962, important and spectacular news pictures can be sent and received clearly and instantaneously. As more satellites come into use, this method of television news-gathering will extend to other continents. Meanwhile, supplementing the satellite system, the Cablefilm method of transmitting important newsfilm across the Atlantic has been further developed by the BBC engineers who invented it. Film of news events in Europe continues to come in, and go out, daily over the Eurovision link, and it is sometimes possible to extend the link to the Intervision system in Eastern Europe, to take in newsfilm or live pictures from the Soviet Union. At home, the development of regional television news continues, with more time for news and news magazine programmes, and with increasing interchange of newsfilm between Television News headquarters at Alexandra Palace and regional newsrooms.

The sound output of News Division includes, in addition to news bulletins, 'Radio Newsreel' and 'From our Own Correspondent'. Most listeners in this country tend to think of 'Radio Newsreel' as the news programme that comes on at 7.00 p.m. in the Light Programme, or 'the programme that comes after the Archers' as it is sometimes called. It is, in fact, a round-the-clock radio operation in which seven editions are broadcast every twenty-four hours. Six of these are to listeners overseas, and 'Radio Newsreel's' signature tune 'Imperial Echoes' is as familiar to listeners throughout the Commonwealth as to those in the United Kingdom. 'From our Own Correspondent' gives BBC staff correspondents a weekly opportunity to analyse current developments and trends all over the world.

An interesting development was the broadcasting of an emergency service of detailed travel information during the dislocations of public transport early in 1962, first during bad weather, and later because of a London area strike.

## **News for Overseas**

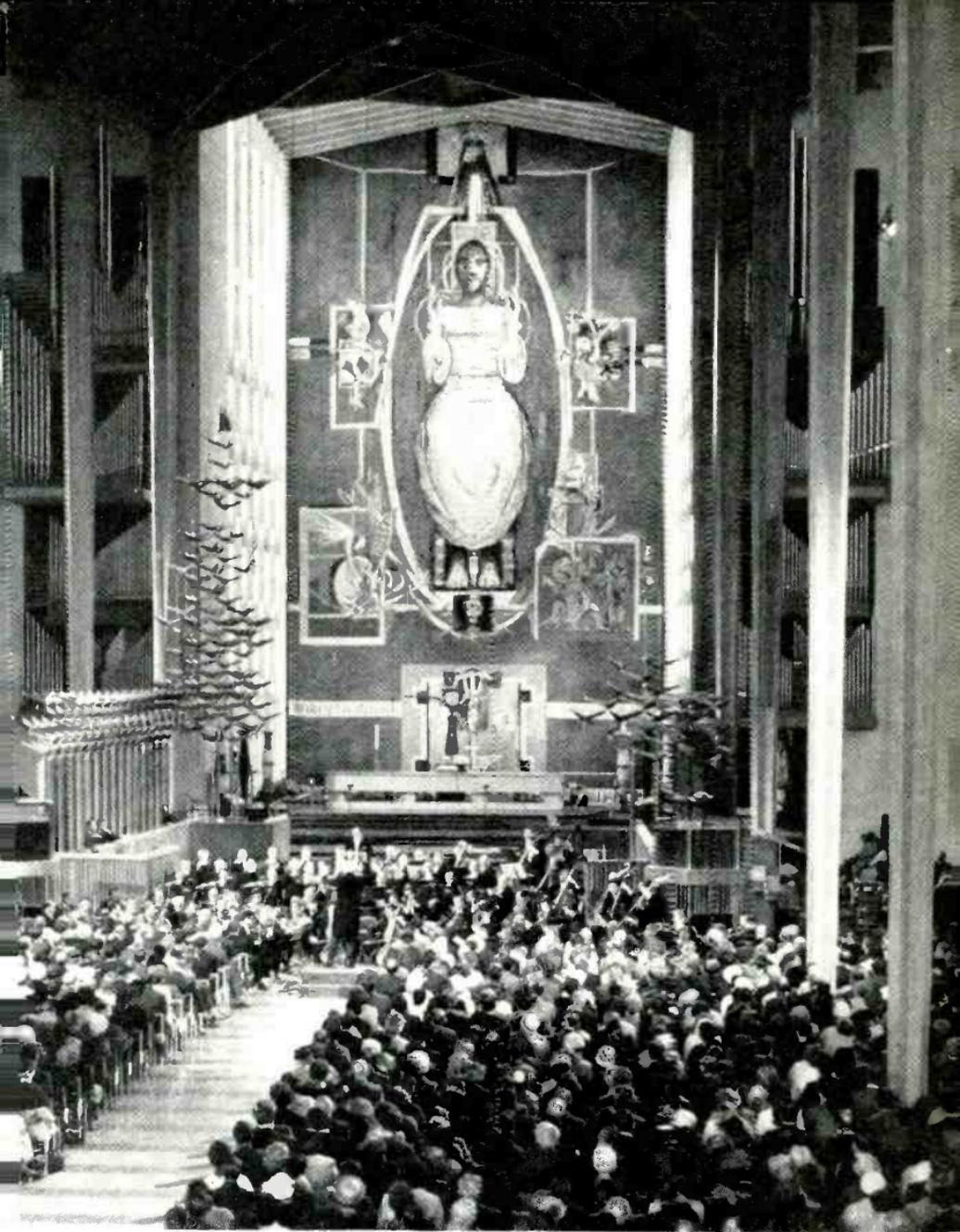
Apart from the news broadcasts to the United Kingdom, the BBC broadcasts over eleven hundred news programmes a week to listeners abroad. These are prepared independently by the External Services News Department at Bush House which has available to it all the sources of news material described on page 46, its own correspondents in Aden and Tunis, and its own Diplomatic Unit.

The news bulletins, reviews of British press opinion, sports news programmes are broadcast in English, and in all but four of the thirty-nine other languages, for listeners in all parts of the world—East and West Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, the Americas, and Australasia—and they are the main source of news for ships at sea.

Although the operation is entirely independent from that for listeners in the United Kingdom, the staff preparing the bulletins have the same aim as their colleagues at Broadcasting House—the presentation of a day-to-day picture of events that is as factual, accurate, and impartial as they can make it. The bulletins may naturally differ in content and the form of presentation, but actual items of news broadcast must not differ in any material respect.

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

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

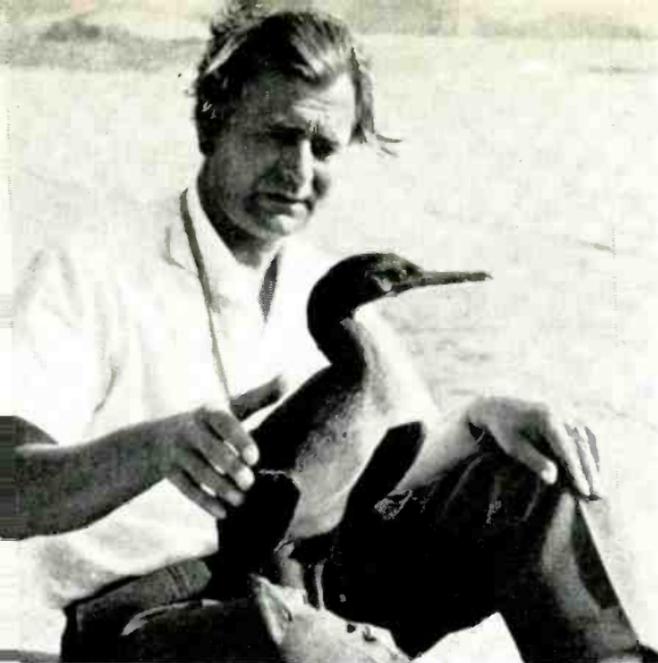


*The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Eugen Jochum, in Coventry Cathedral seen on BBC Midlands and East Anglia television*



Alex Low

*Yehudi Menuhin and David Oistrakh playing Bach's Double Concerto at the Royal Albert Hall, which was recorded for BBC television*



*Discovery expedition to the Galapagos Islands and South America arranged by the BBC, the Hamburg Television Service, and the Film Institute at Munich. Heinz Sielmann with cormorant on Chincha, one of the islands off the coast of Peru*

#### NATURAL HISTORY PROGRAMMES

*Peter Scott with David Attenborough at the Severn Wildfowl Trust*





*Leading actors and actresses read stories from the Bible on television  
Eartha Kitt recording Stories from Daniel*

#### RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

*The Reverend Nicholas Stacey, Rector of Woolwich, Robert Robinson and the Reverend Timothy Beaumont discussing the Church's Own Press in Meeting Point*



All news from the BBC is regarded as a reliable source for listeners, whether it is in English or other languages, particularly in times of their own internal crises or important international happenings.

It is also often the first news. The report of the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld was heard in many parts of the world for the first time through the BBC's service, and news of the cease-fire in Katanga actually reached United Nations headquarters in New York through a BBC broadcast. Listeners to the Russian Service heard of the successful launching of the American spacecraft which put Colonel Glenn into orbit within a few minutes of the craft leaving the launching pad at Cape Canaveral.

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

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

During the year the number of news bulletins in the Russian Service was increased as were those in the Swahili and Hausa Services, and the bulletins in the Thai Service which came to an end in March 1960 were restored.

### **RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS**

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

In matters of religious policy the BBC is advised by a Central Religious Advisory Committee. This consists of twenty-one members who represent the main churches in this country, the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Presby-

terian Churches, and the Roman Catholic Church. This committee, which is nominated and appointed by the BBC, meets twice a year to advise the Corporation on questions of religious policy and to receive a report on current religious programmes. Similar committees advise in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English regions (*see pages 124-5 for members of these committees*). The Central Religious Advisory Committee also advises the Independent Television Authority on matters of policy and receives from it a report on the religious programmes transmitted by its commercial companies. It has been agreed that as between the BBC and the ITA the general policy for religious broadcasting should be one of co-operation and not competition.

The responsibility for the arrangement and production of religious programmes rests with the religious broadcasting staff, which is recruited by the BBC from the main churches and trained to play a full part in producing sound and television programmes.

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

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

The second aim—to call attention to what is of special significance in the relationship between the Christian

faith and the modern world—involves careful selection in the use of speakers and in the choice of subjects and themes.

There is evidence to show that a number of those who have no connexion with the life and worship of the churches listen to and watch religious programmes. This lays a particular responsibility on religious broadcasting in relation to those who are on the fringe of the churches or outside them. Many of its programmes are planned with this audience in mind.

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

### **EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS**

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

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

The general policy for school broadcasting and the scope and purpose of each series are laid down by the School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom, a body on which professional associations of teachers, local education authorities, the Ministry of Education, and other educa-

tional organizations are represented. There are separate School Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 128-9 for members of councils*). The Council and its Programme Sub-committees meets regularly to review the educational effectiveness of the series and to recommend changes if necessary. It has its own permanent staff and a team of fifteen full-time Education Officers in various parts of the country, whose job is to report on the broadcasts and to maintain close liaison between the classroom and the broadcasting studio, and a regular flow of reports from schools also helps the BBC to keep in touch with the classroom and provides an additional means of assessing the success of the broadcasts.

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

Overseas visitors come to the BBC for help and training in educational broadcasting and are often attached temporarily to the School Broadcasting Department.

### **Sound Radio**

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

School broadcasts are of various types. Some offer an enrichment of the normal curriculum by providing an imaginative experience which may serve as a useful starting point for further activity. Others, especially in music, have for some time attempted more direct instruction, because of the shortage of trained subject teachers. Recently, teachers have particularly welcomed a directly instructional contribution from broadcasting in the field of science.

Illustrated pamphlets, several of them in colour, are published for forty-one of the series and about ten and a half million copies were sold to schools during 1961-2. In recent times the number of pamphlets designated 'essential' for listening children has increased—an indication of the very close relationship existing between the broadcasts and the accompanying literature. Leaflets for teachers are published for forty-seven series, giving advance information and suggesting ways of preparing the class and following up the broadcast afterwards. These are issued free of charge on receipt of the order form and more than half a million copies were sent out during 1961-2.

NUMBER OF LISTENING SCHOOLS

<i>School Year</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959-60	23,448	2,839	1,961	851	96	29,195
1960-61	23,621	2,879	1,937	912	81	29,430
1961-62	23,410	2,879	1,801	903	82	29,075

PUPILS PAMPHLETS

1959-60	72 different pamphlets	sales: 8,311,156
1960-61	86 different pamphlets	sales: 9,599,286
1961-62	107 different pamphlets	sales: 10,493,283

### **Programmes for Overseas**

About fifty sound school broadcasts a year are specially recorded for the Transcription Service and made available to Commonwealth and other countries. In addition, special recordings made under the newly established Overseas Educational Transcription Scheme, which is operated jointly with the British Council, are to be supplied mainly, but not exclusively, for broadcasting use by schools (*see also pages 86-7*). A special arrangement with Commonwealth broadcasting organizations makes it possible to exchange scripts and recordings for schools programmes as required. Many scripts are also sent overseas, and some are adapted to suit local needs and conditions.

## Television

The scope of School Television programmes was further enlarged in 1962 by the provision of a twice-weekly direct teaching series in Mathematics for Sixth Forms. These programmes are designed to make a straightforward and central contribution to the work of pupils studying pure mathematics for G.C.E. 'A' level, and thereby to help schools handicapped by the shortage of fully qualified mathematics teachers.

Among the other ten weekly series for schools (each repeated during the week) the proportion of programmes addressed particularly to Primary Schools has been increased, and these schools now form a substantial part of the total of some four thousand using the service. In the Secondary School range, notable programmes during 1962 have been the series 'Looking at the USA', designed to supplement geographical studies and consisting mainly of film specially shot for the programmes; a series for Sixth Forms on Atomic Physics; and productions of Euripides' *Bacchae* and Sophocles' *Antigone* for older pupils and of Benjamin Britten's *The Little Sweep* (from *Let's Make an Opera*) for younger ones.

In addition, completely new ground has been broken with a series on Engineering Science for Technical College students. These programmes are closely related to the national syllabus laid down for boys studying for qualifications in engineering, and have been widely welcomed.

## Further Education

In addition to its general output, much of which is educative in its own right, the BBC is responsible for a growing service of programmes planned for the most part in series to meet the needs of important minorities. These are produced by a special Unit after a period of consultation with representatives of the audience concerned and with consultants in the field of formal adult education, and publicized far enough in advance to give their public an opportunity to plan their listening.

Further Education programmes are of two main types.

Some series are planned to stimulate interest which they cannot hope to satisfy, and are often associated with booklets or reading lists. Those which go out on Wednesday evenings consist of series of from four to ten half-hours in such subjects as the Reformation, the use of land, and recent trends in drama.

Also in this category are 'Talking about Music', in which Antony Hopkins discusses a work to be performed in the coming week, and 'Painting of the Month', now in its fourth year, a monthly talk on a painting from a gallery or collection open to the public in the British Isles: this year's programmes are on different aspects of Renaissance art. Subscribers to this project are supplied with notes and colour reproductions in the week before the broadcast, and it is evident from figures collected from some of the galleries that the broadcasts have an important effect on attendance.

The Unit is also responsible for occasional programmes about young people and their careers.

The other main category consists of programmes for listeners who want to gain the mastery of a subject and to use radio as one way of doing so. Formal programmes of this type include the regular series 'Background to Music', which since 1958 has been addressed to music lovers assumed to have no technical knowledge. This year, in response to listeners' demands, the series attempts to teach the elements of music, and for the first time makes use of a supplementary booklet.

There is now a full schedule of language courses in French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish, at three levels of difficulty, which are associated with primers and recorded guides to pronunciation: this year's programmes have been extended to include readings, as well as lessons, in four of the five languages. The whole language schedule is now responsible for seventy-five of the one hundred and eighty-seven hours of broadcasting time devoted to Further Education programmes, and the remarkable growth of radio language teaching is an illustration of the way in which the BBC, through its specialist advisers, has been able to keep in step with the development of serious interests in its adult public.

1962 saw the beginning of a new educational service in which sound radio and television combine to provide material for the use of classes in technical colleges and colleges of further education—sound radio in the field of English, a necessary tool of the technician; and TV as a contribution to a working knowledge of the scientific principles relevant to engineering practice. The School Broadcasting Council acts as sponsor to this new service, and has set up a Working Party drawn from technical education to watch over its development.

### BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENT

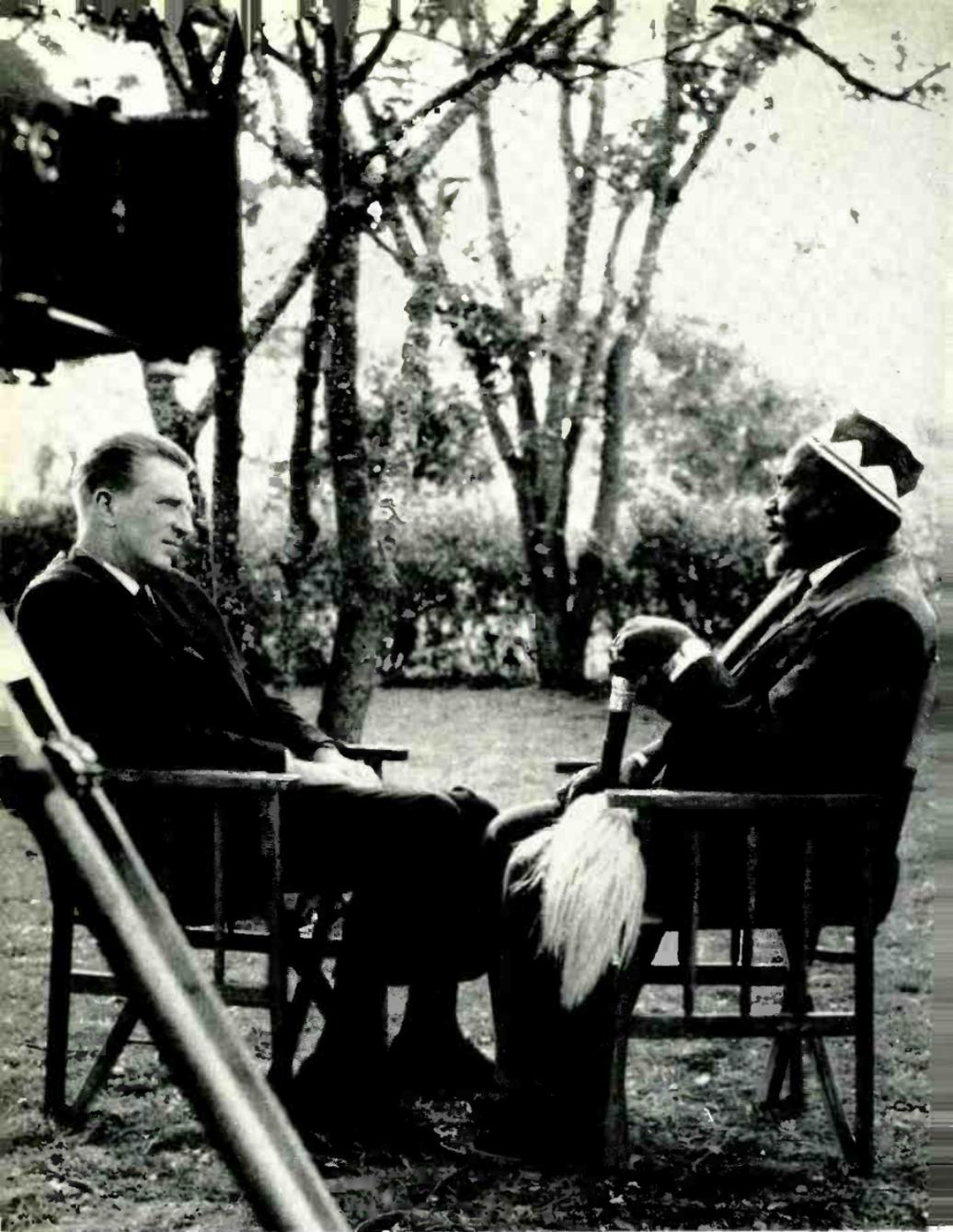
Broadcasting on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters. The importance of broadcasting as a medium for spreading political ideas and knowledge among a widening public was soon recognized by the parties. It proved difficult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

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

An agreement reached in 1947 between the BBC, the Government, and the Opposition, and embodied in an



*Britain and the Common Market. In sound and television the BBC followed the stages of negotiation for Britain's entry into the Common Market with authoritative and controversial comment. Gallery presented the Rt. Hon. Sir Derek Walker-Smith, the Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, and the Rt. Hon. Jo Grimond with chairman Robert McKenzie considering the political and economic questions involved*



*Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya African National Union, talking to John Freeman in Face to Face filmed by the BBC in Nairobi*

*Aide-Mémoire*, which was published as an appendix to the Report of the Broadcasting Committee 1949, established the subsequent pattern of political broadcasting.

The agreement provides for broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of sound and television broadcasting periods is allocated to the main parties in consultation with them. The BBC provides the broadcasting time but the parties themselves decide on its allocation. These broadcasts are known as **Party Political Broadcasts**. Subjects and speakers are chosen by the parties, and any party may, if it wishes, use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are arranged in two series, one in sound radio only and one in television. Under the Television Act, 1954, the commercial television companies may relay the whole (but not some only) of the series of Party Political Broadcasts.

The new basis of allocation of broadcasting time, agreed in the summer of 1962, laid down that in the first two years after a General Election the allotment among the three Parties is on the basis of the votes cast at the General Election. In subsequent years, the allotment is on the basis of one-third of the time to be divided according to the votes cast at the by-elections that have taken place since the last General Election and two-thirds according to the votes cast at the General Election.

In the current twelve months 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963 the allotment in television and sound radio is:

#### **Television**

Conservative Party	4 broadcasts:	2 of 15 minutes 1 of 20 minutes 1 of 25 minutes
Labour Party	4 broadcasts:	2 of 15 minutes 1 of 20 minutes 1 of 25 minutes
Liberal Party	1 broadcast:	1 of 25 minutes

*The parties may divide their 25 minutes broadcast into 1 of 15 minutes and 1 of 10 minutes.*

### Sound radio

Conservative Party	7 broadcasts: 4 of 10 minutes (Home Service) 3 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)
Labour Party	7 broadcasts: 3 of 10 minutes (Home Service) 4 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)
Liberal Party	2 broadcasts: 1 of 10 minutes (Home Service) 1 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)

It is also agreed that, in view of its national responsibilities, the Government of the day should be able to use, from time to time, the media of broadcasting to make pronouncements of a factual nature, to explain legislation approved by Parliament, or to appeal to the public to co-operate in national policies. These are known as **Ministerial Broadcasts**. Ministers making them are under an obligation to be impartial, but provision is made for the Opposition to seek permission to reply to a Ministerial broadcast if the Opposition consider it to have been controversial.

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

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

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

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

#### **Television**

Conservative Party	5 broadcasts: 4 of 20 minutes 1 of 15 minutes
Labour Party	5 broadcasts: 4 of 20 minutes 1 of 15 minutes
Liberal Party	2 broadcasts: 1 of 15 minutes 1 of 10 minutes

#### **Sound radio**

Conservative Party	8 broadcasts: 4 of 15 minutes (Home Service) 4 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)
Labour Party	8 broadcasts: 4 of 15 minutes (Home Service) 4 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)
Liberal Party	2 broadcasts: 1 of 15 minutes (Home Service) 1 of 5 minutes (Light Programme)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permission to broadcast the State Opening of Parliament in sound and television was granted to the BBC for the first time in 1958. It was emphasized by the Government in announcing this decision that the ceremony was regarded

as a State occasion, quite distinct from the day-to-day work of Parliament.

### AUDIENCE RESEARCH

For over twenty years\* the BBC has continuously measured both the size and the reactions of its audiences by means of systematic audience research. The methods used have almost all involved the regular questioning of the individual listener or viewer, either by an interviewer or by posted questionnaire. The results keep the BBC in close touch with the 'market' of fifty millions which it serves. Continuous information is available about people's listening to and viewing of current BBC output, their opinions of many of the programmes heard or seen, and their tastes and habits as far as these concern broadcasting.

#### **Survey of Listening and Viewing**

*Audience size* is measured by the daily SURVEY OF LISTENING AND VIEWING. This works on the principle that the listening and viewing of the whole population can be estimated with reasonable accuracy if this information is obtained from representative samples. Thus, if 10 per cent of such a sample is found to have viewed programme X, then this programme's audience must have been round about 10 per cent of the population.

Every day BBC interviewers scattered all over the United Kingdom question about three thousand people from the age of fifteen upwards and a thousand children of five to fourteen years old. Together, these adults and children are selected to form a representative sample of the whole population—excluding only infants of four years and under. 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

\* The BBC began audience research in October 1936, the Survey of Listening was introduced in December 1939, and continuous opinion gathering by means of postal panels in September 1941.

television. Both commercial and BBC television are covered, for it is of obvious interest to the Corporation to know how those viewers who have a choice of programme divide their viewing.

