

BBC

HANDBOOK

1966



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BBC HANDBOOK 1966

Frontispiece

The Chairman of the BBC, Lord Normanbrook,
with the Director-General, Sir Hugh Greene,
in the roof garden of Broadcasting House,
London



BBC handbook 1966

**British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London W.1**

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CONTENTS

Board of Governors	8
Foreword	9
The BBC: focus of controversy	11
Serving New Audiences Richmond S. Postgate, Controller of Educational Broadcasting	21
Touting for Custom Konrad Syrop, Head of External Services Productions	24
Profiles of the Viewing Audiences R. J. E. Silvey, Head of Audience Research	27
Aids to Overseas Broadcasters Lance Thirkell, Controller, Staff Training and Appointments	30
TELEVISION	
The Television Service	33
World Television	36
Television Enterprises	38
The Audiences	40
Analysis of Programme Output	42
RADIO	
The Radio Services	43
The Audiences	47
Analysis of Programme Output	49
THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC	
Regional Broadcasting	51
News Broadcasts	53
Religious Broadcasts	56
Educational Broadcasts	58
Music Broadcasts	65
Broadcasting and Parliament	68
Audience Research	73
International Relations	75

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

The Expanding Audience	79
The Output	80
The Organization	81
News for Overseas	82
The Overseas Services	83
The European Services	85
Rebroadcasting	87
Radio Transcription Service	90
English by Radio and Television	91
Audience Studies	93
External Services Engineering	94
The Monitoring Service	95
Summary of Transmissions	100
Table: External Broadcasting	102
Table: World Radio and Television Receivers	103
Map: Communist and Western external broadcasting stations	104

ENGINEERING

Transmitting the programmes	105
Colour television	106
Television and VHF radio transmitters	107
BBC-1 and VHF radio transmitting stations London and the South-East	108
BBC-1 and VHF radio Midlands	110
BBC-1 and VHF radio West	112
BBC-1 and VHF radio North	114
BBC Wales, BBC-1, and VHF radio Wales	117
BBC-1 and VHF radio Scotland	120
BBC-1 and VHF radio Northern Ireland	124
BBC-2 development	126
Map: BBC-2	127
Table: Long and medium-wave transmitting stations	128
Map: studio centres, long-, medium- and short-wave transmitting stations	130
How to get the best reception	131
Short-wave reception	133

Frequency allocations	135
Table: Transmitting stations and studios	138

REFERENCE

The BBC's Powers and Obligations	139
The National Broadcasting Councils	144
Advisory Councils and Committees	145
Programme Contracts	157
Copyright	159
Staff	161
Organization and Senior Staff	166
BBC Finance	174
A Comparison of Programme Services Costs	194
Broadcast Receiving Licences	195
BBC Publications	198
Reith Lectures	201
BBC Orchestras	202
Auditions	203
Gramophone Record Requests	203
Submission of Scripts and Scores	204
Tickets for BBC Shows	205
Appeals for Charity	205
SOS Messages	207
Weather Forecasts (with Map)	207
BBC Addresses at Home and Overseas	209
Some BBC Dates	213
The Charters of the BBC	222
The Charter (full text)	224
The Licence (full text)	238
Bibliography	249
Index	253

**British Broadcasting Corporation
Board of Governors**

The Rt Hon. Lord Normanbrook, G.C.B. (*Chairman*)

Sir John Fulton (*Vice-Chairman*)

Lady Baird, C.B.E. (*National Governor for Scotland*)

Professor Glanmor Williams, D.LITT.
(*National Governor for Wales*)

Sir Richard Pim, K.B.E., V.R.D., D.L.
(*National Governor for Northern Ireland*)

*Mr Robert Lusty

Mr Gerald E. Coke, M.A.

Dame Anne Godwin, D.B.E.

Sir Ashley Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

* Appointment expired 29 November 1965

Foreword

'The only thing that really matters in broadcasting is programme content; all the rest is house-keeping.' These words, which introduce the report of the Canadian Committee on Broadcasting 1965, sum up the universal truth about broadcasting wherever it is taking place. And a programme content such as that resulting from making the microphone and the television screen available to the widest possible range of subjects and to the best exponents available – whether of differing views on any given subject or in the fields of entertainment or education – is a recognized aim of BBC broadcasting.

This annual Handbook gives a great deal of the background of BBC broadcasting; its illustrations reflect something of the programmes, some of the articles indicate the nature of the output and outline the policy as well as ways and means by which programme output is supported. Since, however, this past year has been one of lively debate about the BBC and its policies, we thought it might be of value to record in this Handbook some of the comments, criticisms, praise, and even judgments pronounced on the BBC during the year.

Extracts from these published expressions of opinion form the first part of this book, and show the continuing and animated interest in public service broadcasting. The BBC takes serious note of all that is said about its activities and continues to consider all that can improve the quality of its output and service to the public. As its television service expands and BBC-2 spreads throughout the country it is hoped that the planned alternative viewing will bring a further enrichment and enjoyment to viewers; at the same time the broadcasting services in radio will continue to offer the variety that is expected of them. The External Services, as the articles that follow in the appropriate section of the Handbook show, retain the esteem of the world – no minor achievement in a period of world tension and anxiety.

The BBC: Focus of Controversy

some varying views

'In recent years there has been a spectacular development in what the BBC seeks and dares to do,' wrote Michael Foot MP in *Tribune* last June, 'and most fair-minded people, whatever their multitudinous remaining criticisms, would be eager to acknowledge as much.'

On the same day, Ian James in the *Catholic Herald* wrote, 'While I regret and deplore its (the BBC's) occasional lapses I also thank God for its courage. If the BBC was to play it safe, to confine itself only to cosy, uncontroversial pap like "Coronation Street", the "Black and White Minstrels", and quiz shows it might have a peaceful time from the watchdogs but it would be impossibly dull and unstimulating broadcasting. And it would also be failing in its duty to cater to all sections of the public. . . . I share the view of that distinguished tv critic Mr Milton Shulman that "it is a positive duty for the BBC to put on programmes that occasionally shock, disturb, and anger."' "

The Church of Scotland in its Report of the Committee on Church and Nation in May 1965 dealt at length with what it termed 'The New Impuritanism'. The report included the following passages:

'During the year there have been frequent protests from public bodies, private associations, and individuals about an alleged deterioration in the moral standards of television on both channels. It would be easy to attack tv as a corrupting influence, easy but not helpful. In many ways the advent of tv has been productive of much good. It has acted as a stimulus to serious thinking on a great variety of problems. It has been a valuable medium for adult education. It has kept alive that interest in politics which is the *sine qua non* of democracy and has been a great blessing to many elderly and invalid people. It has also had considerable effect in providing entertainment for the family indoors.

'Occasional lapses from good taste, immoral suggestions, and sarcastic reference to religion are best dealt with by prompt protest from the millions of viewers who do not want such things for themselves or their children. There is a feeling, however, in many quarters, that we are being confronted now with something more than occasional lapses. . . . There seems to be a definite attempt to dispense with the unwritten code which the BBC once accepted, and to impose instead on the public the standards and values and points of view on religion and morals which are held by a minority.

' . . . (The BBC's) avowed intention "to be ahead of public opinion"'

and “to cultivate young writers who may, by many, be considered too advanced or shocking” indicates a policy which requires careful watching.

‘... The General Assembly would not wish to associate themselves with repressive legislation. Freedom of worship, speech, and writing are too precious to lose and must be defended. But, of course, there has always been, and must be, some control of the obscene and blasphemous.

‘... The question really is where is the line to be drawn between protecting the public – particularly young people – from corruption, and inhibiting literary or dramatic talent. The line must surely be drawn much more strictly in radio and television than with regard to books, theatrical productions, and films in the cinema.’

But most criticism and attack came during the year from a group known as the Clean-Up Television Campaign and its associated body the Viewers and Listeners Association (founded by the same organization) which issued a manifesto forming the basis of a petition presented through Mr James Dance MP to Parliament in June 1965.

It read:

1. We men and women of Britain believe in a Christian way of life.
2. We want it for our children and our country.
3. We deplore the present-day attempts to belittle or destroy it, and in particular we object to the propaganda of disbelief, doubt, and dirt that the BBC pours into millions of homes through the television screen.
4. Crime, violence, illegitimacy, and venereal disease are steadily increasing, yet the BBC employs people whose ideas and advice pander to the lowest in human nature, and accompany this with a stream of suggestive and erotic plays which present promiscuity, infidelity, and drinking as normal and inevitable.
5. We call upon the BBC for a radical change of policy and demand programmes which build character instead of destroying it, which encourage and sustain faith in God and bring Him back to the heart of our family and national life.’

The Guardian in a leader ‘The BBC and its Critics’ declared that questions about the moral turpitude of the BBC in the House of Commons were ‘part of a persistent campaign’. *The Guardian* continued ‘The commercial broadcasting lobby has never forgiven the BBC for coming out top in the Pilkington Report, and in so far as Sir Hugh Greene was directly responsible for the brilliant presentation of a pretty good case, they will never forgive him. More than anything else it is the solid achievement of the BBC that blocks

the path to further rich pickings from commercial television and radio.

'It is also true that the BBC genuinely outrages a minority of viewers (and to a less extent of listeners) because it presents what they do not want to see or hear, or would prefer not to know about, in a deliberately disturbing way. More exactly, the dramatists, the journalists, the theologians of the current decade have deliberately questioned the complacency around which so much of our cosiness has been built. Worse, some of them have laughed at it, and the BBC, a founder-member of the Establishment, has connived at mocking the Establishment.

'Few would deny that this is the authentic spirit of the time. What, then, is the BBC to do about it? To blur over the sharp edges of our social discontents, of our religious questionings, of our frustrations in human relationships? That, in effect, is what the Clean-Up TV campaign is asking, and that is what the director-general refuses to do. . . . The BBC with its present philosophy provides scope for exploration of the boundaries of thought, feeling, and belief. It may sometimes be brash and immature, or badly done, but nothing much was learned or achieved without mistake. The alternative is censorship (veiled if not open) in the name of conformity.'

The Baptist Times commented 'Public opinion is a better guide than a censorship committee.' And television critic Peter Black, in his article in the series 'The BBC's Duty to Society' published in *The Listener* discussing broadcasting and ideas damaging to society, asked for a definition of this phrase.

'To the "Clean (Up) TV" people' Peter Black wrote, 'it is a bedroom scene in a play, a joke about religion. To others it is the "Clean (Up) TV" people. The quarrel is therefore an irreconcilable one of definitions. It would be only an amusing clash if behind the "Clean TV" people with their simple obsessions with navels and cocktails and fistfights, and behind more moderate critics did not lurk factions much more dangerous to the BBC. Under the pretext of maintaining their own definition of decency their true purpose is to end the BBC's independence, prevent it giving time to serious political and social criticism, and reduce it to a respectful appendage of government. . . . Nevertheless the critics have a case. The typical BBC blunder is the uselessly offensive term in the wrong place. Its causes are (a) a break in editorial control, (b) ignorance by programme staff of what is expected of them.

There is also too easy an indulgence of dramatists who seem to have declared war on the television audience. The audience it

(BBC TV drama) has built up ought not to have its expectations confounded because a writer despises them.

The alternative to covert censorship is not the free hand.'

In the same article Peter Black commented:

'Programmes ought to be continually enlarging the audience's range of choice, but the pressures of competition are always toward a narrowing of it . . . For the BBC there is the added restriction of insufficient money.

'Of course many observers question the BBC's duty to compete at all. The answer is that if it did not, government would be under increased pressure to cut down its licence revenue.

'It must hold its share of public attention and some of its actions amount to crimes against broadcasting. When its obnoxious record programme, "Top of the Pops", lost ground to the ITV alternative, "Survival", a natural history series produced by Anglia Television, the BBC countered by bringing in The Beatles. A serious endeavour to improve the range of peak-time programmes was deliberately assaulted by a trivial and unadventurous one.

'This act went beyond what the BBC should allow itself in the name of competition, and in general its peak programming is too timid . . . Much of the time the BBC's competition is merely head-to-head; a film is put against a film on ITV, a series against a series. It assumes that the mass audience cannot be held by anything unfamiliar, and its effort is mainly toward making its familiar better than the opposition's.

'None the less, the BBC's reputation, as the finest broadcasting service in the world, cannot be seriously challenged. If its range sinks as low as its rivals' it rises higher. Against isolated ventures in music, ballet, and classical drama BBC Television can set mountain ranges of achievement over the years. It is commonplace for the best comedy to be on BBC Television. It spends much more time and money on its documentaries. Its series drama, such as *Z Cars* and *Dr Finlay's Casebook*, consistently works on more than one level. Below the easy narrative line is a strong social and emotional comment.'

In a leading article the *Sunderland Echo* wrote 'Once it was "Auntie". Nowadays it is more of an Aunt Sally. . . . Every critic (and who is not his own television and radio critic?) would do well to temper his occasional rage with the thought that there is much to admire about the BBC, and much that deserves our encouragement. To try to please all of the people all of the time is a hopeless task.'

In a House of Commons debate in May 1965, Mr James Dance, Conservative MP for Bromsgrove, asked 'What would happen if we

had a modern Rip Van Winkle who woke up and said "How can I find out what life is like now? What is going on?".' Mr Dance continued 'Suppose he were told to look at television for a day or two and that that would put him in the picture. What a horrible shock he would have. He would see sick humour in bad taste, undue violence, condonation of homosexuality and free love, many of our churches and religion being ridiculed and attacks on our most beloved institutions and traditions. He might think that what he saw really represented modern British life. Of course, it would not be true. He would be seeing only what a very small proportion of the British people indulge in and like. The vast majority of our nation are as fine and good as they ever were. Why, then, must we show this sort of thing which is a representation of the life of only a minority of people in this country? What effect does this have on overseas visitors? If they look at the television, they get a very wrong impression of the sort of people we are.'

In a House of Lords debate earlier in the year Lord Ferrier declared: 'By reflecting so much of the sordidness of life, the broadcast is helping to mould public opinion: there is no question about that. If life is continuously presented as hopeless, meaningless, with no visible gleam of light anywhere, people's resistance to despair or evil is diminished. Repeatedly rubbing people's noses in their private miseries does not help them to find remedies. There should be more plays about people whose courage or firmness of character have enabled them to triumph over circumstances.'

The Northern Echo, critical of some of the remarks about the BBC in a House of Commons debate, said 'Of course the BBC's not perfect – we're hardly enamoured of its top-heavy administration and some parts of the television service are falling asleep. But the BBC does still have one shining virtue that all the snipers in Parliament have been unable to shoot away yet, much though they would like to – its independence. No one in the Government tells it how it should or should not spend its licence money and no one in the Government tells it what it should or should not say. That is the BBC's great strength. And . . . it is the reason why the BBC is still the envy of other countries, especially where they have to put up with Government-controlled stations. . . . At home, (as Mr Wedgwood Benn said in the House of Commons) there would be very great danger for everyone in this country if political influence of any kind were to take over control of broadcasting.'

The Southern Evening Echo declared 'The reputation of the BBC abroad has never been higher. And it is a service of which we can be proud.'

‘The BBC, because it is free from commercial interests and not directly dependent for finance on the Government, enjoys a unique independence which is the envy of broadcasters abroad.

‘It is in this atmosphere that the creators, the uncommitted observers, the unbiased interpreters can operate to the best of their diverse abilities and our enjoyment and proper enlightenment.

‘Of course such freedom produces occasional offence and stupid over-stepping of that indescribable line of good taste.

‘There is cause for arguing at the moment that BBC drama is over-sexed (so, incidentally, is ITV’s) and that there have been blunders in recognizing the difference between honest, if outrageous, opinion and ill-tempered abuse.

‘But these are comparatively small prices to pay and no excuse for the kind of puritanical censorship some of the critics would like to employ.

‘. . . We hope the BBC is successful in resisting censorship. Too many mediums of communication – some newspapers among them – are already committed to and spokesmen for political, commercial, and personal interests.

‘There may be cause to urge that the BBC looks to its own disciplines. But it would be a tragedy if these were ever replaced from outside. Particularly by a group of people already committed out of their own mouths to a special and minority point of view.’

‘Stop this BBC-baiting’ was the headline of an article by Paul Johnson, Editor of the *New Statesman*, which appeared in the *Weekend Telegraph*. ‘The Corporation’, declared the writer, ‘is in danger of becoming a national Aunt Sally, the target of indiscriminate mud-slinging and even interested malice. Anyone in the broadcasting world knows that there are a lot of things wrong with the BBC. These arise not only from its huge size – which poses appalling problems of administration, cost effectiveness, and control – but also from its ambiguous position as both a purveyor of public-service broadcasting and as a semi-commercial undertaking fighting for ratings against fierce competition.

‘The voices of critics who understand these problems are welcome – and are heeded in the corporation itself. But they have been joined by others. On the one hand there are many self-appointed pressure groups who dislike the whole trend of our society towards greater freedom of expression, and who have found in the BBC, which reflects and *ought* to reflect this trend, a vulnerable target. In attacking the BBC their real object is to reimpose traditional restraints – particularly in sex and religion – which the bulk of the public now regards as unnecessary or even undesirable. These

minority groups can no longer rely upon the courts to uphold nineteenth century restrictions on public discussion and artistic expression. Instead, they hope by parliamentary agitation, by mass telephone-calls, public meetings, and letters to newspapers, to terrorize those who control the BBC into imposing a voluntary censorship.

‘On the other hand, there are more furtive forces at work: those with a direct commercial interest in the further erosion of public-service broadcasting.

‘. . . Members of the public who attack the BBC cannot, I think, be aware of the disastrous consequences which would follow its destruction. Few of them have any experience whatsoever of broadcasting conditions outside this country. The lead which Britain established in sound radio in the thirties – not only technically, but ethically and morally, too – brought a golden harvest during the war, and this is generally acknowledged. What many fail to realize is the equally commanding lead we have established in television presentation in the last fifteen years.

‘. . . But when all this is said, the BBC is the salient factor in the quality of our tv services. In sheer size and comprehensiveness, in global coverage, in willingness to experiment technically, in ability to produce new ideas and talents, and to sponsor valuable projects which, by their very nature, cannot meet commercial criteria, there is nothing to beat the BBC. It is the keystone of our broadcasting system, and so of our world-wide reputation in this field.

‘. . . The time has come to call a moratorium on BBC-baiting and to allow the corporation to get on with the job, quietly, calmly, and rationally, of setting its own house in order. If parliament wants to help, it should provide the BBC with a new and stable financial basis on which to build for the future. Now that really *would* be a constructive contribution.’

Among other public figures invited by the BBC to contribute to *The Listener* their thoughts on ‘The BBC’s Duty to Society’ was Lord Soper who wrote the fourth article in the series. After referring to the immense difficulties confronting the BBC in attempting to use the colossal opportunity it has, Lord Soper went on to give some sort of judgment on its achievements.

‘I am vastly impressed by the overall achievements and standards of BBC broadcasting – their best is superb, like ‘The Great War’; their worst, like ‘Hot Line’, sticks out like a sore thumb, which is an oblique compliment to the healthiness of the rest of the broadcasting body. Much of the criticism levelled at it is unreasonable. Take for example the decision to discontinue ‘Lift Up Your Hearts’. Anyone listening to the programme will know full well that often the

intention to lift up the heart was almost totally lost in argument or theological platitude. Those who now complain at its disappearance should reflect that 'what's in a name', even as nostalgic as the title of this programme, is insignificant compared with what in fact can be achieved in these five minutes, and if spiritual exhilaration can be reached by less ecclesiastically formal means, at 'Ten to Eight', then God bless the BBC. I think there has been a lot too much dirt rather than soil in recent BBC presentations, too much reportage of evil rather than insight into evil, and a preoccupation with certain aspects of sex as if these present the entire picture. These failures in judgment are remediable, yet they reflect attitudes and issues which go very deep. The BBC operates in a community which is professedly Christian, whereas in fact Christianity is a minority movement in these islands. By the law of averages it is certain that a large proportion of those who prepare, produce, and perform the programmes of the BBC are themselves non-Christians. The moral standards of the historic Christian culture have been abandoned, but in the non-communist world no similarly articulated standards have been set up in their stead. The BBC and its critics both exemplify this dilemma. Christendom at least knew where it was going. Those who today are convinced that its journey was both abortive and unnecessary cannot just sit at home. I still believe that the philosophy of Christianity lies behind the philosophy of programming, and with the BBC, as with everything else, offers the best guide to the way ahead.'

Finally, some extracts taken from Hansard from the House of Commons debate of May 1965.

Mr David Gibson Watt, Conservative MP for Hereford and formerly a member of the BBC's General Advisory Council: 'A number of rather hard things have been said about the BBC during this debate. Having worked fairly continuously and closely with the Corporation over a period of two or three years, although, admittedly, the General Advisory Council does not meet very often, one gets a shrewd idea of how things are going. The BBC does not do everything which I should wish it to do, but I believe that the amount of good done by those who work in the BBC and administer it definitely counteracts the mistakes which any human men are bound to make.'

Mr Arthur Blenkinsop, Labour MP for South Shields: 'I happened to be in India at the time of the Suez affair. I was on my way further into the Far East, and at that time a great many BBC programmes were being put out. There was no question of only opposition views being expressed. The BBC attempted to have a reasonable balance of view, giving both the Government's case and the contrary view.'

This was immensely welcomed in those countries. It was an outstanding example of the independence of the BBC. It proved the Corporation's independence as nothing else could. It was of enormous benefit to the standing of Britain abroad – that even in a crisis of that sort, when it was known that opinion here was divided, it was still possible for the BBC to give other than the Government point of view. It would be a tragedy if we were to accept the view, which was strongly pressed on the BBC at that time, that it should give only the Government case.'

The Rt Hon. Herbert Bowden, the Lord President of the Council and Labour MP for Leicester, summing up the debate that had taken place in the House of Commons.

'A great part of the debate has dealt, and rightly dealt, I think, with programme standards. The more one thinks of defining a standard of programmes or tastes the more difficult one realizes it is. The Pilkington Committee tried, and did not succeed very well. I do not think that anyone could define taste or standard with any degree of accuracy, or could give a description that would suit everyone, because tastes differ. I think that it would be easier to define bad taste than good taste or good standard. . . . We should not cut them (satirical programmes) out – there is always room for a measure of experimentation – but when questions of personal taste, and particularly when matters of religion and race are affected, exceptional care should be taken. My Rt Hon. Friend the Postmaster General has reserve powers, but it would not be a very good thing for the Postmaster General to use those reserve powers, except in very extreme cases. If these powers were used, the Government would be involving themselves in a censorship of television, whether it be BBC or ITA, which I am sure would not be the wish of the House of Commons or the country.'

Serving New Audiences

Richmond S. Postgate

Controller, Educational Broadcasting, BBC

'Education' (said Julian Huxley in a lecture in 1962) 'transmits the knowledge, the skills, and beliefs, the attitudes, and ideas necessary to the maintenance, achievement and development of man in society.' An evolutionist, he emphasized the transformation as well as the transmission of man's tradition. Today, transformation catches more of the limelight. Our educational system has been in steady change for the last sixty years, but the pace is now accelerated. In the last ten years, eleven new universities have been founded; at no previous time in our history has this occurred. The population of VIth forms in independent and grammar schools doubled in the ten years from 1952. Similar expansion took place in those voluntarily attending the various institutions offering Further Education – Technical Colleges, Further Education Colleges, Evening Institutes, and the rest. To turn the penny, never has the shortage of teachers been so acute. The educational system is having to cope with the second technological revolution, with deep changes in the content in the staple subjects of the curriculum, and in the methods of teaching; and with the expanding interests of an increasingly moneyed and leisured public. It may be true that half the population when their school-days are over close their minds as they close their text-books, but every measurable indication suggests that the rest do not, and that their ambitions and interests fan out over an immense expanse of knowledge, experience, and skills. Despite frequent reminders, we still tend to underestimate cultural and vocational hunger.

Like general broadcasting, educational broadcasting has to reflect, stimulate and support these tendencies. It is fortunate, therefore, that the educational explosions coincide in time with a great enlargement of the means by which programmes can be distributed and received and stored. In radio, besides the long-established radio service to schools, the Further Education service offers an hour every week-day from 6.30 p.m., two hours on Saturday mornings, and spaces on week-day afternoons in the Home Service for programmes of particular interest to parents and to women at home who may be considering entering or returning to the teaching profession. This is ten times the amount offered five years ago. Moreover, the blessed invention of the transistor radio now makes it possible for nearly everyone to hear the programme he likes without incurring family disapproval. Most educational institutions have a tape recorder, or several (as do many individuals), and by this means

the ancient and irreconcilable conflict between the timetabling of the BBC and that of the school or college is being circumvented. Though you must still take in radio programmes when they come, you can now, within limits, use them when you want them.

In television, a new development, very important for the future, is the allocation of a band at 7.30 p.m. every week-day for Further Education, which is consequently now offered at three contrasting times – Saturday and Sunday mornings and late week-day evenings on BBC-1, and at peak evening time on BBC-2. Meanwhile, the number of schools with television receivers is rising fast, particularly among primary schools.

More important in the long run are changes in attitudes to educational broadcasting among the teaching profession and educational administrators. Years ago, apprehensiveness lest broadcasting should usurp the teacher's function and position was fairly common. It has now disappeared. In schools, a nearly universal and highly discriminating use is made of school radio, and television series are followed by a high proportion of schools with television receivers. A number of resounding official reports, such as the Pilkington Committee on Broadcasting, the Crowther report on Higher Education, and the Newsom report on the education of average and below average children have all commended the use of educational broadcasting. The Newsom report is the most definite: 'the culture provided by the mass media, but particularly by film and television, represents the most significant environmental factor that teachers have to take into account'.

A second powerful impulse to explore and exploit the educational potentialities of broadcasting arises among teachers from the new possibility that closed circuit television plans offer them to make television themselves. In this country we have grown up with network educational broadcasting, and benefited from the results of centralized resources and a highly professionalized operation. But the advantages carry with them the drawback that the broadcasts come to the teachers from outside; and they cannot feel involved in them in the way that local broadcasting or closed-circuit systems permit. Whenever these experiments are made, great keenness and enthusiasm is generated and this increases general interest in the use of broadcasting as well.