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

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

### **Listening and Viewing Panels**

*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 six thousand. Panel members are recruited through public invitation or by personal approach; any selection is only to ensure that they are as respectively representative as possible.

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 objective is always to find out what people think of the programmes they choose in the ordinary way. The questionnaires, which vary in form, seek frank expressions of opinion. One important feature of them is that the panel member is always asked to 'sum up his reactions' on a five-point scale ranging from A+, which

indicates the highest degree of enjoyment, to C—, which indicates strong dislike.

Analysis of the completed questionnaires leads to the production of PROGRAMME REPORTS which try to give a fair and balanced picture of the opinions expressed, placing correct emphasis both on the majority view and on the opinions of the various minorities. As a broad guide to collective opinion of the programmes, APPRECIATION or REACTION INDICES are calculated from the panel members' markings on the five-point scale.

Side by side with these continuous studies the department is constantly engaged on a variety of *ad hoc* investigations. These may involve anything from discovering public opinion on a single point—such as a proposed change in the timing of a broadcast—to an exhaustive study of the impact of one type of output, such as news. Local studies may have to be made, as when, for example, there is need for information about the use made of special VHF transmissions for limited areas. While some of these inquiries are concerned with particular sections of the public, such as the agricultural population or housewives in TV homes, others, such as that into availability or the use of car radios, concern the public as a whole. Some general findings of Audience Research in recent years have been published in *The Public and the Programmes* (BBC 8s. 6d.) and in *Facts and Figures* (BBC 5s.), a series of coloured charts with a commentary.

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

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### **Commonwealth Broadcasting Interests**

The special interests of broadcasting organizations within the British Commonwealth are much assisted by the conferences which are held at roughly four-year intervals. There have already been four, and the next Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference takes place in May/June 1963 in Montreal, Canada. The chief executives and other senior officials from all the national broadcasting organizations attend these conferences; a great deal of information is exchanged on professional topics. This fifth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference is on a larger scale than previously and members of the newer Commonwealth nations are attending for the first time. The Conference aims at reaching decisions on matters affecting the development of broadcasting in the Commonwealth.

The BBC also recognizes a special continuing responsibility to help in the general development of Commonwealth broadcasting. During the year 1961-2 there were some fifty members of staff (including engineers) on secondment to various Commonwealth broadcasting organizations for periods of duty in a number of senior posts; the BBC Staff Training Department in London provided general training or specialized attachments for some 110 programme and administrative staff from many of these same organizations, while the Engineering Training Department at Evesham provided technical training and the Engineering Establishment Department arranged specialized attachments for some forty engineers in training; in addition, a number of BBC experts visited other broadcasting organizations at their invitation, for the purpose of advising on special problems (*see also page 71 and 134*).

In its day-to-day contact with other radio organizations all over the world, both within the Commonwealth and outside it, the BBC is engaged in an extensive exchange of help and information. A great many programme contributions from abroad are used by the BBC in both its domestic and External Services, and in the reverse direction the BBC handles a large number of requests from abroad involving



*Sid James  
Sydney Tafler*

SHARING THE LAUGHS  
IN LIGHT  
ENTERTAINMENT

*Ken Dodd*



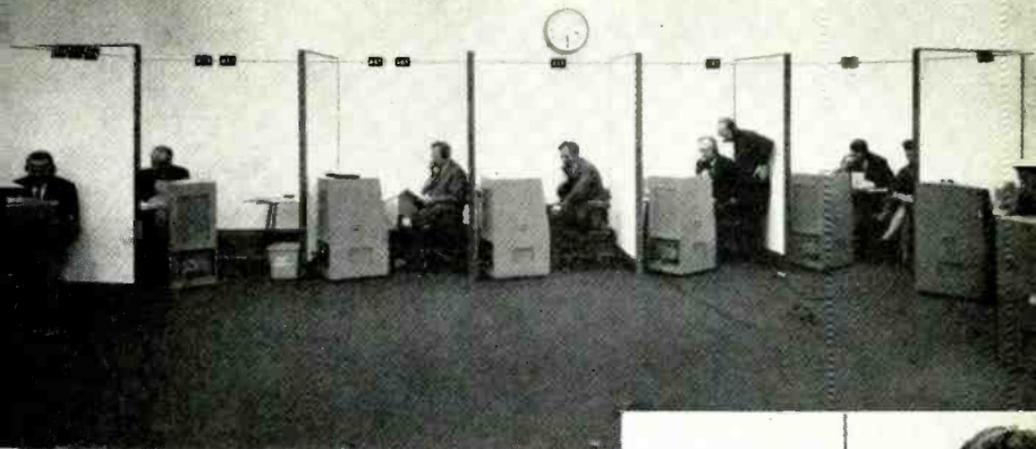


*The Grand National, exclusively covered by the BBC for viewers and listeners at home. The race was also televised on the Eurovision network and a videotape was flown to New York*

#### SPORTING OCCASIONS

*Over 15 million followed the boat race this year on BBC television with nearly 2 million listening to the Light Programme. It was also seen over the Eurovision network (see opposite page)*





*The International Commentary area at the Television Centre. Here seven commentators of European television organizations are broadcasting live commentaries on the Boat Race. Each commentator sees the race on a television monitor*



*The Sound Control Room in the Broadcasting House Extension*





Shirley Bassey

At the Drop of a Hat on television, Michael Flanders and Donald Swann



the use of studios and other facilities. In 1961 the BBC arranged for the reception from abroad of 19,894 sound programmes and for the outward transmission of 5,555 programmes (*see also Eurovision, page 21*). A service of programme information by air letter and cable is sent to overseas organizations which regularly relay BBC programmes.

### **European Broadcasting Union**

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

The EBU meets every year in general assembly, the Administrative Council three times a year, and its committees and working parties meet from time to time as necessary; one of its members acts as host organization. The BBC acted as host to the International Design Conference, and to several groups and sub-committees during 1962.

The Design Conference at the BBC Television Centre in May 1962 was attended by over forty delegates. A seminar for schools television directors and producers, organized in February by SSR in Basle, was attended by forty-five experts from eighteen European, American, African, and Far Eastern countries. The RTF was host to thirteen delegates at a Television Drama Production seminar in May/June in Paris.

The Union maintains a Technical Monitoring Station where frequency measurements and other observations on broadcasting stations can be carried out at Jurbise Masnuy, near Mons. The EBU is responsible for the co-ordination of the programme, legal, and technical aspects of Eurovision, and operates the switching centre in Brussels (*see also Eurovision, page 21*).

### **Other International Bodies**

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

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

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

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

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

# THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

*The Picture of World Broadcasting*

*The Output of the External Services*

*The Overseas and the European Services*

*Jamming*

*Summary of Transmissions*

*Rebroadcasting*

*The Range of Listeners*

*English by Radio*

*Sound Transcription Service*

*External Services Engineering*

*The Monitoring Service*

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



## THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

### **The Picture of World Broadcasting**

World radio continues to expand. In 1955 there were some 237 million sound receivers. By 1961 the total had risen to 369 million, an increase of 56 per cent. The table on page 91 gives some estimate of the present numbers of sound and television receivers in different parts of the world.

The figures bring out clearly the rapid expansion that took place in the less developed countries where radio is the major means of mass communication, much of it on short waves. Television, though it is beginning to make its appearance more widely in major urban centres of less developed territories, still only makes its main impact in highly industrialized societies; the vast majority of the world's population can never have seen it. But sound radio—relatively cheap to install and receive—is playing an increasingly important role in the populous nations of Asia and Africa. Indeed, the steady increase in set ownership even in countries where television is well established testifies to the value of sound broadcasting as a medium of continuing importance.

External broadcasting has been expanding too. The table and charts on pages 92, 93, and 94 show the number of hours per week broadcast by the twelve leading external broadcasters. Certain facts stand out. In the last ten years the combined output of the twelve major external broadcasters more than doubled. The four groups dominant at the start of the decade (USSR, its Satellites, Voice of America, and BBC) have been joined by a fifth, China, which from a position of relative insignificance only four years ago has overtaken the BBC and rivals the Voice of America. The BBC's position has deteriorated and it has dropped from first to fourth place. Its share of the combined total has fallen from well over a fifth to less than a tenth,

and it is the only one of the twelve whose output is now smaller than it was in 1950.

The increase in world external broadcasting is, broadly speaking, an increase in output directed to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Africa in particular is a major target area. Much of the increase to Africa was in broadcasts from China, the USSR and its Satellites, and Cairo. At the same time the newly independent African countries themselves began to create external services aimed at other African audiences. Ghana, Nigeria, Tunisia, Senegal, Guinea, and the Ivory Coast all recently started external services in addition to the longer-established external broadcasts for African audiences from Morocco and the former French and Belgian Congos.

Despite large increases to other target areas, communist external broadcasts to Western Europe were maintained at the previous high level and they continue to enjoy much more extensive medium-wave facilities than the BBC European Service. Soviet external output to this target area in French, German, Spanish, Finnish, Greek, Italian, and Turkish is, in each case, much greater than that of the BBC. (The Voice of America's direct output to Western Europe in vernacular languages is small but, like the BBC, their programmes have rebroadcast facilities of one kind or another in a number of West European countries.) In addition, Soviet external services in Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Portuguese were kept up. Neither the BBC nor the Voice of America now broadcasts externally in any of this group of languages. Supporting the Soviet external broadcasts to Western Europe are those from Communist satellite transmitters which, in many cases, e.g. in French, Greek, Danish, and Italian, greatly exceed output from the USSR. Communist China has also built up sizeable services to Western Europe in the last few years in French, German, Turkish, Spanish, and English.

In this rapidly changing scene the BBC has a difficult task. It must retain its old friends, in the face of greatly increased competition from its rivals. It must also seek to win new friends among the audiences who are coming fresh to radio in such substantial numbers. There is evidence of success in both these tasks. The advantages of objectivity,

informed comment, and attractiveness are substantial, and the BBC's position as the leading broadcaster in English is unimpaired. Perhaps the biggest single difficulty has been in providing an adequate signal which would enable the BBC's voice to be heard clearly enough against the new and powerful transmissions of its rivals which for these last ten years have been crowding in on the already congested broadcasting wavebands. It is hoped that the developments decided on in 1961-2 (*detailed on pages 69-71*), disappointing though they are in some ways, will nevertheless enable the BBC to establish itself still more firmly and effectively.

### **The Output of the External Services**

In terms of broadcast hours the output of the External Services is considerably longer than that of the BBC's domestic sound and television services added together. In every twenty-four hours there are in all over 86 hours of broadcasting by the External Services in English and thirty-nine other languages. This output includes the transmission of over 1,100 news programmes and nearly 1,200 talks every week. To broadcast the External Services a total of 56 transmitters is used (*see pages 88 and 99*). Programmes in recorded form are also sent to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks.

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

### **Changes in 1962**

Substantial changes in output were prescribed by the Government in 1962. Services in Russian, Hausa, Maltese, in English for East Africa, and in English and French for Mauritius were expanded, and the service in Thai, discontinued in 1960, was resumed. On the other hand the special service in English to South Africa was discontinued

and that in English to the USA was heavily curtailed. The use of a medium-wave transmitter in North-west Germany was abandoned.

The curtailments, which took effect in March 1962, were greatly regretted. The decision to dispense with the medium-wave transmitter situated in North-west Germany, hitherto leased from the North German radio, meant the loss of exceptional facility. Although the signal from this transmitter was subject to communist jamming, it was of value in bringing Western views to German listeners, both in the Federal Republic and in the Soviet Zone.

The ending of the special operations in the United States is particularly damaging. In 1961, the last full year before the curtailment became effective, the rebroadcasting figures showed that an all-time record was attained. During 1961 rebroadcasting amounted to 13,889 station hours—a substantial excess over the 1960 total of 12,516 hours. The average annual figure over the preceding ten years had been 7,835 hours. Some 1,500 radio stations throughout the USA drew on these programmes to the extent of some 35,000 recordings a year. These figures illustrate an important aspect of the work of the External Services. Even where television is the main mass medium of broadcast communication, there are interests which it cannot fully satisfy and which sound broadcasting can cater for. In the USA, as elsewhere, the BBC's External Services have a special contribution to make in this field, particularly in respect of topical material on current affairs.

As to the extensions, the Thai Service was restored in June 1962. The expansion of the Hausa Service took place in May 1962, and the increases in the Russian Service and the special service in English to East Africa were put into effect progressively during the year. Two minor changes were also made in March 1962 as part of the redeployment referred to above. The special fifteen-minute programme for Mauritius (in English and French) was broadcast fortnightly instead of monthly, and the service in Maltese became a programme of five minutes daily, in place of the previous fifteen-minute programme four times a week.

The Government also announced that approval had

been given to a major programme of relay transmitter building which will increase the range and effectiveness of some of the BBC's transmissions for overseas.

### **The Organization of the External Services**

Organizationally, the External Services are an integral part of the BBC. The BBC's Charter applies to both external and domestic broadcasting, sound and television. All the BBC's services share the same tradition of responsibility with freedom, and the programme, news, and engineering resources are held in common. The Director of External Broadcasting is a member of the Board of Management. Under him are the two Controllers in charge of the Overseas Services and the European Services. Within these two main groups are the various regional divisions described in the following pages. Common to both groups is the External Services News Department, which prepares the news broadcasts (*see pages 48-9*).

The conduct of so large an international service involves many supporting activities in addition to broadcasting itself. For instance, the Monitoring Service, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, constitutes an integral part of the external broadcasting organization. (*A description of its activities will be found on pages 88-90.*) Since 1952 an 'English by Radio' summer school has been organized for visitors annually. Staff from the External Services have been sent on secondment to other broadcasting organizations of the Commonwealth—some fifty, including engineers, are now in such posts. Official delegations from broadcasting organizations all over the world come to the BBC to study its organization. In a typical year over five hundred such visitors are received, and they have included delegations from Moscow Radio and Eastern European countries. Bush House has become, in fact, a world centre—perhaps *the* world centre—of broadcasting activities, whose object is friendship through better understanding.

In Bush House the whole staff are in close touch with each other. Nationals of the country concerned work with British colleagues in each language section.

Sub-editors and translators collaborate closely in the preparation of news bulletins, and talks, features, and other programmes may be written centrally or by assistants in the language sections. Thus, the complicated operation of broadcasting in forty languages remains unified in that 'the voice' in all the broadcasts is recognizably the same, while 'the local accents' in the foreign languages vary according to the interests, susceptibilities, and political conditions of the particular audience.

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

### **The Overseas Services**

The Overseas Services, which are directed to the countries outside Europe, comprise the GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE and a number of regional services in English and twenty-one other languages. The General Overseas Service addresses itself to those who understand English, wherever they happen to be—the wide variety of listeners throughout the Commonwealth, English-speaking foreigners as well as British servicemen and expatriates engaged in commerce, industry, and the professions. These are reached either directly by short wave or through local rebroadcasting, as happens when as many as twenty-five independent broadcasting organizations, ranging from Alaska to New Zealand, are relaying the General Overseas Service. For over twenty-two hours every day it gives a complete programme service, including news bulletins, talks and discussions, music, light entertainment, religious services, and sport.

The AFRICAN SERVICES broadcast daily programmes in English to East and West Africa. These programmes, which are designed specially for the needs of listeners in these areas, project British life, thought, and achievement over a wide range of subjects and aim to foster the many common interests between the English-speaking territories. In addition, there are special programmes in English for listeners



*'Walter and Connie'—a series of thirty-nine 'English by Television' programmes to teach English on the television screens of the world. This first series has already been sold in French and German versions to television services in Switzerland; an Arabic version has been sold to Egypt, and a Spanish version to the Argentine, Uruguay, and other Latin American countries*



*His Excellency Mom Luang Peekdhip Malakul, the then Thai Ambassador in Britain, on the occasion of the resumption of BBC broadcasts in Thai*

*His first sight of snow. A broadcast to Burma on the London Scene*



in Central Africa. Daily programmes, including news bulletins and political commentaries, are also broadcast in three African vernaculars—HAUSA for parts of West Africa, SOMALI for the Horn of Africa, and SWAHILI for East Africa. These programmes both in English and the vernaculars are rebroadcast regularly by local stations in the area concerned.

Great importance is attached to the rebroadcasting of the Overseas Services by the broadcasting organizations of the countries to which they are addressed. This is especially valuable where a highly developed national broadcasting service leaves its listeners with comparatively little need to make the effort to tune direct to the BBC or any other extraneous service. Such broadly is the position, for example, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Caribbean. The OVERSEAS REGIONAL SERVICES comprise special operations for rebroadcasts in these areas and certain other special services. The NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE produces programmes to be rebroadcast by Canadian and American stations and networks. The PACIFIC SERVICE, similarly, provides programmes for Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. Material of this kind may be conveyed to the rebroadcaster either by short-wave transmission or as recordings by air. The CARIBBEAN SERVICE broadcasts to the diverse territories of the Caribbean and there are also transmissions to the Falkland Islands in English and in Maltese to Malta, as well as programmes in English and French for Mauritius.

The ARABIC SERVICE, on the air for twelve hours daily, reaches a wide audience in the Arab world, both by direct short-wave transmissions from the United Kingdom and through short-wave and medium-wave relays in the East Mediterranean and through medium-wave relays in Malta and in East Africa. The listener is able to find the BBC Arabic Service at any time during the main listening hours and hears, besides news bulletins, a varied range of output, including talks and discussions, features, music, and light entertainment programmes. Many of these programmes are recorded in the studios of the BBC office in Beirut. Programme recording tours are also undertaken in many other Arab countries.

The largest group of regional services in foreign languages is the **ASIAN SERVICE**, which broadcasts in fourteen different languages and covers the vast area from Persia to Japan. The Eastern half of the Service broadcasts daily transmissions of three-quarters of an hour in Persian, in Urdu for Pakistan, and in Hindi for India. Also for India, there are two weekly broadcasts in Bengali. Tamil and Sinhalese are also bi-weekly. There is a daily half-hour transmission in Burmese. The Far Eastern half of the Service broadcasts daily half-hour transmissions in Vietnamese, Indonesian, Japanese, and Thai. Three-quarters of an hour daily is broadcast in Chinese, half an hour in standard Chinese Kuoyu, and fifteen minutes in the Southern dialect, Cantonese. There is also a daily quarter of an hour transmission in Malay. These transmissions gain signal strength throughout the areas concerned by being relayed by the BBC Far Eastern Station, and there is extensive rebroadcasting of these Far Eastern language transmissions by domestic services in the area, notably in Japan, Hong Kong, Borneo, and Malaya. BBC Chinese programmes are sometimes rebroadcast by as many as seven stations in different countries in the area, and Malay programmes by four.

In the **LATIN AMERICAN SERVICE** programmes in Spanish and Portuguese are broadcast to the nineteen republics of the area and are rebroadcast in all but three of them by more than seventy stations. News bulletins and news talks on international affairs form the basis of the programmes, which also include talks, features, and magazine programmes about British life and achievements, particularly in the fields of industry and science.

### **The European Services**

The European Services consist of five regional services—the **SOUTH EUROPEAN SERVICE** (Greece, Israel,\* Italy, Spain, Turkey\*), **CENTRAL EUROPEAN** (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Finland\*), **EAST EUROPEAN** (Soviet Union, Ruma-

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

nia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania), GERMAN (West and East Germany and Austria). The FRENCH LANGUAGE SERVICES broadcast to both Europe and Africa. Of the daily output of four hours  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours are broadcast simultaneously to both continents, half an hour to Europe only, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours to Africa. There is also an ENGLISH SERVICE, 'London Calling Europe', 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 and magazine programme material, a large proportion of them about life and conditions in Britain, but also covering domestic and world politics.

The broadcasts to Europe fall mainly into two groups: those to the West and those to countries under Communist rule. In most Communist countries foreign broadcasts are jammed—in all of them censorship suppresses or distorts the news and thus creates a desire for information which the BBC seeks to satisfy by providing an objective news service and an undistorted picture of British and Western policies, attitudes, and ways of life. Increased trade between Britain and countries in the Soviet bloc has enhanced the importance of programmes on British technical achievements and industrial products. Broadcasts in Russian must contend with an anti-Western indoctrination of long duration, but there is satisfactory evidence of a widespread audience in the Soviet Union.

Soviet jamming—in itself a proof of the Russian urge to listen—continues on a selective basis and is aimed at all news and comment dealing with the British and Western point of view in world affairs. Soviet jamming of BBC Russian broadcasts, ranging between 20 per cent and 70 per cent of transmission time on a weekly average, in fact provides an accurate barometer of the international climate, but there is encouraging evidence that even under the heaviest jamming the determined listener can secure the vital information.

In the satellite states national feeling combines with the desire for information to overcome the jamming barrier. Among the Communist states Poland, which stopped jamming in November 1956 and permits considerable freedom of information, falls into a special category. So does Yugoslavia which, although a Communist state, does not jam BBC broadcasts and maintains its independence from Soviet control. The German language service, which covers both East and West, is heard in the Soviet Zone and beyond that in countries in Central Europe where German is still widely understood (and is not locally jammed), as well as in the Federal Republic and Austria. And London Calling Europe in English, which is not jammed, also provides for the needs of listeners in East and Central Europe and the Soviet Union. (*See also page 77.*)

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

In 1961 the Award for Radio Documentary in the *Italia Prize* competition was won by the European Service programme—'Six Nations in Search of their History'. This inquiry programme, based on interviews in four languages

with British and continental schoolchildren, was broadcast by the BBC in English (to listeners at home and abroad), in French, in German, and in Italian. It was also widely rebroadcast by radio stations on the Continent.

A growing number of relays and joint programmes are arranged with continental networks, especially in Italy and Western Germany (and to a lesser extent Switzerland, Austria, and Belgium). International quizzes are very popular and so are programmes comparing different approaches to common problems; in some countries despatches on the British scene are fed directly into the local topical programmes.

### **Jamming**

Jamming on the Russian Service continues to be intermittent; the weekly average periods of operation amount to around one-quarter to three-quarters of the total broadcasting time. Several jamming networks are involved and their times of starting and finishing seldom coincide. English by Radio and music programmes in this service are usually left clear.

The Czech and Slovak broadcasts were generally jammed throughout although there were periods of a few weeks when parts of the programmes did not suffer interference on several wavelengths.

Deliberate full-scale interference is present throughout the entire programme periods in Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Polish, Albanian, Kuoyu, and Cantonese, and the greater part of German, generally with the exception of the English by Radio lessons within these services. Apart from Poland and Albania, in which it is believed there are no jamming stations in operation, the USSR and satellite countries jam all vernacular programmes directed to them and, in many cases, help each other to do so.

Apart from rare occasions, which could be due to errors, there was no return to jamming on programmes in Finnish, Greek, Turkish, Hebrew, or Persian, while those in the remainder of the forty languages which comprise the External Services, were, as always, similarly unmolested.

SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSIONS

*Programme hours per week*

**(a) Hours of broadcasting in the European Services**

ENGLISH and ENGLISH BY RADIO	33
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	
Czechoslovak (Czech and Slovak)	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Finnish	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungarian	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Polish	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOUTH EUROPEAN	
Greek	8
Hebrew	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian	* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish	8
Turkish	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
FRENCH (including 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ jointly with French for Africa)	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
GERMAN	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
EAST EUROPEAN	
Albanian	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgarian	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumanian	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Russian	† 17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES (including 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ jointly with Overseas)	<u>226<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

\* Reduced to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours from 3 June 1962.

† Increased to 21 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours on 2 September 1962.

The above are net programme hours of BBC Services. They do not include the programme time allotted to Voice of America and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Services to Europe which are carried over BBC transmitters.

**IN THE EXTERNAL SERVICES**

*as at 31 March 1962*

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

GENERAL OVERSEAS	156
OVERSEAS REGIONAL SERVICES	
English for West Indies	3½
English for Falkland Islands	½
Maltese	7½
Pacific (Australia, New Zealand, and S. Pacific)	5¼
North American (including French for Canada)	17½
AFRICAN	
English for Africa	10½
Hausa for West Africa	* 3½
Somali for East Africa	3½
Swahili for East Africa	7
FRENCH (including 15¾ jointly with French for Europe)	24½
ARABIC	84
ASIAN	
Bengali	1½
Burmese	3½
Cantonese	1¾
Hindi	5¼
Indonesian	3½
Japanese	3½
Kuoyu	3½
Malay	1¾
Persian	5¼
Sinhalese	1
Tamil	1
Urdu	5¼
Vietnamese	3½
LATIN AMERICAN	
Spanish	21
Portuguese	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES	<hr/>
(including 15¾ jointly with European)	<u>386½</u>

\* The Hausa service increased to 7 hours weekly on 6 May 1962. The Thai service resumed for 3¼ hours weekly on 3 June 1962. The programme in English and French for Mauritius, not shown above, increased to half hour monthly on 26 March 1962.

## Rebroadcasting

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

BBC External Services programmes are rebroadcast in more than sixty different countries by over one hundred different radio organizations, as well as by British Forces stations overseas—not counting individual stations in North America.

There were some changes in the rebroadcasting arrangements in Africa. Soon after Independence Ghana ceased to rebroadcast any BBC material and Tanganyika cut down its rebroadcasting from the BBC. In Nigeria, however, rebroadcasting by several new stations has offset the reduction in the amount of BBC material taken by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, and the BBC French service now has items rebroadcast in two of the French-speaking African states.

In Latin America there has been an increase in rebroadcasting. The BBC Spanish service in Latin America is now rebroadcast in fifteen Latin American countries by about sixty stations and in Brazil eleven stations rebroadcast the Latin American service in Portuguese.

The rebroadcasting of General Overseas Service news bulletins and associated programmes has again increased, partly as a result of the opening of new stations in various parts of the world. Three of the daily news bulletins have more than twenty simultaneous rebroadcasts.

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

- \*ANTIGUA General Overseas, Caribbean
- \*AUSTRALIA General Overseas, Pacific
- \*ARGENTINA Latin American in Spanish
- AUSTRIA German
- \*BAHAMAS General Overseas
- \*BARBADOS General Overseas, Caribbean
- \*BELGIUM French
- \*BOLIVIA Latin American in Spanish
- \*BRAZIL Latin American in Portuguese
- \*BRITISH GUIANA General Overseas, Caribbean
- BRITISH HONDURAS General Overseas, Caribbean
- BRUNEI Malay
- \*CANADA North American in English and French, General Overseas
- \*CEYLON Sinhalese, Tamil, General Overseas
- \*CHILE Latin American in Spanish
- \*COLOMBIA Latin American in Spanish
- \*COSTA RICA Latin American in Spanish
- CYPRUS Turkish
- \*DAHOMY French
- \*DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Latin American in Spanish
- \*ECUADOR Latin American in Spanish, General Overseas

- \*FALKLAND ISLANDS General Overseas, Overseas Regional
- \*FIJI General Overseas, Pacific
- GERMANY (WEST) German
- \*GIBRALTAR General Overseas, Spanish
- \*GUATEMALA Latin American in Spanish
- \*HONDURAS Latin American in Spanish
- \*HONG KONG General Overseas, Kuoyu, Cantonese
- INDONESIA Indonesian
- \*ITALY Italian, German
- \*JAMAICA General Overseas, Caribbean
- JAPAN General Overseas, Japanese
- \*KENYA General Overseas, African in English, Swahili, Somali, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu
- \*LIBERIA General Overseas
- MALAYA General Overseas, Malay, Kuoyu
- \*MALTA General Overseas, Maltese
- \*MAURITIUS General Overseas, Overseas Regional
- \*MEXICO Latin American in Spanish
- \*NEW GUINEA General Overseas
- \*NEW ZEALAND General Overseas, Pacific
- \*NIGERIA General Overseas, African in English, Hausa
- \*NORTH BORNEO General Overseas, Malay
- \*PANAMA Latin American in Spanish
- \*PERU Latin American in Spanish
- \*PUERTO RICO Latin American in Spanish
- \*FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND General Overseas, African in English
- \*SARAWAK General Overseas, Malay, Kuoyu
- \*SEYCHELLES General Overseas
- \*SIERRA LEONE General Overseas, African in English
- SINGAPORE General Overseas, Kuoyu, Malay
- \*SOLOMON ISLANDS General Overseas
- \*SOMALI REPUBLIC General Overseas, Somali
- SPAIN Spanish
- \*SWITZERLAND General Overseas, German
- \*TANGANYIKA General Overseas, African in English, Swahili
- \*THAILAND Thai, Kuoyu
- \*TONGA ISLAND General Overseas
- \*TRINIDAD General Overseas, Caribbean
- TURKEY Turkish
- \*UGANDA General Overseas, African in English
- \*UPPER VOLTA French
- \*URUGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA North American in English, General Overseas
- \*VENEZUELA Latin American in Spanish
- VIETNAM Vietnamese, Kuoyu
- \*WESTERN SAMOA General Overseas
- \*WINDWARD ISLANDS General Overseas, Caribbean
- \*ZANZIBAR Swahili

#### BRITISH FORCES STATIONS

- \*GERMANY General Overseas (October to April only)
- \*ADEN BENGHAZI, CYPRUS, GIBRALTAR, KENYA, } General Overseas
- MALTA, RAF SHARJAH, SINGAPORE, TRIPOLI }

### **The Range of Listeners**

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

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

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

### **Some Recent Surveys**

For the first time a statistical survey of listening to foreign stations in the urban areas of Spain was carried out. It showed that about three-quarters of listeners had access to radio sets fitted with a short-wave band, a fairly typical proportion for Southern Europe. Among foreign stations broadcasting in Spanish, Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française had the highest listening figure (17 per cent of radio listeners). This confirmed much previous evidence of listening to these broadcasts from France, which have the advantage of being carried by a medium-wave transmitter. The second-highest listening figure—12 per cent of radio

listeners—was obtained by the BBC Spanish Service. In broad terms this means that the BBC Spanish Service was heard by over a million listeners in Spanish cities of whom about half tuned in regularly, i.e. at least once a week. Because of certain sampling and interviewing difficulties these figures are liable to more than the usual margin of error.

Other surveys took place in the Middle East and South-east Asia. In the Middle East the BBC Arabic Service, of twelve hours duration and with the great advantage of medium-wave relays, is making a major impact; it is competing effectively with Cairo and has much bigger audiences than other foreign broadcasters. In South-east Asia, on the other hand, the BBC has a weaker signal—much weaker than those of its main competitors—and vernacular services of very short duration. It was therefore encouraging to find that though the BBC audiences were small, the BBC's image was by no means a negligible factor—and a big increase in letters from listeners in this area also gave evidence of this. Listening to short-wave broadcasts is a very widespread habit in many parts of Asia, and there is a special interest among the more educated listeners in hearing broadcasts in English, sometimes as a means of learning the language.

Surveys are not the only method of audience research employed. Many of the External Services have listening panels, each consisting of a selection of ordinary listeners who return regular questionnaires giving their opinions on the programmes. And all listeners' letters are replied to and analysed.

An unprecedented amount of data on listening to the BBC and other Western stations in the USSR was obtained in 1961 from several hundred different contacts. From them there was widespread evidence of listening to the BBC in over sixty Soviet towns, and roughly nine out of ten BBC listeners contacted tuned to the BBC Russian Service. The two reasons most frequently given for listening were a desire to get reliable and accurate news, often to compare it with Soviet sources, and a real curiosity to find out about life and events in the West. It was possible to establish the age

groups of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred of the contacts. It is interesting to note that over half were between twenty and thirty, and one-sixth were under twenty. The analysis of occupations showed listening in many different strata of Soviet society including university lecturers, graduates, undergraduates, teachers, clergy, truck drivers and taxi drivers, factory workers, journalists, athletes, geologists, housewives, school children, and officers and men of the Merchant Navy.

At the Berlin Radio Exhibition in August 1961 and at the Industrial Exhibition held two months later a total of fourteen hundred visitors were asked about radio listening and over half said they tuned to the BBC German Service. Most of them were from West Berlin where listening to the BBC German Service is proportionately greater than in the rest of Western Germany. News and the political commentaries were the main BBC output interests of these listeners, many of whom also tuned to the Soviet Zone programmes. The setting-up of the wall in Berlin in August 1961 almost eliminated one form of direct contact with listeners in the Soviet Zone but the correspondence from this area continued to be substantial. There was confirmatory evidence, from a survey of listening and other sources, to show that, despite the competition from television and a wide range of domestic and external broadcasts, the BBC German Service continues to attract new listeners in Germany and to maintain its direct audiences.

#### **Letters to the BBC**

The External Services encourage listeners to send their criticisms and suggestions about programmes. All letters received are acknowledged, and thousands of questionnaires are sent out each year to panels of voluntary critics. Little reaction can be expected from some of the communist countries, where letters are known to be intercepted, but many of the BBC services to other parts of the world received a substantial amount of mail. In 1961-2 there was an encouraging increase in the volume of letters to the recently established African vernacular Services—Hausa, Swahili,

and Somali—and to the French Service for Africa. The Arabic Service continues to attract a large number of letters at the rate of over five hundred a week.

### **English by Radio**

It is now twenty years since the BBC began to broadcast English lessons to listeners overseas. This service, which began in 1943 with a few five-minute lessons broadcast every week to Europe and the Arab world, now provides a regular service of broadcast lessons which can be heard in all parts of the non-English-speaking world. It is by far the largest language-teaching operation of its kind.

Forty-two hours of English-teaching programmes are broadcast weekly from London to Europe, the Near and Middle East, the Far East, and most parts of Africa and Latin America.

In addition, more than two hundred overseas stations in the following countries broadcast English lessons supplied free by the BBC:

Aden, Austria, Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Brunei, Cameroon, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Central African Federation, Ceylon, Congo, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Finland, Fiji, Formosa, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Borneo, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Salvador, Sarawak, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Togo, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, South Vietnam, West Indies, Yugoslavia.

Elementary lessons are accompanied by commentaries in the listener's language. At present these are broadcast either from London or from local stations in the following languages:

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

More advanced programmes are usually broadcast entirely in English.

A wide repertoire of programmes has been built up to meet the needs of students of English at all levels of attainment and to suit widely divergent areas. In the last year new series included a special course for West Africa, programmes on the use of English in seafaring, and another course designed for members of the hotel and tourist trades.

A series which aroused particular interest outside Europe is 'Listen and Teach'. This symposium of talks on the teaching of English as a second language, to which many eminent teachers and textbook-writers contributed, is designed to help relatively untrained teachers to improve their methods, and to serve as a refresher courses for trained teachers.

Fourteen of the most suitable series of radio lessons have been issued as gramophone courses and are distributed commercially in forty-three countries. They were recently published in South America, where they found a ready market.

The *English by Radio* Department has also turned its attention, in co-operation with BBC Television Enterprises, to teaching *English by Television*. An elementary course of thirty-nine lessons is the first venture in this new field; it is intended for showing in Europe, Latin America, and some parts of the Middle and Far East.

### **Sound Transcription Service**

Recordings of BBC radio programmes are made available to broadcasting organizations around the world by the Sound Transcription Service. In the year 1961-2, nearly a thousand programmes were offered to subscribers to the Service. The programmes selected for inclusion in the Transcription Service Catalogue include serious and light music, talks, World Theatre productions and shorter plays, light entertainment, programmes for schools' broadcasting, and for children's out-of-school listening.

The programmes selected by Transcription Service present the best of British artistic achievement and intellectual

thought. In addition, through variety and light music series, the Service brings the work of British entertainers to a wide, international audience.

Covering the United States, one hundred and seventy-five educational and commercial stations broadcast programmes selected from the Transcription Service catalogue.

Programmes in Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages are made available to broadcasting organizations in various parts of the world and a new development in 1961 was the provision of a large number of programmes presented in French for broadcasting in French-speaking areas of Africa.

BBC Sound Transcription programmes are broadcast in the following countries:

Aden	Federation of	Liberia	Switzerland
Argentina	Rhodesia and	Libya	Tanganyika
Australia	Nyasaland	Malaya	Thailand
Austria	Fiji	Malta	Trinidad
Bahamas	France	Mauritius	Tunisia
Bahrain	Gambia	Mexico	Turkey
Barbados	Germany	Morocco (in-	Uganda
Belgium	Ghana	cluding Tan-	Uruguay
Bermuda	Gibraltar	gier)	USA
Bolivia	Gilbert and El-	New Zealand	Venezuela
Brazil	lice Islands	Nicaragua	Western Samoa
British Guiana	Greece	Nigeria	Windward
British	Guatemala	North Borneo	Islands
Honduras	Holland	Norway	Yugoslavia
Brunei	Honduras	Pakistan	Zanzibar
Burma	Hong Kong	Panama	
Cambodia	Hungary	Paraguay	
Canada	India	Peru	
Ceylon	Indonesia	Philippines	<i>British Forces</i>
Chile	Iran	Republic of	<i>Stations :</i>
Colombia	Iraq	South Africa	Aden
Costa Rica	Israel	Salvador	Benghazi
Curaçao	Italy	Sarawak	Christmas
Cyprus	Jamaica	Seychelles	Island
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Sierra Leone	Cyprus
Denmark	Jordan	Singapore	East Africa
Dominican	Kenya	Solomon	Germany
Republic	Kuwait	Islands	Gibraltar
Ecuador	Laos	South Vietnam	Malta
Falkland	Lebanon	Spain	Singapore
Islands	Leeward	Sudan	Tripoli
	Islands	Sweden	Ships at Sea

### **External Services Engineering**

A total of thirty-nine high-power short-wave transmitters are used by the BBC's External Services, distributed between four sites in the United Kingdom and a fifth site at Tebrau in Malaya which relays the General Overseas Service and vernacular programmes to Asia and Australasia.

The whole of the Arabic Service and parts of the General Overseas Service are also relayed on two high-power medium-wave and several short-wave transmitters from a base in the Eastern Mediterranean. A station in the Central Mediterranean relays the Arabic Service on medium waves, and gives extensive coverage of Libya and Tunisia, while another one situated in the Horn of Africa provides high-power medium-wave relays of the Arabic, General Overseas, and Swahili Services for coverage of East Africa and the southern half of the Arab world.

In addition to their short-wave coverage, the European Services make use of certain high-power medium- and long-wave transmitters in the United Kingdom, as well as one medium-wave and one VHF transmitter in West Berlin.

The current plans for modernizing External Services facilities include extensive modifications and rebuilding of the short-wave aerials and feeders which, together with higher transmitter powers, will provide substantially stronger signals in the various service areas when completed. The first of the new transmitters are already in service and the replacement of the most obsolete units was completed by the middle of 1962.

### **The Monitoring Service**

The BBC Monitoring Service at Caversham Park near Reading is responsible for intercepting and reporting foreign broadcasts. As a result of long experience it was able to adjust its operations so as to cover the year's developments economically and efficiently. Nevertheless, the expanding volume of foreign broadcasting meant that its coverage inevitably had to be spread more thinly over both communist and non-communist transmissions.

There are three main departments at Caversham—the



*Amalia (Rodrigues) Portuguese fado singer in Music in Camera*



*Ingrid Bergman looks at a monitor during a Hedda Gabler rehearsal*

CLASSICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL THEATRE FIND THEIR PLACE IN  
THE DRAMA REPERTOIRE OF TELEVISION AND SOUND RADIO

*Dame Peggy Ashcroft and Sir John Gielgud in The Cherry Orchard*

*Houston Rogers*



*Reception Unit*, which is responsible for the basic operation of monitoring and transcription, and the *News Bureau* and *Reports Department*, which select and edit the material for numerous official and other recipients. The technical facilities, including the operation of a separate receiving station where broadcasts are intercepted and fed to the monitors by land line, are provided by the BBC Engineering Division. There is also a small unit in Nairobi with the primary task of monitoring broadcasts directed to or emanating from East and Central Africa.

The monitors, who cover about fifty countries in some thirty-five languages, work according to schedules which are regularly reviewed and adjusted to meet international developments and the frequent changes in foreign broadcasting programmes. In particular, the schedules are based upon the requirements of the BBC news and programme services and government departments. A high degree of linguistic and translating ability is naturally required from the individual monitor, who, subject to general directives, is expected to exercise judgment in the primary selection of material.

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

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

The Reports Department produces daily reports giving the main trends and new points of interest of each day's broadcasting. The texts of important broadcasts and other detailed information of interest to government departments and those concerned with specialized foreign political and economic developments are contained in daily appendices

and weekly supplements to the reports. Prepared chiefly for government departments and the BBC, they are also supplied to the libraries of both Houses of Parliament and are available to a limited number of subscribers.

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

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

The year brought further increases in the extent and complexity of the tasks facing the service. Apart from major events in the Soviet Union and other communist countries and political crises in many parts of the world as far apart as Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Brazil, and South Vietnam, the volume of broadcasting with direct relevance to international politics grew significantly. (*See also pages 67 and 68.*) A number of African countries started their own external services and there were substantial increases in communist and Egyptian transmissions in African languages. The open breach between the USSR and Albania was amply reflected in expanded broadcasts in each other's languages, while China initiated daily transmissions in Russian. In October 1962 much important material relating to the Cuban crisis, including the first releases of some of Mr. Khrushchev's messages to Mr. Kennedy, was monitored from Moscow radio, which during the crisis introduced special transmissions in Spanish for Cuba lasting ten hours a day. Earlier, a rapidly expanding Cuban international service had reinforced the communist appeal to the American continent.

## WORLD RADIO AND TELEVISION RECEIVERS

	Population 1961	Sound Radio Set Ownership				Wired Broadcasting Number of Receivers 1961	Television Number of Receivers 1961
		Number of Sound Radio Receiving Sets		Percentage Increase 1955-1961	Number of Sets per 1,000 Population		
		1955	1961				
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Western Europe	355,000,000	65,308,000	87,500,000	%	246	2,425,000	29,350,000
USSR and Satellites	313,000,000	20,260,000	33,250,000	34	106	33,300,000	9,600,000
				64			
<b>MIDDLE EAST (incl. North Africa)</b>	112,000,000	2,200,000	6,400,000	191	57	2,500	275,000
<b>AFRICA</b>							
South Africa	16,000,000	875,000	1,250,000	43	78	11,000	—
Other African countries	169,000,000	360,000	1,875,000	421	11	126,000	45,000
<b>ASIA</b>							
Japan	93,500,000	12,000,000	21,000,000	75	224	1,500,000	9,000,000
Communist China	650,000,000	1,000,000	4,500,000	350	7	5,000,000	30,000
India	445,000,000	1,000,000	2,700,000	170	6	—	500
Other Asian countries	375,000,000	1,800,000	6,750,000	275	18	192,000	145,000
<b>AUSTRALASIA AND PACIFIC</b>	17,750,000	2,760,000	3,475,000	26	196	300	1,425,000
<b>WESTERN HEMISPHERE</b>							
United States	185,000,000	111,000,000	165,000,000	49	892	—	54,000,000
Canada	18,250,000	5,500,000	9,750,000	77	534	—	3,930,000
Latin America	200,000,000	12,600,000	24,750,000	96	124	3,500	3,900,000
West Indies	5,250,000	189,000	580,000	209	110	48,000	15,000
<b>WORLD FIGURES (APPROX.)</b>	2,950,000,000	237,000,000	369,000,000	56	125	43,000,000	112,000,000

This table illustrates the rapid expansion of radio set ownership in the under-developed countries, as well as the concentration of television sets in the industrialized parts of the world. These figures are estimates; in many countries accurate statistics are not available. For both radio and television all the estimates are numbers of sets, not of licences, since not all countries make use of licensing systems. The number of listeners per set varies greatly.

## WORLD EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

*Estimated Total Hours per Week: 1950-62 (for December or nearest month available of each year and March 1962)*

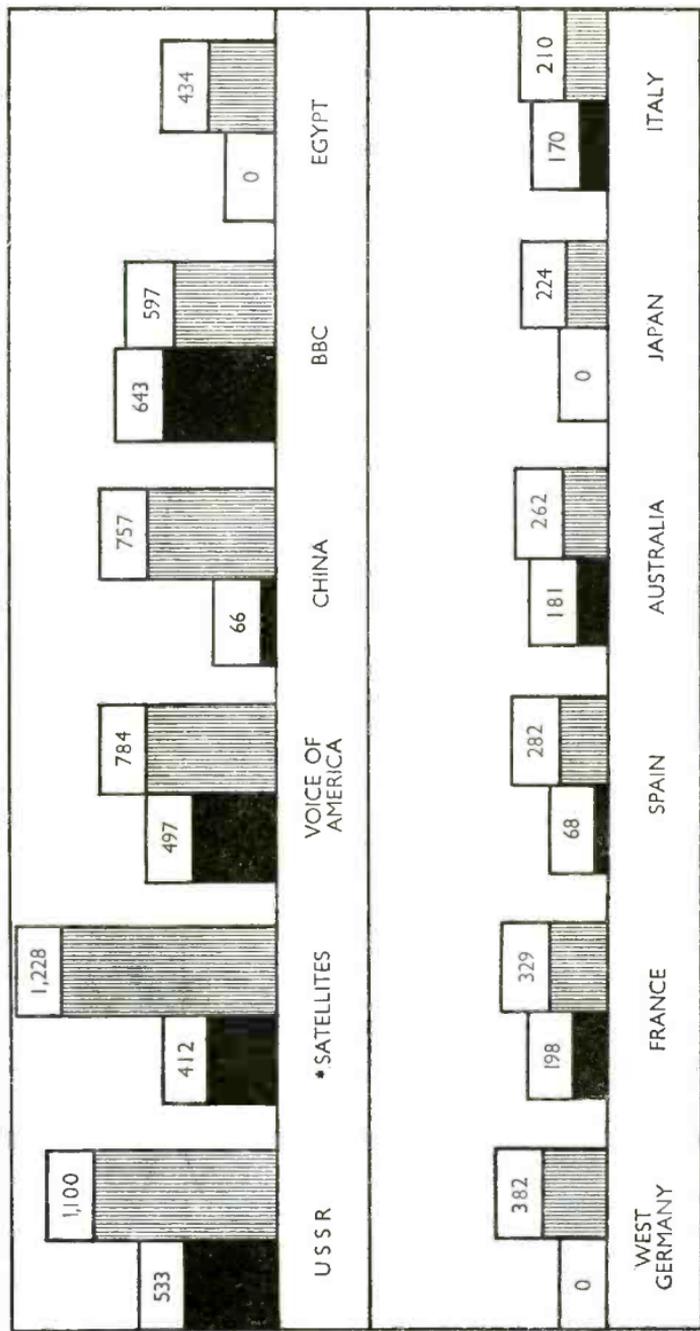
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
USSR	533	653	695	613	625	649	801	889	895	974	994	1,072	1,100	USSR
Satellites*	412	524	626	737	812	855	875	923	903	1,093	1,104	1,222	1,258	Satellites*
VOA	497	740	830	593	727	854	1,066	747	577	602	658	707	784	VOA
China	66	98	95	95	116	159	272	350	477	537	687	732	757	China
BBC	643	564	564	569	574	558	566	560	573	597	589	598	597	BBC
Egypt	—	—	—	37	65	100	101	151	215	271	301	319	434	Egypt
West Germany	—	—	—	—	—	105	105	105	105	112	315	319	382	West Germany
France	198	193	193	190	195	191	237	258	288	303	326	359	329	France
Spain	68	71	76	76	77	98	111	111	130	202	202	260	262	Spain
Australia	181	181	257	238	235	226	315	221	222	247	257	255	202	Australia
Japan	—	—	35	70	84	91	91	105	105	175	203	224	224	Japan
Italy	170	180	209	196	200	185	196	197	197	198	205	210	210	Italy
Holland	127	102	101	114	117	120	101	119	116	123	178	191	191	Holland
Portugal	46	79	82	82	98	102	126	135	156	156	133	157	190	Portugal
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	166	Cuba
India	116	140	141	132	131	117	125	126	127	127	157	158	158	India
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	99	Ghana
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	28	34	35	65	88	91	93	89	Israel
Canada	85	90	98	97	100	83	85	85	98	104	80	84	86	Canada
Yugoslavia	80	124	146	158	39	46	46	54	54	54	70	78	78	Yugoslavia
Turkey	40	65	72	72	72	100	100	85	83	88	77	76	77	Turkey
Indonesia	53	70	70	70	75	63	63	75	75	75	68	68	68	Indonesia

Figures do not include certain Home Service broadcasts transmitted externally on shortwave, e.g. France and Egypt.

\* Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany.