All these factors play upon and influence the BBC's educational policies and practice. Today we do more school series closely responsive to the situations and needs of teachers; e.g. series that reflect the movement sweeping over primary schools emphasizing activity and discovery by the children rather than pouring draughts of information into them. We provide, in response to continuing

urging from the teaching profession, more series which provide the core of a teaching course for use by those who have little specialist qualification to teach the subject; and we support these series with far fuller explanatory and illustrative literature containing suggestions on how to use the broadcasts afterwards. A newcomer to many schools is 'radio-vision'; this consists of coloured film strip synchronized with radio programmes. The schools buy the strips from the BBC, and tape the programmes on transmission. By this means they obtain a complete, coloured, audio-visual aid that they can use at will.

But the most interesting growth is at the moment in the field of Further Education, both in radio and television. Here are new audiences to serve, new tasks to be defined; new working relationships to be explored. And these are stimulated by the twin forces of national need and individual aspiration. Under the first heading the most pressing is undoubtedly the need for more teachers and for better qualified teachers. In support of governmental and L.E.A. activity the Further Education Service offers radio and television series that bring to teachers' notice the changes in the subject matter of curricular subjects such as mathematics and science, and in modern methods of teaching. It offers a continuing service to teachers at home with family duties of radio programmes to keep their interest alive and up to date with modern thought and practice.

Among the new audiences is the educationally under-privileged group who take correspondence courses at home. We have found that in English language and literature home students studying for GCE 'O' level by correspondence can be greatly helped by a radio series aligned to their course, and that the programmes are at the same time acceptable general listening. We are now planning an experimental course which links radio and television to a course planned in close conjunction with University extra-mural departments. Another new audience is the specialized but highly important one of general medical practitioners who are served by a special monthly series planned and produced in the closest collaboration with the medical educational authorities.

In these and other ways the BBC is seeking to satisfy the needs that arise among professional people, industry, and the public as a whole.

(For details of the educational broadcasting services see pages 58-65.)

Touting for Custom

Konrad Syrop

Head of BBC External Services Productions

There must have been raised eyebrows when the readers of *The Times* saw one day in May 1965 the headline: 'BBC TOUTS FOR CUSTOM'. The occasion was the launching of a special leaflet addressed to industry with an appeal to keep the External Services of the BBC informed of new projects, processes, inventions, and export successes.

Why should the BBC be spending even a very small sum of money on encouraging industrial firms to do what can only be in their interest? Why should the BBC tout for custom?

British industry consists of tens of thousands of firms large and small. Most of them have never heard of the External Services of the BBC and this is not altogether surprising. While millions of people all over the world tune in to BBC programmes in English and forty other languages, in this country these transmissions, which are beamed to overseas countries mostly on short waves, are usually inaudible. Another good reason for appealing to industry to tell its story is that news of what is happening in British factories, research establishments, and laboratories is of genuine interest to audiences abroad. What is more, the BBC needs this information and news to present a balanced picture of Britain.

Most listeners abroad who tune in to London want to find out about Britain today. It is not easy to satisfy their curiosity while presenting an undistorted picture. In a free country like Britain the living pains of democracy receive full publicity: strikes, the T.S.R.2, doctors in revolt, the trade gap, shortages of teachers and nurses, the colour problem, falling gold reserves, the brain drain . . . These are aspects of Britain in 1965 which cannot be ignored or glossed over by a responsible broadcasting organization. But what will a listener in Bucharest or Beirut, in Buenos Aires or Bombay, who has never been to this country, conclude from this recital of problems and difficulties?

And what will that listener make of the British fondness for anniversaries: the Magna Carta, Waterloo, Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Kipling, and 'Alice in Wonderland' are only some of the anniversaries of 1965 that had to be reflected in BBC programmes. History also pervades the British countryside and it is the lovely cathedral towns and charming villages which attract the tourists by the million. And what about the pomp and pageantry, the quaint customs and colourful traditions so beloved by the trans-Atlantic visitors? They too are a part of the picture of Britain which has to

be presented. Is there not a danger, however, that the listener abroad will conclude that the British live too much in the past?

It is easy to create a false, unbalanced picture of this country. The past is a rewarding source of programme material. So are the day-to-day problems and controversies. Precisely because of the pull of history and the fascination of bad news a special effort has to be made to restore the balance by highlighting the positive side: the dynamism of British science, technology and industry, the explosion of University education, new towns and city centres, social experiments and research, the rich cultural and artistic life of this country, her music from Benjamin Britten to the Beatles, the spirit of adventure and service shown by the young and the vigorous political dialogue among the parties.

Programme material on all these subjects is not difficult to obtain, with one exception and an important one—that of industry. If only because of the numbers of firms involved it is physically impossible for the BBC to find out what they are doing unless told by them.

The response to the leaflet appealing for information was encouraging. Several hundred firms took the trouble to write to us or to telephone. Many more, it is hoped, will do so in the future. Within four weeks of launching the leaflet information came in about a multitude of new projects and processes; the existence of many was never even suspected. They ranged from important advances to the perhaps marginal curiosity. Did we know that there was a promising export market for British brass rubbings? Had we heard of the first in the world plastic drinking fountain for pigeons? Could we broadcast something about a new hair straightening cream? There was a story of a new wonderful teaching machine far ahead of anything the Americans can offer. Did we know that one big firm employed an electronic nose for smelling tinned foods? Would we be interested in describing a revolutionary method of making permanent labels or perhaps a new advanced money counting machine? Or in the use of balloons for transporting timber through trackless forests?

Incidentally, the last story had already been broadcast before we sent out the leaflet, and we have since learned from the manufacturer that he has had inquiries from New Guinea, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, and the United States.

Many interesting stories have come our way as the result of the leaflet sent out to industry. Some have been broadcast, others will follow, though not all can make the grade. But it is very much in the interest of the manufacturers to send us their stories. At the BBC we do not always hear of the result of our broadcasts as we usually mention the name of the manufacturer or product, and listeners, many of them importers, write direct to the firm or to the British

Trade Mission in the country concerned. We have already ample evidence, however, that a broadcast about a product in even two or three languages can bring in a flow of inquiries from all over the world. For example, a manufacturer who produced a device for making the noise of the pneumatic drill less objectionable, told us that following our broadcasts he has had 37 inquiries from 13 countries. So if the BBC touts for custom it is in industry's own interest.

For inquiries concerning the External Services programmes about British Industry: The Topical Organizer, BBC Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or at BBC regional headquarters (*see pages 209-10 for addresses*).

Profiles of the Viewing Audiences

R. J. E. Silvey

Head of BBC Audience Research

How much time do the British people spend in viewing television? The average, in winter, is just under two hours each evening. But an average for the entire population leaves a good deal unsaid. Is it the same for women as for men? Does it hold for all age groups? And how much of the two-hours-a-night is spent in viewing BBC-tv?

An analysis of viewing in February 1965, as revealed by the BBC's audience survey (*see page 73*), is set out in the chart (*on page 28*). This shows the number of hours of evening viewing each week for males and for females, for each of three social classes and for each of seven age groups.

Let us deal first with the total amount of viewing. Males viewed for about eleven and a half hours a week, females for considerably longer – nearly fourteen hours. The amount of viewing was quite clearly related to social class: it was ten and a half hours amongst upper middle class people, nearly twelve amongst the lower middle class, and over thirteen hours a week amongst the working class.

As to the differences associated with age, the most striking finding was that the heaviest evening viewers of all were children of 12–14; their average being sixteen hours a week. Children of 8–11 viewed rather less – thirteen and a half hours a week – though this is above the average for the population as a whole (12·7); even children of 5–7 viewed after 6 p.m. for an average of over an hour a night.

The significance of the sharp drop from sixteen hours a week for 12–14 year olds down to twelve hours a week for 15–19's will come as no surprise to anyone who has anything to do with young people. The teens are notoriously the years when there is an inclination to 'get out in the evening', if you can. Parents are no longer insisting on early bed-times and there is spare cash which can be spent on relaxation outside the home. (This is, of course, the age when the patronage of the cinema is at its maximum.)

Viewing per head proved to be no greater amongst the 20–29 year-olds but it rose to thirteen hours a week in the next age group (30–49) and to just over thirteen hours amongst those of 50 and over. (These last two age groups together account for nearly two-thirds of the population so it is, of course, their behaviour which largely determines the average of the population as a whole.)

Now to turn to the way in which people divided their time between BBC-tv and ITV. Males split their viewing more equally (in the ratio BBC 45: ITV 55) than did females (43: 57). Upper middle class

Aids to Overseas Broadcasters

Lance Thirkell

Controller, Staff Training and Appointments

The BBC has for many years been regarded as a centre for students of broadcasting from all over the world. They have come either to attend formal courses at the Staff Training Department in London or the Engineering Training Department at Wood Norton, near Evesham, or to have attachments as observers in various specialist departments of the BBC. Such students have recently numbered more than one hundred a year. The BBC has provided training in this way for the staff of ninety-one radio organizations overseas.

The BBC also sends members of its radio, television, external services, and engineering staff overseas to assist the developing broadcasting services and their countries. In 1965, for example, one or more BBC staff were serving in the broadcasting organizations of Aden, Ceylon, Gambia, Israel, Kenya, Laos, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, and Zambia. Secondments of this nature have usually numbered in total about twenty staff at any one time. In this operation of seconding staff to other broadcasting organizations, the BBC is assisted by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

In co-operation with this Ministry, the BBC runs three Special Overseas Courses for radio training each year. Each course lasts ten weeks and a maximum number of twelve students attend. Since they began in the 1950s, 296 broadcasters from thirty-four Commonwealth and three foreign territories have been trained on these Special Overseas Courses. They are designed primarily for the immediate needs of the developing countries of the Commonwealth. Other broadcasters from overseas who want the opportunity to study BBC methods and practices are catered for in a separate course. This Overseas Visitors' Course runs for four to five weeks once a year. There are usually fifteen to twenty representatives of Commonwealth and foreign broadcasting organizations on the course each year. In addition, radio training courses have been conducted by BBC staff in the Caribbean, East and Central Africa, and South-east Asia.

In the field of television the BBC has included about twelve overseas students a year as guests on courses organized for its own staff. It hopes shortly to mount special television training courses for such students with the support of the Ministry of Overseas Development. Among the BBC staff seconded overseas are many specialists sent to help and advise overseas television organizations. For

example, a senior member of the BBC Television Service visited India in 1965 to advise the Government on the organization and setting up of a national television service. Plans are also under way for providing large-scale television training assistance to Libya and Iran.

On the engineering side, training has been offered for many years past to overseas students at the BBC's Engineering Training Department. Over the past five years overseas students from thirteen Commonwealth territories have been trained at the average rate of twenty-five trainees a year. Over the same period the BBC has, in addition, taken seventy-five students from twenty-one territories on attachment to stations, under the supervision of a senior BBC engineer, to learn the practical techniques of broadcasting. Summer vacation training is also given to students from European countries who are sponsored by the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience.

The BBC intends in future not only to maintain its existing facilities for overseas training but also to extend them. In television the BBC's plans, as noted above, are well advanced for the establishment of special Overseas Television Courses. These will aim to meet the practical needs of television producers from overseas in the same way that Special Overseas Courses meet the needs of their radio counterparts at present. The BBC has undertaken this development on its own initiative, but hopes to enlist the support of the Ministry of Overseas Development to be able to train up to forty overseas students a year. Special courses for overseas television engineers are to be mounted on the same basis.

In radio training the BBC plans to extend its facilities in those specialist fields in which it has acquired a world-wide reputation of 'know-how'. It is hoped, for example, that the present very small scale of training for studio managers from overseas may be increased. Of greater potential importance is its hope of providing in the field of school radio, abroad and in Britain, supplementary specialized training for selected overseas broadcasting staff, who are either holding, or are destined to hold, posts in school broadcasting in their own countries.

Already the School Broadcasting Department of the BBC is involved in a number of overseas projects. To assist school broadcasting by radio in the developing countries the BBC works in close collaboration with the British Council on a scheme to produce recorded programmes which can be transmitted by radio organizations as school broadcasts, or can be purchased by schools and teacher training colleges for direct use in the classroom. So far, this scheme for Educational Recordings has concentrated on English Language programmes for primary schools in Africa, and on

elementary Science for upper primary and junior secondary classes and English Literature for senior secondary schools.

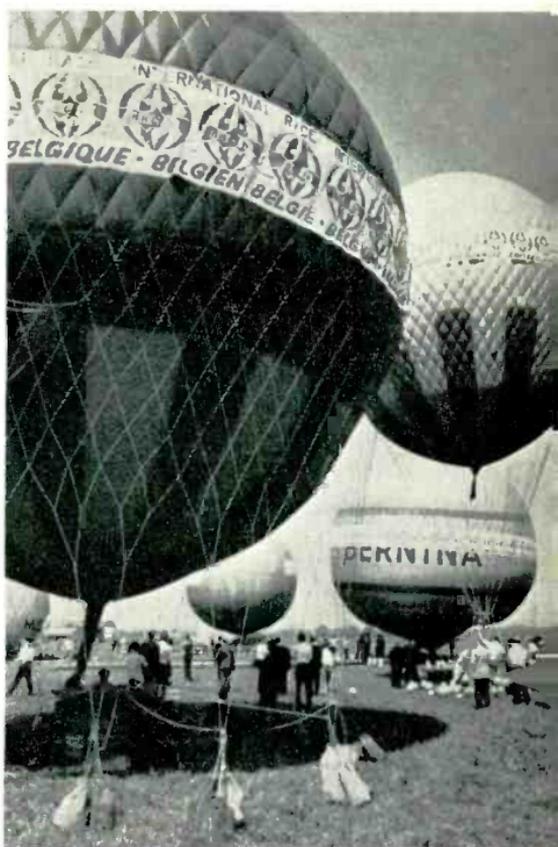
Scripts of broadcasts to schools in the United Kingdom are sent on request to overseas broadcasters who may use them for study purposes or, on payment of a fee to the scriptwriters, for their own educational output. A number of the programmes broadcast in the Home Service are also made available to radio stations overseas through the Transcription Service of the BBC. The School Broadcasting Department furthermore receives radio producers and educationalists from overseas on training attachments; and officials of the BBC have visited developing countries in order to advise on the establishment or re-organization of their educational broadcasting.

Apart from the provision of these various forms of assistance, the BBC also acts as host to many professional radio and television visitors from abroad who come to see and study BBC installations and equipment. For example, in the summer of 1965 such visitors to the Television Centre came from fifty-one countries and numbered over three hundred ranging from Canadian cameramen, Hungarian radio and television executives, to a Japanese Director of Programmes and a German studio designer.

Through training in its broadest sense and the various ways in which it is carried out, the BBC maintains links of goodwill throughout the world with radio organizations and those interested in the development of radio and television. At the Sixth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, for example, the BBC undertook to chair a permanent study group on broadcasting training in the Commonwealth, in association with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, and Radio and Television Malaysia.



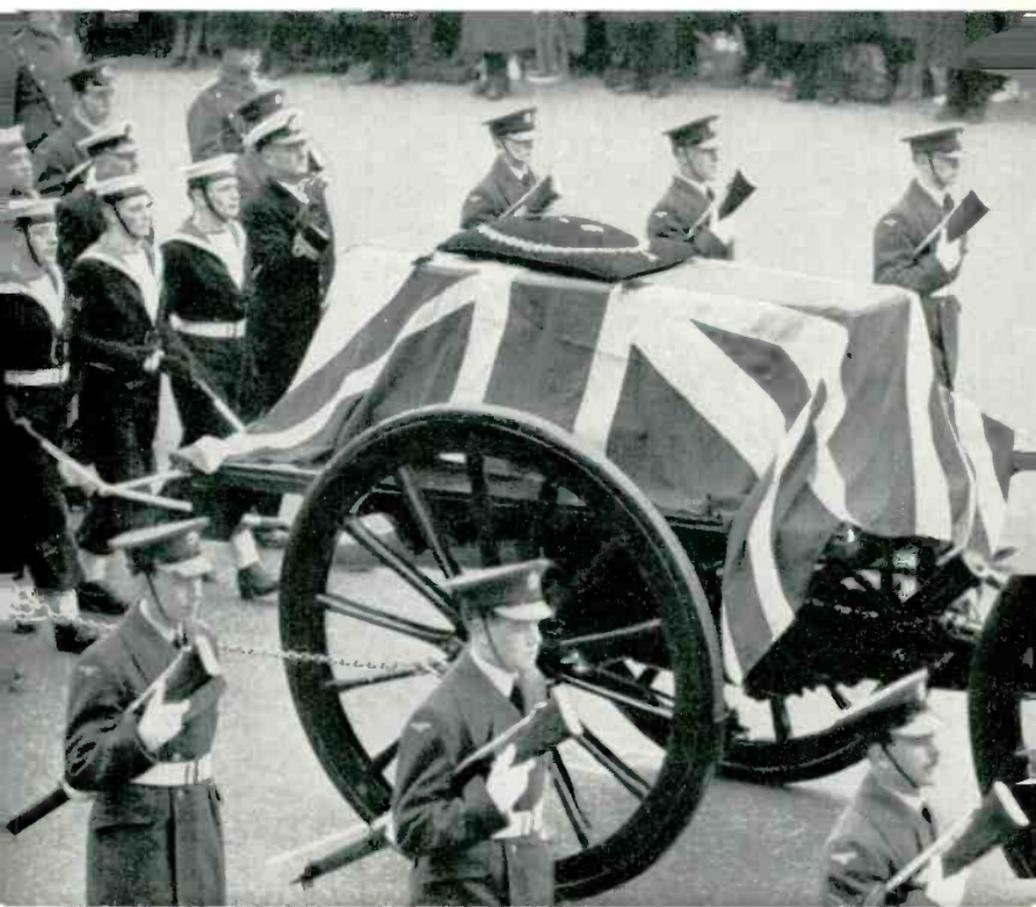
(Top left) Men Against the Matterhorn: the joint BBC/Swiss broadcast on the 100th anniversary of the first ascent by Edward Whymper. At the Hornli hut, 10,000 ft. up the Matterhorn, climber Ian McNaught-Davis, who gave the English commentary, tries out a television camera. The programme was shown throughout Europe, in the United States and in Japan
(John Cleare)



(Top right) Balloons of six nations at the start of the international balloon race sponsored by the BBC, shown on BBC-1 *(Douglas Playle)*



Over three-quarters of the population followed the State Funeral of Sir Winston Churchill on BBC television and radio, while throughout the world many millions of radio sets were tuned to the BBC's External Services. The BBC programme was widely rebroadcast and televised in many countries, with relays to the United States and Canada, including live scenes when the satellite path became directly available. Inside St Paul's cameras were linked to a BBC control room set up in the crypt. Monitor sets gave the congregation full coverage of the occasion. Three hundred producers, cameramen, engineers and technicians took part in the broadcast (*Press Association*)





A service for the deaf from Northern Ireland. Mr S. H. Townsend of the Ulster Institute for the Deaf interprets the service side by side with the normal audio-visual transmission

photograph taken from the screen by (R. Clements Lytle Studios)





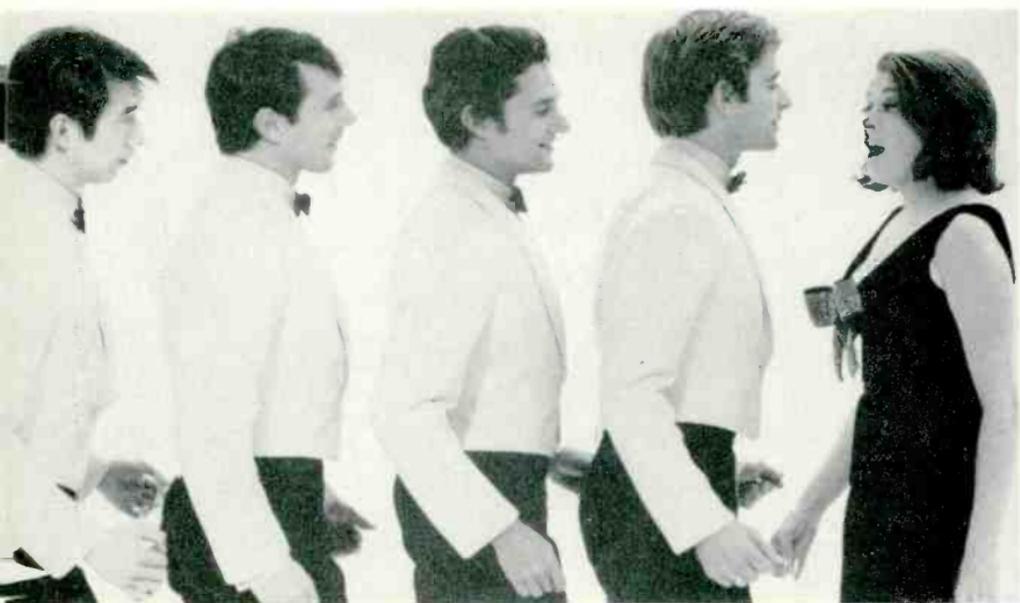
OPPOSITE

Fifty Years a Winner: a BBC-1 profile of Sir Lawrence Bragg, physicist and Nobel Prize-winner, seen with two of his grandsons (Douglas Playle)

Late Night Line-up on BBC-2, on the anniversary of the outbreak of war, presented three well-known radio speakers who were on duty on September 3 1939, Alvar Liddell, Stuart Hibberd and Frank Phillips (George Konig)

*Prince Philip interviewed by the industrial correspondent in the North Region programme *Points North* (Associated Newspapers)*





Patrick Campbell, Robert
Robinson, Harvey Orkin (*top
right*) in *BBC-3*, the late-night
Saturday television show also
starring Lynda Baron (*above*)
and John Bird (*left*)
(*Iain Coates*)



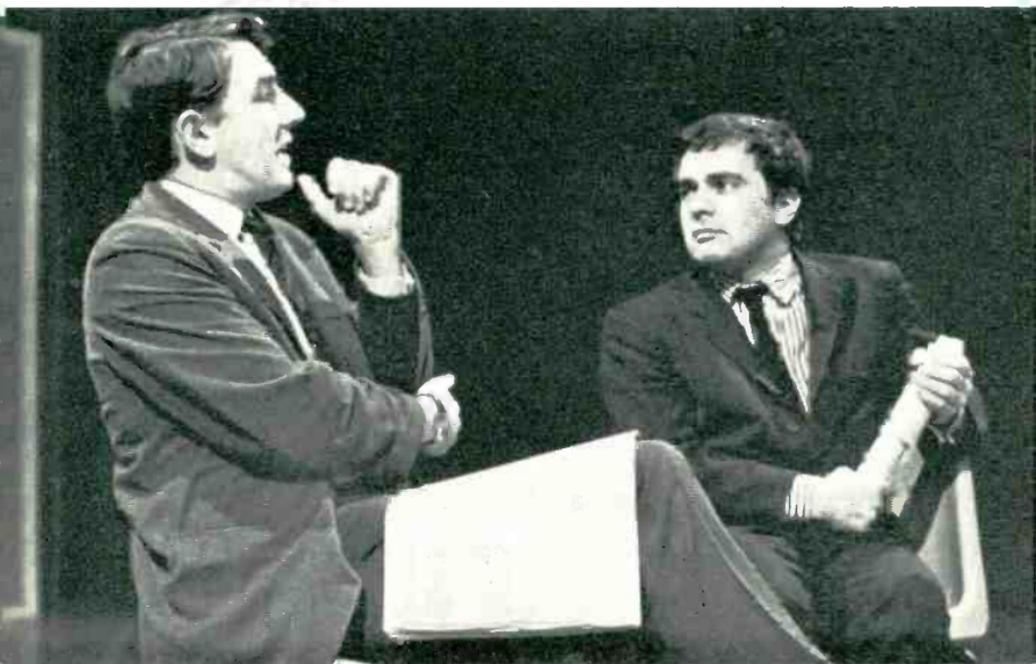
More BBC-3: John Fortune, John Bird and Alan Bennett

FOLLOWING PAGE

Top) The Beatles interviewed for the BBC Italian service before a tour in Italy (A. C. K. Ware)

Below) Peter Cooke and Dudley Moore, whose *Not Only . . . But Also* broke new ground in television light entertainment

(Iain Coates)



Television

The Television Service

World Television

Television Enterprises

Audiences

Analysis of content of programmes

Regional output

The Television Service

The basic history of the BBC Television service can be set out in four steps: born thirty years ago, on 2 November 1936, as the world's first public service; closed down during the war years; re-opened, and struggling for recognition in the days of radio supremacy; and the breakthrough into public favour after the Coronation. But it is in the last five years that the television service can be said to have determined its own character and sense of programme purpose. This evolution has not been without its difficulties, or its critics; and in the past year particularly the development of the service has not been without its front-page publicity. The programmes have stimulated a great deal of public discussion, some of them of BBC-1, with its national coverage, and some of BBC-2.

BBC-2 was opened in April 1964 and at the start of 1965 was still confined to London and the South-east and the Birmingham area; but it ended the year – and only twenty months after its introduction – within sight of nearly half the U.K. population. Thus viewers in the BBC-2 areas had for the first time a real choice: a choice of programmes planned on a complementary basis. One of the benefits of such planning are the common time junctions at which viewers can switch from the end of one BBC programme to the start of another on the other channel.

Operating on 625 lines, BBC-2 is expected to reach two-thirds of the population by 1967. Meanwhile, BBC-1 (on 405 lines) is available to more than 99 per cent of the population with additionally, for about twelve hours a week, a separate service BBC Wales available to the greater part of the principality. In the course of a day, it is estimated, 23 million people or so watch one or more BBC Television programmes.

Over 85 per cent of these programmes are produced by the BBC itself. The main production area is the BBC Television Centre in Shepherd's Bush, London, opened in 1960, where six main production studios and two presentation studios are in constant use. When the present stage in the Centre's development is completed there will be two further production studios, both equipped for colour television. Besides studio accommodation at the Centre there are in the London area six further production studios – one being used for colour experiments – a television theatre, two news studios, and two remote control studios (one near the Houses of Parliament for first-hand reporting) as well as interview facilities at London Airport. In other parts of the country, the television service can now call upon eight production studios and eleven news studios. The BBC also maintains large film studios at Ealing in London.

The normal limit of programme hours is 50 for BBC-1 and 30 for BBC-2 per week. This range of hours is laid down by the Postmaster General. But additional time is allowed for certain outside broadcasts, religious, school and educational broadcasting, and for broadcasts in the Welsh language.