# WORLD EXTERNAL BROADCASTING 1950-62

Total hours per week broadcast by principal external broadcasters



Hours per week broadcast in December 1950



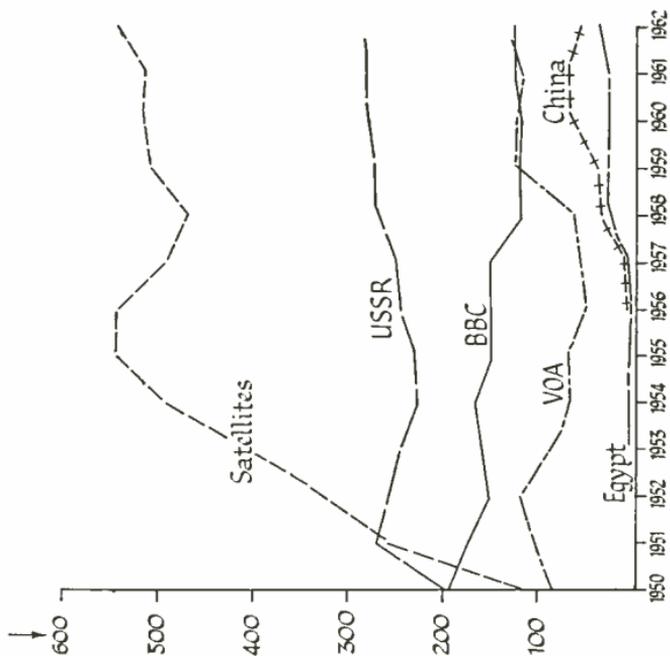
Hours per week broadcast in March 1962

\* Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany

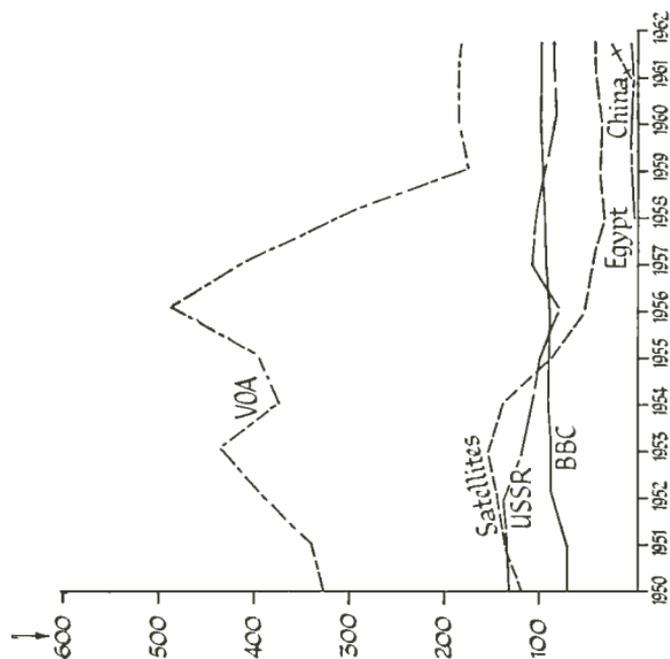
### EXTERNAL BROADCASTING 1950-62

*Weekly external output in hours of broadcasting to Europe by USSR, Satellite countries, Voice of America, China, BBC, Egypt.*

(a) TO WESTERN EUROPE



(b) TO EASTERN EUROPE



# ENGINEERING

*Sound Radio*

*Television*

*Research and Development*

*Colour Television*

*Training and Recruitment*

*Number of Transmitting Stations and Studios*

*How to get the Best Reception*

*Wavelength Allocations*



## ENGINEERING

### Sound Radio

Two new VHF sound relay stations, at Oxford and Redruth, further extended the VHF service, which is now available to 98 per cent of the population. These two stations are the most recently completed of a number of unattended relay transmitters which will extend and improve the coverage of the VHF sound service to listeners not served by the high-power and medium-power stations. A temporary transmitter, radiating the Scottish Home Service only, was opened in the Isle of Skye in September, pending completion of the permanent station. The relay stations are being planned and constructed in three stages and most of the twenty-one stations in Stages 1 and 2 will be in operation at the end of 1963. On 24 May 1962 the Postmaster General gave approval in principle to the eighteen stations in Stage 3 of the scheme; planning for these is now proceeding and they are expected to be completed by 1964. Details of the relay station scheme are on page 41.

In London further progress was made in the modernization of engineering areas and in transferring more of them to the new extension to Broadcasting House. The main control room, continuity suites, and associated areas in the extension are already in operation. The central tape room and new tape editing suites were completed, making possible the more efficient handling of the large number of tape recordings used. The central maintenance unit, which handles the maintenance of all the equipment used for sound broadcasting in the London area and some specialized equipment used elsewhere, was transferred from Maida Vale to much-improved workshops in the Broadcasting House extension.

Additional unattended studios at Leicester, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, Torquay, and Ipswich, were brought

into service. The number of such studios is now twenty-seven; their installation facilitates a quicker and more comprehensive coverage of local news and events. Each studio has a microphone and amplifying equipment to be used by reporters and commentators for sending material to the main control room for the area for immediate transmission or for recording and subsequent use.

### **Television**

The coverage of the Television Service was brought up to 99 per cent of the population. This further progress in the extension and improvement of the coverage of the BBC Television Service was made by the provision of low-power relay stations. The new relay stations brought into operation in 1962 were at Oxford, Redruth, Manningtree, Llanddona (Anglesey), Swindon, and Morecambe Bay. The relay stations are planned in three stages and most of the twenty-five stations in Stages 1 and 2 will be in operation by the end of 1963. The Postmaster General gave approval in principle to the third stage of the scheme and the twenty-three stations in this stage are now being planned. It is hoped to complete the third stage by the end of 1964. Details of the relay station scheme are on page 27.

Reception of the Television Service continued to suffer interference from other television stations in Europe as well as from other transmissions. The BBC maintained its efforts, in close co-operation with the Post Office and other organizations in this country and abroad, to relieve the situation. In some areas relay stations helped to improve reception and further improvements are expected as more of these stations come into operation.

### *Progress at the Television Centre*

At the London Television Centre four of the seven production studios and one of the two presentation studios are in operation. Except for local programmes presented in the regions, the presentation studio at the Television Centre and its associated control rooms now provide the presenta-



*The Sunday Times*

*Lt.-General Sir Brian Horrocks presented a series on British Castles*



*One of the BBC's fleet of outside broadcast vehicles—a sound radio mobile control room belonging to the West Region of the BBC—being unloaded at St. Helier, Jersey*



*The band of the Irish Guards which appeared in the television programme, The Big Parade, in the courtyard of the Television Centre*



*Adaptation of classical novels in sound and television. Henry McCarthy, Master of the Workhouse, and Bruce Prochnik in Dickens's Oliver Twist*

tion service for the whole of the BBC television output, not only that from the Television Centre studios.

A start was made on equipping the largest studio at the Centre, Studio 1. This studio is 100 feet by 108 feet and 54 feet high and is large enough for the most complicated studio productions. Eight cameras to the latest BBC specification are on order and it is expected that the studio will be in service in 1964. The remaining two production studios, which at present are in shell form, will be equipped later. Building work continued on the East Block of the Television Centre; this block will be the centre for engineering and house services maintenance for the whole of the Centre and will include stores, offices, and a topical film unit.

### *In the Regions*

Regional development continued and new interview and news studios were opened at Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

The new Coventry Cathedral has a permanent television lighting installation; there were difficult problems involved in the provision of this equipment to make it, when not in use, invisible from anywhere in the body of the cathedral. The solution adopted was worked out by BBC engineers in collaboration with the architect, Sir Basil Spence. Winches were installed above the vaulted ceiling of the nave and are used to raise and lower lighting bars over the edge of the vaulting. The installation, the cost of which was covered by the BBC, was completed in time for the broadcast of the consecration ceremony on 25 May.

### **Research and development**

Further significant advances, notably in the efficiency and reliability of the equipment used for broadcasting, resulted from the continuous programme of research and development undertaken by the BBC Engineering Division. Rapid progress was made in the use of transistors, and transistor amplifiers were designed having a performance superior to that of the present valve amplifiers and suitable for 625-line colour television. Nearly all new designs of equipment use transistors.

Implementation of the relay station scheme poses diffi-

cult problems because of the need to use frequencies in Band I already in service in other parts of the country and because the remoteness of the locations of some sites makes it difficult to arrange programme links. BBC-designed translators will be used extensively in Stage 3 of the scheme and special designs of transmitting aerial to give the required coverage of the service areas are being prepared.

### **Colour television**

For some years experimental work has been carried out with colour television and the latest stage in this programme is a new series of tests concerned with the production of 625-line colour pictures. A studio at Lime Grove is equipped for this work and all aspects of colour production, including studio technique, telecine, and colour recording, are being studied. Some of the colour pictures are being radiated as part of another series of experimental UHF television transmissions from Crystal Palace using frequencies in Bands IV and V. Monochrome 625-line pictures are also being transmitted and reception is being checked over a wide area of south-east England. Telecine pictures were supplied by the BBC for display on commercially manufactured 625-line colour receivers at the 1962 Radio Show.

### **Engineering Training and Recruitment**

The recruitment of technicians and qualified engineers is a continuing need, to provide staff for the expansion of the television service and to take the place of staff who are retiring. During the next few years the rate of recruitment will be accelerated to provide the additional staff needed for the developments authorized by the Government following the Pilkington Report and especially for the second BBC television programme.

These developments will place a heavy load on the BBC Engineering Training Department, the capacity of which is being increased by the provision of additional accommodation and lecturing staff. The training courses include conversion courses for training sound broadcasting staff in television techniques and special courses for staff needing

to become familiar with new equipment. The department also prepares technical instructions and training manuals.

## BBC TRANSMITTING STATIONS AND STUDIOS

### Transmitting Stations, Domestic Services

Long and medium-wave . . . . .	57 transmitters at 43 stations	
VHF sound . . . . .	85 transmitters at 28 stations	
Television . . . . .	66 transmitters at 33 stations	
Total of transmitting stations . . . . .		104
Total of transmitters in service . . . . .		208

### External Services Transmitting Stations

4 short-wave stations in the United Kingdom. 39 <i>high-power transmitters (with powers of 50 kW and over)</i>		
1 short-wave station overseas (Tebrau, Malaya). 2 <i>high-power and 4 low-power transmitters</i>		
1 medium-wave station in the United Kingdom		
1 medium-wave station in Europe (Berlin)		
1 VHF station in Europe (Berlin)		
1 East Mediterranean relay station. 2 <i>medium-wave and 4 short-wave transmitters</i>		
1 medium-wave relay station in Malta		
1 medium-wave relay station at Berbera		
Total of transmitting stations . . . . .		11
Total of transmitters in service . . . . .		56

### Television Studios

London—production . . . . .	9	Regions—production . . . . .	6
presentation . . . . .	1	interview . . . . .	11
news . . . . .	1		
interview . . . . .	3		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total . . . . .	14	Total . . . . .	17
	<hr/>		<hr/>

### Domestic Sound Studios

(attended)		(unattended)	
London . . . . .	59	London . . . . .	6
Regions . . . . .	90	Regions . . . . .	21
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total . . . . .	149	Total . . . . .	27
	<hr/>		<hr/>

### External Services Studios

London . . . . .	38	
Total of Studios in U.K. . . . .		245
Overseas (Beirut, Paris, Berlin, and New York) . . . . .		5
Total of Studios in U.K. and Overseas . . . . .		<u>250</u>

*For External Services Engineering see page 88.*

## HOW TO GET THE BEST RECEPTION

### Sound Radio

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

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

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

Twenty-seven VHF transmitting stations are now in operation, and all radiate the Home Service, Light Programme, Third Programme, and Network Three. They serve more than 98 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Additional transmitters are used at Sandale, Wenvoe, and Oxford, where it is advantageous, because of the geographical situation, to radiate two different Home Services. Details of existing stations appear on pages 37-8 and 39-40 and of additional VHF sound relay stations on page 41.

### VHF Aerials

To avoid disappointment, listeners to the VHF service are advised to use a suitable aerial.\* Aerials for VHF reception are similar in appearance to the aerials used for receiving

\* Three leaflets, *The Listener's Aerial*, *VHF Aerials*, and *The Viewer's Aerial* are available free on request from the ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

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

### **Television**

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

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

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

### **Local Interference**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Short-wave Reception**

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

The signals which carry domestic broadcasting programmes are usually designed to be received by ground-wave on medium and long waves and within a quasi-optical range for television and VHF sound broadcasting. Programmes

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

Receivers designed for short-wave reception do not necessarily incorporate all of the nine short-wave bands shown in the table on page 106. In selecting a receiver, careful consideration should therefore be given to the frequency coverage provided because only wavebands which are suitable for the prevailing conditions and transmission paths concerned can provide the best results. During night-time in winter, for example, a large part of Europe is dependent for short-wave reception from Britain upon the 4-Mc/s (75-metre) band, although medium-wave transmitters may sometimes provide an alternative. The 6-, 7-, 9-, and 11-Mc/s bands (49-, 41-, 31-, and 25-metre bands respectively) are usually available on almost every receiver with short-wave facilities; they will all be needed at certain times throughout the cycle of variations in the condition of the ionosphere which averages about eleven years. The 15- and 17-Mc/s bands (19 and 16 metres) will certainly be required during periods of high solar activity and most probably in daylight hours during the minimum phase also. The 21- and 26-Mc/s bands (13 and 11 metres respectively) are not likely to be needed for listening to transmissions from the nearer countries, but stations from the greatest distances can be well received, when conditions permit, on receivers which include these bands.

Although many domestic short-wave receivers do not incorporate a tuned radio-frequency amplifier preceding the frequency-changer stage, it is nevertheless a very desirable feature, because it fulfils two most important functions. First, the sensitivity of the receivers tends to decrease at the higher frequencies, with the result that above about 15 Mc/s

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

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

Transistor receivers are now available in large numbers for use on the short waves. Unfortunately, many of the cheaper models do not measure up very well to the exacting requirements of reception in the short-wave bands. Nevertheless, their small size, light weight, low battery consumption and relative reliability make them extremely attractive—particularly for use as portables.

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

\* Three leaflets, *Listening to London*, *Better Reception*, and *Aerials for Short-wave Reception*, are available free on request from the CHIEF ENGINEER, EXTERNAL BROADCASTING, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, WC.2.

## WAVELENGTH ALLOCATIONS

The expansion of television and the still-growing requirements of sound broadcasting throughout the world have made it essential to find additional wavelengths on which to operate the large number of transmitting stations involved. Extra wavelength space is also needed for the many other services which use radio as a means of communication. If mutual interference is to be avoided, the allocation of wavelengths must be done on a world-wide basis because some services use radio for long-distance communication, and some users, such as ships and aircraft, may travel to any part of the world.

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

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

## Wavebands and Frequencies Allocated to Broadcasting in the United Kingdom

<i>Band</i>	<i>Frequencies*</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Long wave	150-285 kc/s (2,000-1,053 m.)	One frequency (200 kc/s) available to BBC.
Medium wave	525-1,605 kc/s (571-187 m.)	12 frequencies for Home, Light, and Third Programmes and two for European Services, plus two international common frequencies, of which one is at present in use.
Short wave	3,950-4,000 kc/s (75-m. band) 5,950-6,200 kc/s (49-m. band) 7,100-7,300 kc/s (41-m. band) 9,500-9,775 kc/s (31-m. band) 11,700-11,975 kc/s (25-m. band) 15,100-15,450 kc/s (19-m. band) 17,700-17,900 kc/s (16-m. band) 21,450-21,750 kc/s (13-m. band) 25,600-26,100 kc/s (11-m. band)	Frequencies in these bands are agreed for use as requested by the BBC European and External Services.
Band I (VHF)	41-68 Mc/s	5 channels for BBC Television.
Band II (VHF)	87.5-100 Mc/s	40 frequencies at present mainly restricted to 88-95 Mc/s, used for BBC VHF Sound Services.
Band III (VHF)	174-216 Mc/s	8 channels, of which 6 are already in use by the ITA.
Band IV (UHF)	470-582 Mc/s	Allocated for Television Broadcasting but not yet in use in the United Kingdom.
Band V (UHF)	614-854 Mc/s	Allocated for Television Broadcasting but not yet in use in the United Kingdom for this purpose. 790-854 Mc/s now used by other services.

Note: BBC experimental transmissions are in progress in Bands IV and V.

\* The relationship between frequencies and the corresponding wavelengths is

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

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

$$(1 \text{ Mc/s} = 1,000 \text{ kc/s})$$

### Allocations in the VHF and UHF Bands

A European Broadcasting Conference was held in Stockholm in 1952 to plan and allocate frequencies in the VHF Bands I, II, and III. Since then, the rapid expansion of television and VHF sound broadcasting throughout Europe, and the prospect of television services in colour and in the then unplanned Bands IV and V, necessitated revisions and additions to the 1952 Agreement and Plans. Another conference was held in Stockholm from 26 May to 23 June 1961 when delegates from European member countries of the International Telecommunication Union revised the 1952 VHF Plans and allocated frequencies in the UHF television Bands IV and V.

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

The new Plans became effective on 1 September 1962, and the extent to which they will be implemented in the United Kingdom depends upon the action which H.M. Government may take on the recommendations of the Pilkington Committee. However, the United Kingdom requirements were formulated in a way flexible enough to be adapted to the pattern of broadcasting during the next ten years.

In Television Band I (41-68 Mc/s) enough additional allocations were obtained to ensure the successful operation of the BBC's Relay Station Scheme (*see page 27*). The easing of international power restrictions imposed on certain BBC stations will enable increases to be made in the power of some of these stations. Increases have already been effected at the Tacolneston and Rowridge television transmitting stations, resulting in improved services to East Anglia and central southern England respectively.

For VHF sound broadcasting in Band II (87.5–100 Mc/s) enough allocations will be available to extend the coverage of the Home, Light, and Third Programme (with Network Three) services. In addition, frequencies were secured for local sound broadcasting stations throughout the United Kingdom, with facilities for each station to radiate two programmes.

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

The UHF Television Bands IV and V (470–582 Mc/s and 614–854 Mc/s respectively) have been planned on the basis of the use in the United Kingdom of a network of main stations each radiating four programmes, which may be in colour or monochrome, giving nearly complete coverage of the country. The addition of low-power relay stations will give the network substantially complete coverage. The Plan for Bands IV and V is based on the use of a 625-line picture with 8-Mc/s channels.

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*How to get Tickets for BBC Shows*

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## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC

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

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

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

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

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

### **The Licence and Agreement**

In order to carry on its business as broadly stated in the Charter, the BBC is required under the Charter to acquire a licence from the Postmaster General.\* The need arises by virtue of the statutory powers of the Postmaster General under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, consolidated in the Act of 1949. The major part of the BBC's Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General is devoted to a statement of the terms and conditions under which the Corporation is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. There are also important clauses relating to finance and others relating to programmes.

### **Finance**

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

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

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

*(Details of the income from these sources are given on pages 146-62.)*

Under the Licence, the BBC may not derive any revenue from advertising in programmes. Commercial advertisements and sponsored programmes are debarred. It is open

\* *Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pages 190-215.*

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 other requirements in relation to programmes, one of which calls for particular mention because of its bearing on the independence of the Corporation. Under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence, the Postmaster General:

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

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

### **Early Constitutional History**

The constitutional position of the BBC, which has remained broadly unaltered since the granting of the first Charter in

1927, was determined largely by the policy adopted by the British Broadcasting Company from 1922, when the broadcasting service in this country began, to 1926, after which the newly-formed Corporation took over. These were the formative years of British broadcasting policy.

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

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

It was on the basis of approval of what had been done and of a recognition of the further possibilities, that Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, 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'. It suggested that the prestige and status of this proposed body should be freely acknowledged and its sense of responsibility emphasized, and that, although Parliament must retain the right of ultimate control and the Postmaster General must be the Parliamentary spokesman on broad questions of policy, the

Governors should be invested with the maximum of freedom which Parliament was prepared to concede.

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

### **Parliamentary Control**

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

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

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

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

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

## The Treatment of Controversial Matters

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Restrictions by Government**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A further matter on which the Postmaster General issued a formal notice to the Corporation arose from a proposal of the Welsh National Broadcasting Council in favour of a series of Party Political Broadcasts in the Welsh Home 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.

Broadcasts on behalf of political parties—and this includes the 'election broadcasts' for which the BBC has traditionally made provision during the period of a General Election—were thus confined by Government decision to the centrally arranged national series intended to be

received throughout the United Kingdom. In October 1961, however, the Postmaster General issued his direction in a new form which allowed the BBC to make arrangements for election broadcasts on behalf of the leading political parties in Northern Ireland during the period of a General Election of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

### **Positive Obligations**

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

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

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

### **Advertising in Programmes**

Commercial advertisements may not be broadcast in any of the BBC's services. Like much else that is basic in the BBC's constitution, the policy of excluding advertisements goes back to the first days of broadcasting by the British Broadcasting Company. The Licence granted to the Company by the Postmaster General in 1923 contained a clause to the effect that the Company must not 'receive money or other valuable consideration from any person in respect of

the transmission of messages'. The intention of this clause has been maintained, with some variation of wording, in all subsequent licences and is embodied in Clause 14 of the BBC's current Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General. The BBC is forbidden under this clause to broadcast commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes.

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

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

### **Independence of the BBC**

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

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

The 'great value' of broadcasting has become very widely recognized. Strong views are liable to be held by private citizens, no less than by powerful interests, as to what should

or should not be broadcast in the way of information, education, and entertainment. It is the duty of the Corporation to keep in touch with public opinion and to weigh such representations as may be made to them. The BBC makes a systematic study of the tastes and preferences of its many audiences. It is aided by its system of advisory bodies, and it pays careful attention to its many correspondents among the public and to the views expressed in Parliament, the press, and elsewhere. Its decisions are its own.

### THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

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

By constitution, the two Councils are intimately associated with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that the Chairman of the Scottish Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Scotland and, similarly, the Chairman of the Welsh Council is the BBC's National Governor for Wales (*see pages 4, 120-1, and 189*).

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 appointments are for periods not exceeding five years.

The functions of the Councils are:

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

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

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

\* See † on following page.

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

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

Should the Government of Northern Ireland wish it, the BBC would be required to set up a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, but no such wish has been conveyed to the BBC. There is in Northern Ireland a Regional Advisory Council (*see page 123*). The chairman of this Advisory Council is a Governor of the BBC and is called the National Governor for Northern Ireland.

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† The Government accepted the recommendations of the Pilkington Committee:

(a) that the BBC's National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales should exercise the same powers in relation to the content of television services as they already do for sound, and

(b) that the size of the National Broadcasting Councils should be variable between eight and twelve members and that the requirement that certain members be selected 'as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned' should be deleted.

Both changes accorded with the BBC's recommendations.

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#### **National Broadcasting Council for Wales**

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

\* Succeeded by Mr. T. W. Thomas and Mr. Hugh Williams in January, 1963.

## National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

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

\* Succeeded by The Very Rev. John A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D., and Sir Hugh Watson, M.A., LL.B., in January 1963.

## ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

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

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

**Regional Advisory Councils** were brought into existence under the Charter of 1947, and they have continued to function in the English regions and in Northern Ireland. (The Advisory Councils for Scotland and Wales ceased to exist after the granting of the 1952 Charter, which provided for the formation of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.)

The members of all these bodies are appointed by the BBC. They do not receive any remuneration for their work for the Corporation in this capacity. The members are normally appointed for a period of four or five years at different times so as to provide a change of membership with overall continuity.

Apart from the single executive function entrusted to the General Advisory Council mentioned above, the **School Broadcasting Councils** for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are the only bodies of this kind which have executive functions. They have well-defined responsibilities in the field of school broadcasting, and they employ education officers who are seconded from the BBC's establishment.

Individual persons have also from time to time been appointed as advisers to the BBC on particular subjects, but the great bulk of the

BBC's consultation is carried out on a day-to-day basis in relation to the needs of the programmes.

Consultation on individual programmes and especially with regard to important series of talks or discussions is very extensive, and brings the BBC into constant touch at different levels with Government departments and national and local organizations covering almost every sphere of the national life.

### *General Advisory Council*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Sir Edward Fellowes, K.C.B.,<br>C.M.G., M.C. ( <i>Chairman</i> )   | Sir Harold Grime   |
| Professor R. I. Aaron, F.B.A.                                      | Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, O.M.,<br>F.R.S., M.A., D.S.C.                   |
| The Lord Aberdare  | Dr. John Hunt, M.A., D.M., M.R.C.P.                                    |
| The Rt. Hon. the Lord Aldington,<br>K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. | Mr. Walter James   |
| Sir Donald Allen, O.B.E., M.C.                                     | Sir Norman Kipping, K.B.E.   |
| Dr. W. Greenhouse Allt, C.B.E.,<br>D.MUS.                          | Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., LL.D.,<br>M.P.                              |
| Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E.   | Mr. P. B. Lucas, D.S.O., D.F.C.  |
| Sir Harold Banwell   | Mr. Donald McLachlan, O.B.E.   |
| Mr. S. Beer  | Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.,<br>M.A.                                 |
| Mr. J. T. Beresford  | Mr. H. S. Magnay, M.A.   |
| Mr. Maurice Bruce, B.A.,<br>F.R.HIST.S.                            | Mr. John Marsh   |
| Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G.,<br>LL.D., M.P.                 | Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., F.R.S.,<br>F.R.I.C., PH.D., D.S.C., M.S.C. |
| The Very Rev. A. C. Craig, M.C.,<br>D.D.                           | Sir Charles Morris, LL.D.  |
| Mr. D. Currie, O.B.E.  | Mr. I. M. Parsons, O.B.E.  |
| Mrs. Edward Denny, O.B.E.,<br>PH.D.                                | Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, G.B.E.,<br>C.B., D.S.O., R.N.(Retd.)           |
| Mr. L. Farrer-Brown, C.B.E.,<br>LL.D.                              | Mr. James Quinn, M.A.  |
| Mr. D. Gibson-Watt, M.C., B.A.,<br>M.P.                            | Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E.   |
| The Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon<br>Walker, M.P.                          | The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,<br>M.B.E.                           |
| Mr. J. J. Gracie, C.B.E., LL.D.,<br>F.C.G.I., M.I.E.E.             | Mr. J. Thorpe, M.P.  |
| Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G.                                   | Mr. Arthur Watkins   |
| Mr. A. W. J. Greenwood, M.P.                                       | Mr. W. J. P. Webber, C.B.E.  |
| The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer,<br>D.D., Bishop of Manchester         | Dame Olive Wheeler, D.B.E.,<br>D.S.C., F.B.P.H.S.                      |
|  | Mr. E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E.,<br>D.S.O.                            |
|  | Dr. Mary Woodall, C.B.E., PH.D.,<br>F.S.A., F.M.A.                     |
|  | Mr. George Woodcock, C.B.E.  |

### *Northern Ireland Advisory Council*

Sir Richard Pim, K.B.E., V.R.D., D.L. ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Prof. D. C. Harrison, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. ( <i>Deputy Chairman</i> )	Mrs. A. M. Irwin, B.A., LL.B.
Mrs. R. P. Alexander, M.A.	Mr. J. W. Kyle, O.B.E., M.B.
Major David M. Anderson, LL.D., D.L.	Miss M. Leith, B.A.
Mr. David Bleakley, M.A., M.P.	The Lady MacDermott
Mr. Harry Diamond, M.P.	Captain Peter Montgomery, M.A., D.L.
Mr. Gordon Hall	Miss Nesea Robb, D.Phil.
	Mr. J. E. Sayers
	Mr. Thomas Ward

### *Midland Regional Advisory Council*

Mr. J. J. Gracie, C.B.E. ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Mr. H. G. Hudson
Mrs. A. Achurch	Mr. A. H. Iliffe
Mr. R. H. Batey	Mr. F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.
Mr. L. H. Beare	Mr. S. H. Newsome
Mrs. W. J. Case	Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D., D.L.
Mrs. C. L. Coxon	Mr. H. Senior
Mr. D. R. W. Greenslade	Mr. P. H. B. Tapsell, M.P.
Mr. John Heffer	Dr. G. Templeman
Mr. J. T. Hill	Mr. J. Alan Turner, O.B.E.
Mr. C. A. Howell, M.P.	Mr. Stephen Williams

### *North Regional Advisory Council*

Mr. H. S. Magnay, M.A. ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Mr. John Moores
Mr. L. Allen	Mr. N. G. C. Pearson
Councillor Mrs. Mae Bamber	Mr. P. R. Proctor
Mr. W. E. Bowes	Mr. G. M. Sisson
Mr. J. Braine	Sir Raymond Sireat
Mr. L. F. Daniells	Miss R. V. Tully
Mr. T. C. Fraser	Mr. S. Watson
Mr. F. W. Gosnold	Mr. K. Young
Mr. T. R. Moore	

### *West Regional Advisory Council*

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### Association of Education Officers

### Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education

### National Union of Teachers

### National Association of Head Teachers

### Headmasters' Conference

### Incorporated Association of Headmasters

### Incorporated Association of Headmistresses

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## PROGRAMME CONTRACTS

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

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

### **Agreements with Official Bodies**

There is a very large number of agreements between the BBC and organizations such as the *Musicians' Union*, *British Actors' Equity Association*, the *Variety Artistes' Federation*, the *National Union of Journalists*, the *Incorporated Society of Musicians*, and the *Incorporated Society of Authors*. (See also *Relations with Staff and Trades Unions*, page 136.) These agreements deal with virtually every aspect of the employment of both salaried and free-lance contributors. They include the salaries of the BBC's regular orchestras, the BBC Chorus, and the Repertory Companies; minimum fees for casual studio engagements in sound and television for all categories of performers; the recording and reproduction of artists' performances for the BBC's own services; the use of records by the BBC Transcription Service and the Television Transcription Unit; filmed programmes for television, and many other matters.

There are separate agreements or understandings with the *Theatres' National Committee* covering broadcasts taken from theatres and other non-BBC places of entertainment, and with the *Association of Circus Proprietors of Great Britain* regulating the length and frequency of circus programmes in television. An agreement of a somewhat different kind

with the *National Association of Symphony Orchestras* is designed to ensure that public concerts given by BBC orchestras do not harm the interests of that body by unfair competition.

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

### **Engagement of Broadcasters**

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

Artists and speakers required for television are engaged by TELEVISION ARTISTS' BOOKINGS.

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

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

### **How Fees are Assessed**

The BBC is keenly conscious of its position as a leading employer of artists and speakers, many of whom rely mainly or wholly upon broadcasting for their livelihood, and the Corporation, therefore, takes all possible steps to ensure that

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

### **The Number of Contracts**

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

## STAFF

### Staff Numbers

The economic use of manpower is kept under systematic review. Besides the normal methods of budgetary control, cost accounting control, and managerial scrutiny of requests for additional staff, there is a continuous application of Organization and Methods techniques and job evaluation.

The total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1962 (excluding performers and staff engaged on programme contract) was 18,012, comprising 10,784 men and 7,228 women, 17,125 whole-time and 887 part-time staff.

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

- some 4,000 engineering staff
- 2,750 staff engaged on production and editorial duties
- 1,900 staff employed in supporting and administrative services
- 4,750 staff on secretarial and clerical grades
- 4,700 staff in the manual and catering groups
- about 5,650 are engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with Sound Broadcasting
- about 8,700 on Television
- about 3,450 on work for External Services.

### Staff Training

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

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

The General Courses in broadcasting, which are a permanent feature of the Staff Training Department, provide

practical help to broadcasting staff not only in their own field of activity but also in relation to the work of the BBC as a whole. Normally four General Courses, each lasting some four weeks, are held during the year, and are attended by staff from all parts of the Corporation and by guest students from other broadcasting organizations.

General Television Production Courses are also provided, and there are various specialized courses. These include the basic training of announcers and studio managers, courses for administrators and for senior members of staff, courses in sound radio production, organization and methods, and television floor managing. Management training is provided at all levels from supervisors to the most senior staff. Induction courses are available for many categories of newly-joined staff.

A particular urgency is that of aiding in the development of broadcasting systems in emergent and dependent territories of the Commonwealth. Quite apart from the overseas guests who attend general and other courses, special courses are arranged for broadcasters from the Colonies. Instructors from Staff Training Department have travelled overseas to help locally in training broadcasters for developing broadcasting in the Commonwealth (*see also pages 64 and 71*).

Attached to the department is a School for Secretarial Training, where some seven hundred and fifty girls a year receive training of various kinds. This consists mainly of induction courses lasting from one to three weeks, but special courses are mounted for secretaries in both sound and television production, and training is also given in the use of office machines such as teleprinters and duplicators. Evening classes, proficiency testing, and special instruction for news dictation typists are other activities of the School, which also administers grants to enable BBC staff to attend external courses for specialized training.

Over one hundred courses are held, and now some fourteen hundred students pass through Staff Training Department in a year.

## Recruitment

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

General applications for employment should be addressed as follows:

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

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

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

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

In regional centres to: THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, MIDLAND, NORTH OR WEST REGION, NORTHERN IRELAND, SCOTLAND, OR WALES at the addresses given on pages 179-80.

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

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

### **Relations with Staff and Trades Unions**

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

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

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

\* See also *Programme Contracts*, pages 130-2.

## ORGANIZATION AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE CORPORATION

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

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

National Governor for Scotland

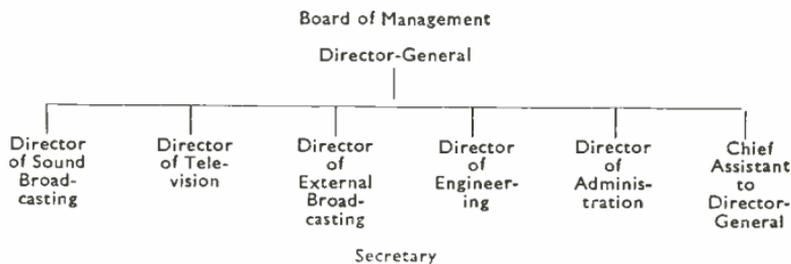
National Governor for Wales

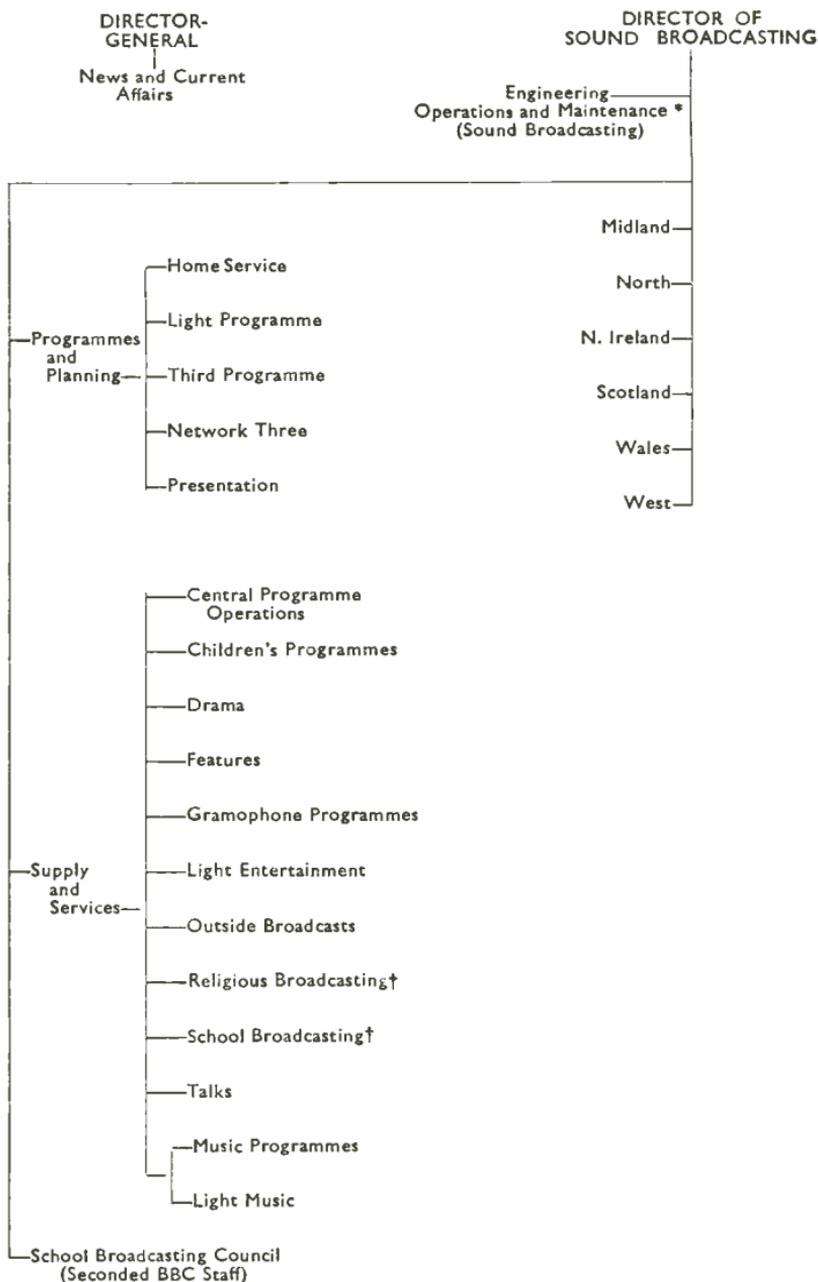
National Governor for Northern Ireland

Four other Governors

Director-General

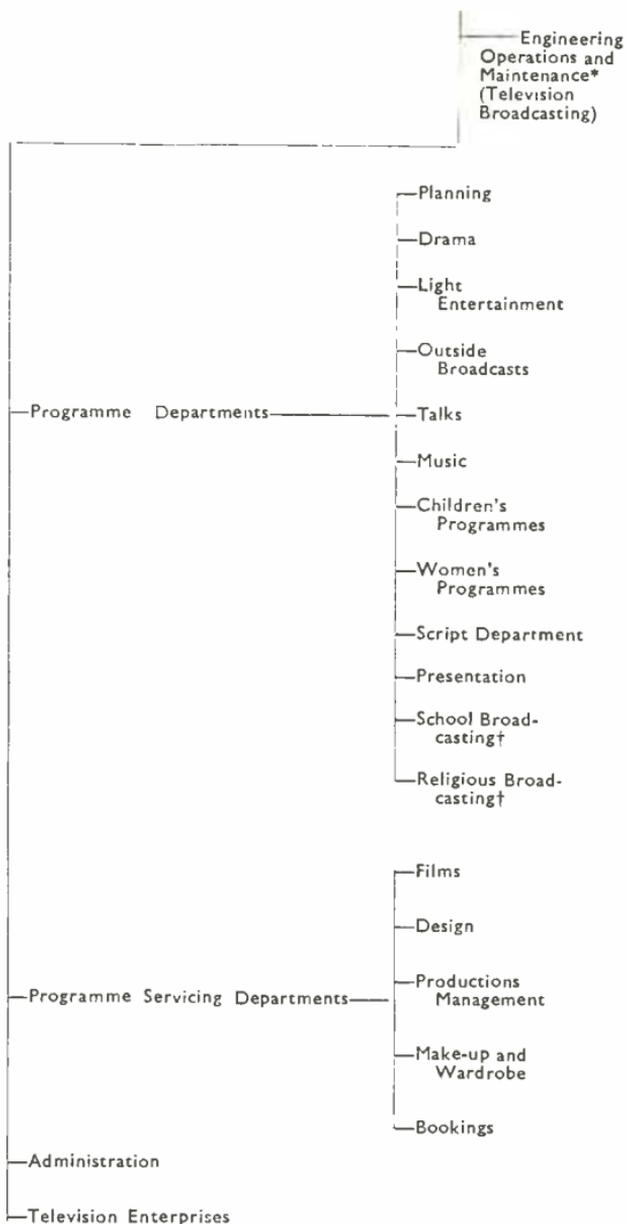
### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT





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

## DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION



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

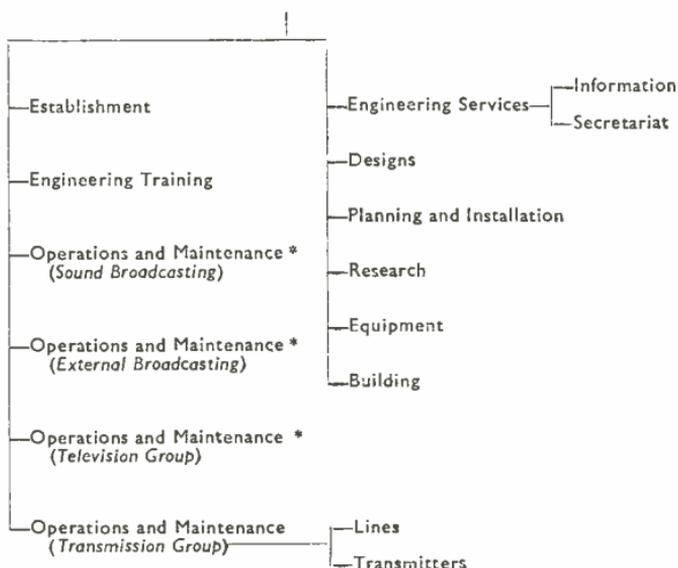
† Parts of School Broadcasting Department and Religious Broadcasting Department which cover Sound and Television.

DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL BROADCASTING



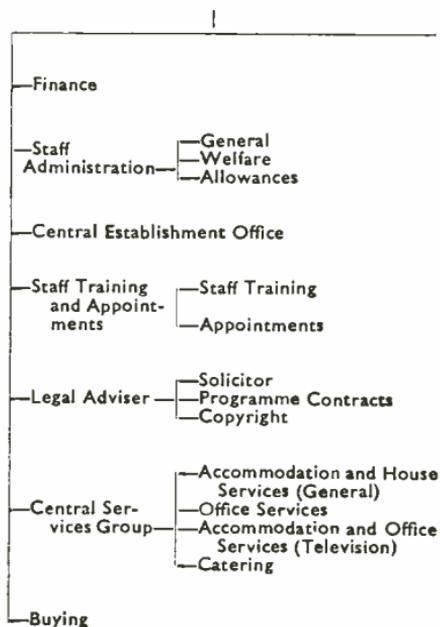
\* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

## DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING

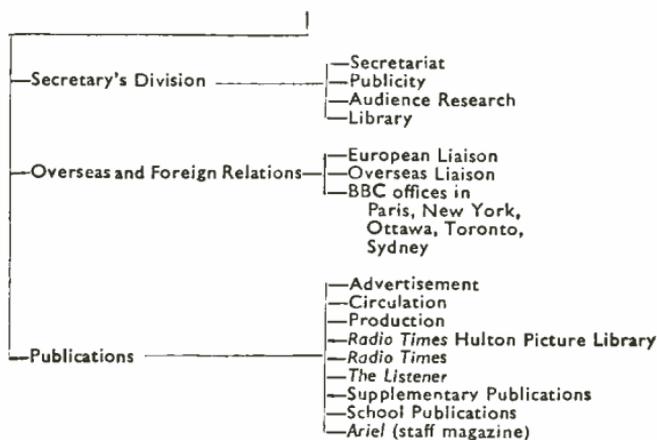


\* Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

## DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION



## CHIEF ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL



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

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

### *Sound Broadcasting*

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

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

### *Regional Broadcasting*

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

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

### *Television Broadcasting*

Director of Television  
Controller Programmes, Television  
Controller Programme Services, Television  
Controller, Television Administration  
Assistant Controller Programmes, Television  
Assistant Controller, Programme Services, Television  
Special Duties (Programmes)  
Television Extension Planning  
General Manager, Television Enterprises  
General Manager, Outside Broadcasts, Television

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

Head of Television Administration Department  
Head of Television Establishment Department  
Assistant to Controller Programmes, Television  
Head of Programme Planning, Television  
Head of Drama, Television  
Head of Talks and Current Affairs, Television

Head of Light Entertainment, Television  
Head of Music Productions, Television  
Head of Children's Programmes, Television  
Head of School Broadcasting, Television  
Head of Outside Broadcasts (Programmes),  
Television  
Head of Script Department, Television  
Head of Television Design  
Head of Films, Television  
Head of Presentation, Television  
Editor, Women's Programmes, Television  
Productions Manager, Television  
Make-up and Wardrobe Manager  
Head of Artists Bookings, Television  
Television Liaison

A. M. Andrews, O.B.E.  
C. L. Page  
C. C. Madden, M.B.E.  
Mrs. J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.  
S. Newman (*designate*)  
Mrs. G. Wyndham Goldie,  
O.B.E.  
T. Sloan  
L. P. Salter  
O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.  
K. L. Fawdry  
H. L. Middleton  
  
D. B. Wilson  
R. Levin, O.B.E.  
J. H. Mewett  
R. Moorfoot  
Miss D. M. Stephens  
B. E. Adams, M.B.E.  
Miss J. Bradnock, M.B.E.  
S. E. Holland Bennett  
I. Newbiggin-Watts, O.B.E.

### *News and Current Affairs*

Editor, News and Current Affairs  
Assistant Editor, News  
Editor, Television News  
Head of Newswroom  
Foreign Editor  
Editor, Radio Newsreel  
Head of Home Correspondents and Reporters  
Head of News Administration

D. I. Edwards, O.B.E.  
E. R. Thompson  
I. M. Peacock  
S. W. Rumsam, O.B.E.  
A. H. Wigan  
B. A. W. Bliss  
T. F. Maltby  
P. G. A. Ramsay

### *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 Central European Service  
Head of European Talks and English Service  
Head of European Productions  
Head of South European Service  
Head of French Language Services  
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 Service  
Head of Latin American Service  
Head of Arabic Service  
Head of Asian Services  
Head of External Services Programme Operations  
Head of External Services News  
English by Radio Manager  
Head of Transcription Service  
Head of Monitoring Service

Sir Bercsford Clark, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B.E.  
E. Tanzye Lean, C.B.E.  
C. J. Curran  
J. H. Monahan, C.B.E.  
F. L. M. Shepley  
L. M. Fraser, O.B.E.  
M. B. Latey  
G. Macdonald, O.B.E.  
G. H. Gretton  
K. Syrop  
F. W. Ashcroft  
(*vacancy*)  
D. M. Hodson  
R. W. P. Cockburn  
R. E. Gregson  
G. Steedman  
G. Mansell  
S. E. Watrous  
W. A. Tate  
G. Waterfield, O.B.E.  
E. D. Robertson  
H. G. Venables  
B. Moore  
C. W. Dilke  
M. A. Frost  
J. T. Campbell

### *Engineering*

Director of Engineering  
Deputy Director of Engineering

Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E.  
F. C. McLean, C.B.E.

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

### *Administration*

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

### *Secretary's Division \**

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

### *Overseas and Foreign Relations \**

Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations	D. Stephenson, C.B.E.
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### *Publications Management \**

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

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

## BBC FINANCE

### Income and Expenditure

#### Domestic Sound and Television Services

The greater part of the money for running the domestic services is related to the revenue derived from the sale of broadcast receiving licences. The BBC's share was governed by a financial agreement with the Postmaster General dated 2 June 1960 covering the period 1 April 1960 until the termination of the present Licence. This agreement provided in 1961-2 for the Post Office to deduct from the total amount collected a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, etc., and for the BBC to receive the balance. During the year 1961-2 the Post Office charged £2,592,689 and the Treasury retained £2,651 as an adjustment of their retention in respect of 1960-1.

After deducting the £1 excise duty on the combined sound and television licences, gross licence revenue was £39,327,207. The income received from the Postmaster General after the Post Office and Treasury deductions was, therefore, £36,731,867.

Crediting £2 from each combined sound and television licence to the Television Service, and apportioning the Treasury and Post Office deductions *pro rata*, Sound Broadcasting received £14,418,586 and Television Broadcasting received £22,313,281.

#### External Services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants-in-Aid from the Treasury, which in 1961-2 amounted to £6,936,000 for operating expenses and £448,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £7,384,000.

The income and expenditure of the Home Services is summarized as follows:

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
	£	£
Income received from the Postmaster General	14,418,586	22,313,281
Income from publications, interest, etc.	734,371	322,302
	15,152,957	22,635,583
Revenue Expenditure		
Programmes	7,589,965	11,016,767
Engineering	3,485,345	6,503,160
Premises	1,964,136	2,092,373
Management	511,743	545,185
Operating Expenses	13,551,189	20,157,485
Depreciation	690,006	1,118,496
Provision towards contingent contractual payments to staff	150,670	229,253
Income Tax	342,849	546,334
Total Revenue Expenditure	14,734,714	22,051,568
Balance available for Capital Expenditure	418,243	584,015
Net Capital Expenditure	387,512	697,743
Net variation in Reserves	30,731	-113,728

### BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

*The accounts for the year ended 31 March 1962, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, follow. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.*

- NOTE 1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, is met in full from the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1962 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,640,822, £129,683 and £35,356 for Broadcasting, Monitoring, and Civil Defence respectively.
- NOTE 2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1962 approximately to £3,860,000 (1961 £2,336,000).
- NOTE 3. At 31 March 1962 the Corporation was contingently liable under a guarantee of a bank overdraft amounting to £263,000.

## BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 1962	31 March 1961	
	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Amounts appropriated for Capital Expenditure	22,358,228		21,272,973
NET REVENUE ACCOUNT:			
Unappropriated balance	2,829,928		2,912,925
AMOUNTS SET ASIDE:			
Provision towards contingent contractual payments to staff	875,394	495,471	
Income Tax, assessable 1962-3	905,000	925,000	
	1,780,394	1,420,471	
<i>Less</i> Investments regarded as necessary to cover these liabilities	1,780,394	1,420,471	
	25,188,156	24,185,898	
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1961	5,350,137	5,173,430	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1962	481,590	204,062	
	5,831,727	5,377,492	
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	76,814	27,355	
	5,754,913	5,350,137	
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:			
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1962 carried forward—per account annexed			
Broadcasting Revenue	60,114	81,172	
Broadcasting Capital	7,401	23,862	
Monitoring Revenue	6,032	3,194	
Monitoring Capital	1,182	1,348	
Civil Defence	1,276	2,729	
	76,005	112,305	
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	5,830,918	5,462,442	
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	31,019,074	29,648,340	

### REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

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

5, LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2. 10 July 1962.