Within these hours, the dual television service provides programmes that are aimed at striking an acceptable balance between information, education, and entertainment. Much of the recent public discussion of BBC Television programmes has arisen from the BBC's presentation of contemporary themes in its drama and what has loosely been called 'satire'. The mainstream of the drama department's hundred plays a year generally reflect the work of modern playwrights writing in direct terms about the world they live in. The Wednesday Play series was criticized, reviled, and admired by turn: but it was with this kind of creative television in mind that a critic wrote during the year that 'the BBC seems more and more unusually successful in maintaining a balance between public responsibility and individual artistic freedom'.

The original satire programme, 'That Was the Week That Was', found a successor in 'Not So Much a Programme More a Way of Life': not, to some tastes, as worthy a successor, but a vivid and controversial programme nevertheless which kept several million people entertained to a late hour on three nights a week and which brought a number of new and rare talents to the screen. When this series came to an end it was followed later in the year by 'BBC-3'.

The themes and content of such programmes tend to capture the public eye and the newspaper headlines. But behind the ephemeral controversies, quiet work goes on with the development of the drama serial, classic and otherwise; with the presentation of series such as 'Mogul' and 'Dr Finlay's Casebook', both followed by faithful millions; and, in drama documentary, with the exploration of new techniques, as seen in 'Culloden', which was re-enacted with an eloquent accuracy and realism never before seen on the television screen.

The complex of what inside the BBC are called 'current affairs and talks' programmes is designed to keep viewers abreast of what is going on nationally and internationally, to add information as well as report current situations, and to present debate where it is valuable or appropriate. Outside broadcasting helps in this process, either as direct running reportage or as a supporting feature in a larger framework. The marathon coverage of the General Election is an example of studio teams and outside broadcasting being brought together in a current affairs situation which needed explan-

ation and discussion as well as immediate reportage. And perhaps nothing can better exemplify the worth and impact of the conventional outside broadcast than the solemn day of Sir Winston Churchill's funeral.

But BBC Television has now, along with other Western television systems, moved into the era of the larger outside broadcast with the advent of communication satellites and space vehicles. The pictures of the American astronauts being blasted off and then clambering about in space, struck strangely but powerfully in the average English sitting room. The communication satellite and the trans-Atlantic cable are now joining Eurovision as means of speeding up the reception of news in the daily bulletins put out by the television service.

The light entertainment element in BBC Television is based on a policy of introducing new artists and giving wider scope to established artists. This has led to new forms of situation comedy as seen in 'The Likely Lads' (a BBC-2 origination), 'Comedy Playhouse', and 'The World of Wooster', in which P. G. Wodehouse's Jeeves was brought to the screen with an accuracy and élan which surprised even the author. 'Not Only . . . But Also' (also first seen on BBC-2) broke through with a different formula of television humour, pitched somewhere between revue and satire and achieving its effect mainly from the versatility of its two highly talented artists, Peter Cooke and Dudley Moore. Behind the shows themselves, the scriptwriters: much of the light entertainment success is accounted for by the ability of the department to call upon the leading comedy scriptwriters of the day.

To present the best in sport, the BBC maintains continuous and fluid relations with promoters and organizers, both in this country and abroad. And in the field of the arts, the two services endeavour to find attractive forms of programme. The visual presentation of music, once thought to elude television, is now the subject of great praise from discerning viewers. The greater freedom to experiment which the introduction of BBC-2 brought about has led to series like 'Workshop', 'Music Master Classes', and 'In Rehearsal': and it has also enabled other audiences to follow specialized interests not at inconvenient hours but at peak or near-peak times. Science now receives more programme time than it did: and further education has developed to such an extent that it now warrants its own department, a regular appearance in BBC-2 five nights a week, and various time-areas in BBC-1, where, for instance, the language series, 'Komm Mit!' has been able to command an audience of half a million.

In its two services, BBC Television tries to make available to the

public the widest possible range of subjects. And whatever the subject, every effort is made to provide worthwhile programmes by the full use of the service's technical resources, its employment of outstanding creative artists and performers, and by the television service's own attachment to high professional standards.

World Television

The outstanding event of 1965 in world communications was the introduction of a commercial service of trans-Atlantic communication by the synchronous satellite known as *Early Bird*. *Early Bird* was launched in April 1965 into an orbit which makes it appear to be stationary above the Atlantic, providing the possibility of round-the-clock use, subject to the operation of the Earth Stations in Europe and America. During the testing period of May and June 1965 the satellite system was made available on one day a week for television use. The future benefit to television of this satellite, however, will not be gathered until financial agreements for its use are settled.

Among the outstanding events sent 'live' on *Early Bird* television in the testing period were: the launching and recovery of the Gemini Titan IV, the United Nations Session in San Francisco to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, the inauguration of President Johnson, and the Clay-Liston world heavyweight championship fight, watched in Britain by seven million viewers at 3.30 a.m. There were also trans-Atlantic news exchanges similar to the Eurovision exchanges of news items on film which occur daily through the Eurovision network.

The outstanding programme event of the year in international radio and television was the broadcast on 31 January of the State funeral of Sir Winston Churchill. BBC radio and television services played a great part in enabling millions throughout the world to join the nation's homage to its war-time leader. Part of the State Funeral BBC television broadcast was transmitted 'live' by the *Telstar II* satellite to the United States and Canada. The 'live' relays were followed by edited recordings and full recordings arranged by BBC Television Enterprises which were shown in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other Commonwealth countries. There were relays throughout Europe over the Eurovision and Intervision links, and sixteen commentators from abroad were given facilities at the BBC Television Centre.

Programme collaboration between Eurovision members continued and grew. In the period July 1964 to June 1965 the total number of programmes or programme items offered by BBC Television was 264 and 253 offers from other members were accepted. There were

the transmissions from Western Germany on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen's visit in May 1965, the Papal Benediction in April 1965, the French, Italian and Dutch Grand Prix Motor Races, the World Ice Hockey Championships from Finland, Winter Sports from Austria and Switzerland, as well as the usual traffic of the Eurovision news exchange already mentioned.

The EBU project 'The Largest Theatre in the World' presented the third work specially commissioned for television by an important author. Harold Pinter wrote 'Tea Party', which was shown by BBC Television (the same production was shown by Telefis Eireann) and in translation by eleven other European television services.

Another EBU collaboration was the Matterhorn climb – produced between the Swiss–German Television Service and the BBC – made available to members of the Eurovision network, and seen in America over the ABC network, and in Japan by the NHK. Major sports occasions in the future for which coverage is being planned are the World Football Championships in the U.K. in 1966, the Winter Olympics in Grenoble and the Summer Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968.

BBC-2 continued collaboration with Eurovision in the music and arts fields. A series of concerts under the title 'Festivals of Europe' brought to viewers, through Eurovision, some of the important orchestras of the world, from Copenhagen, Bergen, Vienna, Prague, and the Moscow Chamber Orchestra from Bath.

During 1965 Eurovision and Intervision (the union of the broadcasting organizations of the East European countries) co-operated on several occasions for the transmission of sports events in their respective areas. 1965 also saw the first formal discussion of possible joint programme projects between the two Unions. Conversations also began between these two Unions and the recently formed Broadcasting Associations in Africa and Asia which it is hoped will help to bring about new international programme developments and closer collaboration among the television organizations of the world.

(See also pages 77–8.)

Television Enterprises

Reorganization within Television Enterprises was carried out during the year. The two main objectives were to make available to world television a greater number of new programmes in the most marketable form, and then to sell these harder and more widely than before. The changes were chiefly concerned with the deployment of the mobile sales force, the establishment of closer day-to-day liaison with production departments, the stepping up of the department's own programme production, editing and adapting operation, and of the scope of Television Enterprises promotion and publicity activities abroad.

New BBC television programmes in circulation in over a hundred countries overseas numbered 7,426 during the year 1964-5 which meant an increase in gross income over the previous year of 25 per cent. This compares with the 1,200 programmes distributed abroad during 1960, the year when the department was created by the BBC.

As always Commonwealth countries bought most. Australia, Canada, and New Zealand together acquired some 1,900 different BBC programmes. Examples of massive buying show the increasing success of BBC television abroad: in the spring of 1965 the Australian Broadcasting Commission acquired a package of drama series, serials, and plays originally seen on both BBC-tv channels totalling eighty hours of television, while shortly before this the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation had signed a contract for fifty hours of travel and natural history documentaries. The smaller countries in the Commonwealth, many of them newcomers in the television field, together took 2,500 new programmes during this same period. In Europe, Middle and Far Eastern and Latin American countries sales have so far been limited by the language problem but Television Enterprises is tackling and improving this situation. This year more international sound tracks for programmes were provided to allow foreign commentaries to be dubbed on; adaptation of existing programmes to make them more attractive in the non-English speaking countries was increased. A series of films about British life and institutions was specially prepared for distribution in non-English speaking countries.

Although sales to Europe are still governed by the restrictions on the sale of drama, light entertainment, and music programmes imposed by the Musicians' Union, the expansion in the sales force operating in that area led to an increase of 145 per cent over the number of programmes sold in the previous year. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Rumania were added to the list of active East European customers which already includes Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hungary.

Particular attention was also paid to another sales area which has great potential – the distribution of programmes for non-theatrical use in schools, universities, training colleges or by industry in this country and abroad. Seven hundred programmes were sold for this purpose – nearly treble the number recorded for the year before.

Another source of income – the issue of licences for the manufacture of toys, games, records, and other consumer goods associated with BBC television programmes – also recorded a very healthy expansion. The main activity over the period in this ‘merchandising’ operation concerned the widely popular Daleks from the ‘Dr Who’ series. Some sixty licences for the production of Dalek-inspired articles were issued and more are under negotiation.

The types of programmes most in demand as before proved very varied and were drawn from every output department. Further success was achieved with ‘The Great War’ series which has now been bought by thirty-five countries in the edited twenty-five-minute version specially prepared by Enterprises.

‘Ninety Years On’, Sir Winston Churchill’s last birthday tribute, was widely distributed in the USA, Australia, Canada, and twenty other areas including Brazil, Chile, Argentina, San Salvador, and Venezuela, while the Churchill obituary ‘Winston Churchill 1874–1965’ went to twenty-six countries as well as to the US National Educational Television network which alone controls some ninety affiliated stations. In another category the BBC-2 soccer programme ‘Match of the Day’ achieved wide circulation in twenty countries, mainly in the Commonwealth but also in other areas including Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Liberia, and the Philippines.

Following earlier world success with BBC-tv’s Shakespearian productions, the recording of the Royal Shakespeare Company’s *The Wars of the Roses* was adapted by Enterprises as an eleven-part serial.

A second series of ‘English by Television’, referred to on page 92, was sold, in West Europe alone, to Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, The Netherlands, and Norway. Switzerland is showing the series in 1966.

A new venture was the commissioning of a group of cartoon films in colour, based on Gerard Hoffnung’s drawings; this series is expected to achieve wide sale to both colour and black-and-white world television channels.

Television Audiences

It is estimated that during the year ended 30 June 1965 the number of people who viewed one or more BBC-tv programmes in the course of the average day was just under 25 million.

The estimated audiences of some well-known television series which follow refer to the early part of 1965 and not to the peak autumn-winter period of the year.

	<i>Approx. audience</i>
LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT	
Juke Box Jury (Saturday 5.15 pm)	10,700,000
Black and White Minstrel Show (Saturday 7.50)	12,600,000
Billy Cotton Band Show (Saturday 7.50)	10,850,000
The Good Old Days (Saturday 7.50)	10,150,000
Date with Doonican (Monday 7.30)	5,350,000
Come Dancing (Monday 10.25)	9,500,000
First Impressions (Tuesday 6.30)	4,750,000
Danny Kaye Show (Tuesday 8.25)	9,900,000
Top of the Form (Thursday 6.30)	7,000,000
Top of the Pops (Thursday 7.30)	12,250,000
Andy Stewart Show (Thursday 8.45)	7,000,000
COMEDY SERIES	
Hugh and I (Sunday 7.30 pm)	9,300,000
Marriage Lines (Tuesday 8.00)	10,500,000
The Walrus and the Carpenter (Tuesday 8.00)	5,350,000
DRAMA	
Dr Who (Saturday 5.40 pm)	11,700,000
Dixon of Dock Green (Saturday 6.15)	11,400,000
R3 (Saturday 9.20)	5,050,000
Dr Finlay's Casebook (Sunday 9.15)	13,200,000
Compact (Tuesday & Friday 7.30)	8,350,000
The Third Man (Wednesday 7.30)	5,900,000
Z Cars (Wednesday 8.00)	11,800,000
The Wednesday Play	4, /9,000,000
WESTERN AND OTHER FILMS	
Temple Houston (Saturday 7.00 pm)	7,400,000
The Rogues (Saturday 8.30 or 9.30)	9,600,000
Bewitched (Monday 8.00)	10,150,000
Perry Mason (Monday 9.25)	12,100,000
Dr Kildare (Thursday 8.00)	9,900,000
Dick van Dyke Show (Friday 10.15)	8,000,000
SPORT	
Grandstand (Saturday 3.00 pm)	5,000,000
Sportsview (Wednesday 8.50)	4,800,000
Amateur Boxing (Thursday 9.25)	9,400,000

TALKS AND DOCUMENTARIES

Tonight (Monday–Friday 6.55 pm)	6,000,000
Panorama (Monday 8.25)	8,500,000
Tuesday documentaries (9.25)	4, /12,500,000
Monitor (Tuesday 10.20)	2,000,000
Adventure (Wednesday 6.30)	4,600,000
Gallery (Thursday 10.20)	2,600,000
Gardening Club (Friday 6.30)	3,100,000
The Great War (Friday 9.25)	8,700,000

OTHER TYPES

Not so much a programme (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday late evening)	4,500,000
Meeting Point (Sunday 6.15 pm)	3,500,000
Songs of Praise (Sunday 6.45)	5,600,000
International Concert Hall (Friday 10.20)	2,000,000

Content of Television Network Programmes

53 weeks ended 2 April 1965

Outside Broadcasts	
Talks, Documentaries and other Information Programmes	
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	
Drama	
Schools Broadcasts	
Children's Programmes	
Light Entertainment	
News, Weather and Other News Programmes	
Presentation Material	
Religious Programmes	
Adult Education Programmes	
Further Education	
Music	
Sports News and Reports	

Hours			
BBC-1	BBC-2	Total	%
655	242	897	16.5
540	247	787	14.4
450	260	710	13.0
376	255	631	11.6
359	—	359	6.6
334	120	454	8.3
255	117	372	6.8
202	151	353	6.5
225	144	369	6.8
136	3	139	2.5
110	25	135	2.5
2	52	54	1.0
44	108	152	2.8
33	6	39	.7
3,721	1,730	5,451	100.0
84	—	84	
3,805	1,730	5,535	
3,076	1,619	4,695	
729	111	840	
3,805	1,730	5,535	

Programmes in Welsh Language carried by all Network Transmitters

Presented by London Regions

Regional Programmes: Hours of Television

53 weeks ended 2 April 1965

1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network
 2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network
 3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 and 2)
 4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions
- Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2 and 4)

Mid-land	North	West	Scot-land	Wales	North-ern Ireland	Total
Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
208	204	316	359	615	144	1,846
273	174	120	122	137	14	840
481	378	436	481	752	158	2,686
4,103	3,626	3,657	3,484	3,159	3,746	21,775
4,584	4,004	4,093	3,965	3,911	3,904	24,461

In addition to the above, 91 hours of News programmes were broadcast on the transmitters covering the London area and South-east England only.

Radio

The Radio Services

Home Service – Light Programme

Third Programme

Music Programme

Audiences

Analysis of content of programmes

Regional output

The Radio Services

In 1965 the BBC reached the final phase of radio developments greater than any since the reorganization of sound broadcasting at the end of the war. The total output of the networks was increased by one third through the addition of ninety-four hours of new programmes a week, almost all of music. These additional hours are shared by the Light Programme, which now opens at 5.30 a.m. on weekdays and closes at 2 a.m., and by the new Music Programme which is now broadcast during the day-time in the Third Network starting at 7 a.m. (8 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays). Details of the Light Programme, the Third Network, and the Home Service are given in the following pages.

As a result of these developments the BBC now broadcasts 374 hours of radio programmes a week and offers to its listeners a choice of three contrasting programmes right through the day.

Because of the very large audiences it attracts, television has naturally drawn away from radio a good deal of the press publicity which is given to the BBC. This has led some people to assume wrongly that radio is a medium which has been superseded by television. It was, of course, to be expected that at the time when television services were quickly spreading across the country the audience for radio would correspondingly grow smaller, particularly during the evening when most people are free to watch television. But in some sectors of its output, and especially in the day-time, radio has shown itself capable of drawing steadily increasing audiences, some of which are by any standard of comparison very large indeed. At lunch-time on Sunday, for example, some sixteen million people may be listening to the Light Programme. 'Housewife's Choice' is heard by about eight and a half million daily, 'The People's Service' by four or five million, 'Women's Hour' by some three and a half million.

What is encouraging for those who work in radio is the evidence of steady and, in many cases, increasing audiences for programmes of many kinds. Some audiences may be small in comparison with those attracted by the most popular programmes, but they are not small in absolute terms. It cannot be claimed that an audience which can be measured in hundreds of thousands is insignificant merely because this represents only a very small percentage of the total population of the country.

In any case, the counting of heads is not necessarily the proper measurement. The BBC has always recognized that it has a duty to serve minorities as well as the big audiences. Its programmes are designed to appeal, in different ways, to people of widely differing

tastes. They take into account differences of age, of education, of locality. They have to cater for people who use radio primarily as a background to other activities, for those who use it for intellectual stimulus or study, for those who demand a regular service of news, for those who look for music, for the 'pop' fan and the sports enthusiast, for those who are prepared to plan their listening carefully and those who are not, for the bedridden and the lonely to whom radio may be a companion and a comfort. Looked at in another way the audience consists of individuals who may be listening in a sitting-room, a kitchen, a bedroom, a bathroom, a car, a garden, a café or a pub. The availability of very small and efficient transistor receivers is rapidly bringing nearer the day when radio sets will be in use at the rate not of one for each home but one for each person in the population. 'Listening' may mean anything from awareness of sound to intense concentration. Since radio is a relatively inexpensive medium and since it has 374 hours a week in which to deploy its resources, the BBC has unique opportunities to provide the very wide range of programmes which this heterogeneous audience demands.

These programmes are contained in three networks, the Home Service, the Light Programme, and the Third Network. Each has its own character and is planned within its own framework, but there is also complementary planning between the services to ensure, for example, that programmes of the same type are not broadcast at the same time on different wavelengths.

Home Service

The Home Service serves the broad middle section of the community and carries out many of the functions of information and education required of the BBC in the preamble to its Charter. It is the main vehicle for news and for the daily reporting of Parliamentary proceedings when the House is sitting, as also for regular programmes of comment and discussion on domestic and international issues, for which it fully exploits the potentialities of radio for rapid world-wide communication. The Home Service carries sound broadcasting's programmes for schools. In fields such as drama, talks, documentaries, music, and light entertainment, it offers a wide range of programmes designed to cater for the varied needs and interests of the community, while at the same time seeking to provide certain important minority groups such as the elderly, younger listeners, motorists, farmers, and others with programmes specially designed for them. With the full development of the Music Programme, much of the music formerly broadcast in the Home

Service in the day-time has been transferred to the new network, thus making possible a considerable increase of the spoken word ingredient in day-time broadcasting in the Home Service. The programmes of the Home Service provide a basic national pattern which can be varied by each region to suit its particular needs.

Light Programme

The Light Programme seeks to provide a friendly and companionable service for those who are in the mood for entertainment and relaxation.

Its basis is popular music which predominates in one form or another, but this does not exclude frequent brief news summaries, plays, serials, light comedies, programmes of discussions and current affairs, such as 'Any Questions' and 'Listeners Answer Back', and 'Radio Newsreel'.

Within a framework of popular music a great deal of public service information is broadcast, ranging from weather forecasts and help for motorists to news flashes and household and gardening hints, as well as information for the housewife in 'Woman's Hour', whose audiences have steadily climbed in recent years.

The week-day opening of transmission at 5.30 a.m. enables the Light Programme to serve the needs of early risers of whom about half a million tune in during the first half hour. At the other end of the day the late evening programmes are designed to entertain night workers and others who are up and about in the early hours.

Special attention is given to those who have no television set or who may not wish to watch television. This is particularly true of the evenings, when the schedules include as wide a variety of programmes as is consistent with the main purpose of the Light Programme.

Third Network

The Third Network consists of the Music Programme, the Third Programme, Study Session, and the Sports Service. The Third Network is also used for special programmes including ball-by-ball commentaries of the Test Matches.

Third Programme

The Third Programme is intended 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. This means that the more demanding material needs careful presentation and, in speech programmes, a regard for style and manner. The broad appeal of the plays of Shakespeare and the music of Beethoven is, however, just as characteristic of the Third Programme as the challenge of its more adventurous broadcasting. The programmes seek to fulfil the highest standards of professional performance, and the criterion of judgment of their success or failure is not the size of the audience they command. The Third Programme is contemporary and forward looking; at the same time it seeks fully to represent the achievements of the past, the masterpieces of music and drama.

A news bulletin broadcast at 11 p.m. deals at greater length than is possible in other news bulletins with the most significant news of the day. Special emphasis is given to foreign and economic affairs and to scientific, educational, and cultural news.

Music Programme

The introduction by stages of the Music Programme was completed on 22 March 1965, since when it has been broadcasting from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday, from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturday and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday. The only exception to this pattern is that the previous practice of broadcasting ball-by-ball commentaries on Test Matches has been continued.

The Music Programme, designed to appeal to as wide a range of listeners as possible, carries programmes covering the whole field of good music. A daily lunch-time symphony concert is only one feature of the output of orchestral music which naturally constitutes the largest single type of music broadcast. Chamber music, recitals, and light music also figure regularly, while more specialized interests such as jazz, organ recitals, contemporary music, and opera are reflected in at least two programmes each week, the Thursday afternoon opera having become one of the notable features of the new Service.

These programmes and special new features such as more frequent request programmes, 'Studio Portrait', and 'Artist of the Month' are designed to afford the music-loving public the maximum possible pleasure and interest. Older established programmes such as 'Music Magazine' and 'Talking about Music', formerly broadcast in the Home Service, are now an integral part of the Music Programme.

Study Session

Study Session is broadcast from Monday to Friday between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. It serves people who seek to increase their knowledge

or to extend their awareness in some particular field – for example, by learning languages, by studying in some detail a period of history, or by deepening understanding of some area of contemporary affairs, whether political, social, literary or scientific. There are regular programmes in science, social studies, current affairs, music, education, and the arts. Some of these programmes are repeated in the Home Service on Saturday mornings.

Sports Service

On Saturday afternoons a special Sports Service is broadcast which provides a continuous programme of commentaries and reports on sporting events.

Radio Audiences

In recent years listening to BBC radio is estimated to have amounted to about an hour a day per head of population. Typically, at least 25,000,000 people listen to one or more BBC radio programmes in the course of the day. This very large number is, however, dispersed over three services and a wide variety of programmes.

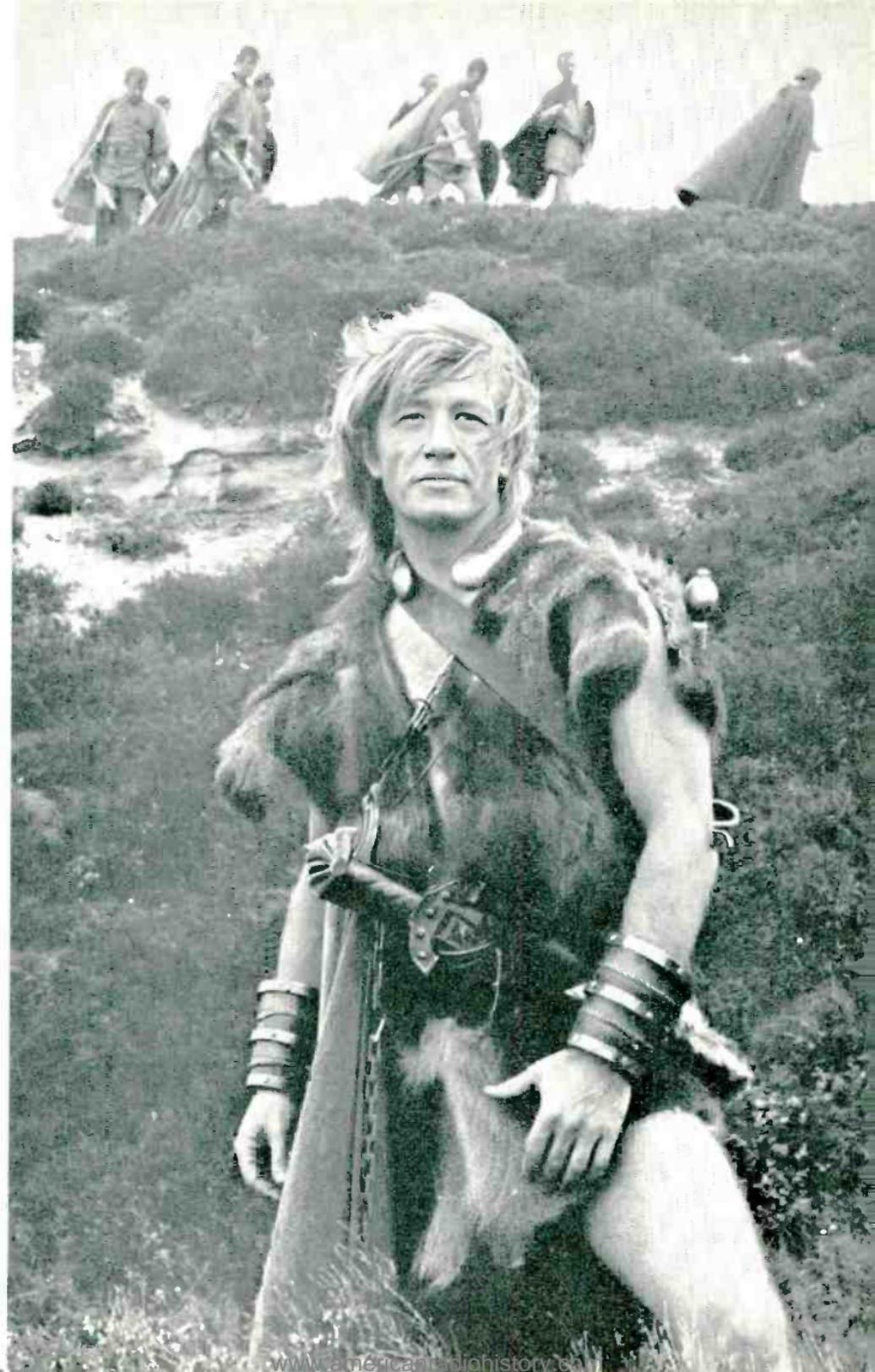
On week-days the peak hours of listening occur early in the day. About 6,000,000 people are likely to hear the 8 a.m. news, for example, and about 8,500,000 'Housewives' Choice' at 9 a.m. A second but lower peak occurs midday (the average audience for the one o'clock news is 3,500,000. Listening audiences during the morning and afternoon are on a lower level. Some typical examples (taken from the first quarter of 1965) are 'Today' first edition 2,000,000; second edition 2,500,000; the 'Daily Service' 250,000; the 'Morning Story' 3,000,000; 'Woman's Hour' 3,500,000; 'The Dales' morning edition 3,500,000; afternoon edition 3,000,000; the 'Monday Play' 900,000; 'Home This Afternoon 250,000 and 'Round Britain Quiz' 1,000,000.

At the week-end the picture differs substantially. Listening on Saturday morning is on a very considerable scale thanks largely to such record programmes as 'Children's Favourites' and 'Saturday Club' which each week command audiences of between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 people. There is also, as might be expected, a high level of listening on Sunday with 'Family Favourites' easily retaining its position as the programme with the largest audience of any at any time (about 16,000,000). Other examples of day-time audiences at the week-end are 'Desert Island Discs' on Saturday at 1.40 p.m. 1,250,000, 'The Archers' Omnibus' on Sunday at 9.30 a.m. 2,500,000 and 'Saturday Afternoon Theatre' 500,000.

In the evening radio has to face the full competition of television with the result that there is considerably less listening than during the day-time. The audiences, in January–March 1965, for some of the more familiar series were: ‘Saturday Night Theatre’ 800,000; ‘The Monday Night Play’ 500,000; ‘Midweek Theatre’ 1,000,000; ‘Grand Hotel’ 500,000; ‘Your Hundred Best Tunes’ 700,000; ‘Music to Remember’ 300,000; ‘Semprini Serenade’ 1,000,000; ‘Friday Night is Music Night’ 1,300,000; ‘The World of Books’ 300,000; ‘Information Please’ 700,000; ‘Any Questions?’ 1,600,000 and ‘Any Answers’ 1,000,000. ‘The Archers’ continues to command a nightly audience of about 2,500,000.

The Light Programme now starts at 5.30 a.m. and several hundred thousand people listen at this time. It has also been extended beyond midnight and it has been found that even as late as 1.30 to 2 a.m. listeners are to be numbered in tens of thousands.

The audiences of the Music Programme are of the same order as those of the Third Programme but they tend to be largest on Sundays, sometimes reaching a quarter of a million for such programmes as ‘Your Concert Choice’ or ‘Music Magazine’.



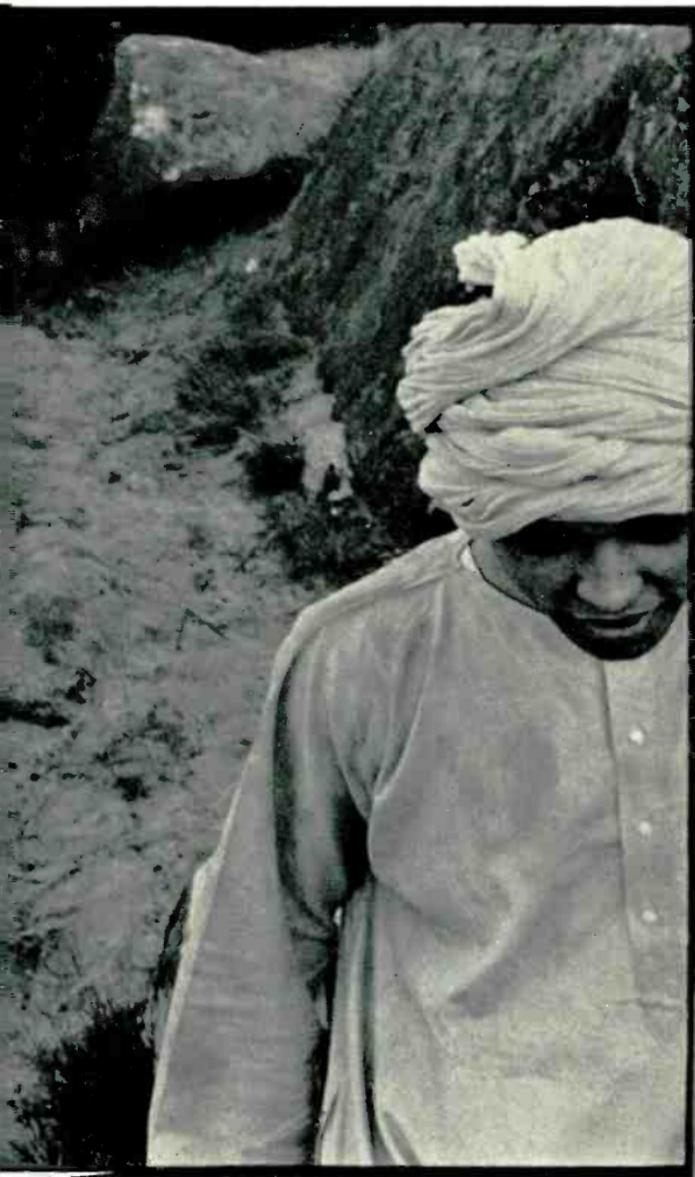


PREVIOUS PAGE

Hereward the Wake, a sixteen-part serial,
dramatized from Charles Kingsley's novel.

Alfred Lynch in the title role on BBC-1

(Nicholas Agraman)



(Iain Coates)

Dame Sybil Thorndike, Virginia McKenna
and Zia Mohyeddin in E. M. Forster's
Passage to India, a BBC-1 Play of the
Month

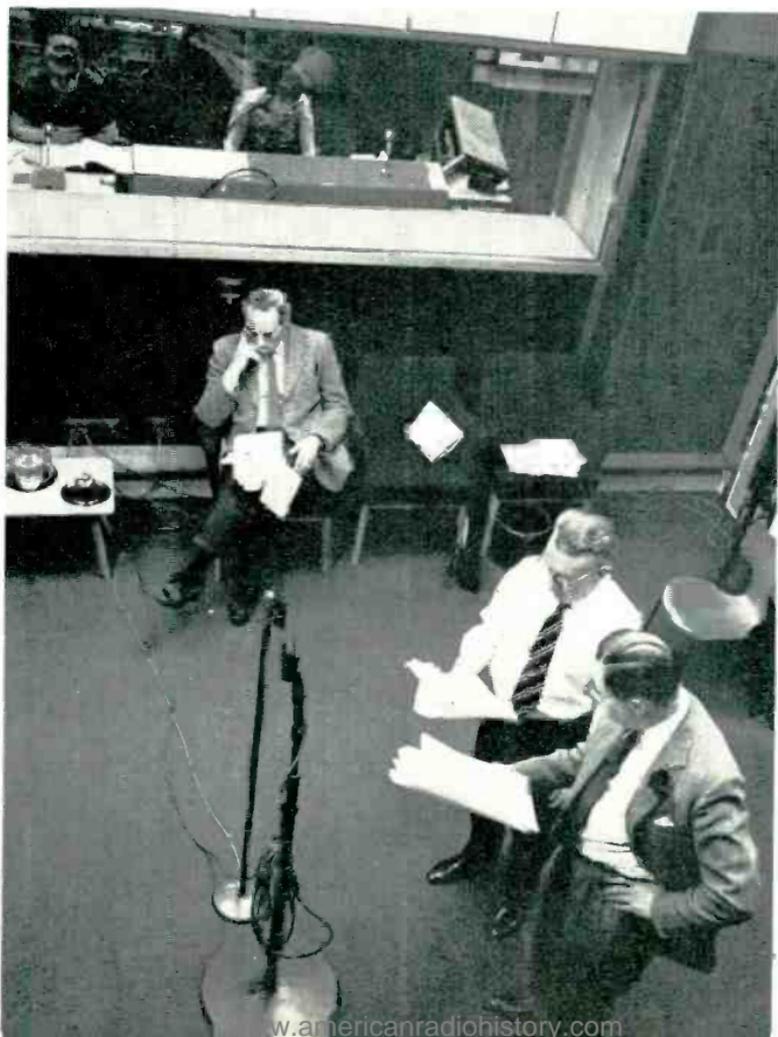
OPPOSITE PAGE
Stars in the Home Service: Dame
Peggy Ashcroft and Peter Finch in
Antony and Cleopatra
(Vincent Eckerstley)

(Below) Home Service production of
John Galsworth's *The Skin Game*, starring
Wilfred Pickles and Leo Genovese
(Nicholas Acraman)

Dr Who, the BBC-1 serial for the family.
William Hartnell (centre) in the title role,
Maureen O'Brien as *Vicki* and Peter Purves
as *Steven*

(Nicholas Acraman)







OPPOSITE PAGE

Doctor Cameron, played by Andrew Cruickshank in BBC-1 series *Dr Finlay's Case Book*

(H. Moyes)

(Below) *The Count of Monte Cristo*: Alan Badel as *Edmond Dantes*

(George Konig)

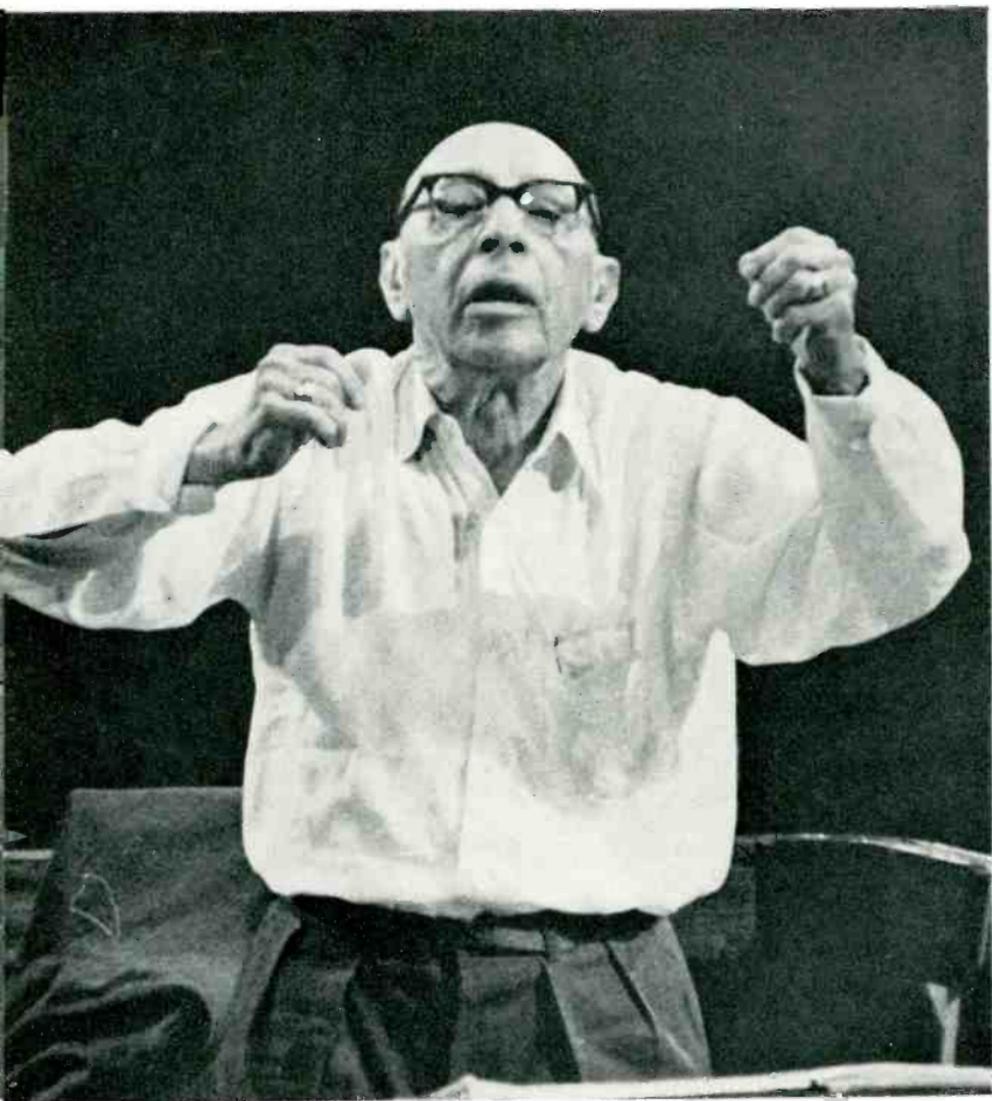
(Right) *Famous Gossips*, a BBC-1 series, with Roy Dotrice playing *John Aubrey*, the antiquary

(Nicholas Acraman)

(Below) Ken Jones in *The End of Arthur's Marriage*, a musical by Christopher Logue and Stanley Myers

(Iain Coates)





(Douglas Playle)

Eighty-three-year-old Igor Stravinsky in rehearsal at the Royal Festival Hall with the new Philharmonic Orchestra for the first European performance of his *Variations in Memory of Aldous Huxley*, televised on BBC-2

Content of Radio Programmes

Combined Output - London (Analysis by Services)

53 weeks ended 2 April 1965

Serious Music
 Entertainment Music
 General Light Entertainment
 Outside Broadcasts
 Features
 Drama
 News
 Talks
 Religious Broadcasts
 Broadcasts for Schools
 Other Educational Broadcasts
 Programmes for Special Minorities
 Miscellaneous

Home Service	Light Programme		Third Programme		Music Programme		Sport Service		Study Session		Total		
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	
1,195	19	2	794	50	807	90	2	1	77	13	3,014	18	
580	9	4,606	8	1	32	4	2	1	18	3	5,246	31	
201	3	408	6				9	5			618	4	
82	1	79	1	1	4		94	50	183*	31	443	3	
271	4	64	1	176	11			2	1		513	3	
565	9	375	5	213	13						1,153	7	
883	14	581	8	127	8	32	4	73	39	26	4	1,722	10
1,185	19	280	4	223	14	5	1	8	4	38	6	1,739	10
345	6	91	1	7	1				17	3	461	3	
410	7										410	2	
75	1								165	28	240	1	
406	6	452	6						55	9	913	6	
132	2	62	1	46	3	12	1	2	1	14	2	268	2
6,330	100	7,139	100	1,595	100	893	100	188	100	595	100	16,740	100
5,081	80	6,131	86	1,476	93	754	84	138	73	442	74	14,022	84
1,249	20	1,008	14	119	7	139	16	50	27	153	26	2,718	16

Presented by London Regions

* This figure includes 109 hours of 'ball-by-ball' commentaries on Test Matches against Australia and 72 hours of Saturday sport, which were broadcast in the Study Session before commencement of the Sports Service on 29 August 1964.

Regional Home Services

53 weeks ended

2 April 1965

Serious Music
Entertainment Music
General Light Entertainment
Outside Broadcasts
Features
Drama
News
Talks
Religious Broadcasts
Broadcasts for Schools
Other Educational Broadcasts
Programmes for Special Minorities
Miscellaneous

	Midland	North West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
143	167	54	328	170	56	918
72	55	140	104	47	91	509
18	14		23	18	1	74
13	32	6	47	34	17	149
21	24	9	53	34	16	157
67	34	27	21	29	21	199
369	299	406	407	355	151	1,987
219	257	279	185	258	79	1,277
32	39	41	169	198	35	514
			73	84	14	171
21				22		43
78	86	56	149	99	62	530
12	23	13	37	24	79	188
1,065	1,030	1,031	1,596	1,372	622	6,716

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding Sports Commentaries, for 53 weeks ended 2 April 1965, amounted to 226 hours.

Regional Programmes: Hours of Radio

53 weeks ended 2 April 1965

1. Produced by Regions

- (a) Broadcast in Regions Home Service only
 (b) Broadcast in Regions Home Service, and simultaneously in the Home Service Network or Light Programme

TOTAL

2. Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services

Total Regional Broadcasting Hours

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

- (a) Other Home Services
 (b) Light Programme
 (c) Third Programme
 (d) Study Session
 (e) Music Programme
 (f) Sports Service
 (g) External Services

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

	Midland	North West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
773	688	813	1,445	1,212	563	5,494
292	342	218	151	160	59	1,222
1,065	1,030	1,031	1,596	1,372	622	6,716
5,369	5,459	5,457	4,866	4,959	5,711	31,821
6,434	6,489	6,488	6,462	6,331	6,333	38,537
25	2	—	11	4	1	43
239	345	204	92	51	61	992
51	33	7	22	3	3	119
54	70	15	3	9	2	153
15	56	10	35	22	1	139
15	24	5	2	2	2	50
100	70	47	109	69	58	453
499	600	288	274	160	128	1,949
1,564	1,630	1,319	1,870	1,532	750	8,665

**The Programme Services
and the Public**

Regional Broadcasting

News Broadcasts

Religious Broadcasts

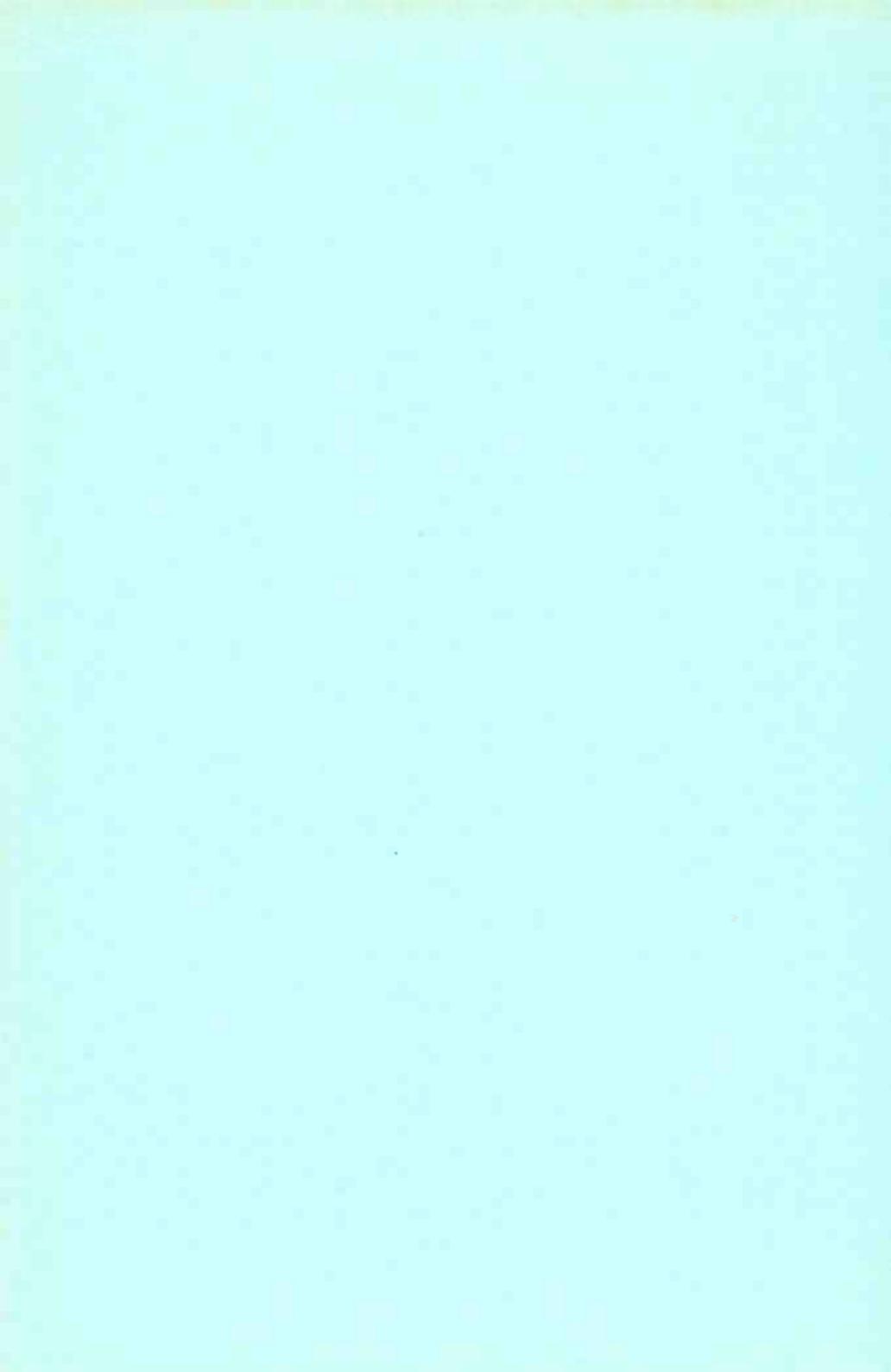
Educational Broadcasts

Music Broadcasts

Broadcasting and Parliament

Audience Research

International Relations



National and Regional Broadcasting

As the national instrument of broadcasting in the United Kingdom the BBC continues to develop its regional organization. Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English regions make a two-fold contribution to broadcasting. On the one hand, they provide the BBC's network services in radio and television with programmes of many kinds designed for reception in all parts of the country – an output ranging from news items and outside broadcasts to documentaries, plays, and popular entertainment generally, and much of the music heard by national audiences is contributed by the BBC's regional orchestras. After all, the regional orchestras account for the majority of the full-time orchestral musicians employed by the BBC. On the other hand, each region offers in addition a service of programmes of special interest to people living within its own borders. These intra-regional services are directed for the most part to the region as a whole but special programmes are also provided for the benefit of particular areas within regions – for example, the north-eastern area of North Region on medium wave and VHF, and the East Anglian area of Midland Region and the Plymouth and Southampton areas of West Region on VHF only. These areas also have their own local television news magazines at 6.10 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays.

The strengthening of the regional organization is part of the BBC's overall plans, some of which are reaching fulfilment in the mid-sixties. One of the major developments is the provision, following Government approval, of a separate television service for Wales, using channels in Band III as well as in Band I. Until 8 February 1964 Wales had to share the transmitter at Wenvoe with the BBC's West Region. But with the opening of a second transmitter at Wenvoe on that date it became possible to establish a Welsh network of stations which, with the opening of a new transmitter in North-east Wales in the autumn of 1965, enabled most viewers in Wales to tune to BBC Wales which consists of some twelve hours a week of programmes of Welsh interest – between six and seven in Welsh. To viewers in Glamorgan, this service is an alternative to BBC network programmes.

In Scotland work is in progress to fill most of the remaining few gaps of the existing BBC radio and television coverage. A high-power Band III television transmitter at Sandale, serving much of South-west Scotland, was bought into service in September 1965.

The work of improving reception by means of television and VHF sound radio relay stations continues elsewhere. The Postmaster General has authorized the use of unallocated frequencies in television

Band III to counteract the serious interference from foreign stations, especially in the summer, in Band I in parts of Lancashire and Lincolnshire. The Band III transmitter, on the ITA site at Winter Hill, near Bolton, to serve South-west Lancashire (including Merseyside), the Wirral, and parts of the coastal area of Flintshire, came into operation in April 1964 using temporary low-power equipment. The station is due to be completed by the spring of 1966.

Great importance is attached by the BBC to regional broadcasting generally, which is shown not only in its recognition of the national communities within the United Kingdom but also by its stimulation of regional activity within England, thus enriching the whole pattern of broadcasting in Britain. The Corporation's awareness of these values dates from the early days of British 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 activities 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, 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. Under the terms of the new Charter the Councils also exercise similar duties in respect of the Television Service. Northern Ireland and the three English 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 English regions and the three nations provide a day-by-day service for the radio and television network news programmes, and they contribute frequently to topical and current affairs broadcasts. The number of staff reporters has been increased and general news-gathering facilities have been enlarged. A wide-spread organization of editorial staff, correspondents, general news-gathering facilities, and studios, together with film and recording facilities, not only enables affairs of a locality to be covered but introduces events and personalities for national viewing and listening.

The national responsibility for certain types of programmes continues to be allotted certain regions. North Region for example is an important producer of industrial and of light entertainment programmes. Farming and horticultural programmes for all services are mainly centred in the Midland Region, so that these programmes, which serve the United Kingdom and overseas programmes as well, are co-ordinated in Birmingham, the headquarters of the Midland Region. There are, of course, additional network and area programmes dealing with agriculture and horticulture coming from other regions. Similarly, the BBC Natural History Unit, established to meet the needs for natural history and wild-life programmes in the radio, television, and overseas services, is based in Bristol and is the responsibility of the West Region. An interesting development designed to assist Indian and Pakistani immigrants to learn English and advise them about life in Britain was introduced in October 1965. It is a weekly programme in Hindustani on radio and television, from the Birmingham studios.

It has long been the BBC's policy to re-house its regional headquarters in more efficient and up-to-date buildings equipped with the most modern plant and to accommodate the whole of the activities of each centre on one site. Work is nearly complete in stage one of the large new headquarters building in Cardiff and the premises in Glasgow have been extended. In Manchester and Birmingham, too, plans are going ahead for new regional headquarters. The new premises in Birmingham will be the first specially designed building to house completely both television and radio activities on one site. In television, there are in each region, in addition to outside broadcast units, a large studio, smaller interview studios, film facilities, telecine and mobile video tape recording equipment.

News Broadcasts

The news organization of the BBC is vast and complex. The preparation of television and radio bulletins on the domestic air is carried out in two newsrooms in London, and in eleven other newsrooms in BBC headquarters elsewhere in Britain.