# AT 31 MARCH 1962

	31 March 1962		31 March 1961	
	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>				
<b>FIXED ASSETS AT COST, Less DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:</b>				
Sound	6,114,135		5,726,623	
Television	16,196,093		15,498,350	
		<u>22,310,228</u>		<u>21,224,973</u>
<b>INVESTMENT:</b>				
Shares in British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd—at cost		48,000		48,000
		<u>48,000</u>		<u>48,000</u>
		22,358,228		21,272,973
<b>CURRENT ASSETS—Other:</b>				
Stores on Hand, at cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,216,161		1,109,033	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	2,756,406		2,787,784	
Investments (less amount deducted from liabilities—per contra) Loans to Local Government Authorities	3,069,606		2,679,529	
Balances with Bankers	131,146		32,767	
Cash in Hand	238,325		193,460	
		<u>7,411,644</u>		<u>6,802,623</u>
<b>Less CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>				
Creditors, including income tax £1,399,507 (1961 £475,447)	4,581,716		3,889,698	
		<u>2,829,928</u>		<u>2,912,925</u>
<b>TOTAL HOME SERVICES</b>		<u>25,188,156</u>		<u>24,185,898</u>
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>				
<b>FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per Statement 5:</b>				
Broadcasting	5,380,486		4,982,243	
Monitoring	297,749		291,143	
Civil Defence	76,678		76,751	
		<u>5,754,913</u>		<u>5,350,137</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>				
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	71,000		71,000	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	119,800		132,718	
Balances with Bankers	—35,196		1,144	
Cash in Hand	36,293		39,708	
		<u>191,897</u>		<u>244,570</u>
<b>Less CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>				
Creditors	149,628		140,082	
		<u>42,269</u>		<u>104,488</u>
<b>INCOME TAX:</b>				
Estimated credit for relief of Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit for year		33,736		7,817
<b>JAMES DUFF, ROBERT LUSTY, <i>Governors</i></b> <b>H. CARLETON GREENE, <i>Director-General</i></b>				
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>		<u>5,830,918</u>		<u>5,462,442</u>
<b>TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>		<u>31,019,074</u>		<u>29,648,340</u>

## OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered proper, and the Balance Sheet and Net Revenue Account and Grant-in-Aid Account, which affairs at 31 March 1962 and of the income, expenditure and appropriations for the year ended

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

## HOME SOUND AND NET REVENUE ACCOUNT

		Year ended 31 March 1962		Year ended 31 March 1961	
		£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:					
Sound—as per Statement 1		13,551,189		12,613,060	
Television—as per Statement 2		20,157,485		17,946,535	
		33,708,674		30,559,595	
Depreciation—as per Statement 4:					
Sound		690,006		624,968	
Television		1,118,496		1,036,846	
		1,808,502		1,661,814	
Contingent Contractual Payments to Staff:					
Transferred to provision		500,000		500,000	
Less included in Revenue Expenditure above		120,077		254,529	
		379,923		245,471	
Income Tax:					
On surplus for year (including £905,000 assessable 1962-3)			889,183		910,145
			36,786,282		33,377,025
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure carried down			1,002,258		1,018,244
			37,788,540		34,395,269
Transfer to/(from) Capital Account			1,085,255		(227,027)
Unappropriated balance carried forward			2,829,928		2,912,925
			3,915,183		2,685,898

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

## EXTERNAL GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR

### INCOME:

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

### EXPENDITURE:

- Revenue expenditure per Statement 3
- Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital Expenditure

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE  
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1961

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1962



## STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1962

## SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1962		Year ended 31 March 1961	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	3,855,913	28.45	3,682,660	29.20
Permanent Orchestras	701,513	5.18	696,709	5.52
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,780,528	20.52	2,455,158	19.46
Sundry Expenses	252,011	1.86	334,250	2.65
	<u>7,589,965</u>	<u>56.01</u>	<u>7,168,777</u>	<u>56.83</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	284,378	2.10	264,177	2.09
Power, Lighting, and Heating	377,870	2.79	356,747	2.83
Plant Maintenance	332,392	2.45	337,412	2.68
Transport	116,558	0.86	99,053	0.79
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,221,330	16.39	1,922,782	15.24
Sundry Expenses	152,817	1.13	140,945	1.12
	<u>3,485,345</u>	<u>25.72</u>	<u>3,121,116</u>	<u>24.75</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	667,152	4.92	582,131	4.62
Telephones	66,767	0.49	74,680	0.59
Household Maintenance	82,594	0.61	70,003	0.55
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	282,295	2.08	286,452	2.27
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	698,439	5.16	679,924	5.39
Sundry Expenses	166,889	1.23	135,723	1.08
	<u>1,964,136</u>	<u>14.49</u>	<u>1,828,913</u>	<u>14.50</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT:</b>				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	425,750	3.14	405,577	3.22
Sundry Expenses	79,330	0.59	82,258	0.65
	<u>505,080</u>	<u>3.73</u>	<u>487,835</u>	<u>3.87</u>
<b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>				
	6,663	0.05	6,419	0.05
	<u>13,551,189</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>12,613,060</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1962  
TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1962		Year ended 31 March 1961	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	6,631,670	32.90	5,716,992	31.86
Permanent Orchestras	19,651	0.10	14,856	0.08
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	4,039,576	20.03	3,495,174	19.47
Sundry Expenses	325,870	1.62	349,771	1.95
	<u>11,016,767</u>	<u>54.65</u>	<u>9,576,793</u>	<u>53.36</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	847,967	4.21	762,854	4.25
Power, Lighting, and Heating	379,076	1.88	339,472	1.89
Plant Maintenance	781,248	3.88	891,034	4.97
Transport	321,791	1.60	305,210	1.70
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	3,884,102	19.27	3,334,718	18.58
Sundry Expenses	288,976	1.43	247,938	1.38
	<u>6,503,160</u>	<u>32.27</u>	<u>5,881,226</u>	<u>32.77</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	476,198	2.36	439,271	2.45
Telephones	104,276	0.52	107,991	0.60
Household Maintenance	92,303	0.46	104,742	0.58
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	346,694	1.72	409,377	2.28
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	823,171	4.08	748,565	4.17
Sundry Expenses	249,731	1.24	180,748	1.01
	<u>2,092,373</u>	<u>10.38</u>	<u>1,990,694</u>	<u>11.09</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT:</b>				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	466,215	2.31	424,257	2.36
Sundry Expenses	72,307	0.36	67,146	0.38
	<u>538,522</u>	<u>2.67</u>	<u>491,403</u>	<u>2.74</u>
<b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>				
	6,663	0.03	6,419	0.04
	<u>20,157,485</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>17,946,535</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1962

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1962		Year ended 31 March 1961	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
<b>PROGRAMMES:</b>				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Record- ing and Reproduction Fees, etc.	946,711	13.57	912,160	14.24
Permanent Orchestras	44,679	0.64	45,095	0.70
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,786,762	39.94	2,502,241	39.05
Sundry Expenses	292,081	4.18	277,092	4.32
	<u>4,070,233</u>	<u>58.33</u>	<u>3,736,588</u>	<u>58.31</u>
<b>ENGINEERING:</b>				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	130,679	1.87	124,650	1.95
Power, Lighting, and Heating	417,649	5.98	375,684	5.86
Plant Maintenance	137,933	1.98	157,497	2.46
Transport	46,812	0.67	53,635	0.84
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	1,092,298	15.65	986,203	15.39
Sundry Expenses	54,051	0.78	39,785	0.62
	<u>1,879,422</u>	<u>26.93</u>	<u>1,737,454</u>	<u>27.12</u>
<b>PREMISES:</b>				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	443,589	6.36	409,603	6.40
Telephones	23,919	0.34	28,299	0.44
Household Maintenance	20,300	0.29	18,169	0.28
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services, and Masts, etc.	71,618	1.03	44,313	0.69
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	202,817	2.90	191,705	2.99
Sundry Expenses	67,587	0.97	56,379	0.88
	<u>829,830</u>	<u>11.89</u>	<u>748,468</u>	<u>11.68</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT:</b>				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	166,822	2.39	152,100	2.38
Sundry Expenses	31,969	0.46	32,920	0.51
	<u>198,791</u>	<u>2.85</u>	<u>185,020</u>	<u>2.89</u>
	<u>6,978,276</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>6,407,530</u>	<u>100.00</u>
<b>Whereof:</b>				
Broadcasting	6,347,918	90.97	5,844,750	91.22
Monitoring	627,956	9.00	561,284	8.76
Civil Defence	2,402	0.03	1,496	0.02

## STATEMENT 4

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS  
HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1962	At 31 March 1961	At 31 March 1962	At 31 March 1961
	Sound	Television	Sound	Television
	£	£	£	£
<b>FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:</b>				
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	4,912,519	11,567,731	4,666,477	10,906,591
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	367,480	739,471	246,042	661,140
	5,279,999	12,307,202	4,912,519	11,567,731
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	2,513,041	1,571,408	2,369,933	1,273,203
	2,766,958	10,735,794	2,542,586	10,294,528
<b>PLANT:</b>				
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	6,199,265	8,188,254	5,879,537	7,238,401
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	545,355	838,950	319,728	949,853
	6,744,620	9,027,204	6,199,265	8,188,254
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	3,911,604	3,999,985	3,544,728	3,386,027
	2,833,016	5,027,219	2,654,537	4,802,227
<b>FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:</b>				
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	1,225,463	637,545	1,135,963	497,090
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	52,348	89,652	89,500	140,455
	1,277,811	727,197	1,225,463	637,545
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	811,114	294,365	745,775	236,398
	466,697	432,832	479,688	401,147
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, AND BOOKS:</b>				
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	300,298	6,452	291,509	6,311
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	8,821	—	8,789	141
	309,119	6,452	300,298	6,452
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	261,655	6,204	250,486	6,004
	47,464	248	49,812	448
<b>TOTAL:</b>				
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	12,637,545	20,399,982	11,973,486	18,648,393
<i>Gross Additions</i> —during the year	1,077,518	1,816,239	860,379	1,893,821
<i>Less</i> Amount written off for assets no longer in service	103,514	148,166	196,320	142,232
<i>Net Additions</i> —at Cost	974,004	1,668,073	664,059	1,751,589
	13,611,549	22,068,055	12,637,545	20,399,982
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	7,497,414	5,871,962	6,910,922	4,901,632
<b>PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST Less DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>6,114,135</b>	<b>16,196,093</b>	<b>5,726,623</b>	<b>15,498,350</b>

## STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

## DEPRECIATION

	Year ended 31 March 1962		Year ended 31 March 1961	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
<b>DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:</b>				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	144,608	298,205	120,220	285,520
Plant	444,446	757,899	408,171	698,149
Furniture and Fittings	89,276	62,192	84,704	52,927
Musical Instruments, etc.	11,676	200	11,873	250
<b>PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT</b>	<u>690,006</u>	<u>1,118,496</u>	<u>624,968</u>	<u>1,036,846</u>

## STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS  
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1962 £	At 31 March 1961 £
<b>FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:</b>		
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	1,785,807	1,767,150
Net Additions—at Cost	75,311	18,657
	<u>1,861,118</u>	<u>1,785,807</u>
<b>PLANT:</b>		
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	3,356,362	3,204,159
Net Additions—at Cost	319,955	152,203
	<u>3,676,317</u>	<u>3,356,362</u>
<b>FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:</b>		
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	207,968	202,121
Net Additions—at Cost	9,510	5,847
	<u>217,478</u>	<u>207,968</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>		
At 31 March 1961—at Cost	5,350,137	5,173,430
Gross Additions during the year	481,590	204,062
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service	76,814	27,355
Net Additions—at Cost	<u>404,776</u>	<u>176,707</u>
<b>PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST</b>	<u>5,754,913</u>	<u>5,350,137</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	5,380,486	4,982,243
Monitoring	297,749	291,143
Civil Defence	76,678	76,751

## HOME SERVICES

## ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1961-2

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, Network 3, and Television programmes it received out of the income arising from the region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its income receivable from the Postmaster General. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

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

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

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

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

Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and West Region:	£ <sup>000</sup>
Deficiency	-2,195
London, Midland, and North Regions: Surplus	2,112
	<hr/>
<i>Net Deficit</i>	<u>-83</u>

## HOME SERVICES ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1961-2

	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	3,840	2,533	4,187	268	1,323	701	1,567	14,419
Attributable to Television	5,777	4,004	6,718	336	2,033	1,104	2,341	22,313
	<u>9,617</u>	<u>6,537</u>	<u>10,905</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>3,356</u>	<u>1,805</u>	<u>3,908</u>	<u>36,732</u>
Net revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	230	107	198	16	58	33	92	734
Television Broadcasting	101	47	87	7	25	15	41	323
	<u>331</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>1,057</u>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<u>9,948</u>	<u>6,691</u>	<u>11,190</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>3,439</u>	<u>1,853</u>	<u>4,041</u>	<u>37,789</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	422	274	455	30	143	76	172	1,572
Television Broadcasting	672	464	779	39	236	128	273	2,591
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.</b>	<u>1,094</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>1,234</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>4,163</u>
<b>INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE</b>	<u>8,854</u>	<u>5,953</u>	<u>9,956</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>3,060</u>	<u>1,649</u>	<u>3,596</u>	<u>33,626</u>
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
Sound Broadcasting:								
Home Service—								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	455	536	825	315	698	603	542	3,974
Deduct Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services		79	153	32	84	71	58	477
Proportion of Shared Service	<u>455</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>614</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>3,497</u>
	<u>1,087</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>1,257</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>4,190</u>
	<u>1,542</u>	<u>1,211</u>	<u>1,929</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>7,687</u>

<i>Light Programme—</i>	57	98	67	40	86	24	26	398
Gross expenditure in the Regions	20	-62	22	1	7	4	8	
Proportion of Droitwich Long-wave Transmitter								
Proportion of Shared Service	77	36	89	41	93	28	34	398
	1,089	717	1,187	76	375	199	445	4,088
	1,166	753	1,276	117	468	227	479	4,486
<i>Third Programme—</i>	5	17	20	6	16	8	17	89
Gross expenditure in the Regions	3	-6	2				1	
Proportion of Daventry High-power Transmitter								
Proportion of Shared Service	8	11	22	6	16	8	18	89
	252	166	275	17	87	46	103	946
	260	177	297	23	103	54	121	1,035
<i>Network 3—</i>	4	3	7	1	5	3	5	28
Gross expenditure in the Regions	84	56	91	6	29	15	34	315
Proportion of Shared Service	88	59	98	7	34	18	39	343
TOTAL SOUND BROADCASTING:	544	507	790	931	728	571	541	4,012
Net Regional Expenditure	2,512	1,693	2,810	183	843	451	1,047	9,539
Proportion of Shared Service	3,056	2,200	3,600	514	1,571	1,022	1,588	13,551
TELEVISION BROADCASTING:	573	712	757	271	786	615	758	4,472
Gross expenditure in the Regions		176	171	3	84	77	136	647
Deduct Charges to Shared Service	573	536	586	268	702	538	622	3,825
Proportion of Shared Service	4,186	2,961	4,953	245	1,459	807	1,722	16,333
TOTAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING	4,759	3,497	5,539	513	2,161	1,345	2,344	20,158
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE	7,815	5,697	9,139	1,027	3,732	2,367	3,932	33,709
<i>SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)</i>	592	166	330	-260	-333	-364	-101	30
Sound Broadcasting	447	90	487	-209	-339	-354	-235	-113
Television Broadcasting	1,039	256	817	-469	-672	-718	-336	-83



## STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

## SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1957 TO 31 MARCH 1962

	Year ended					
	31 March 1957 £	31 March 1958 £	31 March 1959 £	31 March 1960 £	31 March 1961 £	31 March 1962 £
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>						
INCOME:						
Income Receivable from the Postmaster General—						
Attributable to Sound	12,115,948	11,984,847	12,091,445	13,009,743	13,437,569	14,418,586
Attributable to Television	11,674,260	13,312,680	15,231,670	18,276,410	20,085,247	22,313,281
	23,790,208	25,297,527	27,323,115	31,286,153	33,522,816	36,731,867
	1,285,688	921,875	1,291,582	1,246,477	872,453	1,056,673
Publications Revenue, etc.	25,075,896	26,219,402	28,614,697	32,532,630	34,395,269	37,788,540
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue—						
Sound	11,570,053	11,856,120	11,441,818	11,889,797	12,613,060	13,551,189
Television	9,095,889	11,149,207	13,988,812	15,803,682	17,946,535	20,157,485
Adjustment for prior years:						
Television		—180,310				
Depreciation—						
Sound	387,253	484,734	544,235	597,150	624,968	690,006
Television	527,334	672,723	822,546	932,194	1,036,846	1,118,496
Appropriations—						
Revenue	2,500,000	18,500	1,500,000	1,500,000	245,471	379,923
Capital	24,080,529	26,000,974	28,297,411	30,722,823	32,239,853	36,982,354
	921,482	560,750	570,238	1,160,107	910,145	889,183
Income Tax	25,002,011	26,561,724	28,867,649	31,882,930	33,149,998	37,871,537

## STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

	Year ended					
	31 March 1957	31 March 1958	31 March 1959	31 March 1960	31 March 1961	31 March 1962
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>						
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	73,885	-342,322	-252,952	649,700	1,245,271	-82,997
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954	1,667,654	2,912,925
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	<u>1,613,228</u>	<u>1,270,906</u>	<u>1,017,954</u>	<u>1,667,654</u>	<u>2,912,925</u>	<u>2,829,928</u>
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)</i>						
INCOME:						
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	5,767,000	6,054,000	6,178,000	6,679,000	6,590,000	7,384,000
Other Receipts	10,871	19,157	93,797	15,940	16,322	5,830
	<u>5,777,871</u>	<u>6,073,157</u>	<u>6,271,797</u>	<u>6,694,940</u>	<u>6,606,322</u>	<u>7,389,830</u>
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue	5,441,933	5,841,173	5,912,079	6,363,676	6,407,530	6,978,276
Appropriations—						
Capital	324,287	225,423	239,821	295,148	204,062	481,590
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets			81,969	11,247		
Excess Grant-in-Aid Receipts refunded				7,000		
	<u>5,766,220</u>	<u>6,066,596</u>	<u>6,233,869</u>	<u>6,677,071</u>	<u>6,611,592</u>	<u>7,459,866</u>
Income Tax	-3,711	-5,774	7,912	1,431	-7,817	-33,736
	<u>5,762,509</u>	<u>6,060,822</u>	<u>6,241,781</u>	<u>6,678,502</u>	<u>6,603,775</u>	<u>7,426,130</u>
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	15,362	12,335	30,016	16,438	2,547	-36,300
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320	109,758	112,305
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	<u>50,969</u>	<u>63,304</u>	<u>93,320</u>	<u>109,758</u>	<u>112,305</u>	<u>76,005</u>

## A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICES COSTS

### Revenue Expenditure, Programme Hours, Cost per Hour 1961-2

<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>				<i>Hours and Cost per Hour</i>			
	<i>Sound Broad- casting</i>	<i>Tele- vision Broad- casting</i>	<i>Ex- ternal Broad- casting</i>		<i>Sound Broad- casting</i>	<i>Tele- vision Broad- casting</i>	<i>Ex- ternal Broad- casting</i>
	£000	£000	£000				
Programmes	7,590	11,017	3,612	Programme Hours	21,009	4,383	30,996
Engineering	3,485	6,503	1,779	Cost per hour	£	£	£
Premises	1,964	2,092	775	Programmes	361	2,514	117
Management	512	545	182	Engineering	166	1,484	57
	13,551	20,157	6,348	Premises	94	478	25
				Management	24	124	6
					645	4,600	205

The above table shows the revenue expenditure, programme hours, and cost per hour for each of the three Programme Services provided by the BBC. Details of the revenue expenditure are given on pages 152-4.

The total revenue cost of Sound Broadcasting increased from £12,613,060 in 1960-1 to £13,551,189 in 1961-2. Programme hours in 1961-2 amounted to 21,009, and the cost per hour increased from £601 to £645.

The total revenue cost of Television Broadcasting increased from £17,946,535 in 1960-1 to £20,157,485 in 1961-2. The number of programme hours increased from 4,197 to 4,383 and the cost per hour increased from £4,276 to £4,600.

The total revenue cost of External Broadcasting increased from £5,844,750 in 1960-1 to £6,347,918 in 1961-2. Programme hours in 1961-2 amounted to 30,996 and the cost per hour was £205 compared with £191 in the previous year. The lower cost compared with Sound Broadcasting is due to three main factors: the External Services are only charged with expenses additional to the requirements of the domestic services, and they are able to use the technical and administrative resources of the BBC at a cost less than providing similar facilities for their exclusive use. They broadcast a high proportion of news and talks programmes which have a comparatively low cost. They are also able to make use of recordings of programmes already broadcast in the Home Services and to repeat many of their programmes throughout the twenty-four hours of the day.

The Monitoring Service intercepts and reports on foreign broadcasts for the information of government departments and the BBC News and Programme Services and does not contribute directly to programme output. Its cost, £627,956 in the current year, is met by a separate Grant-in-Aid, and is not included above.

### Broadcast Receiving Licences 1927-1962 (at 31 March)

	Total	Issued free for Blind Persons	Licences for Sound only	Licences for Sound and Television Combined	Licences for Car Radios included in Sound only Licences
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—	—
1928	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—	—
1929	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—	—
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—	—
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—	—
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—	—
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—	—
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—	—
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—	—
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—	—
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—	—
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—	—
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—	—
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—	—
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—	—
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—	—
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—	—
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—	—
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560	—
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564	—
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567	—
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882	—
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941	95,456
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260	130,278
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452	183,996
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892	226,667
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766	267,794
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213	5,739,593	293,459
1957	14,525,099	62,453	7,496,390	6,966,256	306,053
1958	14,646,350	61,387	6,494,960	8,090,003	333,729
1959	14,736,413	57,784	5,423,207	9,255,422	376,053
1960	15,005,011	54,958	4,480,300	10,469,753	427,491
1961	15,176,725	50,852	3,858,132	11,267,741	474,478
1962	15,372,219	46,782	3,491,725	11,833,712*	495,699

\* This figure includes 17,032 concessionary sound and television combined licences issued to blind persons, who are exempted in respect of sound broadcasting, at a fee of £2 (plus £1 excise duty).

COST OF BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE AT 31 MARCH 1962  
 Sound only £1                      Sound and television combined £3  
 (plus an excise duty of £1)

*Licences for television reception were not required before June 1946, when a combined sound and television licence was introduced and cost £2: it was raised to £3 in June 1954. The excise duty £1 was imposed in August 1957.*

## Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1962

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Television Licences included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
<b>LONDON REGION</b>						
Bedford			99,176		73,797	
Berkshire and South Oxford			236,781		174,035	
Buckingham			129,724		97,452	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey)			3,466,132		2,500,317	
Sussex (except West)			161,731		109,561	
	14.08	4.56	4,093,544	89.69	3,064,162	67.14
<b>WEST REGION</b>						
Channel Islands			33,566		24,732	
Cornwall and Devon			383,491		278,333	
Dorset and Wiltshire			197,805		144,399	
Hampshire			407,097		359,586	
Somerset and South Gloucester			406,034		305,311	
Sussex (West)			133,481		129,127	
	5.32	1.69	1,671,474	98.94	1,241,403	73.49
<b>MIDLAND REGION</b>						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			110,729		77,175	
Hereford			38,723		26,430	
Leicester and Rutland			218,026		174,562	
Norfolk and Suffolk			317,578		229,592	
Northampton			152,431		117,204	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			107,737		79,086	
Shropshire			93,670		69,775	
South Derby and South Not- tingham			410,592		333,041	
Stafford and Warwick			1,052,168		865,380	
Worcester			191,294		150,749	
	8.93	2.78	2,699,948	97.10	2,123,494	76.37
<b>NORTH REGION</b>						
Cheshire, Lancashire, and Isle of Man			1,609,968		1,523,897	
Cumberland and Westmorland			104,415		80,197	
Lincoln and North Notting- ham			255,243		198,721	
Northumberland and Durham			633,552		513,779	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,560,292		1,246,118	
	15.36	4.91	4,463,470	90.92	3,562,712	72.57
<b>ENGLAND—TOTAL</b>						
	43.69	13.94	12,928,436	92.72	9,991,856	71.66

*continued*

**Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1962 (continued)**

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Total		Television Licences included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 Families	Number	Number per 100 Families
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			99,559		74,568	
Angus and Perth			125,745		90,548	
Argyll and Bute			20,361		10,137	
Ayr, Dunbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew			629,534		510,768	
Banff, Inverness, Moray, and Nairn			54,302		33,637	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Stirling)			371,813		291,392	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)			34,822		13,910	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigton)			74,694		53,287	
	5·18	1·60	1,410,830	88·30	1,078,247	67·48
<b>WALES</b>						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Radnor)			40,476		23,178	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Flint)			134,206		99,002	
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Monmouth)			572,702		463,291	
	2·63	0·81	747,384	92·46	585,471	72·43
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
Antrim and Down			199,387		136,157	
Armagh			23,526		12,985	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			32,810		11,509	
Londonderry			29,846		17,487	
	1·43	0·44	285,569	64·33	178,138	40·13
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
	52·93	16·79	15,372,219	91·54	11,833,712	70·47

## REITH LECTURES

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

A list of Reith lecturers and their subjects follows. Details of any publication of these lectures are given in parentheses.