Each year has seen the scope of the news operations extending. In 1965 the biggest technical extension in television news was in the field of satellite communications. The BBC's first satellite television transmissions were shown in 1962, but the first *Early Bird* transmissions from the United States in May 1965 took us into a new stage. Previously we had to snatch in a hit or miss fashion at 'passes' as *Telstar* or one of its cousins streaked from horizon to horizon; now the tiny lampshade-sized reflector-transmitter *Early Bird* is

always there, more than 22,000 miles up, ready to enable the broadcasters to send sound and picture three thousand miles across the Atlantic. As a sound radio man said, it enabled television to catch up with radio. It is now possible to call our correspondents in the United States live into the news, in vision, with film to illustrate the story they are telling. How much *Early Bird* will be used for day-to-day television news reporting from the United States remains to be seen, but clearly it can give us an immediacy and vividness in reporting big news developments that have previously been out of reach. It will certainly be expensive.

Also in television news, the long and informally presented daily news survey called 'Newsroom' (on BBC-2) is now established. It presented new demands and new opportunities to reporters and correspondents, and has even shown that sub-editors have faces.

Another television programme that was born with BBC-2 in April 1964 is 'News Review', a twenty-five minute weekly review of world news. It is presented in such a way that the ordinary viewer, the viewer who is hard of hearing, and even the viewer who is completely deaf, can enjoy the programme. It is the only programme of its kind anywhere in the world.

In radio, new programmes have given the news-gatherers a chance to try their wings – 'The World at One' and 'Home this Afternoon' on the Home Service, and 'Light Night Extra' on the Light. 'Radio Newsreel' has made new demands: it has always directed a whole series of editions of 'Newsreel' to listeners overseas (in addition to the nightly edition of 'Radio Newsreel' on the Light Programme), and has now added a new quickfire news review called 'World Round-up' in which correspondents and reporters are required to tell their story in sixty seconds each. As Dr Johnson said in another connexion this 'concentrates the mind wonderfully'. This programme is not only being broadcast by the BBC on short wave, but is also transmitted to Australia on COMPAC, the new voice cable link with Australia that cuts out the crackles that used to bedevil Test Match commentaries. The Australian Broadcasting Commission then broadcasts it from its own transmitters.

Another development in radio was the extension of broadcasting hours, which has substantially increased the output for the domestic radio services of the newsroom in Broadcasting House. This newsroom alone now originates fifty-one separate programmes each week-day.

It was an intensely active year, with major news stories continually breaking. Ever since the General Election of 1964 – itself a landmark in television and radio reporting – the domestic scene was dominated by politics, which in turn were dominated by the drama

of a narrowly divided House of Commons. The varying fortunes of Government and Opposition, and the problems of national policy – especially in the economic sphere – were always in the forefront of the news. The summer sitting of Parliament achieved a climax with the change in Conservative Party leadership and a new set of Government economic measures occurring almost simultaneously. The political and parliamentary staff were kept fully extended with the pressures of the impact of international development on the home political scene.

Abroad, the scene remained turbulent, especially in the Far East where the war in Vietnam and the confrontation of Malaysia and Indonesia continually stretched the resources of news coverage. In the United States, also, the accession of President Johnson was followed by the achievements and stresses of negro civil rights legislation. Racial problems in various states of the Union held world attention, and the riots in Los Angeles produced some of the most spectacular action film coverage of recent years.

How is this vast output maintained? The great national and international news agencies – *Reuters*, the *Press Association*, the *Exchange Telegraph*, the *Associated Press*, the *British United Press* and *Agence France Presse* – supply a total of some four hundred thousand words a day. The BBC's own newsfilm cameramen, supplemented at home by a network of free-lance cameramen, and abroad by the newsfilm agencies – *Visnews* (British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency) and *United Press International Newsfilm* – supply over one hundred thousand feet of film a week. But these alone would not meet the special needs of broadcast news. In addition, the BBC has its own network of correspondents and reporters who play an indispensable role in gathering and transmitting their own reports.

They are stationed all round the world. Foreign correspondents are permanently stationed in Washington, New York, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Bonn, Vienna, Nairobi, Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia), Beirut, Hong Kong, and Delhi (*see pages 211–2 for addresses*). In London the diplomatic correspondent and other roving experts are available to move abroad as needed. The home front is covered by a political correspondent, an assistant political correspondent, a parliamentary correspondent, an assistant parliamentary correspondent, two industrial correspondents in London and six in the regions, an air correspondent, and a science correspondent, together assisted by a reporter, an agricultural correspondent, and a racing correspondent, as well as twenty-three reporters.

An important supplement to news sources from abroad is the BBC Monitoring Service (*see page 95*) which listens to foreign broadcasting services day and night. This played a vital role in the rapid

reporting of the death of President Kennedy on the home air. 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). A number of local correspondents not on the BBC staff are also available to send news from the countries where they live.

The BBC regions are a major news source. Their newsrooms, both at the regional capitals and in the subsidiary areas, frequently supply stories in sound and vision to the national network; they can now feed pictures direct into national television news bulletins.

(See also 'News for Overseas', page 82.)

Religious Broadcasts

The first religious broadcast was an address by the Rector of White-chapel on Christmas Eve 1922. From then on the BBC has been committed to religious broadcasting, and religious broadcasting to the upholding of the Christian faith. When it began it consisted of one Sunday evening talk each week. Today, roughly 3 per cent of the BBC's output is originated by the Religious Broadcasting Department. This includes nine hours of programme time each week in Home, Light, and Third taken together, up to three hours of network television, and another ten hours and three hours respectively for regional listening and viewing. In addition for overseas listening there are five hours weekly in the World Service.

Most of the BBC's religious broadcasts are devotional programmes, designed both to reflect and support the faith of Christians. Every day of the year there is at least one religious service for listeners who wish to share in Christian worship but who are unable to go to church. Every Sunday, as many people listen to 'The People's Service' as the sum total of all those who have been to church. An even greater number watch 'Songs of Praise', the most popular of all religious television programmes.

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

BBC-2 makes complementary provision of religious broadcasts in ordinary programme time. Two examples of series broadcast are

'Doubts and Certainties', which included a memorable conversation between Dr Billy Graham and David Frost, and a series of lectures on 'The New Testament Gospels'.

In radio, a series of programmes on the authority of the Bible marked a fresh approach to the educational aspect of religious broadcasting. Another development was the replacement of 'Lift Up Your Hearts' by new early morning religious programmes. These are listened to nowadays by people of all kinds and ages. Many are Christians: many are not. To reach more of them, day by day, with religious broadcasts that would arouse a genuine response, was the purpose of this change.

Overall, religious broadcasting seeks both to affirm the Christian faith in its historic formulation, and also to reflect the fresh religious insights of the present day.

In matters of religious policy the BBC is advised by a Central Religious Advisory Committee. This consists of twenty-nine members, of whom twenty-four represent the main Churches in this country – the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church of Wales, the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and the Roman Catholic Church. The other five members are laymen chosen for their personal qualities and concern for religious broadcasting rather than as denominational representatives. This Committee, nominated and appointed by the BBC, meets twice a year to advise the Corporation on questions of religious policy and to receive a report on current religious programmes. Similar committees advise in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English regions (*see pages 152–3 for members of these committees*). The Central Religious Advisory Committee also advises the Independent Television Authority on matters of policy and receives from it a report on the religious programmes transmitted by its commercial companies.

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

Educational Broadcasts

The BBC has always recognized an obligation extending beyond the content of its general programmes to make a more systematic contribution to formal education and this has been provided over the years by the special services of broadcasts to schools. In 1962 the BBC entered the field of Further Education in a substantial way in both television and radio, and in the following year in BBC-2, which from September 1965 offered a half-hour band of peak-time on five days a week. The articles that follow describe the work of the BBC in these different specific areas of education.

School 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 is provided side by side with the service of radio programmes which began more than thirty years ago. In the year 1964-5 the number of listening schools remained at more than thirty-one thousand, and the number of viewing schools reached nearly ten thousand.

Schools 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 Department of Education and Science, and other educational organizations are represented. There are separate School Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 148-51 for members of councils*). The Council and its Programme Sub-committees meet 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 twenty-two full-time Education Officers in various parts of the country, whose job is to report on the broadcasts and to maintain liaison between the classroom and the broadcasting studio. These officers assist also with Further Educational work, three of them being principally concerned with this type of broadcasting. Regular reports from schools also help the BBC to keep in touch with the classroom and provide 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 Departments and to the School Broadcasting Council staff.

Television

In the year 1965–6 fifteen programmes are provided weekly for schools throughout the United Kingdom, each programme being repeated during the same week. There are also two programmes each week, with several repeats, for Technical Colleges; while Scotland and Wales each produce one programme weekly catering for the special needs of their schools. The latest figures show a marked increase in the number of schools equipped with television receivers (nearly 10,000 in mid-1965).

Strong emphasis is given to science and mathematics, which account for about half the year's programmes. Thus in 1965–6 schools are offered six science series at different levels, or 138 programmes in all excluding repeats; and in mathematics three series, or 76 programmes. Some of these series are designed to mitigate the shortage of specialist teachers in the schools: others introduce fresh material into the school curriculum and encourage teachers to adopt fresh approaches. In much of this work, which ranges from primary school series to sixth form courses, the BBC's School Television Department has co-operated closely with the leaders of the various Nuffield Foundation projects. It has also experimented in placing some repeats of series for grammar schools, and of related courses for teachers expounding and discussing new methods, just after school hours, to permit of informal group viewing, whether by teachers or pupils.

In the fields of the arts and social sciences, there were in 1965 a number of new programme ventures of special interest. A series for sixth forms on modern novelists featured interviews in depth with John Wain, Keith Waterhouse, Iris Murdoch, and Angus Wilson. A geographical series for secondary schools about Western Europe benefited from film material exchanged between a number of broadcasting organizations co-operating under the auspices of the European Broadcasting Union. A music series for primary schools involved the commissioning of a new work by the composer Gordon Crosse and the poet Ian Serraillier, 'Ahmet the Woodseller': classes in the schools were successfully taught to perform the work, which involved part singing and percussion accompaniment, on their own.

Finally, a most interesting and rewarding experiment was tried out in the use of the television screen to help groups of young children who were finding difficulty in learning to read.

Thus it is increasingly being shown that television, in fields such as reading and mathematics, can assist the teacher effectively in his most basic tasks, as well as providing a stimulating supplement by illuminating current events, examining the pros and cons of different jobs, illustrating scientific and technological advance, and contributing to the appreciation of the arts. This new awareness among teachers is stimulating demand for rapid development of school television both locally and nationally.

Radio

Fifty-nine different series of programmes are broadcast in radio each week, together with repeat transmissions of several of them. Most of them are planned and produced by a department of specialists in London and broadcast in the Home Service to the whole of the United Kingdom, but they also include seven series produced in Edinburgh, specially for Scottish schools (mainly on Scottish history and culture) nine for schools in Wales, of which six are in the Welsh language, and two for schools in Northern Ireland. In addition to these regular series, five daily health talks are broadcast in the week following the end of the autumn term.

The very successful audio visual course of 'French for Beginners', studied in 1965 by nine hundred secondary schools and three hundred other institutions, has been supplemented by a second-year series, 'Allons-y', in which film strip is replaced by comic strip in a pupil's pamphlet. The Russian series was again recorded in Moscow, and several plays and actuality programmes were recorded in France and Germany.

Two radio-vision programmes in the spring on Toulouse-Lautrec and on the Stanley Spencer paintings in Burghclere Memorial Chapel were followed in the autumn with radio-vision programmes for a variety of age-groups on the Duke of Wellington, Joan of Arc, Cézanne, and Britain's landscape.

The other outstanding successes of the past year were the new primary music series, 'Music Workshop', and a series for schools in Northern Ireland, 'Two Centuries of Irish History', a mathematics series of remarkable charm and humour, and 'Health and Science' for school-leavers, which included a recording of the birth of a baby in a London hospital.

As a result of a comprehensive survey by the School Broadcasting Council, a good deal of the output for primary schools was modified

during the year. Series in English, history, nature study, for example, were strengthened by a clarification of aim and a more significant grouping of topics.

The agreement concluded a few years ago with the organizations concerned, by which schools may now tape-record school radio broadcasts and use them in the classroom during the same academic year, proved invaluable, particularly in secondary schools. Not only can a school fit broadcasts more easily into its time-table and syllabuses, but teachers can hear a broadcast before using it and can, indeed, use it with several classes.

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>
1963-4	24,981	2,911	2,062	1,027	87	31,068
1964-5	25,541	2,913	2,109	1,129	86	31,778

PUPILS' PAMPHLETS

1963-4	132 different pamphlets	Sales: 11,391,342
1964-5	131 different pamphlets	Sales: 11,491,493

For children on holiday

In addition to the broadcasts for schools, during the Christmas holidays 1964-5, a set of programmes under the title 'Orbit' were broadcast, with the idea of giving children interesting activities at home. About 160,000 copies of the booklet were sold and the programmes seem to have fulfilled their purpose.

Programmes for Overseas

Recordings of specially prepared schools broadcasts are issued as part of a joint BBC-British Council project, 'Educational Recordings'. The records are sold not only to broadcasting organizations for broadcasting purposes, but also to schools and teacher training colleges overseas, for repeated classroom use as normal gramophone records. Already issued are courses of English language teaching for primary schools in Africa, an elementary science course, and recordings of English literature, geography, and more advanced science.

In addition to the specially prepared 'Educational Recordings', about seventy-five school radio broadcasts a year from the Home Service are recorded for the BBC Transcription Service and made available to Commonwealth and other countries (*see also page 90*). Many scripts are also sent overseas and some are adapted to suit local needs and conditions.

Further Education

Television

Since educational television for adults was started on BBC-1 in October 1963, the provision has been doubled by the addition in April 1964 of a wide range of educational programmes on BBC-2. In the first year, as part of the experimental development of BBC-2 scheduling, the programmes were all broadcast on Tuesday evenings under the general title of 'Tuesday Term'. This pattern was changed in the autumn term 1965, when the educational programmes were placed in a band across the week so that viewers of BBC-2 could see one adult education programme each evening between 7.30 and 8 p.m. So viewers now have a spread of adult education programmes – Saturday and Sunday mornings on BBC-1, with repeats late on week-day evenings, and each week-day at a good evening time on BBC-2.

An important change was made in the organization of further and adult education broadcasting. Because of the increasing importance of educational broadcasting, it was decided to create a new television department – the Further Education Television Department. This is staffed by specialist producers working on Further Education under a Head of Further Education (Television) similar to the Radio Further Education organization. At the same time additional Education Officers were appointed with the task of assisting at the viewing end with liaison, programme evaluation and assessment, and a continuing study of trends of interest.

On BBC-1 the policy was continued of providing a popular series to help viewers master a foreign language. The television series 'Bonjour Françoise' succeeded the popular 'Komm Mit', for which serious students purchased more than 175,000 booklets and over 50,000 L.P. discs during the year. The language programmes on television and radio were planned to provide a comprehensive range, from elementary to more advanced stages, broadcast at different times of the week. In this field BBC-2 offered the new language thriller (designed with business men in mind) in the form of 'Suivez la Piste'.

An important part of the BBC-1 educational programmes has been those series designed as a response to family interests – the car, the home, children, cooking, etc. Series included 'Having a Baby', 'Home Cooking', 'Master Driving', 'Running a Home', and 'Better Photography'. The BBC regions continued to contribute series in the educational field – from Scotland, 'The Changing World' (an introduction to geology) and, from the North Region, 'Industrial Archaeology'.

The planning of educational programmes on BBC-2 was influenced by an educational policy designed to be responsive to national needs in education. These include the need for 'refresher' courses for many specialists, including teachers and doctors, for programmes dealing with problems of management, industrial change and industrial relations, for programmes about technology and for programmes designed to illustrate the opportunities for many women to resume or take up a career once their children have grown up.

One such series is 'The Social Workers', and this has been integrated with a major experiment in group viewing and with a correspondence course specially written by the National Extension College, Cambridge.

Other BBC-2 education series have included 'Working with a Computer', 'Shop Floor' (a series on industrial relations), and 'Mathematics in Action'. This last series has also provided the basis for another major experiment in the integration of correspondence courses with television series. BBC-2 educational programmes have also provided the opportunity for wider experiments in organized group viewing. The business management series 'Fothergale Co. Ltd' was widely viewed by groups in colleges of further education, while 'Growth and Play', a series highlighting the growth and development of young children, was watched by sixty organized groups in the London and Birmingham areas as well as by the much wider viewing public.

Radio

Further Education by radio is a service for listeners who know what they want from broadcasting: an important part of its task is, therefore, to define its audience and make sure that its programmes are cut to the right measure.

To do this satisfactorily, the BBC needs a great deal of information, and reports on current trends of interest are collected from Adult Educationists all over the country: once a schedule has been planned, individual programmes are often played to a group of sample listeners so as to get their views on questions of timing and approach.

The regular provision of educational radio, which is broadcast on the Third Network under the general heading 'Study Session', consists of series in science, sociology, current affairs, music, history, philosophy, literature, and visual arts, and lessons in five European languages at three different levels. In 1966 there is a special emphasis on French: in addition to two television series, radio offers listeners

a second hearing of 'Starting French', a new follow-up programme, and a background series on aspects of the life and culture of France today. The last of these is broadcast in response to demand for background material from language students and intending travellers: in the words of one reporter, 'I want to know how it all came about – the scenery, the buildings, and so on; and I want to know what the people think'.

It is clear that many language students make use of both television and radio lessons, and it has now become necessary to co-ordinate the times of the two services so that lessons in a given language do not overlap.

In addition to its full-length half-hour series, educational radio is concerned with a number of themes which are better suited to five- or ten-minute programmes, e.g. 'Music Dictionary', an illustrated programme on musical terms, another on 'English Usage and Abuse': a programme entitled 'Facts in Focus' which offers definitions of some of the terms in common use in the daily newspapers – in the field, for example, of industrial or international relations. Short programmes are also broadcast to provide students with practice in shorthand dictation at varying speeds.

This BBC service of educational radio continues to expand. 'Study Session', described above, is now an all-the-year-round service and three of the 1965 experiments have been adopted as part of the regular provision. One of these is 'A Second Start' – sixty programmes planned to help and encourage married women who may be thinking of entering or returning to the teaching profession. The response to the 1965 programmes made it clear that the series was attracting a growing audience, more than half of whom were married women who might return to the profession, and the interest aroused shows that the programme is doing a useful service. The 1966 series goes more deeply into the description and discussion of classroom techniques, particularly at the primary school level: it offers a course in educational psychology and a detailed picture of state education in Britain today, together with a number of programmes on current educational controversies. This series goes out in the Home Service on a week-day afternoon and is not broadcast as a part of the Third Network's 'Study Session'.

Another experiment that now forms part of the ordinary output is 'After School English' – a series for adults taking GCE English at O Level, planned in association with the National Extension College Correspondence Course. In 1965 this went out on Midland VHF, but it has now been transferred to a national wavelength on the score of its success both in terms of radio and as an integral aspect of the course: to enrolled students it provides an extra



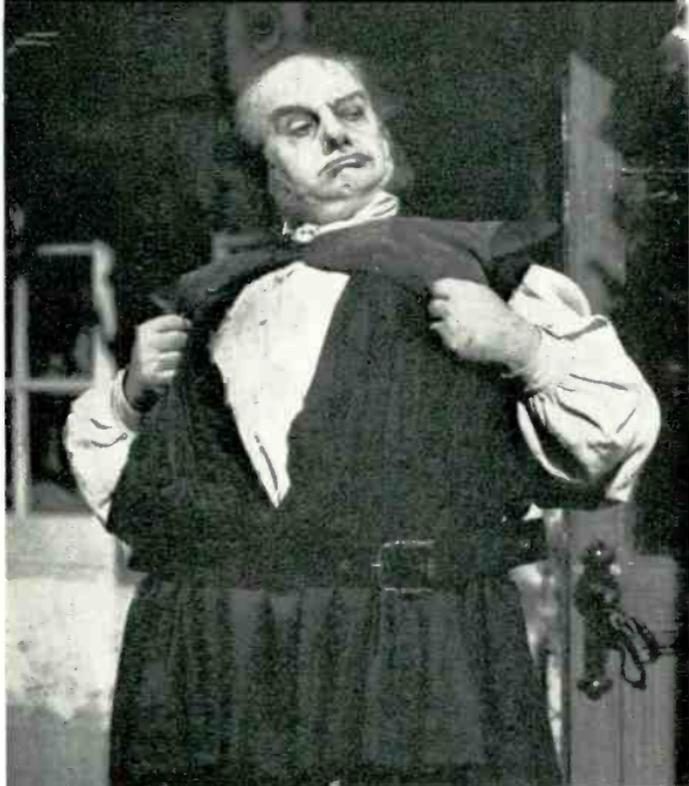
Bonjour Françoise: the BBC-1 French course for beginners
Malou Pantera as Françoise (*Douglas Playle*)



BBC television presents *Great Characters in Opera*. In Verdi's *Falstaff* Tito Gobbi doubles the roles of *Falstaff* (right) and *Ford* (left)

(Below) as *Scarpia* with Marie Collier in *Tosca*

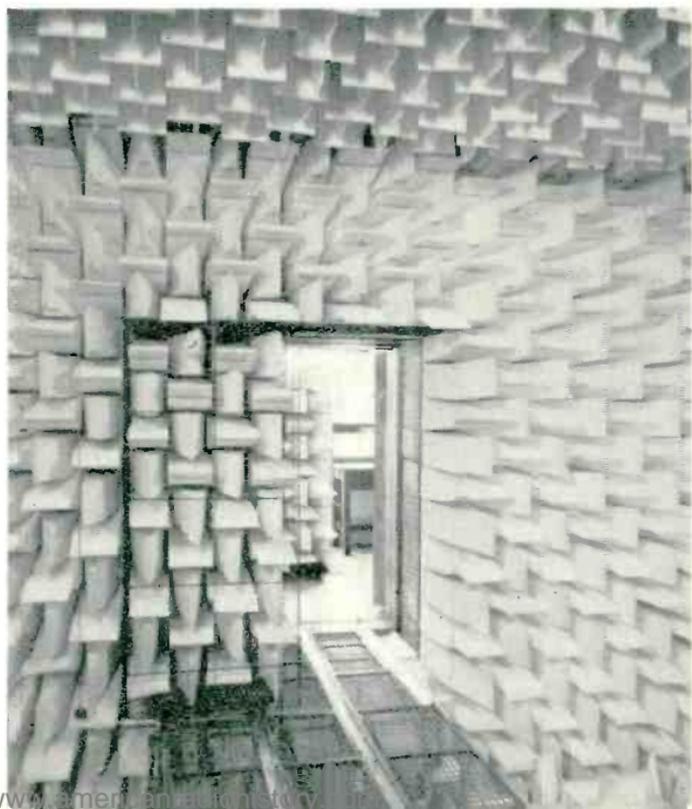
(photographs:
Richard Levin,
Zoe Dominic,
Nicholas Acraman)





Woman's Hour (Light Programme) visits the Battersea Dogs Home
(*Eve Arnold*)

Interior of the latest of the BBC Research Department's 'dead' rooms, used for testing microphones and loudspeakers in an almost completely echo-free environment
(*William R. Milligan*)



dimension, and for the general listener an introduction to the art of reading.

The idea of a series which enables first-year English and history students to hear a course of lectures by an outstanding authority from another university was also carried over from 1965. In 1966 its main subject is 'Aspects of the Seventeenth Century'.

Educational radio is not, however, concerned only with teaching and courses. One of its most important functions is to act as a means of extending the listener's enjoyment. This is done in a number of ways, for example by introducing a musical programme to be heard in the coming week (Antony Hopkin's long-established series 'Talking About Music'); by discussing a picture to be seen in a public collection or gallery ('Painting of the Month'); or by such occasional programmes as 'Poem of the Week', in which a speaker reads a poem he admires, and explains his reasons for enjoying it. The same formula is used about books in the series 'Reading and Re-reading'. Programmes of this sort are broadcast regularly on all the arts in an attempt to keep listeners in touch with the best things available, old and new alike, and to encourage especially the older listener to extend the range of his appreciation to contemporary music, painting, and literature.

Music Broadcasts

The BBC's musical output has long been recognized as the most powerful and influential single factor in British musical life. Musical Britain – composers, orchestras, choirs, festivals, young artists – looks to the BBC for patronage and publicity, and would often be in serious difficulties without BBC help. Yet the first responsibility is to the listening public with its vast range of tastes and interests; the Music Division has the tasks of constantly presenting the listener with the world's great music in all its wealth and variety, of keeping him abreast of the latest musical fashions, and of providing him with simple entertainment – tasks which are often, though by no means necessarily, very different. The new sound radio Music Programme, broadcast from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, and rather shorter periods on Saturdays and Sundays, has made all this much easier; indeed it now carries the bulk of radio's musical output, though the Third Programme on the same wavelength contains a considerable proportion of music, particularly that which is older or newer than the familiar repertory, while the Home Service puts out, among other things, such popular regular orchestral series as 'Music of the Masters' and 'Music to Remember', a Wednesday evening orchestral concert, and its share of the Royal Albert Hall

'Proms', as well as light music of the 'Grand Hotel' type. 'Pop' music, which is broadcast in the Light Programme, comes outside the range of the BBC Music Department and is looked after by Popular Music (Sound).

Orchestral music bulks larger in the programmes than other kinds: both literally – roughly an average of twenty-six hours a week in all radio services as compared with twenty-three hours of recitals and chamber music together – and in most listeners' tastes. Much of this is supplied by the BBC's own orchestras: the Symphony Orchestra, the Concert Orchestra, and three regional orchestras: the North, the Scottish, and the Welsh. (The Midland Light and Northern Ireland Orchestras are much smaller bodies which play only light music.) The BBC's own 'resident' forces also include the BBC Chorus, a small professional choir, and the BBC Choral Society, a much larger, entirely amateur one. But naturally the co-operation of outside orchestras and choirs is sought – and needed; and the 'inside' contribution to the entire output of chamber music and recitals is limited to the work of a handful of staff accompanists. Yet even with all the resources of the British musical profession to draw on, it would seem impossible to maintain this vast and constant outpouring of music without accepting lower standards of performance (and going bankrupt) unless it were possible to draw on the tape-recordings of foreign broadcasting organizations and on commercial gramophone recordings.

The music critics give most attention to the BBC's public concerts; the Wednesday Symphony Concerts, the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, the Tuesday Invitation Concerts of chamber music, both vocal and instrumental (often including 'old' or advanced modern works), and the recent experiment of public string quartet concerts at the Royal Festival Hall. Yet very much in the day-by-day radio programmes is equally deserving of notice: sterling, even outstanding, performances of standard classics and less familiar classics (for instance, the Liszt symphonic poems, all of which were played by the BBC Scottish Orchestra during 1964), medieval music, music of the Renaissance (e.g. the Third Programme Palestrina series), contemporary music of every school and from every country. But first and foremost our own: more music by living British composers is broadcast than by those of all other countries together. Two series have just been mentioned; the BBC has long made a feature of such series – the complete symphonies of Mahler, Bruckner, Sibelius, and Nielsen are recent examples – and the greater scope of the new Music Programme has opened the door to much more ambitious ones, including the complete symphonies and string quartets of Haydn, and Bach's cantatas. Another notable feature of radio

programme planning has been unconventionality, not only in the choice of works but in the juxtaposition of works, particularly in the Tuesday Invitation Concerts and the Royal Albert Hall 'Proms'. Innovations in the latter have included both chamber-works, e.g. Haydn's 'Emperor Quartet' played by the Amadeus Quartet, and complete operas, such as Mozart's *Figaro* and *Idomeneo*, Monteverdi's *Incoronazione*, and Verdi's *Macbeth* by the Glyndebourne Festival Opera or *Othello* and Schoenberg's *Moses and Aaron* by the Covent Garden Company, in concert form, of course.

Opera is a field in which television might be expected to compete successfully with sound radio. Nevertheless, radio opera—relays from British and foreign opera houses, tape-recordings lent by foreign radio organizations, BBC studio productions, or commercial gramophone records — plays a very important part and (for financial reasons, if no other) is long likely to do so. Nearly seventy complete operas were broadcast on radio during 1964–5 as compared with five on television, to say nothing of whole scenes and other forms of excerpt.

Apart from opera, BBC Television also shows its audience a great deal of music-making in concert hall and studio. BBC-1 concerts included the 'International Concert Hall' series, in which distinguished artists and orchestras performed works from the standard repertoire in the studio, performances at important public musical events such as the 'Proms' and the Edinburgh International Festival, and specially arranged concerts from public halls. Features about music and the musical world are also presented in programmes such as 'Sunday Night', which replaced 'Monitor', while some of the greatest names in the world of music appear from time to time in 'Gala Performance'.

The musical policy of BBC-2 has been one of expansion and experiment. Its music programmes include a considerable number of relays from public concerts of outstanding musical quality. (Giulini's performance of the Verdi Requiem, Klemperer's of Beethoven's Choral Symphony, Britten's *War Requiem*, are a few which have been televised). There are also special productions of opera, for example from Glyndebourne, and relays both from London and, via Eurovision, from abroad. But the most important development has been the devising of programmes that are germane to television and would be less satisfactory, if not impossible, in any other medium: thus 'Workshop' has ranged from an essay on Haydn to a study in conducting technique and a feature on the recording of *Götterdämmerung*, 'Master Classes' have featured Menuhin and Tortelier as teacher-virtuosi, and 'In Rehearsal' has eavesdropped on great musicians at work. Altogether in its first year BBC-2 transmitted

over a hundred music programmes, an average which would be hard to find equalled anywhere in the world.

Finally, a word about another section of radio music, the existence of which is unknown to most home listeners: music in the BBC World Service. This service reflects all aspects of the musical life of Great Britain – and Commonwealth music and Commonwealth artists are included. Opera, orchestral concerts, ballet music, light and ‘pop’ music, music-magazine programmes: these may be ‘live’ relays (for instance, from the Edinburgh Festival), recordings from the best that the Home, Light, Third, and Music Programme have to offer, or (as in many cases) specially designed for overseas audiences.

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 tribute to the BBC for its policy of holding the scales evenly between the political parties, and its recommendations were largely an endorsement of the BBC’s practice as it had been built up in the early years. The Committee recommended that there should be close co-operation and consultation between the BBC and the 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 recorded in an *Aide Memoire*, which was published as an appendix to the Report of the Broadcasting Committee 1949, established the subsequent pattern of political broadcasting.

Party Political Broadcasts

As well as leaving the BBC free to arrange talks and discussions

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

The number of Party Political Broadcasts is normally settled for a period of twelve months in advance. After consultation between the Government, the Conservative and Liberal parties, and the broadcasting authorities, the following arrangements were made for party political broadcasting in 1965.

TELEVISION

Government (Labour Party)	5 broadcasts	2 of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes
Opposition (Conservative Party)	5 broadcasts	2 of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes
Liberal Party	2 broadcasts	2 of 10 minutes

broadcast simultaneously by the BBC and ITA at 9.30 p.m.

RADIO

Government (Labour Party)	6 broadcasts	3 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Opposition (Conservative Party)	6 broadcasts	3 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Liberal Party	2 broadcasts	1 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 1 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)

in the Home Service at 10.10 p.m. and in the Light Programme at 6.40 p.m.

In addition to these series of national network broadcasts by the main parties, it was agreed in 1965 for the first time that the Scottish and Welsh Nationalist parties should be allowed to make Party Political Broadcasts in Scotland and Wales respectively.

On that basis the following broadcasts were agreed:

TELEVISION

Scottish Nationalists	1 broadcast of 5 minutes
Welsh Nationalists	1 broadcast of 5 minutes

RADIO

Scottish Nationalists	1 broadcast of 5 minutes
Welsh Nationalists	1 broadcast of 5 minutes

The total of television broadcasting time for the three main parties of 140 minutes compares with the previous allotment of 175 minutes. On radio, the agreed figures of 14 broadcasts of 105 minutes compares with the previous allotment of 16 broadcasts of 120 minutes.

Ministerial Broadcasts

The 1947 agreement also provided that in view of their responsibilities for the care of the nation, the Government should be able to use 'the wireless' from time to time to make statements of a factual nature, to explain legislation approved by Parliament or to appeal to the public to co-operate in national policies. Accordingly the BBC may be asked from time to time to arrange what are known as *Ministerial Broadcasts* and these can be given in both radio and television. 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 considers it to have been controversial.

Budget Broadcasts

For many years past, the BBC has offered time to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in Budget week. These *Budget Broadcasts*, which take place both in radio and television, are deemed to be a separate series of Party Political Broadcasts under the agreement.

A Fair Balance

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 MP 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 a fair balance over a period is maintained between the party in power and the Opposition in respect of the numbers of such appearances.

General Election Broadcasting

The arrangements for broadcasting during a *General Election* are agreed beforehand with the main parties. When a General Election is announced, a certain number of periods are made available to the parties for election broadcasts, in radio 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.

On 25 February 1964 after joint consultation by the BBC and ITA with the Government, the Opposition, and the Liberal Party, it was agreed that there should be two national series of Party Election Broadcasts in the 1964 General Election and time was allotted to the three main parties as follows:

TELEVISION

Conservative Party	5 broadcasts of 15 minutes
Labour Party	5 broadcasts of 15 minutes
Liberal Party	3 broadcasts of 15 minutes

broadcast simultaneously by the BBC and ITA at 9.30 p.m.

RADIO

Conservative Party	7 broadcasts	4 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Labour Party	7 broadcasts	4 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 3 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)
Liberal Party	4 broadcasts	2 of 10 minutes (<i>Home Service</i>) 2 of 5 minutes (<i>Light Programme</i>)

in the Home Service at 10.10 p.m.; in the Light Programme at 7 p.m.

It was agreed that the last Party Election Broadcast would take place two days before polling day.

During the 1964 election the BBC reported on the progress of the campaign in news bulletins on the basis of news value. In addition, matters reflecting the election campaign were dealt with on their programme merits in the regular current affairs output.

The BBC also produced in television and in the Home Services, between dissolution and polling day, a series of programmes, 'Question Time', three each from Wales, Scotland, the Midlands, North and West regions, as well as three from London and the South-east, and two from Northern Ireland, in which selected candidates took part. The qualification 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 of the region concerned. An innovation at this General Election was the series of three programmes in both television and radio, 'Election Forum', in which each of the leaders of the three main parties in turn were

interviewed by political journalists; these programmes were broadcast in the period immediately following the dissolution.

Reports of Parliament in Session

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

In addition to these daily factual reports, 'The Week in Westminster' is broadcast in the Home Service 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. In television, 'Westminster at Work', a weekly feature on BBC-2, gives background commentary to the British political scene. On BBC-1 programmes such as 'Panorma' and 'Twenty-four hours' frequently introduce political items which contribute further to the projection of the work of Parliament.

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 workings of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

The idea of broadcasting in radio or television debates, while they are taking place, or of recording them for subsequent transmission in edited form has been mooted from time to time. This is regular practice in some countries. The British Parliament has not hitherto been receptive to this suggestion, but in the summer of 1965, the Parliamentary Select Committee on Publications and Debates Reports placed the matter on its agenda for consideration. Ever since the idea has been current, the BBC has made it clear that it would be ready to co-operate in any experiments that Parliament might wish to carry out.

The State Opening of Parliament was broadcast throughout the United Kingdom in both radio and television in 1964; it was also broadcast live by what was then the General Overseas Service (now the BBC World Service). When the ceremony was first televised 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 many 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.

Audience Size

The principle underlying the measurement of *audience size* is that the listening and viewing of the whole population can be inferred 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 a certain programme then its audience will have been about ten per cent of the population.

This information is obtained by a SURVEY OF LISTENING AND VIEWING in the course of which a sample of the population is interviewed every day. The questions the interviewer puts are all concerned with the previous day, being designed to find out whether or not the person interviewed listened to the radio or viewed television and if so which particular programmes he heard or saw during the day before the interview took place.

Each day's 'sample' consists of 2,250 persons, so selected as to be representative of the entire population – excluding only children under five years of age – in terms of geographical distribution, age, sex and social class.

Different people are interviewed each day (so that in the course of each month interviews are made with about seventy thousand people and in the course of a year with more than eight hundred thousand) but as they are always selected by the same method the results for any one day are comparable with those for any other.

The interviewing is done by a large staff of part-time workers engaged intermittently for work in their own localities. Most of them, and all of those engaged in interviewing children, are women.

The end product of the survey is called the DAILY AUDIENCE BAROMETER and is the BBC's equivalent of the box office. It lists

* 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.

every programme and shows the proportion of the sample which was found to have listened or viewed it. 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 both general and particular.

Audience Reactions

The opinions of audiences are gathered through panels of ordinary listeners and viewers. There is a LISTENING PANEL for each region, a THIRD PROGRAMME LISTENING PANEL, a TELEVISION PANEL, and now a special BBC-2 PANEL; altogether their membership totals about 7,500. Panel members are recruited through public invitation and by personal approach.

The panel member regularly receives questionnaires about forthcoming broadcasts. He is not asked to vary his normal listening or viewing habits – indeed he is particularly requested *not* to do so, for the object 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 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 OF REACTION INDICES are calculated from the marks awarded by panel members on the five-point scale.

Ad hoc Studies

Side by side with these continuous studies the department is constantly engaged on a variety of *ad hoc* investigations. These may involve anything from discovering public opinion on a single point – such as a proposed change in the timing of a broadcast – to an exhaustive study of the impact of one type of output, such as 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 inquiries are concerned with particular sections of the public, such as the agricultural population or housewives in TV homes, others, such as those into the availability or the use of car radios, concern the public as a whole.

Audience Research may also be called upon to forearm the pro-

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

International Relations

The Overseas and Foreign Relations Department continued to operate on behalf of the whole Corporation. As its name implies, the main duty of the department is to act in a liaison capacity between the BBC and the overseas broadcasting organizations with the object of furthering an ever closer co-operation in matters of professional interest. The BBC takes an active part in the work of a number of international bodies (*see pages 77–8*), but it is also much concerned with day-to-day matters, whether it be the exchange of programme contributions, arrangements for the training of broadcasting staff from other organizations, or the planning of a visitor's schedule of appointments. It plays a very large part in the development of broadcasting organizations in the emergent countries.

Sixth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference

This conference took place in Nigeria in September 1965. The Director-General led a delegation consisting of three other members of the Board of Management and the Head of Secretariat. An additional three members of staff attended for short periods for discussions in their own expert fields.

Membership of the Conference is limited to the national public service organizations that are responsible for the planning and presentation of the broadcast programmes of independent Commonwealth countries. On this occasion the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was host, and delegates from thirteen other Commonwealth broadcasting organizations attended meetings in Lagos, Jos, and Kaduna. The conference discussed a wide range of subjects including educational broadcasting; training, programme interchange and other forms of mutual assistance; news and the free flow of information; legal and engineering matters. The Conference established a permanent Study Group on Training, to be chaired by the

BBC. The decision was also taken to transfer the annual Commonwealth radio programme, normally broadcast throughout the Commonwealth on Christmas Day, to Commonwealth Day, 24 May, as from 1966. The responsibility for its production was transferred from the BBC to the Conference itself. The Conference Secretariat was established on a permanent basis and Mr Michael Stephens, who is seconded from the BBC, was re-appointed as Secretary.

The next (seventh) conference will take place in New Zealand in February 1968.

Overseas Representation

The BBC maintains a number of overseas offices, in most of which the representatives have television as well as other assistants. Their duties are to maintain close liaison with broadcasting organizations in their territories with the object of encouraging an interest in BBC programmes and sales; of arranging for the supply to London of locally produced material for the BBC's transmissions, and for the dispatch of contributions to or expert information about programmes in the course of production in Britain; and in general terms to encourage a useful exchange of information and maintain good relations between the BBC and the Corporation's professional counterparts overseas.

The offices in Paris, New York, Ottawa and Toronto, Sydney, and Delhi are administered by the Overseas and Foreign Relations Department while the offices in Beirut, Berlin, and Buenos Aires are looked after by the External Services (*see pages 210-11 for addresses*). In this connexion mention should be made of the thirty or more members of staff who are on secondment to various developing organizations all over the world, either in the programme, engineering or administrative sectors.

Visitors

There is a constant flow of official visitors from other broadcasting organizations all over the world who come to the BBC to study its organization and methods, and arrangements are made for these visitors to have discussions with senior staff in all departments.

Training

The BBC's training facilities are primarily intended for its own staff (*see page 162*) but for many years as many guests as possible from overseas, provided their English is sufficiently good, have been welcomed on various courses, in radio and television. In addition

there are special courses and attachments organized for visitors from broadcasting organizations all over the world.

Programme Contributions

The introduction in 1964 of three unmanned broadcasting channels for the use of the London correspondents of foreign broadcasting organizations was a marked success. The men who use them are trained in broadcasting and are by now thoroughly familiar with the apparatus, which means they can book a channel, come to the BBC and send their dispatches and be out again with the minimum of fuss. The BBC also provides more orthodox studio facilities together with trained personnel for those who require them, and these can be booked at any one of the BBC's centres in London or the regions. Outside broadcast facilities are also provided for an ever increasing number of occasions. A major operation was mounted for the State Funeral of Sir Winston Churchill when many teams of reporters from abroad co-operated fully with BBC staff to broadcast joint programmes. There is constantly a large and recurring number of sporting events such as football, tennis, athletics, and swimming matches, at which foreign commentators are provided with the necessary facilities for sending live and recorded transmissions back to their countries. Meanwhile, the considerable traffic in recorded programme contributions continues, involving large numbers of tapes dispatched abroad. During 1964 there were 4,157 recordings received from all sources abroad and 8,396 dispatched abroad including topical tapes (*see page 87*). Similar services are also provided from abroad for the BBC on a reciprocal basis.

European Broadcasting Union

An important organization in the field of international relations is the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) whose aim is the advancement of international broadcasting projects. In spite of its European origins and its 28 full members from the European zone, it has 40 associate members which include African and Asian countries, the principal USA networks and other American organizations, and most of the major Commonwealth countries. The BBC gives active support as a full member to all its various activities.

The General Assembly of the EBU is held once a year in a succession of different European centres. The conduct of the principal affairs of the Union is vested in the Administrative Council. The BBC's Director-General is at present the Vice-President and also an administrator on the Council and General Assembly. His alternate administrator is the Head of Overseas and Foreign Relations.

Probably the most outstanding single responsibility of the EBU is its management of Eurovision (*see pages 36-7*). The EBU is also

responsible for the technical and administrative arrangements for connecting satellite communication links to the Eurovision network for the exchange of television programmes in both directions between Europe and North America. On the technical side, the EBU is active in promoting international agreement on standards for colour television and for stereophonic broadcasting.

In 1965 the BBC became an associate member of the Asian Broadcasting Union.

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 and groups of territories which maintains and develops cooperation 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 U.K. 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 BBC takes an active part in 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 Broadcasting Conference held in Stockholm in May and June 1961, the frequency assignments in Bands I, II, and III were reviewed and plans were drawn up for television in Bands IV and V.

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

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

The External Services

The Expanding Audience

The Output of the External Services

News for Overseas

The Overseas and the European Services

Rebroadcasting

Radio Transcription Service

English by Radio and Television

Audience Studies

External Services Engineering

The Monitoring Service

Summary of Transmissions

World External Broadcasting

World Radio and Television

Receivers

The Expanding Audience

The External Services now operate in a highly competitive situation. The expansion of radio set ownership in the world continues at an increasing rate (*see table on page 103*) and at the same time great efforts are being made by many governments to reach the new audiences. In the less developed territories of Africa and Asia especially, where newspapers have a limited readership, the whole pattern of mass communications is being revolutionized, thanks to the rapid spread of the cheap transistor set. Through radio, millions of people are now in touch with the world beyond their national frontiers for the first time in history.

As a later section shows, the BBC External Services have built up large audiences, and are well placed to compete in most types of programme output. There remains, however, a need for a strengthening of the BBC signal in a number of areas, especially through the provision of more relay transmitters. One such relay base is now in course of construction on Ascension Island and will significantly improve reception of BBC programmes in parts of Africa and Latin America.

Many other countries have recognized the opportunity created by the growth of new radio audiences and this is reflected in the rapid expansion of external broadcasting services in recent years. The most massive build-up has been achieved by the USSR and China. The pull-out map, *see page 104*, shows how, by comparison with the United Kingdom and the USA, Soviet and Chinese broadcasters have exploited their geographical positions to lay down powerful signals on Africa and Asia. Both countries have increased, year by year, the number of transmitters used for external broadcasting and now have a chain of transmitters, many powerful ones among them, operating on medium waves, along the vast periphery of their southern frontiers. Geographically more remote, the United Kingdom must rely on overseas relays to compete in power of signal and to be present in the medium-wave band.

The number of countries engaged in broadcasting beyond their frontiers continues to increase and there are now more than sixty operating external services. The table on page 102 shows the volume of external broadcasting by the major countries in the years from 1950 to 1965. It shows the predominance, in terms of hours of broadcasting, of the USSR and the East European Communist countries, the rise of China (which now ranks second in the table) and the steady increase of West Germany and Egypt. The BBC, first in 1950, is now in fourth place. The presence of Cuba and North

Korea in the list of countries with more than two hundred hours of external broadcasting a week demonstrates that relatively small or poor countries can and do maintain a substantial external broadcasting effort.

The broad picture of developments in 1964–5 comprises a variety of changes in output. As might be expected, there were further increases of broadcasting to Asia and Africa. The most notable increases were in the vernacular languages; and continued the trend of recent years to widen the appeal to mass audiences rather than the educated few. Thus the USSR increased the duration of several of its services in African languages and brought into use a powerful new station on medium wave for Africa. West Germany added a service in Kinyarwanda in 1964 and one in Amharic in 1965, when it also extended its output in Hausa. Egypt now broadcasts in eight African languages. The USSR also continued the expansion of its broadcasts to Asia. In the Sino-Soviet radio dialogue Moscow once again took the lead with seventy hours per week in Standard Chinese against Peking's sixty-three hours in Russian. China introduced a service in Mongolian and increased its broadcasts in Indonesian and Thai.

For Latin America, Cuba introduced services in minority languages, Guaraní and Aymara, and continued to dominate the field in Spanish and Portuguese with some one hundred and thirty-two hours of broadcasting per week followed by the USSR with ninety-five and the Voice of America with eighty-five.

The main developments in external broadcasting for Europe were the continued expansion of West Germany's services, the slight decrease in the USSR's broadcasts for Western Europe, and the expansion of Albania's external services. Albania, with new transmitters at its disposal, increased its services in Russian, German, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, and English and introduced a Hungarian service. If the USSR's output for Western Europe was smaller, there was no change in the other East European Communist countries' schedule of broadcasts to Western Europe and the combined total of all East European Communist broadcasts to Western Europe still stands at more than seven hundred hours per week. (*See also pages 96 and 102.*)

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 radio and television services added together. In every twenty-four hours there are in all over ninety hours of broadcasting by the External Services

in English and forty other languages. This output includes the transmission of over 1,100 news programmes and nearly 1,200 talks every week and a variety of programmes reflecting all aspects of life in Britain. These range from 'pop' music to philosophy and from folk-lore to the work of Parliament. Special attention is paid to British science, technology, industry, and agriculture.

To broadcast the External Services sixty-nine transmitters will be in service in 1966 (*see pages 94-5 and 138*). As outlined on the following pages, programmes in recorded form are also sent out to many parts of the world for transmission over local networks and many programmes are relayed or rebroadcast.

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.

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, radio 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 two output 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 page 82*) and the External Services Productions Department which prepares feature and documentary programmes. The Monitoring Service, which intercepts and reports foreign broadcasts, also constitutes an integral part of the external broadcasting organization. (*A description of its activities will be found on pages 95-9.*)

Bush House is where the main broadcasting activities of the External Services are housed. In this building 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-one 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 has become, in fact, a world centre – perhaps *the* world centre – of broadcasting activities, whose object is friendship through better understanding.

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 by the External Services News Department at Bush House which has available to it all the sources of news material described on pages 53–6, two correspondents specially associated with the Arabic Service, one in South East Asia, and its own Diplomatic Unit. (The addresses of these correspondents are on page 212.)

The news bulletins, reviews of British press opinion, and sports news programmes are broadcast in English, and in all but four of the forty 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. 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 listened to because its bulletins reflect what news appears to be important in London.

The number of news and associated programmes in English in the World Service is now more than fifty every twenty-four hours. More than two thousand separate rebroadcasts of these programmes are made each week by broadcasting organizations, foreign, Commonwealth or of the British Forces, in other countries.

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

To audiences in communist countries the news is of special importance. It 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 in Eastern Europe, 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.

The Overseas Services

The Overseas Services, which are directed to the countries outside Europe, comprise the World Service in English and a number of regional services in English and twenty-two other languages.

The *World Service* addresses itself to those who understand English, wherever they happen to be – listeners throughout the Commonwealth and English-speaking people in other countries, as well as British servicemen and expatriates. For nearly twenty-three hours every day it gives a complete programme service, including news bulletins, talks and discussions, drama, music, light entertainment, religious services, and sport. The World Service reaches its audience not only through direct short-wave broadcasts and medium- and short-wave relays, but also through rebroadcasts by the local stations of many countries (*see pages 87–90*).

This local rebroadcasting is especially significant in countries having a well-developed broadcasting service, where listeners may feel little need to make the effort to tune direct to the BBC on short wave. The *Overseas Regional Services* comprise special operations for rebroadcasters in such countries of the English-speaking world, notably in Australasia, Canada, the United States, and the West Indies. Output is divided between airmailed recordings on tape and direct radio transmissions, according to topical needs. *World Topical Tapes Service* provides to subscribers a regular supply of English-language topicality on world affairs, British life, the arts, science, and business. World Topical Tapes are rebroadcast weekly in more than forty countries, and in the United States alone by over a hundred stations. *North American and Pacific Service* produces regional programmes rebroadcast by Canada (including French Canada), by American stations and networks, and by Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. It makes available special editions of 'Radio Newsreel' and other topical programmes for rebroadcasters. *Caribbean and Colonial Service* provides regional transmissions and tapes

for the diverse territories of the West Indies, transmissions to the Falkland Islands in English, and to Malta daily in Maltese, as well as programmes in English and French for Mauritius.

The *African Services* broadcast daily in English to East, West, and Central Africa. Daily programmes including news bulletins and political commentaries are also broadcast in three African languages – *Hausa* for parts of West Africa, *Somali* for the Horn of Africa, and *Swahili* for East Africa. African Service programmes transmitted from Britain are relayed by transmitters in the East Mediterranean and in West Africa, and in addition many programmes are rebroadcast regularly by local stations in Africa. In 1963 a new African Radiotape Service was started and specially recorded programmes are now being sent out by air to twenty-four different broadcasting stations in Africa every week.

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, by short-wave and medium-wave relays in the East Mediterranean, and by medium-wave relays in Malta and in the Middle East. The listener is able to find the BBC Arabic Service at any time during the main listening hours and can hear, 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 *Eastern* and *Far Eastern Services* together broadcast in fourteen different languages to the vast area from Iran to Japan. The *Eastern Service* broadcasts daily transmissions of three-quarters of an hour in Persian, in Urdu for Pakistan, and in Hindi for India. There are three half-hour transmissions a week in Bengali, two half-hour transmissions a week in Sinhala, and two in Tamil. There are two daily transmissions of fifteen and thirty minutes duration respectively in Burmese. These broadcasts reach large audiences both by direct short-wave transmissions from the United Kingdom and through relays in the East Mediterranean and, with the exception of the Persian Service, through relays by the BBC Far Eastern Station. These relays provide additional signal strength for Hindi and Urdu audiences in East Africa as well as in the main listening areas of South Asia. The Persian Service is also carried on a medium-wave relay in the East Mediterranean.

The *Far Eastern Service* broadcasts to South-east Asia and the Far East in seven languages: Thai, Vietnamese, Malay, Indonesian, Chinese (Standard Chinese and Cantonese), and Japanese. With the exception of Malay, in which there is only one transmission of fifteen

minutes, there are two transmissions daily in each of these languages. There is a fifteen-minute transmission, specially designed for early morning listening, and a thirty-minute transmission for peak-hour evening listening (with the exception of Cantonese which is only for fifteen minutes). All transmissions with the exception of the Malay are relayed by the BBC Far Eastern Station. The domestic services of countries in South East Asia and the Far East, for example Thailand, Japan, and especially Hong Kong, rebroadcast parts of the transmissions to a greater or less extent. In addition to direct broadcasts, the Far Eastern Service also supplies on tape a variety of programme material for local broadcasting in Chinese, Malay, Japanese, and Thai.