- 1948 Bertrand Russell, *Authority and the Individual*. (Allen & Unwin. 1949. 7s. 6d.)
- 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. 12s. 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. 8s. 6d.)
- 1953 J. R. Oppenheimer, *Science and the Common Understanding*. (O.U.P. 1954. 10s. 6d.)
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks, *Britain and the Tide of World Affairs*. (O.U.P. 1955. 5s.)
- 1955 Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Englishness of English Art*. (Architectural Press. 1956. 16s.)
- 1956 Sir Edward Appleton, *Science and the Nation*. (Edin. U.P. 12s. 6d.)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the Atom and the West*. (O.U.P. 1958. 10s. 6d.)
- 1958 A. C. B. Lovell, *The Individual and the Universe*. (O.U.P. 1959. 10s. 6d.) (cloth), 5s (paper).
- 1959 Professor P. B. Medawar, F.R.S. *The Future of Man*. (Methuen. 1960. 10s. 6d.)
- 1960 Professor Edgar Wind. *Art and Anarchy*. (To be published by Faber & Faber.)
- 1961 Miss Margery Perham, *The Colonial Reckoning*. (Collins 1962. 13s. 6d.)
- 1962 Professor G. M. Carstairs, *This Island Now*. (To be published by Hogarth Press, Ltd.)

## BBC ORCHESTRAS AND CONDUCTORS

BBC SYMPHONY		96 players
BBC CONCERT	Vilem Tausky	54
BBC VARIETY	Paul Fenhouliet	28
BBC REVUE	Malcolm Lockyer	28
BBC SCOTTISH	Norman Del Mar	57
BBC NORTHERN	George Hurst	67
BBC MIDLAND LIGHT	Jack Coles } ( <i>associate</i> Gilbert Vinter } ( <i>conductors</i> )	28
BBC WELSH	Rae Jenkins	44
BBC WEST OF ENGLAND PLAYERS	Peter Martin	18
BBC NORTHERN IRELAND LIGHT (part time)	David Curry	21
BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY (part time)	Jack Leon	27
BBC NORTHERN DANCE	Bernard Herrmann	20
LONDON STUDIO PLAYERS (a group of twenty-six musicians who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes).		

## Writing to the BBC

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

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

Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

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

The large mail in English from listeners overseas which reaches the BBC from all parts of the world is answered by an OVERSEAS AUDIENCE RESEARCH AND CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT, which also ensures that the letters are forwarded to the appropriate officials and programme departments. Letters in other languages are sent to the language sections or programmes concerned, and answered in the same language.

Letters about the External Services should be addressed to the BBC, Bush House, London, W.C.2.

## Tickets for BBC Shows

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

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

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

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

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

## Visits to BBC Premises

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

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

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

## Gramophone Record Requests

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

In addition to the many gramophone request programmes for listeners of all nationalities, the General Overseas Service broadcasts many programmes which are popular links with home for service men and women wherever they may be stationed and for the Merchant Navy. Listeners in the United Kingdom who would like to send a message and choose a record for their friends or for members of their family serving overseas should write to:

'LISTENERS' CHOICE', 'FORCES FAVOURITES' OR 'THE MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME', BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2

and should give the full name, rank in the case of servicemen, the country of residence or where stationed, and the relationship of the writer.

## Submission of Scripts and Scores

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Auditions**

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

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

### **BBC CHORAL SOCIETY**

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

## **Broadcast Appeals**

Appeals on behalf of charitable organizations are considered for inclusion either in the Home Service as the Week's Good Cause at 8.25 p.m. on a Sunday evening or in the Television Service on, normally, the third Sunday in the month. Special appeals in aid of causes of outstanding topical and national interest—e.g. a disaster fund—are broadcast occasionally on a week-day in either the Home Service or the Television Service.

In selecting appeals for broadcasting the BBC has the benefit of expert guidance from the United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee and its subsidiary Committees, which meet periodically in London and at the BBC's main regional centres. The Committees and their membership are listed on pages 126-7. Any organization wishing to be considered for an appeal should apply in writing to the Secretary of the appropriate Appeals Committee, who will send application forms.

The total response to the BBC's radio and television appeals in the year to 31 March 1962 was £471,883.

## 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. 1961

	<i>Successful</i>	<i>Unsuccessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London	102	47	27
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	68	67	13
<b>Total number broadcast: 324</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>40</b>
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	104	316	
Regions	142	194	
<b>Total number broadcast: 756</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>510</b>	
Police messages for lost drugs and special messages:			
London	2	1	
Regions	4	11	
<b>Total number broadcast: 18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	

## WEATHER FORECASTS

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

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

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

*Sundays:* Four-minute bulletins at 07.55 hrs, 08.55 hrs, 12.55 hrs, and 17.55 hrs: one minute at 22.59 hrs on Home Services

*Week-days:* Four-minute bulletins at 06.55 hrs, 07.55 hrs, 12.55 hrs, and 17.55 hrs: one minute at 22.59 hrs on Home Services

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

The weather summary and forecast for coastal waters are given at the end of each evening's transmission.

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

On Sunday afternoon there is a weather report and forecast with information for farming interests.



Regional boundaries for land area forecasts

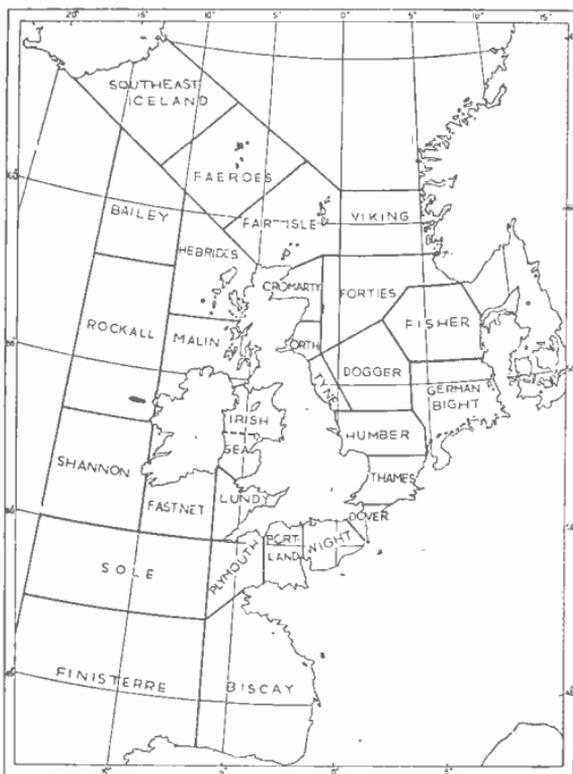
(b) **Sea areas: Light Programme** (1500 metres only)—SHIPPING FORECAST

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

*Weekdays:* Five-minute bulletins at 06.45 hrs and 13.40 hrs, and two-minute bulletins at 17.58 hrs and midnight.

The five-minute bulletins consist of a gale warning summary, general forecast for next twenty-four hours, coastal sea area forecasts for next twenty-four hours, and latest observations from some coastal stations. The Light Programme is interrupted at programme breaks for gale warnings, and these are repeated if necessary after the subsequent news summary at 30 minutes past the hour.

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



Boundaries of the coastal sea areas in the shipping forecasts

**GREENWICH TIME SIGNALS**

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

## PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the British Broadcasting Corporation include:

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

**THE LISTENER AND BBC TELEVISION REVIEW** surveys the entire field of intelligent interest in politics, economics, industry, science, literature, and the arts. Its contents cover the output of BBC sound and television, and the contributors are authorities on their subjects. Distribution is world-wide, and sales average more than 90,000 copies each week. Published each Thursday, price 6d. Annual subscription rates are: Inland £1 19s., Overseas £1 17s. U.S.A. and Canadian edition 1 year \$7.50; 2 years \$12.50; 3 years \$17.00.

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

**LONDON CALLING** provides for listeners to the BBC's Overseas Services short-wave broadcasts throughout the world advance programme information in a weekly airmail edition. Subscription (52 issues). By airmail for general overseas despatches (including Canary Islands, Greece, Iceland, Madeira, and Turkey): 30s. U.S.A. and Canada, \$4. Europe: 10s., Inland: 12s. 6d.

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

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

### Television

**THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW BOOK**

The story of this popular show and of the people in it and behind it. Fully illustrated. 64 pages, 16 in full colour. 7s. 6d.

**BBC TELEVISION: A BRITISH ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT**

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

**BBC AND YOUR GARDEN**

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

#### BBC TELEVISION CENTRE

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

#### TELEVISION CLOSE-UP

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

### Schools

#### THE LISTENING SCHOOLS

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

#### LOOK, LISTEN AND TEACH

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

#### SCHOOLS PUBLICATIONS

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

### Religion

#### NEW EVERY MORNING

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

#### ADDOLWN AC YMGRYMWN

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

#### THE BBC HYMN BOOK (published by Oxford University Press)

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

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

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

### Music

#### BACKGROUND TO MUSIC

A guide to those who would like to acquire some technical knowledge of music. 3s.

#### THE STORY OF THE PROMS

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

### Art

#### PAINTING OF THE MONTH: 1963 series

Twelve colour reproductions of famous paintings, with accompanying notes by art experts issued quarterly. Annual subscription (includes binder). 30s.

## **Education**

### **PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE DISCS**

L.P. vinyl records giving basic pronunciation rules.  
(33½ r.p.m. for use with lightweight pick-up.)  
Russian Pronunciation Practice 3s. 6d. (plus 9d. postage)  
Italian Pronunciation Practice 5s. 3d. (plus 9d. postage)  
French Pronunciation Practice 5s. 3d. (plus 9d. postage)  
German Pronunciation Practice 5s. (plus 9d. postage)  
(published by Sydney Stevens Publications Ltd.)  
An explanatory leaflet is enclosed with each disc.

Booklets are issued as required to accompany series of broadcasts on learning languages. Details on application.

## **General**

### **BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS**

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

### **STRATEGY OF SURVIVAL**

Leading defence experts discuss the factors and theories which may determine the survival of the human race in the nuclear age. 5s.

### **THE PROBLEM OF SUFFERING**

Man's attitude to suffering through the ages. 7s. 6d.

### **FARMING IN EUROPE**

A balanced account of farming in Europe. 2s.

### **ABC OF THE UNIVERSE**

Seven scientists give their views on the modern conception of the universe. 2s. 6d.

### **BBC SOUND BROADCASTING: ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENTS**

Describes the development of BBC Sound Radio and its technical resources and coverage. 5s.

### **RADIO TIMES DIARY**

Published for 1963 by Waterlow & Sons Ltd., with pencil, morocco bound, 7s. 3d., without pencil, querolin bound, 4s. 6d.

### **THE HISTORIAN AT WORK**

The methods, materials, and sources of information open to the modern historian. A study by V. H. Galbraith. 5s.

### **FOR SOMEONE ELSE'S DAUGHTER**

Fourteen well-known people give sound good-humoured advice to girls on the threshold of adult life. 1s. 0d.

## WEATHER AND CLIMATE

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

## HOME HINTS

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

## FROM THE FIFTIES

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

## BBC SOUND AND VISION IN THE SOUTH AND WEST

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

Other publications are issued from time to time to supplement broadcasts on a wide range of subjects.

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

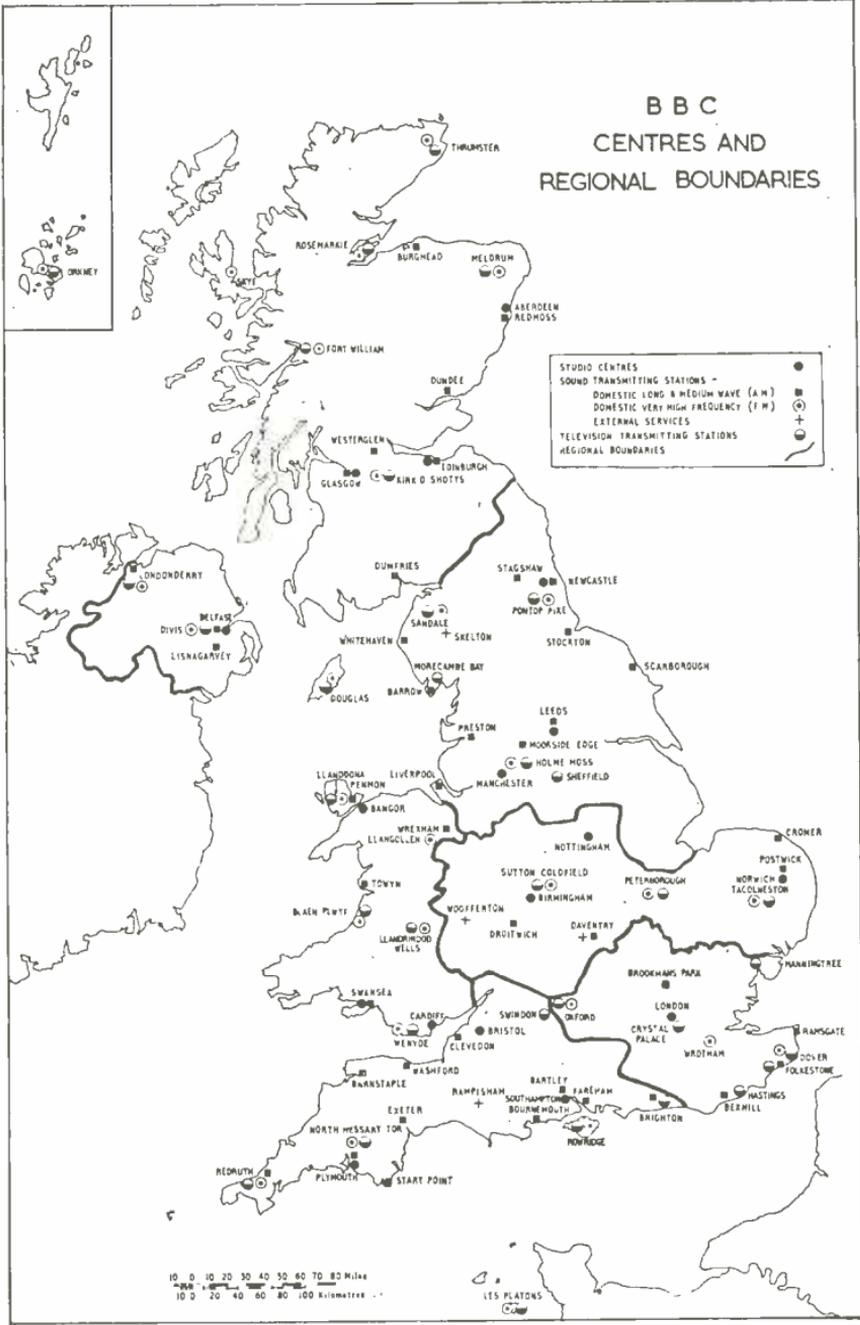
THE RADIO TIMES HULTON PICTURE LIBRARY—probably the largest of its kind in the world—contains more than 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, colour transparencies, and maps, covering a wide range of historical subjects, personalities and peoples, arts, sciences, and life in all its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

*A bibliography of publications concerning broadcasting is on pages 216-18.*

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

	Radio Times	The Listener		Radio Times	The Listener
1927	851,657	—	1945	4,058,650	129,368
1928	977,589	—	1946	5,202,937	137,834
1929	1,147,571	27,773	1947	6,273,926	142,236
1930	1,334,063	33,803	1948	7,092,280	150,730
1931	1,575,151	37,586	1949	7,765,361	151,350
1932	1,825,951	38,087	1950	8,108,431	148,217
1933	1,962,047	42,627	1951	7,880,718	137,910
1934	2,155,371	50,670	1952	7,717,501	130,093
1935	2,456,764	52,379	1953	7,903,969	133,105
1936	2,628,757	50,626	1954	8,223,612	137,826
1937	2,821,597	48,180	1955	8,800,715	133,601
1938	2,880,747	50,478	1956	8,591,378	122,751
1939	2,588,433	49,692	1957	8,259,371	120,928
1940	2,302,399	58,554	1958	7,697,433	103,872
1941	2,282,422	80,205	1959	7,214,725	101,493
1942	2,718,654	89,583	1960	6,780,366	99,232
1943	3,181,095	102,744	1961	5,901,320	95,896
1944	3,679,859	119,774			

# BBC CENTRES AND REGIONAL BOUNDARIES



## BBC ADDRESSES

*Telephones:*

### LONDON

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

### MIDLAND REGION

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15	Edgbaston 4888
<i>East Midland Representative:</i> G. Nethercot, Bentinck Buildings, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham	Nottingham 44754
<i>East Anglia Representative:</i> D. C. Bryson, St. Catherine's Close, All Saints' Green, Norwich, Nor. 88B	Norwich 28841

### NORTH REGION

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

### NORTHERN IRELAND

Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast	Belfast 27411
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## **BBC Representatives Overseas**

The BBC has representatives in Paris, New York, Ottawa, Sydney, New Delhi, and Beirut. The representatives are all selected from BBC United Kingdom staff, and in most cases have television as well as other assistants. They maintain close liaison with broadcasting organizations in their territories, and are responsible for encouraging interest in the BBC's programmes including both the distribution of sound and television recordings and films, and also the transmissions directed to those areas. They serve as valuable channels for the exchange of information between the BBC and other broadcasting organizations.

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

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

*Representative:* D. Scuse LT 1-7100  
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.  
*Cables:* Broadcasts, New York  
*Telex:* MNY 0093

### **CANADA**

*Representative:* D. Russell Ottawa Central  
6-0331  
Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street,  
Ottawa, 4, Canada  
*Cables:* Loncalling, Ottawa  
*Toronto Address:* 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Walnut 5-3311  
Canada  
*Cables:* Loncalling, Toronto

### **AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**

*Representative:* D. F. C. Fleming BM 3894  
B 0657  
National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney,  
Australia  
*Cables:* Loncalling, Sydney

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*Representative:* C. P. Albany  
P.O. Box 109, I.F.N.S. Buildings,  
Old Mill Road, New Delhi, India  
*Cables:* Loncalling, Newdelhi  
Delhi 34174  
35491

MIDDLE EAST

*Representative in Beirut:* J. H. Whitehead  
P.O. Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon  
*Cables:* Broadcasts, Beirut  
Beirut 25658  
23102

SINGAPORE

BBC Far Eastern Station  
*Head of Service:* I. N. Lang, P.O. Box 434,  
Thomson Road Studios, Singapore, Malaya  
*Cables:* Febrocast, Singapore  
Singapore  
86321/2

FRANCE

*Representative:* N. M. Wilson  
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8, France  
*Cables:* Broadbrit, Paris  
*Telex:* 20791  
MacMahon  
0830

GERMANY

*BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:*  
BBC Buero, Berlin, W.30, Bayerischer Platz 1  
West Berlin  
243451

LATIN AMERICA

*Assistant:* Mrs. L. Schey, Rio Bamba 429, Buenos  
Aires, Argentina  
Buenos Aires  
45-8126

## SOME BBC DATES

1922

- 1 Nov 10c. broadcast receiving licence introduced
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2L.C)
- 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 (5GC) station opened
- 28 Sep First issue of *Radio Times* published
- 10 Oct Aberdeen (2BD) station opened
- 17 Oct Bournemouth (6BM) station opened
- 16 Nov Sheffield (2FL) relay station opened
- 30 Dec First Continental programme contributed by landline from Radiola, Paris
- 31 Dec First broadcast of chimes of Big Ben to usher in the New Year

1924

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

1925

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

1926

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

1927

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

1928

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

1929

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

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

- 1941
- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
  - 27 Apr Thai Service began (discontinued 4 March 1960, resumed 3 June 1962)
  - 2 May Malay Service began
  - 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyn 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 (reincorporated into German Language Service 14 September 1957)
  - 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
  - 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
  - 4 Jul Japanese Service began
- 1944
- 27 Feb General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 December 1945)
- 1945
- 29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted
- 1946
- 24 Mar Russian Service began
  - 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)
  - 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for sound; licence for television and sound introduced at £2
  - 7 Jun Television Service resumed
  - 29 Sep Third Programme introduced
- 1947
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
- 1948
- 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference
- 1949
- 3 Apr Urdu Service began
  - 30 Oct Hebrew Service (for Israel) and Indonesian Service began
  - 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television transmitting station opened
- 1950
- 26 Jan Hindustani Service renamed Hindi Service
  - 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
  - 30 Sep First 'live' air to ground television broadcast (from an aircraft in flight)
- 1951
- 8 Apr Third Programme Daventry transmitter opened
  - 6 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Banquet to King Haakon of Norway
  - 13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began
  - 12 Oct Holme Moss television transmitting station opened
  - 15 Oct First television election address—given by Lord Samuel
- 1952
- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
  - 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
  - 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television transmitting station opened
  - 21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
  - 5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks experiment)
  - 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years

## 1952 (continued)

- 8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris  
15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened

## 1953

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

## 1954

- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3  
{ 6 Jun First European exchange of television programmes with eight countries taking  
4 Jul part  
12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened  
14 Dec Redmoss temporary television transmitting station opened  
17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television transmitting station opened

## 1955

- 1 Feb Norwich television transmitting station opened  
2 May First VHF sound broadcasting transmitting station opened at Wrotham  
21 Jul Divis television transmitting station opened (replacing Glencairn in Northern Ireland, *see* 1.5.53)  
15 Sep First section of permanent two-way television link with Continent completed  
2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary VHF transmitting station opened  
3 Oct Les Platons (Channel Islands) television transmitting station opened  
10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace  
12 Oct Meldrum television transmitting station opened (replacing Redmoss, near Aberdeen, *see* 14.12.54)  
20 Oct Demonstration of colour television to members of the press  
15 Nov Pontop Pike television transmitting station completed (*see* 1.5.53)  
17 Nov First live television programme from Northern Ireland  
20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe VHF transmitting stations opened (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only)

## 1956

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

## 1957

- 30 & Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both Houses of  
31 Jan 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

1957 (*continued*)

- 29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent VHF transmitting station opened (*see* 14.10.56)
- 30 Apr Sutton Coldfield and Tacolneston (Norwich) VHF transmitting stations came into full service (*see* 20 and 22.12.56)
- 4 Jun Rowridge VHF transmitting station opened
- 27 Jun Swahili Service began
- 18 Jul Somali Service began
- 1 Aug Sound and television combined licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)
- 16 Aug Rosemarkie television transmitting station opened
- 24 Sep BBC Television for schools began
- 30 Sep Re-organization of sound radio programmes. Network Three began
- 28 Oct Bristol temporary VHF transmitting station opened (Third Programme only)
- 29 Oct First BBC unattended television studio brought into use at St. Stephen's House opposite the House of Commons
- 11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace
- 30 Nov Kirk o'Shotts VHF transmitting station opened
- 9 Dec Sandale television transmitting station completed (*see* 5.11.56)
- 12 Dec Douglas (Isle of Man) television transmitting station completed (*see* 20.12.53)
- 18 Dec Londonderry television transmitting station opened.
- Crystal Palace television transmission station completed (*see* 28.3.56)
- 25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on sound)
- 1958
- 13 & Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 14 Jan
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF transmitting station opened (temporarily North Home Service only)
- 8 Apr First public demonstration of VERA (Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus) for magnetic recording of television pictures, first programme use 14 April
- 21 Apr Dover temporary television transmitting station opened
- 5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
- 14 Jul Folkestone (experimental) television transmitting station opened (first BBC low-power 'translator' station)
- 30 Jul Southampton television interview studio opened
- 18 Aug Sandale VHF transmitting station opened
- 12 Oct Rosemarkie VHF transmitting station opened
- 18 Oct Regular fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec Thurmaster temporary television station opened
- 20 Dec Llanddona VHF station opened (replacing Penmon, *see* 2.10.55)
- 20 Dec Llangollen VHF station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary television station opened
- 22 Dec Orkney VHF station opened (temporarily, Scottish Home Service only)
- 1959
- 1 Mar Third Programme/Network Three VHF transmissions began from Wenvoe
- 15 Jun Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF station completed (*see* 9.3.58)
- 17 Jun First public demonstration of transmission of films for television by transatlantic cable; first programme use 18 June 1959
- 24 Jun BBC relay station plans announced: fourteen television stations and ten VHF
- 1 Jul New Post Office Eurovision link across English Channel opened. (Replacing temporary BBC/RTF Link)
- 5 Aug Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station closed; service transferred to Brighton (Whitehawk Hill)
- 4 Oct Arabic Service increased to 12 hours a day
- 5 Oct Norwich television interview studio opened
- 5 Oct Peterborough television and VHF transmitting station opened
- 17 Dec Orkney television transmitting station completed (*see* 22.12.58)

1959 (*continued*)

19 Dec New BBC television standards converter (European to N. American standards) used for first time to produce 525-line video tapes of Western Summit Conference in Paris

1960

1 Mar Thurmster VHF transmitting station opened and television transmitting station completed (*see* 15.12.58)

26 Mar Grand National televised for first time

27 Mar First transmission of colour television between Paris and London demonstrated at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London

2 May Orkney VHF transmitting station completed (*see* 22.12.58)

6 May Princess Margaret's Wedding on sound and television

20 May Stage 2 of BBC relay stations plans announced; 10 television stations and 11 VHF

24 May Sheffield low-power television relay station brought into service

1 June Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published

20 June French for West and Equatorial Africa began

29 June First programmes transmitted from Studio 3, Television Centre

8 Sep Pilkington Committee on the future of British Broadcasting: membership announced by the Postmaster General

19 Sep Television for schools: morning transmissions began

14 Dec Hastings low-power television relay station brought into use

1961

1 Feb Dover permanent low-power television station replaced temporary installation (*see* 21.4.58)

12 Feb French Services for Europe and Africa amalgamated and extended

15 Feb Eclipse of the sun televised for BBC viewers from France, Italy, and Yugoslavia through Eurovision

14 Apr First television broadcast from Russia seen by BBC viewers of welcome in Moscow of first 'space man', Major Gagarin

1 May Moscow May Day Parades seen by BBC viewers

27 May Saturday morning television (further education programmes) began

8 Jun Duke of Kent's Wedding, York Minster, on sound and television

10 Jun The first live television broadcast from London to USSR—Trooping the Colour

8 Jul First television broadcast from London to Hungary—Wimbledon tennis

22 Aug-2 Sept First BBC demonstration of 'live' colour television to public at National Radio Show

16 Oct Les Platons VHF sound relay station brought into service

23 Oct Londonderry VHF sound relay station brought into service

4 Dec Llandriod Wells television and VHF stations opened

1962

29 Jan Oxford television relay station brought into service

20 Feb First message from space (U.S. Astronaut Colonel Glenn's messages) re-transmitted by BBC

26 Feb Redruth television and VHF sound relay station brought into service

15 May Llanddona (Anglesey) television relay station brought into service

17 May The Royal Charter was extended to 29 July 1964

22 May Manningtree television relay station brought into service

24 May Stage 3 of BBC relay stations announced; 23 television stations and 18 VHF

28 May Oxford VHF sound relay station brought into service

11 Jul First exchange of live transatlantic programmes by satellite Telstar

16 Jul First transmission of colour television by Telstar

22 Aug-1 Sept BBC 625-line colour pictures demonstrated at Earl's Court Radio Show

28 Aug BBC experimental transmissions using Zenith G.E. stereophonic system began

3 Sep BBC television field trials on 625 lines in UHF bands began from Crystal Palace

26 Sep Skye VHF sound relay station brought into service

5 Nov Swindon television relay station brought into service

## 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.

This Charter was extended to 29 July 1964 (*Cmmd. 1724*).