The *Latin American Service* broadcasts programmes in Spanish and Portuguese to the nineteen republics of the area. News bulletins and commentaries on current 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, as well as 'English by Radio'. BBC news bulletins are rebroadcast daily by more than fifty stations in Latin America. The Brazilian service is one and a quarter hours daily, the Spanish-American service is three hours daily.

The European Services

The European Services comprise the English Service for Europe and Services in nineteen other languages. The French Language Service broadcasts both to Europe and Africa.

In all languages the main attractions are a swift and accurate news service, reviews of the British press, fair statements of various British points of view, and objective background information. Audiences under totalitarian or dictatorial rule are still subject to constant indoctrination and in varying degrees cut off from outside sources, so their incentives to listen are greater; external broadcasting remains for them the only uncensored source of reliable information.

In many countries of Western Europe the incentive to listen for news is less constantly felt. Broadcasts to these countries have additional attractions for their better informed audiences in the discussion of vital European issues, the exploration of mutual interests, and the search for unity of intent. With the cessation of jamming, the differences in programmes to Eastern and Western Europe are tending to diminish, and the BBC European Services play a vital part in helping to re-establish the European identity of the nations in the communist camp and generally to increase mutual understanding.

The *European English Service* is directed to the whole of Europe and is on the air for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day. In addition to the news and political comment it includes discussions and regular programmes on the cultural, economic, scientific, and industrial life of Britain in which leading personalities in the various fields take part.

The *French Language Service* is on the air for $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day, of which $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours are broadcast simultaneously to Europe and Africa, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours to Europe only, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours for Africa. The programmes for French-speaking Africa deal more extensively with topics of special African interest. Recorded programmes are regularly supplied to the French-speaking African stations.

The *German Service* includes special transmissions for Eastern Germany as well as a general service for German-speaking audiences in both Eastern and Western Germany and Austria. The BBC German Service supplies a large number of programmes and programme contributions to stations in the German Federal Republic and Austria – most of them deal with events in Britain and British views on current events.

The *South European Service* broadcasts in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, Hebrew*, and Turkish*. In all these languages news and comment on international affairs form the basis of the output which also includes programmes on every aspect of British life. Recorded programmes are sent to all the countries in this service. The Italian Service, particularly, has a long established and close co-operative link with Radiotelevisione Italiana, and many of its programmes are rebroadcast in Italy's domestic services.

The *East European Service* broadcasts in Russian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Serbo-Croat and Slovene (for Yugoslavia), and Albanian. The *Central European Service* broadcasts in Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Slovak (for Czechoslovakia), and in Finnish*. All these services with the exception of the Finnish are addressed to audiences whose main interest is to receive a complete and objective news service and to be in touch with the outside world. Since the cessation of jamming the new programme schedules for these countries are able to provide more elaborate coverage of life in Britain and the West. They also include regular music request programmes, ranging from classical to 'pop', which attract large numbers of letters. Listener competitions – a regular feature of services to Western Europe – were also held in services to Eastern Europe, and the results were very encouraging.

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

Rebroadcasting

BBC news and programmes are regularly rebroadcast by the domestic radio services of many countries throughout the world. Rebroadcasting is a valuable addition to direct transmissions from London because it enables BBC programmes to be heard on local wavelengths with much easier reception and, consequently, larger audiences. It includes direct relays of BBC transmissions picked up from London and rebroadcast as part of the domestic schedule, and the rebroadcasting of BBC programmes or contributions to programmes sent out to stations overseas in recorded form or by radio link or cable.

Direct relays

Direct relays, because of their immediacy and because they mostly include news bulletins, are by far the most important form of rebroadcast. In English, the main source of relay material is the World Service providing as it does a service of news, comment, and actuality material almost round the clock. For many years the World Service news bulletins have been widely rebroadcast and the number of daily relays is substantially greater today than, say, ten years ago. In recent years there were some losses when newly independent Commonwealth countries, in Africa particularly, decided to dispense with the relays, but the trend now seems to have halted and there was no overall change in the pattern of these direct rebroadcasts during 1965. The sixteen main bulletins in the World Service alone account for some one hundred and sixty daily rebroadcasts. There are also direct rebroadcasts of the BBC Latin American Service; some fifty stations regularly rebroadcast from the BBC Latin American Service in Spanish, and the number would probably be greater if reception conditions, especially in certain areas of Central America and Mexico, were more reliable.

Recordings for rebroadcast

The rebroadcasting of BBC programmes in recorded form is independent of the vagaries of short-wave reception and it is constantly expanding. The BBC's recorded programmes for overseas rebroadcasting fall into two broad categories – radiotapes and transcriptions. Radiotapes cover current affairs and events in Britain in the fields of art, science, and industry – they deal with topical or semi-topical matters and are intended for early use. Transcriptions are permanent recordings of longer term programmes (*see page 90*).

BBC radiotapes are of two kinds – the general purpose type suitable for use by many broadcasters in the same language, and the

other type specially designed for a particular station or stations. The World Topical Tape service in English serves some four hundred stations in forty countries; in 1964 the total number of tapes issued was 6,870. Another type of general purpose service, in Spanish and Portuguese, goes weekly to Latin America where it is rebroadcast regularly by some five hundred stations. In recent years the BBC has developed a radiotape service for Africa in English, Swahili, and Hausa, and for Asian countries in many of the vernaculars.

In Western Europe, because of geographical proximity, a large proportion of the BBC's contributions in many languages, sent in recorded form or by line, can deal with the British point of view on the day's main news. European rebroadcasts of BBC programmes are increasing. In the past year there were 2,300 rebroadcasts by German stations of topical commentaries and reports of events in Britain supplied by the BBC German Service. Rebroadcasts of BBC contributions were also up in Finland, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland.

Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services

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

- ANGOLA Portuguese
- *AUSTRALIA World Service, Pacific, English topical tapes
- *ARGENTINA Latin American in Spanish
- AUSTRIA German
- *BAHAMAS World Service, English topical tapes
- *BARBADOS World Service, Caribbean, English topical tapes
- BASUTOLAND English for Africa
- *BECHUANALAND World Service, English for Africa
- *BELGIUM French, German
- *BERMUDA World Service, English topical tapes
- *BOLIVIA Latin American in Spanish
- *BRAZIL Latin American in Portuguese
- *BRITISH GUIANA World Service, Caribbean, English topical tapes
- BRITISH HONDURAS World Service, Caribbean, English topical tapes
- BRUNEI Malay, English topical tapes
- CAMEROUN Hausa, English for Africa
- *CANADA World Service, North American in English and French, English topical tapes
- *CEYLON World Service, Sinhala, Tamil
- *CHILE Latin American in Spanish
- *COLOMBIA Latin American in Spanish
- CONGO Swahili
- COOK ISLANDS English topical tapes
- *COSTA RICA Latin American in Spanish
- DAHOMAY French
- *DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Latin American in Spanish
- *ECUADOR Latin American in Spanish

- ETHIOPIA English for Africa, English topical tapes
- *FALKLAND ISLANDS World Service, Overseas Regional
- *FIJI World Service, Pacific, Overseas Regional, English topical tapes
- FINLAND Finnish
- *GAMBIA World Service, English for Africa
- GERMANY (WEST) German
- GHANA English for Africa
- *GIBRALTAR World Service, Spanish, English topical tapes
- GREECE Greek
- *HONDURAS Latin American in Spanish
- *HONG KONG World Service, Standard Chinese, Cantonese, English topical tapes
- INDIA Hindi, West Bengali, Tamil, English topical tapes
- *ISRAEL Hebrew
- *ITALY Italian
- *JAMAICA World Service, Caribbean, English topical tapes
- JAPAN World Service, Japanese
- *KENYA World Service, Swahili, English for Africa
- *LEEWARD ISLANDS World Service, Caribbean, English topical tapes
- *LIBERIA World Service, English for Africa, English topical tapes
- MALAWI English for Africa
- MALAYSIA World Service, Standard Chinese, Malay, English topical tapes
- *MALTA World Service, Maltese, English topical tapes
- *MAURITIUS World Service, Overseas Regional, Urdu, Hindi, French, English topical tapes
- MOZAMBIQUE Portuguese
- *NEW GUINEA World Service, English topical tapes
- *NEW ZEALAND World Service, Pacific, English topical tapes
- NIGER Hausa
- *NIGERIA World Service, Hausa, English for Africa
- PAKISTAN East Bengali
- *PANAMA Latin American in Spanish
- *PARAGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- *PERU Latin American in Spanish
- *PUERTO RICO Latin American in Spanish
- *RHODESIA World Service, English for Africa, English topical tapes
- SENEGAL English for Africa
- *SEYCHELLES World Service
- *SIERRA LEONE World Service, English for Africa
- SINGAPORE World Service, Standard Chinese, English topical tapes
- *SOLOMON ISLANDS World Service
- SOUTH AFRICA English topical tapes
- SOUTH VIETNAM Vietnamese, Standard Chinese, Cantonese
- SPAIN Spanish
- *SWITZERLAND World Service, German
- TANZANIA Swahili, English for Africa, English topical tapes
- THAILAND Thai
- *TONGA World Service
- *TRINIDAD World Service, Caribbean, English topical tapes
- TURKEY Turkish
- UGANDA African in English, English for Africa, English topical tapes
- *URUGUAY Latin American in Spanish
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA World Service, North American in English, English topical tapes
- *VENEZUELA Latin American in Spanish

- *WESTERN SAMOA World Service, English topical tapes
- *WINDWARD ISLANDS World Service, Caribbean, French, English topical tapes
- *ZAMBIA World Service, English for Africa, English topical tapes

British Forces Stations

- *GERMANY World Service (October-April only), English topical tapes
- *ADEN World Service, English topical tapes
- *BENGHAZI World Service, English topical tapes
- *CYPRUS World Service, English topical tapes
- *GIBRALTAR World Service, English topical tapes
- *MALTA World Service
- *SHARJAH World Service
- *SINGAPORE World Service
- *SWAZILAND World Service
- *TOBRUK World Service
- *TRIPOLI World Service, English topical tapes

Radio Transcription Service

Parallel with a world-wide short-wave broadcasting service, the BBC has, since 1932, operated a Transcription Service which has made the best in British broadcasting available to radio stations throughout the world. These recordings include serious and light music, talks, drama, light entertainment, schools and children's programmes. Through the medium of high fidelity disks and tapes the Service issues about a thousand different programmes a year.

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

BBC radio transcription programmes have been ordered recently by the following countries:

Aden	Burundi	Denmark	Gambia
Algeria	Cambodia	Dominican	Germany
Argentina	Cameroun	Republic	Ghana
Australia	Canada	Ecuador	Gibraltar
Austria	Central African	Ethiopia	Gilbert & Ellice
Bahamas	Republic	Falkland Islands	Islands
Bahrain	Ceylon		Guinea
Barbados	Chad	Federation of	Guatemala
Belgium	Chile	Malaysia	Haute Volta
Bermuda	Colombia	Malaya	Honduras
Bolivia	Congo	Sabah	Hong Kong
Brazil	Costa Rica	Sarawak	Hungary
British Guiana	Cyprus	Fiji	India
British Honduras	Czechoslovakia	France	Israel
Brunei	Dahomey	Gabor	Italy

Ivory Coast	New Zealand	Spain	Yugoslavia
Jamaica	Nicaragua	St Kitts	Zambia
Japan	Niger	Sudan	
Jordan	Nigeria	Sweden	<i>British Forces</i>
Kenya	Norway	Switzerland	<i>Stations:</i>
Kuwait	Pakistan	Tanzania	Aden
Laos	Panama	Thailand	Benghazi
Leeward Islands	Paraguay	Togo	Christmas
Liberia	Peru	Tonga	Island
Libya	Philippines	Trinidad	Cyprus
Malagasi Republic	Poland	Trucial States	East Africa
Malawi	Rhodesia	Tunisia	Gan
Mali	Ruanda	Turkey	Germany
Malta	Salvador	Uganda	Gibraltar
Mauritania	Saudi Arabia	Uruguay	Malta
Mauritius	Senegal	USA	Singapore
Mexico	Seychelles	USSR	Swaziland
Morocco (including Tangier)	Sierra Leone	Venezuela	Tobruk
Mozambique	Singapore	Western	Tripoli
Netherlands	Solomon Islands	Samoa	Trucial States
New Guinea	Somali Republic	Windward	Ships at Sea
	South Africa	Islands	

English by Radio and Television

About 9 per cent of the total output of the External Services is taken up by 'English by Radio' programmes which, besides being a regular component of twenty-seven of the forty language services, account for twenty-four hours of the External Services' weekly output in English. Lessons in the language services include vernacular explanations and, as a rule, are elementary, while those entirely in English cater for more advanced students and even teachers of English.

Although some basic series may be repeated a number of times, the repertoire is constantly renewed and added to, and the department commissions some ten or twelve new series a year from the staff of the English language teaching departments of British universities, the British Council, and individual experts and text-book writers. To ensure that the English spoken in the lessons shall be of a consistently high standard, there is a permanent 'English by Radio' repertory company of actors and actresses, chosen not only for their good diction but also for their ability to speak naturally at controlled speeds. The members of the company receive a large fan-mail, and are an important element in the popularity of the service.

Many of the programmes, and others which are specially recorded for the purpose, are supplied to overseas broadcasting stations. At present, 'English by Radio' programmes are being broadcast by some two hundred and fifty stations in ninety countries (an increase

of 100 per cent since 1961), including all the countries of French-speaking Africa and South America. The fact that the national radio organizations in, for instance, Burma, Guinea, Indonesia, and Poland are currently rebroadcasting 'English by Radio' programmes is an indication of the way in which interest in the study of English encourages these organizations to broadcast BBC programmes.

Similarly, 'English by Television' lessons have been shown in Egypt, Iraq, Hungary, and Poland, as well as in twenty-five countries in Western Europe, Africa, and South America. 'Walter and Connie Reporting', a sequel for intermediate learners to the first series 'Walter and Connie', was released in 1965. It has been produced in collaboration with the British Council, who have acquired the rights in the films for Africa and Asia. The series was scheduled for transmission before production was completed in Denmark, Finland, France, the German Federal Republic, Holland, Norway, and Switzerland. Two other television projects were undertaken jointly with the British Council in 1965: 'View and Teach II', a second series of twelve films for training teachers of English, and pilot work on a series on English for Science.

Text-books are published to accompany all the major series of radio and television lessons, sometimes in many language editions. The book of one series for beginners, for instance, is now available in Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Persian, Portuguese, Sinhala, Spanish, Swedish, Tamil, Thai, Turkish, and Urdu editions. The books accompanying the television series 'Walter and Connie' are best-sellers in Denmark, Germany, Holland, and Norway, where over three-quarters of a million copies have been sold.

The department also publishes gramophone and tape courses, adapted from the most important radio and television series, which are sold through agencies with an exclusive licence in forty countries. In 1965, arrangements were made for the first time to manufacture and distribute these courses in Egypt and Venezuela. They are bought mostly by members of the general public for home study, but also by schools and colleges and, to an increasing extent, by adult education organizations, vocational institutions, and industrial concerns, who run classes for their employees. An interesting departure in the autumn of 1965 was the preparation of a series of English lessons for immigrants, for the new programmes broadcast from Midland Region. This brought the department into the sphere of domestic broadcasting in order to give assistance to the large numbers of newcomers from India and Pakistan.

Audience Studies

Audience studies in 1964 confirmed that the BBC has maintained its high reputation overseas for reliable news and well informed comment. They also confirmed that in the areas where the BBC signal is powerful its broadcasts attract large audiences against any competition, and that even where the competition is extensive and has the advantage of a more powerful signal the BBC does not fail to have an impact.

The BBC's Arabic Service, which enjoys a good signal on medium and short waves in most of the Arab world, was once again shown to have very substantial audiences in large areas, notably Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf States. In 1964 the previous record for letters addressed to the Arabic Service was surpassed with a total of over 40,000. Surveys carried out in five African countries – Ghana, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Cameroun, and Togo – showed a shifting pattern of listening. In all these countries it was found that much of the listening to foreign broadcasts was to those coming from other African countries. In Ghana, despite the loss of local relays, the BBC had the leading position among non-African broadcasters. But in the French language countries, the situation was significantly different: Moscow was in first position in Cameroun and never lower than fourth in the other territories where the Voice of America and the French Radio occupied the first two places. The BBC generally shared third or fourth place, with Peking very close and Cairo not far behind. While cultural tradition must continue to play a part in determining the choice of the listeners in French-speaking Africa (and the BBC's French broadcasts for Africa are comparatively new), there is little doubt that the superior transmitter and relay facilities of the French Radio and the Voice of America are also important factors. The size of the combined audiences to Moscow and Peking in these areas is far from negligible.

A survey made in the ten main cities in Venezuela in 1964 showed that Cuba was the most listened-to foreign broadcaster. The Voice of America was second, only just ahead of the BBC: a good result reflecting appreciation of the programmes since the BBC has a less powerful signal and much smaller output than Cuba or VOA. Moscow and Peking had smaller, but sizeable, audiences.

Further evidence of interest for the BBC is obtained from listeners' letters; for example, the Burmese Service, with its two listeners' clubs, received a record total of more than 14,000 letters and cards in 1964 and all three BBC vernacular services to Africa had larger mailbags than in previous years. In Europe, too, evidence of listening was encouraging. A survey of listening in the Federal German

Republic and West Berlin showed that the BBC German Service from London has a regular audience, who tune in at least once a week, of just under one million and a half, a high proportion of them young people. Audiences for the BBC German Service programmes rebroadcast from local stations are of course much greater than those for the direct transmissions. The audience for four joint programmes rebroadcast by Hamburg, Frankfurt, Baden-Baden, and the RIAS station in Berlin was estimated at eight million adults. In the French-speaking areas of Belgium – to which the BBC no longer directs specially devised programmes – a survey found that the BBC's French Language Service has a regular audience of a quarter-of-a-million adults who listen at least once a week. The French Language Service's postbag beat its previous record with a total of nearly 19,000 letters in 1964.

In Finland, a survey by the local Gallup Institute, carried out late in 1964, confirmed that although listening to foreign radio stations was receding with greater competition from television, the BBC Finnish Service had a considerable audience, many of whom were young people. The inquiry found that a total of more than 400,000 adults tuned in to the BBC Finnish Service, including some 60,000 who listened regularly, that is at least once a week.

In Ankara, two statistical inquiries in December 1963 and April 1964 showed that listening to the BBC, the Voice of America and Radio Moscow increased when the Cyprus crisis became acute. An increase of listening to the BBC for its reliable news service in times of stress is a known phenomenon, and further confirmation of this was received from East and Central Europe at the time of Khrushchev's fall and throughout the year from Vietnam.

Contact with listeners in communist countries in Eastern and Central Europe became easier and programme correspondence is now no longer exceptional. For example, over one thousand letters were received by the BBC Czech Service in 1964 and correspondence from Polish and Hungarian listeners is increasing steadily.

External Services Engineering

The External Services are broadcast throughout the world by sixty-nine short-, medium-, and long-wave transmitters. There are short-wave transmitters in the United Kingdom and at three relay bases abroad, which are the BBC's Far Eastern Station, the East Mediterranean relay, and Monrovia. A fourth short-wave relay station opens on Ascension Island in 1966. Additional transmitters recently brought into service or coming into service during 1966 bring the total number of these short-wave transmitters to sixty-one.

The transmitters in the United Kingdom carry the entire output of both Overseas and European Services. The whole of the Arabic Service and parts of the World Service are relayed by the East Mediterranean relay station; other vernacular services to Asia, the Middle East, East Africa, and Europe are also relayed by these high-power short-wave transmitters.

The relay base at Monrovia broadcasts the English World Service, and special programmes to West Africa in English, French, and Hausa.

The Far Eastern relay station carries daily a number of Eastern language programmes intended for reception in South-east Asia and the Far East. It also carries the English World Service as a reinforcement to coverage of the Far East, South-east Asia, and Australasia.

The Arabic Service is also relayed by medium-wave transmitters in the Middle East, and the East and Central Mediterranean.

In addition to the short-wave transmissions, the European Services are also broadcast by certain high-power medium- and long-wave transmitters in the United Kingdom as well as by one medium-wave and one VHF transmitter in West Berlin. Work continues on the construction of the South Atlantic relay station on Ascension Island which comes into service during 1966. This installation consists of four 250 kW transmitters which are to provide improved reception throughout West, Central and South Africa, South America, and at times in the Caribbean area.

The programme of modernizing the External Services Engineering facilities in the United Kingdom continues. Several 250 kW short-wave transmitters were brought into service during the past year and these, with their associated feeder and aerial systems, have made a substantial improvement in the reception of many services.

(See pages 133-5 for short-wave reception.)

The Monitoring Service

The BBC's Monitoring Service at Caversham Park near Reading is the national agency for reporting on the content of foreign broadcasts. Working in close co-operation with its United States counterpart, which under a reciprocal agreement provides material from the Far East and other areas inaudible in this country, it has the task of providing speedy and accurate reports of what is being said by broadcasting stations in all parts of the world. More directly than any other part of the BBC, it has to meet the impact of an ever-growing volume of foreign broadcasting in both external and domestic services. The task grows not merely owing to the expansion of existing services but also because as countries become independent

their broadcasts demand increasing attention. The extent and complexity of the operation is indicated by the fact that the output of the Service is the product of the monitoring of about one hundred and twenty countries. BBC monitors cover broadcasts in some thirty-five languages. Developments during the year were typical.

Between April 1964 and May 1965, Moscow radio added Khmer (Cambodian), Laotian, Malagasy, Malayalam, Marathi, Quechua, Thai, and Zulu to the languages used in its external services, bringing the total to fifty-three. Its transmissions in Standard Chinese (Kuoyu) were increased from 42 to 70 hours a week, and those in Korean, Mongolian, Albanian, Hindi, and Tamil were also increased. On the other hand, there was some decrease in transmissions for West European countries, Britain, and the USA. Moscow radio's broadcasts for Latin America were also reduced or rather partially replaced by 'Radio Peace and Progress', an ostensibly independent station which transmits for 7 hours a week in Spanish and 3½ hours in Portuguese on frequencies used at other times by Moscow radio. An interesting development was the use for the first time of a medium-wave transmitter for some Moscow broadcasts to Africa. These transmissions have been clearly heard by the Monitoring Service's East African Unit in Nairobi although the transmitter is believed to be situated within the Soviet Union. In Moscow radio's home services, the Second Programme, renamed 'Mayak' (Beacon), extended its span from 19 to 24 hours a day and the Third Programme, which is mainly cultural, from 7 to 16 hours a day.

Peking radio now uses thirty-one languages in its external services, broadcasts in Mongolian and Esperanto having been added in December 1964. It has also increased its transmissions in Russian (from 42 to 63 hours a week), Swahili, Indonesian, Thai, and English (for South East Asia and for North America). The New China News Agency now carries a regular teletype service in Arabic. Several other communist countries have also increased their external broadcasts, a notable example being the introduction by Radio Berlin International (East Germany) of broadcasts in Swahili.

Deutsche Welle, the West German short-wave service, started transmissions in Standard Chinese (Kuoyu), Hindi, Urdu, and Amharic, and extended those in a number of other languages. The pattern of Cypriot broadcasts was further complicated by the appearance of the 'Voice of Cyprus' and other Turkish Cypriot stations in addition to 'Bayrak Radio'. On 1 March 1965 Cairo radio inaugurated the 'Voice of Palestine', a service by the Palestine Liberation Organization carried by one of the radio's powerful medium-wave transmitters. The United Arab Republic also announced the

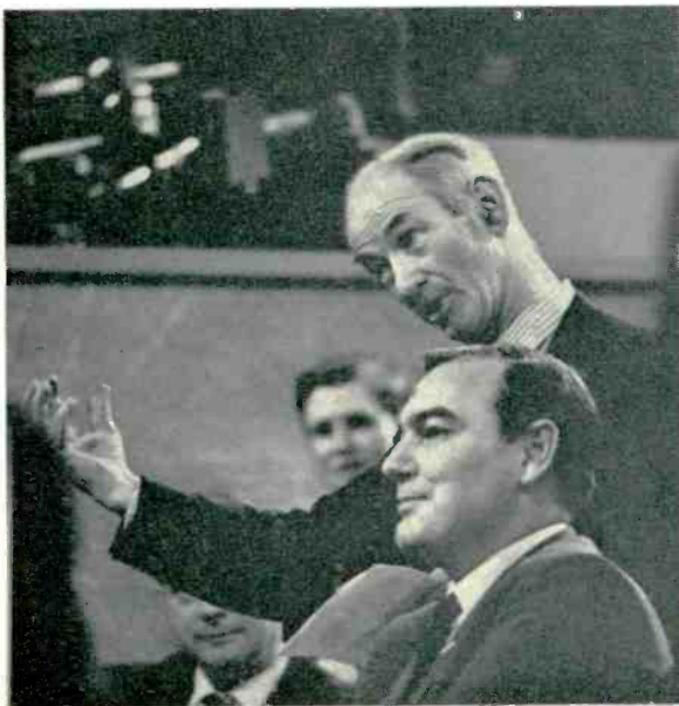


Prime Minister, The Right Hon. Harold Wilson, M.P., broadcasting to the nation from No. 10 Downing Street during the Rhodesian crisis. BBC-1 and BBC-2 as well as the Home Service transmitted the programme

(Press Association)



Television's first
teach-in on BBC-2,
Getting Britain Movin
Alan Bullock, Master
St Catherine's Colleg
Oxford, in the chair.



Speaking from the flo
Richard Barrett, Gen
Secretary of the Natic
Amalgamated Stevedo
and Dockers Union

(Iain Coates)



The BBC gave the widest ever radio and television coverage to the 1965 Labour and Conservative Party Conferences and the Liberal Assembly. Leader of the Conservative Party, The Right Hon. Edward Heath, M.P., interviewed at his party conference
(Douglas Playle)



C Wales. A programme in the series *The Open Air*, 'Awyr Agored', in a small rural school in North Wales there is a great interest in nature study

(T. Hylton Warner)



Music Workshop: a Home Service school broadcasting service for primary schools to teach eight- or nine-year-olds what music is about

(Douglas Playle)



Junior Science in television: *Exploring Your World* shows how the force of friction brings a bicycle wheel to a stop

(Iain Coates)



Twenty-four Hours: the television current affairs late evening programme introduced by Cliff Michelmore

(*Iain Coates*)

Light Night Extra: 1 a.m. with the team in the studio in Broadcasting House examining the first editions of the morning newspapers for the Light Programme

(*Daily Mirror*)





A part of the BBC publicity display at the International Trade Fair at Brno, Czechoslovakia, September 1965. Similar BBC publicity displays are mounted at trade fairs and during British weeks in many parts of the world (C.O.I.)