The texts of the Royal Charter and of the Licence and Agreement, and the texts of the renewals, follow.

## CHARTER

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INCORPORATION

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

### TERMS OF CHARTER

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

### OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.

(f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, to equip and work or use such properties for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General, and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, install, equip and work or use wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force and as may be permitted there-by or thereunder broadcasting services by such method or methods of wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated, and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.

(h) To do all or any of the following things in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, that is to say, to provide, erect, equip and instal, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of, such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.

(i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.

(j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute, with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.

(k) To organize, provide or subsidize concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose

incidental thereto, subject to the prior approval of Our Postmaster General in the case of any public concert or public entertainment, that is to say, any concert or entertainment for admission to which a charge is made to the members of the audience.

(l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.

(m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, including literary, musical and artistic works, plays, songs, gramophone and other records, and news, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.

(n) To produce, manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire films, gramophone and other records, and material and apparatus for use in connection with films and such records, and to employ such films, records, material and apparatus in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto and to sell, rent or otherwise dispose of such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.

(o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.

(p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.

(q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

(r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.

(s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidize and assist any such company.

(t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

(u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining

temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £1,000,000, and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £10,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.

(v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

(w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

#### POWER TO ACQUIRE LAND

4. we do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, license, authorize and enable the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation to purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and, subject to the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General to each purchase or acquisition, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in other countries or places and to hold all or any such lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein in perpetuity or on lease or otherwise and from time to time to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose of or deal with the same or any part thereof. And we do hereby also for Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant Our Licence to any person or persons and any body politic or corporate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or wheresoever else the same may be required to assure in perpetuity or otherwise or to demise to or for the benefit of the Corporation any lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever.

#### RESTRICTION ON OVERSEAS CONCESSIONS

5. THE Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place oversea, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

#### CONSTITUTION

6.—(1) THE following persons shall be the Governors of the Corporation during the period beginning on the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and ending on the thirty-first day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two or in such earlier date as may be directed by Us in Council, namely—

Our right trusty and well beloved Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and Arthur William Baron Tedder. Our trusty and well beloved John Adamson Esquire, Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor David John Baron Clydesmuir, Our trusty and well beloved Barbara Wootton: wife of George Wright Esquire. Ivan Arthur Rice Stedeford Esquire and Francis Williams Esquire.

(2) The said Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and the said Arthur William Baron Tedder are hereby nominated to be respectively the Chairman of the Corporation and the Vice-Chairman thereof during the said period.

(3) The number of Governors during the said period shall be not more than seven and not less than five, and during that period any vacancy among the Governors, if filled, shall be filled and any further nominations of a Governor to be the Chairman of the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation shall be made by Us in Council.

7.—(1) FROM the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1) of the last foregoing article the Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times from the end of the said period include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Scotland and his close touch with Scottish opinion; a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Wales and his close touch with Welsh opinion; and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Northern Ireland and his close touch with Northern Irish opinion. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

8.—(1) A RETIRING Governor, whether appointed by or pursuant to article 6 or pursuant to article 7 of this Our Charter, shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of salary in return for their services, the respective sums following, that is to say:—

The Chairman—£3,000 a year;

The Vice-Chairman—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Scotland—£1,000 a year

The National Governor for Wales—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Northern Ireland—£600 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, £1,000 a year;

Each other Governor—£600 a year;

or such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order in substitution for the said sums or any of them or for any previously substituted sums or sum. Every such sum shall accrue from day to day and be apportionable accordingly.\*

\* Certain changes in these sums were authorized by Order in Council on 13 May 1959. They were:

The Chairman—£4,000 a year;

The Vice-Chairman—£1,500 a year;

The National Governor for Scotland—£1,500 a year;

The National Governor for Wales—£1,500 a year;

The National Governor for Northern Ireland—£1,000 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established £1,500 a year;

Each other Governor—£1,000 a year.

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(3) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof)—

(a) If he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Postmaster General resign his Governorship;

(b) If his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;

(c) If he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;

(d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;

(e) If he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of the Corporation and the Corporation shall resolve that his office be vacated.

(4) As soon as may be reasonably practicable after a vacancy among the Governors has arisen or at a convenient time before such a vacancy will arise, the vacancy or approaching vacancy, and, if it involves the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of the Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland.

9.—(1) THE Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer authorized by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions—

(a) In addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;

(b) The quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Postmaster General may from time to time in writing prescribe;

(c) Subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;

(d) Any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him, and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.

(4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Corporation may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

## GENERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

10.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the business and affairs of the Corporation and all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and not less than thirty nor more than fifty members selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

11. THE Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide. Each such committee shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

## NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

12.—(1) THE Corporation shall establish as soon as reasonably practicable in accordance with the provisions of this article, for the purposes in this article mentioned, two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council, to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) eight members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, five of such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit; and three of such persons shall be selected in such manner as the panel of the General Advisory Council consider appropriate as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned. For the filling of vacancies persons shall be so selected as to maintain the aforesaid proportion among the members. The eight members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit, and each such member shall be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of not less than one year from the date of his retirement. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the functions following—

(a) the function of controlling the policy and the content of the programmes of that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provide primarily for reception in the country for which the Council are established, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes of Our People in that country;

(b) such other functions in relation to the said Service as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon them; and

(c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in the country for which the Council are established;

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to—

(a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts and of broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and

(b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due coordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and whenever in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of the proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions, and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rate of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and the Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

### REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

13.—(1) THE Corporation shall as soon as reasonably practicable appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among the members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be not less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) Each Advisory Council shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

(7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council (including functions of any sub-committee appointed by the Council).

(8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) or of any sub-committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(9) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall devolve upon the Controller, Northern Ireland, and upon the Controller of each Region powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes.

(10) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council and make such adjustments, if any, as may be appropriate in the powers devolved upon the Controller, Northern Ireland.

### ORGANIZATION

14.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint one or at its discretion two or more chief executive officers, who shall be called the Director-General or the Joint Directors-

General of the Corporation, and may if it thinks fit appoint one or more Assistant Directors-General of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall appoint such other officers and such staff as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(3) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the Director-General or Joint Directors-General and for any Assistant Director-General or Assistant Directors-General and for the other offices and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 12 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

15.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organization appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organization of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for—

(a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and

(b) the discussions of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour and National Service.

### PROVISION DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW OF SERVICES

16. THE Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required—

(a) To provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation;

(b) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and extend the Television Services, with due regard to the special problems which they present;

(c) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and use, so far as the Corporation may be authorized so to do by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General, frequencies of more than thirty megacycles a second with a view to extending the coverage or improving the strength or quality generally or in any areas or area of the Corporation's broadcasting transmissions in the Home Sound Services or any of them.

17. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

### FINANCIAL

18.—(1) THE Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required—

(a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor in

furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;

(b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that moneys borrowed in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed for repayment of moneys borrowed for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this Article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

### RESERVE FUNDS

19.—(1) WE do hereby declare that in the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient (after taking account of the estimated value for purposes of redemption of any assets acquired or to be acquired or additions or improvements made or to be made by means of the money so borrowed or raised), to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall likewise set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums (if any) as are requisite and proper (after taking into account provision made as aforesaid for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised), to meet depreciation or to renew any property of the Corporation and such sums may be applied for the purposes aforesaid from time to time in such manner as the Corporation shall determine: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any purpose.

(3) The moneys set aside as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article may be used to repay moneys borrowed or raised or may be invested in Trustee securities and accumulated as a sinking fund for the said purpose or may be applied in any expenditure which is in the nature of capital expenditure.

(4) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such other sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

### ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

20.—(1) THE accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors, who shall be a chartered accountant or chartered accountants approved by Our Postmaster General.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corpora-

tion, 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 or and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any advisory sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such advisory sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any advisory sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such advisory sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

(4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorized for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be the Director-General or a Joint Director-General or any other officer duly authorized as such by the Corporation.

22.—(1) THE grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner howsoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such Licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do

Our Postmaster General may if he thinks fit certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

23. AND We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term of ten years the business so to be carried on by the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under One or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorize the continuance of the said business under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

#### DISSOLUTION AND WINDING-UP

24. IT shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

25. UPON the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation, and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

#### GENERAL DECLARATION

26. LASTLY We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Our Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the first day of July in the first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

(L.S.)

NAPIER.

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## CHARTER

for the continuance of The British Broadcasting Corporation

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

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

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

AND WHEREAS the period of incorporation of the Corporation will expire on the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two and it has been represented to Us by Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor John Reginald Bevins, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for the period ending on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four:

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 sixty-two and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force until the twenty ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.

### PROVISIONS OF CHARTER

3. (1) The objects of the Corporation are the objects stated in Article 3 of the Charter which on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two by Our Letters made Patent under Our Great Seal We granted unto the Corporation.

(2) Except as hereinbefore provided as regards the term of duration thereof, this Our Charter is granted with and subject to the same powers, restrictions and duties on the part of the Corporation, subject to the same rights and powers on the parts of Us, Our Heirs and Successors and of Our Postmaster General respectively, and upon and subject to the same terms, conditions, stipulations and provisions as were expressed and contained in the said Charter granted by Us on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two as if the same were herein set forth at length with such modifications and adaptations only as are necessary to make the same applicable to this Our Charter.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

WITNESS Ourself at Westminster the 6th day of April in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL,

COLDSTREAM.

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## LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD DRASSEY 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 Acts 1869;

'wireless telegraph station' means station for wireless telegraphy, which expression shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'wireless telegraphy' has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 to 1926, but shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act.

(b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term of ten years from and including the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, licence—

(a) to maintain and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands established and installed by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General;

(b) to establish from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional wireless telegraph stations at such places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing and to instal at such stations and work or use for the said purposes apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

(c) to instal from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the existing and the additional stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy at such other places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing in that behalf;

(d) to work or use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting, or receiving—

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in—

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy by the methods aforesaid for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid;

(e) to maintain and work or use existing apparatus for the purpose of receiving messages sent or emitted by any method of telegraphy other than telephony or television, being apparatus installed at existing stations by virtue of licences granted to the Corporation by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and, subject to the prior approval in writing of the Postmaster General in relation to each station, to instal additional apparatus at existing stations and apparatus at additional stations and to work or use such apparatus for the said purpose; and

(f) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the Corporation with wireless telegraph stations licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office as broadcast relay exchange stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay exchange stations programmes broadcast in the Home Services.

3. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation on the financial and all other considerations involved, the Corporation shall establish and work or use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice; and every such station shall be so designed and constructed as to emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second.

4.—(1) At every station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, and the aerial power and directivity, the frequencies and the methods of modulation used for each station shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

5.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be subject to inspection and supervision by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and supervision shall be so made and exercised as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and supervision and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

6. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of all relevant regulations from time to time made, under the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1951 or under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 or the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or under any future Act, in relation to wireless telegraph stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy or otherwise in relation to wireless telegraphy.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. For the purpose of avoiding interference with Naval signalling, Army signalling, and Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling, the Corporation shall act in agreement with the Postmaster General as to conditions of working or using the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any wireless telegraph station established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Postmaster General or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect—

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one wireless telegraph station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so work or use the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be so worked or used by the Corporation as not either directly or indirectly to interfere with the efficient or convenient maintenance, working or use of any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General, whether or not such telegraphic line already existed at the time when the stations or station or apparatus concerned commenced to be worked or used, and so as not to expose any such line to risk of damage or risk of interference with the efficient or convenient working or use thereof.

(2) In case any such telegraphic line of the Postmaster General shall be damaged or the efficient or convenient working or use thereof shall be wholly or partially interrupted or otherwise interfered with, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office shall certify in writing under his hand that such damage, interruption or interference has in his opinion been caused directly or indirectly by the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus or by anything done by or on behalf of the Corporation in relation thereto, the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General all costs which shall be reasonably incurred by him in repairing such damage or obviating such interruption or interference or in removing or altering such telegraphic line so as to restore the same to efficient working order and in adding thereto or substituting therefor either temporarily or permanently any other telegraphic line if the said Engineer-in-Chief shall certify in writing under his hand that in his opinion such addition or substitution is reasonably required in consequence of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use present or future of any of the stations, or any apparatus.

(3) If and whenever the said Engineer-in-Chief shall by writing under his hand certify that by reason of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus it has been necessary for the Postmaster General to place any telegraphic line in a position other than that in which he would otherwise have placed it or to insulate or otherwise protect any telegraphic line, then the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General any additional cost incurred by him on account thereof.

(4) For the purposes of this clause the expression 'telegraphic line' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1878 and the expression 'telegraphic line of the Postmaster General' includes a telegraphic line belonging to or worked or used by the Postmaster General or constructed or maintained by him for any Department of Government or other body or person.

11. Persons employed by the Corporation in the conduct of the services who are not, or are not deemed to be, British subjects, shall be so employed on and subject to such

conditions as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General. Any person who is so employed and is not subject to any restriction under the Aliens Order 1920 as to the period of his stay or the employment in which he may engage in the United Kingdom may, if the Corporation think fit, be employed by the Corporation in an established capacity.

12. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorized official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

13. The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorized by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

14. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any commercial advertisement or sponsored programme: Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as precluding the Corporation (so far only as the licence of the Postmaster General is required) from using for broadcasting purposes without payment or for a reduced payment any concert or theatrical entertainment or any other performance of whatsoever kind given in public, or as precluding the Corporation from announcing the place of performance thereof or the name and description of the performers, or from announcing the number and description of any record broadcast, or from acknowledging any permission granted for so using any such matter.

15.—(1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently on every day (including Sundays) programmes in the Home Sound Services and programmes in the Television Services from such stations and during such hours as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Service respectively in writing prescribe; and programmes in the External Services from such stations as after such consultation the Postmaster General may from time to time so prescribe. The Corporation shall not send programmes in the Home Sound Services or the Television Services except during the hours prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also whenever so requested by any such Department in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Department.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (hereinafter called 'the Treasury'), by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services and do such acts and things by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General a royalty or charge of £500 per annum in respect of the wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy from time to time established, installed, worked and used by virtue of the licence hereby granted. The said royalty or charge shall be paid in advance on the first day of July in every year, the first payment to be made on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner herein-after provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as from time to time may be appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the period ending on the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to 85 per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of these presents the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) a sum equal to such additional percentage of the net licence revenue as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such period as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of, or under, broadcast receiving licences, less during the period ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, seven and one-half per centum thereof, and thereafter during each successive period of two years or any residual part thereof such percentage thereof as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consider adequate to cover any expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable for or under broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electromagnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) which will be incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to the broadcasting system.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

18.—(1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done pursuant to clause 15 (5) hereof and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (other than services performed under clause 15 (3) hereof), the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorize.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in subclause (1) of this clause covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

19. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 of these presents shall be applied and administered by the Corporation

in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

20.—(1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient to the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorized by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by subclause (1) of this clause he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 hereof such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General—

(a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

(b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers and otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the royalty or charge payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 hereof as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. The Corporation shall in the execution of these presents observe and fulfil the obligations upon contractors specified in the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the fourteenth day of October nineteen hundred and forty-six, namely:—

1. (a) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for the trade or industry in the district where the work is carried out by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organizations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the trade or industry in the district.

(b) In the absence of any rates of wages, hours or conditions of labour so established the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour which are not less favourable than the general level of wages, hours and conditions observed by other employers whose general circumstances in the trade or industry in which the contractor is engaged are similar.

2. The contractor shall in respect of all persons employed by him (whether in execution of the contract or otherwise) in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract comply with the general conditions required by this Resolution. Before a contractor is placed upon a Department's list of firms to be invited to tender, the Department shall obtain from him an assurance that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has complied with the general conditions required by this Resolution for at least the previous three months.

3. In the event of any question arising as to whether the requirements of this Resolution are being observed, the question shall, if not otherwise disposed of, be referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision.

4. The contractor shall recognize the freedom of his workpeople to be members of trade unions.

5. The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of a contract display, for the information of his workpeople, in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract, a copy of this Resolution.

6. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Resolution by sub-contractors employed in the execution of the contract, and shall if required notify the Department of the names and addresses of all such sub-contractors.

22.—(1) The Corporation shall not:—

(a) offer to give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

(b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorized officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) hereof in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of the contract) the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

23. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the Licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

24.—(1) In any of the following cases (that is to say):—

(a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently on every day programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or

(b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder, or of any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

(c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and

every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

25. The Corporation shall at all times indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made against the Crown or any servant or agent of the Crown by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act of the Corporation or its servants or agents licensed or permitted by these presents.

26.—(1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General or any other duly authorized officer of the Post Office and may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being, and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

27. No member of the United Kingdom House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom (see House of Commons (Disqualification) Acts, 1782 and 1801, Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and House of Commons Disqualification (Declaration of Law) Act, 1931).

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by Sir George Ismay, K.B.E., C.B. (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 12 of the Post Office (Amendment) Act 1935) in the presence of

F. E. HICKS,  
General Post Office,  
London E.C.1,  
Civil Servant.

GEORGE ISMAY,  
On behalf of Her Majesty's Post-  
master General (L.S.)

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

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## LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

Treasury Minute dated the 6th November, 1961

My Lords have had before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 6th November, 1961, granted by the Postmaster General to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The Licence authorizes the British Broadcasting Corporation to continue to use its existing stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish and instal other stations and apparatus under the terms, conditions, restrictions, stipulations, provisions, covenants and agreements incorporated in the Licence and Agreement at present in force which expires on the 30th June, 1962.

The term of the new Licence is from 1st July, 1962, to 29th July, 1964, subject to revocation in the event of non-observance or non-performance by the Corporation of any of the conditions of the Licence or those of the Royal Charter of the Corporation.

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) a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue. The net licence revenue for this purpose means the broadcast receiving licence revenue as defined in Section 3 of the Post Office Act, 1961, less a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government, 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) such sums as My Lords shall authorize. The Corporation is to deliver to the Postmaster General such account of its expenditure on the External Services and other services performed at such request as he may prescribe.

The new Licence and Agreement is otherwise made upon and subject to the same terms and provisions as those of the Licence and Agreement which expires on 30th June, 1962, as read with a Supplemental Agreement dated 2nd June, 1960.

A Supplemental Agreement dated the 19th February, 1954, relating to the execution of certain defence work is extended until 29th July, 1964.

My Lords consider the terms of the new Licence and Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorized the Postmaster General to grant and conclude it.

## LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the sixth day of November One thousand nine hundred and sixty-one BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN REGINALD BEVINS, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called "the Postmaster General") on behalf of Her Majesty on 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 made Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for the period from the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two to the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four 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 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 THIS DEED WITNESSETH as follows:—

1. THE Postmaster General hereby grants to the Corporation (subject as hereinafter provided) for the term commencing on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two and ending on the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and (provided the Corporation pays to the Postmaster General on or before the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three the renewal fee hereinafter referred to) for the further term commencing on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and ending on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four licence and permission to do all such acts, matters and things in regard to wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and other apparatus and equipment as the Corporation were authorized to do by Her Majesty's Postmaster General by a Deed (hereinafter called "the said Deed") dated the twelfth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and made between The Right Honourable Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part as amended by an Agreement dated the second day of June One thousand nine hundred and sixty and made between the Postmaster General of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which said Deed and said Agreement are hereinafter together referred to as "the Licence and Agreement").

2. EXCEPT as to the term of duration thereof this Deed is made upon and subject to the same terms, conditions, restrictions, stipulations, provisions, covenants and agreements on the part of the Corporation and the Postmaster General respectively as were expressed and contained in the Licence and Agreement as if the same were herein set forth at length with such omissions, substitutions, modifications and adaptations only as are hereinafter provided for or as are necessary to make the same applicable to this Deed.

3. THE Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General on the execution of this Deed an issue fee of Five hundred pounds in respect of the licence hereby granted and on or before the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three a renewal fee of Five hundred pounds.

4. FOR the purposes of this Deed

(a) The following clause shall be substituted for Clause 17 of the said Deed:—

'17 (1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provide.) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such sums aids or supplies as may from time to time be provided or appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in sub-clause 3 hereof).

(2) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(3) The expression "net licence revenue" means the broadcast receiving licence revenue as defined in Section 3 of the Post Office Act, 1961 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 the Postmaster General or on his behalf in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(4) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office, the Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office or a Deputy Director of Finance and Accounts of the Post Office, of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.'

(b) Clauses 16 and 27 of the said Deed shall be deemed to be omitted.

5. THE Corporation hereby covenants with the Postmaster General to observe, perform and keep such of the terms, conditions, restrictions, stipulations, provisions, covenants and agreements upon and subject to which this Deed is made as aforesaid as ought on its part to be observed, performed and kept.

6. THE Postmaster General hereby covenants with the Corporation to observe and perform such of the provisions, covenants and agreements upon and subject to which this Deed is made as aforesaid as ought on his part to be observed and performed.

7. THE Agreement dated the nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four and made between The Right Honourable Herbrand Edward Dundonald

Brassey Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which relates to the execution of certain defence work) shall remain and continue in full force and effect during the period commencing on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two and ending on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and references made therein to the said Deed shall be deemed to include references to this Deed.

8. IT is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved 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 Ronald Ernest } R. E. GERMAN  
German }

in the presence of:— (L.S.)

C. H. BRISCOE,  
General Post Office E.C. 1  
Civil Servant

THE COMMON SEAL of THE BRITISH BROAD- }  
CASTING CORPORATION was hereunto affixed in } (L.S.)  
the presence of:—

ARTHUR FFORDE }  
DAVID MILNE } Governors  
H. CARLETON GREENE } Director-General

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