Tone Partljic, a teacher from Yugoslavia, who won first prize – a visit to London – in the BBC/ British Travel Association competition for listeners to the BBC's Yugoslav service. Similar competitions were held by other language sections of the External Services (A. C. K. Ware)

Programmes for Immigrants: the new programmes in radio and television for Indian and Pakistani immigrants to this country. The programmes are broadcast from Midland Region. Mr Aley Hasan (*left*) and Mr B. N. Sharma (*right*) talking to Mrs Mangat (*left*) and Mrs Bhagat (*right*), two of the immigrant visitors who took part in the first programme

(Stanley Dolphin Lt



inauguration of a new 250 kW short-wave transmitter for the 'Voice of the Arabs' in March 1965.

The Communist Split

One of the main commitments of the Monitoring Service is the reporting of major events, official statements, comment, and propaganda from the Soviet Union and other communist countries. The split within the communist world has considerably complicated this task. The broadcasts of all communist countries have to be watched very carefully since with the disappearance of the monolithic unity of the communist bloc those from the smaller countries have ceased to be merely a reflection of Moscow or Peking radio and often express or hint at a distinctively national point of view. Equally careful scrutiny is required of information about communist parties in other countries which have in many cases shown signs of splitting or have split into pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese factions. Events covered during the year included the resignation of Mr Khrushchev and reaction to his successors, which was unusually varied. Vigorous Chinese efforts to obtain support in Africa, Asia, and Latin America were reflected in propaganda about the Chinese explosion of atom bombs and in controversy about Soviet attendance at the Afro-Asian conference due to be held in Algiers in June 1965 (which in the event did not take place owing to the Algerian *coup d'état*).

The Rest of the World

A continuous flow of information is also provided about political, economic, and other developments in countries outside the communist bloc. This calls for considerable flexibility and substantial effort. During crises monitoring often becomes the speediest, and at times the only, source of information about rapidly developing situations. Its value is enhanced by the practice of those who stage *coups d'état* of seizing the local radio at an early stage and imposing a stop, or at least a heavy censorship, on all outgoing press messages. The normal pattern of broadcasting is usually abandoned in favour of an unscheduled stream of pronouncements by the new rulers. Efficient monitoring then calls for a constant watch on the broadcasting stations most closely concerned, not only in the country itself but in bordering areas and other key states. A notable example of such a situation occurred when Stanleyville radio was in the hands of the rebels in the Congo (Leopoldville) Republic. Special arrangements were made to strengthen the very limited French capacity of the Service's East African Unit which became, for a time, the only

source of news from rebel-held territory. Developments in Laos, Vietnam, and the Dominican Republic similarly made their broadcasting systems primary sources of news during coups or attempted *coups d'état*.

The strength of the Monitoring Service is illustrated by its ability, through the breadth of its coverage, to present all facets of the complicated events which now accompany many international conferences. Its reports reflect not only the complications resulting from the Sino-Soviet split and the varying reactions to the split by other communist countries and communist parties elsewhere, but also from the divisions between African and Asian countries, for example the varying attitudes of African countries to Mr Tshombe's régime in the Congo, the division between Tunisia and the rest of the Arab world on the Palestine question, and varying views on Indonesian confrontation of Malaysia. Most radio reporting of gatherings attended by communist and Afro-Asian countries tends to be partial and selective, representing in general the views of the reporting country. The preparation of full reports involves the careful collation and selection of material from many sources, as for instance was the case with the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in the United Arab Republic in September 1964, the Monitoring Service's reports on which contained items from the broadcasts of over forty different countries.

Reception and Output

There are two main departments at Caversham – the *Reception Unit* which is responsible for the basic listening and transcription, and the *Output Department* which selects and edits material for transmission both by teleprinter and published documents to 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.

In the Reception Unit voice broadcasts are both listened to live, in order to ensure the speediest reporting of important news, and recorded so that the monitor can play back the recording and secure the highest degree of accuracy in translation. 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.

The Output Department has two channels by which material

selected from the considerable total intake is passed to customers. 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, Berkshire.*

Summary of Transmissions

Programme hours a week

(a) Hours broadcast in the European Services

ENGLISH AND ENGLISH BY RADIO	..	36½
CENTRAL EUROPEAN		
Czechoslovak (Czech and Slovak)	.. .. .	13½
Hungarian	.. .. .	15½
Polish	.. .. .	16½
Finnish	.. .. .	8½
SOUTH EUROPEAN		
Greek	.. .. .	8
Hebrew	.. .. .	3½
Italian	.. .. .	5½
Portuguese	.. .. .	5½
Spanish	.. .. .	8
Turkish	.. .. .	7½
FRENCH (including 12½ jointly with French for Africa)	..	21
GERMAN	.. .. .	28½
EAST EUROPEAN		
Albanian	.. .. .	3½
Bulgarian	.. .. .	11½
Rumanian	.. .. .	13
Russian	.. .. .	23
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	.. .. .	11½
<hr/>		
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES		
(including 12½ jointly with Overseas)	.. .. .	240½

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 1965

(b) Hours broadcast in the Overseas Services

WORLD SERVICE	..	..	..	..	..	..	159½
OVERSEAS REGIONAL							
English for West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½
English for Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	½
Maltese	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{7}{12}$
Pacific (Australia, New Zealand, and S. Pacific)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
North American (including French for Canada)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
AFRICAN							
English for Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	14½
Hausa for West Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Somali for East Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Swahili for East Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
FRENCH (including 12¼ jointly with French for Europe)							24½
ARABIC	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
EASTERN							
Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½
Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
Sinhala	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
FAR EASTERN							
Chinese (Cantonese)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½
(Standard Chinese – Kuoyu)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
Indonesian	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
Malay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¾
Thai	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
Vietnamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¼
LATIN AMERICAN							
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES							
(including 12¼ jointly with European)	..	..	..	..	..	..	410 $\frac{5}{8}$

External Broadcasting

*Estimated Output of certain External Broadcasting Systems in programme hours per week**

(Figures are for December or nearest available month of each year, and March 1965)

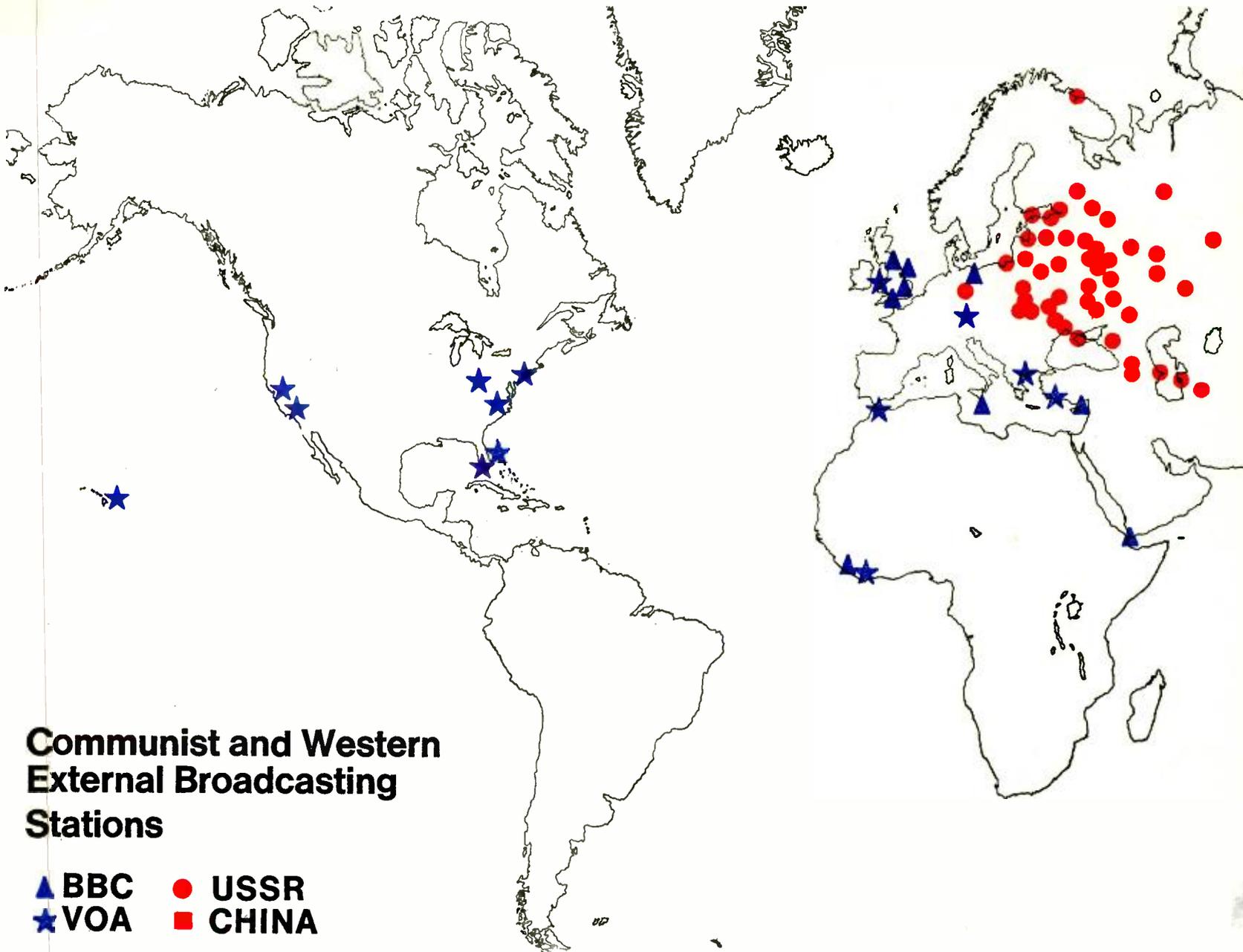
	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
USSR	533	649	801	889	895	974	994	1,072	1,213	1,330	1,338	1,344
China	66	159	272	350	477	537	687	732	785	899	937	937
VOA	497	854	1,066	747	577	602	658	767	826	863	873	873
BBC	643	558	566	560	573	597	589	598	603	610	626	639
West Germany	—	105	105	105	105	112	315	319	462	561	612	598
Egypt	—	100	101	151	215	271	301	389	448	448	454	477
North Korea	—	53	70	84	110	148	159	152	151	249	308	333
Australia	181	226	315	221	222	247	257	255	280	292	299	299
Japan	—	91	91	105	105	175	203	224	240	252	252	252
Spain	68	98	111	111	150	202	202	282	285	285	251	236
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	187	213	220	220
Portugal	46	102	126	135	156	156	133	157	185	183	202	220
East European	412	820	840	891	875	1,062	1,073	1,137	1,149	1,170	1,197	1,200
Communist Countries†												

* Figures do not include certain domestic broadcasts transmitted externally on short wave, e.g. by Egypt. Clandestine broadcasts are also excluded.

† These aggregate figures include broadcasts from Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany. Albania's output is included in the totals for 1950-1960.

World radio and television receivers

	Population		Radio Set Ownership			Number of sets per 1,000 population 1964	Wired Broadcasting Number of sets	Television Number of sets
	1964	1964	Number of radio sets	Percentage increase	1955 | 1964 %			
Europe								
Western Europe	366,750,000	1955	109,200,000	67	298	2,500,000	46,600,000	
USSR and Satellites	330,500,000	1964	54,350,000	168	164	38,500,000	19,500,000	
Middle East (incl. North Africa)	122,500,000	1955	10,100,000	359	82	3,000	900,000	
Africa								
South Africa	17,000,000	1955	2,300,000	163	135	12,000	—	
Other African countries	202,500,000	1964	4,150,000	1,053	20	143,000	85,000	
Asia								
Japan	97,000,000	1955	26,000,000	117	268	1,500,000	16,000,000	
Communist China	700,000,000	1964	5,500,000	450	8	6,000,000	30,000	
India	470,000,000	1955	4,700,000	370	10	1,000	1,000	
Other countries	425,500,000	1964	11,650,000	547	27	690,000	500,000	
Australasia and Pacific	18,600,000	1955	7,100,000	157	382	350	2,500,000	
Western Hemisphere								
United States	190,000,000	1955	215,000,000	94	1,132	—	65,000,000	
Canada	19,250,000	1964	12,000,000	118	623	—	4,700,000	
Latin America	220,000,000	1955	26,950,000	114	122	4,000	6,500,000	
West Indies	5,500,000	1964	8,000,000	323	146	51,000	65,000	
World Figures (approx.)	3,185,000,000	1955	490,000,000	107	154	49,000,000	162,000,000	



Communist and Western External Broadcasting Stations

- ▲ BBC
- ★ VOA
- USSR
- CHINA

Engineering

Transmitting the Programmes

Satellites – Colour television

Television and VHF sound radio
transmitters with regional maps

How to get the best reception

Frequency allocations

Transmitting stations and studios

BBC centres and regional boundaries

BBC-2 areas of reception

Transmitting the Programmes

The BBC's domestic sound radio and television services are broadcast from more than a hundred transmitting stations operating on long and medium waves, and in Bands I, II, III, IV, and V. These transmitters are briefly described in this section of the Handbook, with complete lists of frequencies and channels used and with some hints about how to get the best reception. The locations and service areas of the BBC-1 tv and the VHF sound radio stations are shown on separate maps for the seven BBC Regions. Another map shows the progress of BBC-2 tv.

Television

BBC-1 and BBC Wales

The very large engineering programme to extend and improve the coverage of the 405-line television services has continued. Major improvements, particularly in extending coverage of BBC Wales and improving BBC-1 service in areas where reception has become subject to interference from foreign television stations,* were effected by the building of the BBC's new Band-III stations. Four of these, at Wenvoe, Moel-y-Parc, Sandale, and Winter Hill were in service by the end of 1965 and the fifth, at Belmont, East Lincolnshire, will follow early in 1966. Further low-power relay stations were also completed and work on many more is in hand. It is expected that in 1967 they will total 66 and they will bring the coverage of the 405-line services up to 99·5 per cent of the population. The coverage at the end of 1965 was approximately 99·4 per cent.

BBC-2

Good progress was maintained in bringing into service the new 625-line UHF transmitter network for BBC-2, using existing BBC and ITA sites whenever technically feasible. By the spring of 1966 eight high-power stations will be in operation serving about 26 million people in the conurbations of the London area, the Midlands, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Central Scotland, South Wales and North Somerset, South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and North-east England. The first of the large number of relay transmitters that will be needed are also operating, at Hertford and Tunbridge Wells, and the planning of many more is in hand.

During 1966 the BBC hopes to complete another six high-power

*A leaflet *Television Interference from Distant Transmitting Stations* describes this problem in detail; it is available free from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W.1.

stations which will bring the national coverage of BBC-2 up to about 60 per cent of the population.

Sound Radio

The long- and medium-wave transmitters radiating the three sound radio programme services are listed in the table on pages 128-9, which also indicates the areas served. Interference to the medium-wave services from foreign stations is very serious, particularly during the dark winter evenings, and because of this the BBC introduced its VHF sound service. This has been steadily extended and the three sound radio programme services are now available on VHF to virtually the whole population of the United Kingdom, with reception free from noise and interference obtainable nearly everywhere. In addition, much better quality of sound is possible with suitable VHF receivers.

A large number of low-power relay transmitters is being built to extend the VHF service to those areas beyond the range of the main stations and to centres of population which, although nominally within existing service areas, are inadequately served because of their geographical situations. It is expected that in 1967 forty-eight relay stations will be in operation, augmenting the service from the twenty-one main stations, and the VHF service will be available to 99·7 per cent of the population. The coverage at the end of 1965 was 98·75 per cent.

Satellites

The BBC has made use of the facilities offered by communications satellites, mainly for programmes from North America which have an immediacy value, such as news reports (*see page 36*). The *Early Bird* satellite launched on 6 April 1965 was the first to be placed in a synchronous orbit, which makes it appear to remain stationary over a fixed point on the earth's surface. This has the great advantage that communication via the satellite and suitably equipped ground stations in North America and in Europe is available twenty-four hours a day; the satellite can relay television programmes in monochrome or in colour, as well as sound radio broadcasts, and can carry 240 simultaneous telephone calls.

Colour Television

The BBC continued its research work into the three alternative systems proposed for the transmission of colour television, the American NTSC, the French SECAM and the German PAL systems. The French and German systems are variants of NTSC and, their protagonists claim, have certain advantages over the parent system; but they have their disadvantages also. The co-ordination of re-

search work in Western Europe into the performance of the three systems under practical conditions was undertaken by the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), with the object of obtaining agreement on a common system of colour television in Europe. Co-operation was achieved between the EBU and the OIRT (the corresponding organization in Eastern Europe) and observers were exchanged at meetings and demonstrations. This work included demonstrations arranged by the BBC in October 1964. The countries of Eastern and Western Europe also co-operated in experiments designed to gauge the effect on colour television signals of transmission over long vision circuits, involving the use of many links in tandem. The question of a common system for Europe was discussed at a meeting of the CCIR (International Radio Consultative Committee) in Vienna in March 1965, but no firm decision was reached. The problem will be considered again at the meeting of the CCIR in Oslo in June 1966. Meanwhile, the BBC's research work continues. The results of all this work and a recent more detailed appraisal of the PAL system were considered by the Television Advisory Committee. The Postmaster General announced on 1 December 1965 that the Committee recommended that colour television should be introduced on 625 lines only and that the PAL transmission system should be used.

Television and VHF Sound Radio Transmitters

The following pages give details of all the BBC's radio and television stations. They are given in the following order:

BBC-1 (and BBC Wales) television and VHF sound radio

BBC-2 television

A table of the medium- and long-wave sound radio stations

There are fourteen separate maps, and detailed information, showing seven different areas or regions with the locations of the BBC-1, BBC Wales, and VHF sound radio transmitters; the boundaries of service areas or availability of the services are indicated by lines. These lines are not rigid boundaries because where the place of reception is shielded by high ground or tall buildings the sound or picture may be unsatisfactory. In many such places, if the affected area is extensive or densely populated, relay stations have been built or are planned. Service areas are not shown for these relay stations if they serve concentrated urban areas only.

Future stations are shown throughout in italics.

For BBC-2, the first twenty high-power stations are shown on the map, page 127.

The medium- and long-wave stations for the radio services are listed in the tables on pages 128-9.

London and South-east England

BBC-1

The greater part of the region is served from Crystal Palace and the service area of this station overlaps those of Swingate (Dover), Brighton, Rowridge (Isle of Wight), Oxford, and Manningtree. The northern half of Bedfordshire and small areas in the north of Hertfordshire and Essex are also served from the Peterborough station, not shown on the map opposite (*see page 110 for details*). Low-power relay stations are in operation at Canterbury, Folkestone, Hastings, and Eastbourne, and additional ones are planned for Bedford and Bexhill to come into service during 1966.

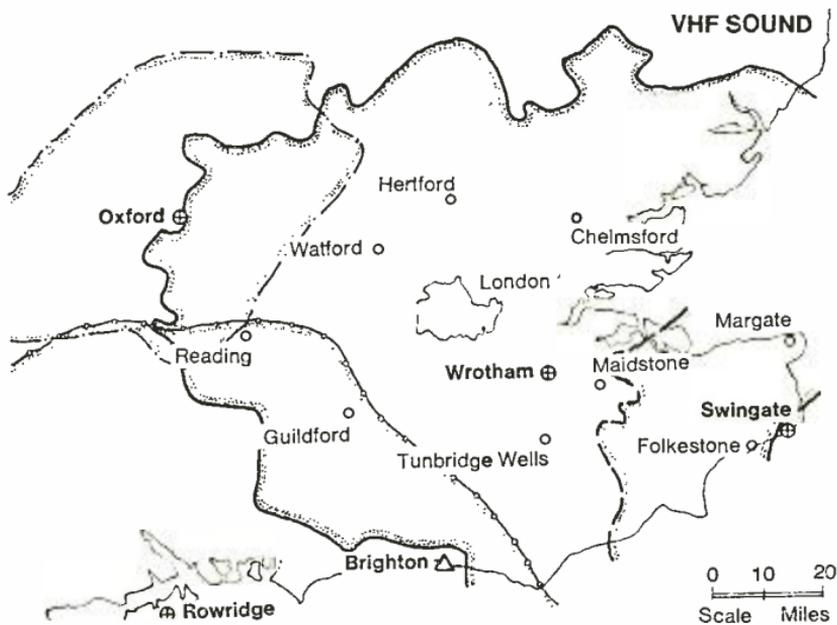
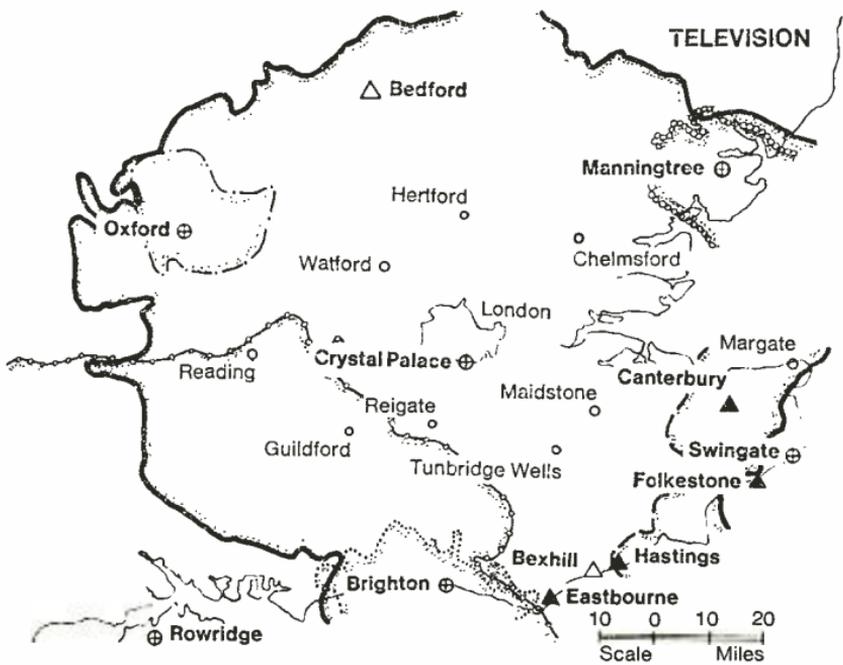
<i>Television Channels, Polarizations and Powers</i>	<i>Channel & Poln.</i>	<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
<i>Bedford</i>	10 H	490 W*
<i>Bexhill</i>	3 H	150 W*
<i>Brighton</i>	2 V	400 W*
<i>Canterbury</i>	5 V	30 W*
<i>Crystal Palace</i>	1 V	200 kW
<i>Eastbourne</i>	5 V	50 W*
<i>Folkestone</i>	4 H	35 W*
<i>Hastings</i>	4 H	14 W*
<i>Manningtree</i>	4 H	1.8 kW*
<i>Oxford</i>	2 H	640 W*
<i>Rowridge</i>	3 V	97 kW*
<i>Swingate</i>	2 V	1.4 kW*

VHF Sound Radio (Home, Light and Third Programmes)

The high-power station at Wrotham serves most of the region and is reinforced by Swingate (Dover) for East Kent. In the west and south-west the service areas of Rowridge and Oxford overlap that of Wrotham, providing alternative services, including a choice of different Regional programmes. The northern half of Bedfordshire is also served from the Peterborough transmitting station (*see page 110*). The VHF sound radio service from Brighton will start in 1966.

<i>Progs., Freq. and Powers</i>	<i>Home Service</i>	<i>Frequencies (Mc/s)</i>			<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
		<i>Home</i>	<i>Light</i>	<i>Third</i>	
<i>Brighton</i>	<i>West</i>	94.5	90.1	92.3	25 W*
<i>Oxford</i>	<i>West</i>	95.85	89.5	91.7	22 kW*
	<i>Midland</i>	93.9			
<i>Rowridge</i>	<i>West</i>	92.9	88.5	90.7	60 kW
<i>Swingate</i>	<i>London</i>	94.4	90.0	92.4	6.5 kW*
<i>Wrotham</i>	<i>London</i>	93.5	89.1	91.3	120 kW

* *Directional Aerial* All VHF sound transmissions are horizontally polarized



Approximate limits of service areas

Crystal Palace —————	Swingate - - - - -	Brighton
Rowridge —○—○—○—○—	Wrotham —————	
Oxford - - - - -	Manningtree ○○○○○○○○○○○	

Low-power stations, service areas not indicated ▲ Future station △

The Midlands

BBC-1

High-power stations at Sutton Coldfield and Tacolneston are supplemented by those at Peterborough, Manningtree, and Oxford and a local relay station for the City of Hereford. Additional relay stations to serve Aldeburgh and Northampton are scheduled to come into service during 1966.

<i>Television Channels, Polarizations and Powers</i>	<i>Channel & Poln.</i>	<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
<i>Aldeburgh</i>	5 V	
<i>Cambridge</i>	2 H	10W* (later 100 W*)
<i>Cheltenham-Gloucester</i>	1 H	250 W*
<i>Hereford</i>	2 H	50 W*
<i>Manningtree</i>	4 H	4.8 kW*
<i>Northampton</i>	3 V	85 W*
<i>Oxford</i>	2 H	640 W*
<i>Peterborough</i>	5 H	1 kW
<i>Sutton Coldfield</i>	4 V	100 kW
<i>Tacolneston</i>	3 H	45 kW*

VHF Sound Radio (*Home, Light and Third programmes*)

The service from the high-power stations at Sutton Coldfield and Tacolneston is reinforced from Oxford and Peterborough and a local relay station serving the City of Hereford. The relay station at Northampton is scheduled to enter service early in 1966.

<i>Programmes, Frequencies and Powers</i>	<i>Frequencies (Mc/s)</i>			<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
	<i>Midland Home</i>	<i>Light</i>	<i>Third</i>	
<i>Cambridge</i>	93.3	88.9	91.1	17 W*
<i>Cheltenham-Gloucester</i>	93.4	89.0	91.2	27 W*
<i>Hereford</i>	94.1	89.7	91.9	26 W*
<i>Northampton</i>	93.3	88.9	91.1	60 W*
<i>Oxford</i>	93.9	89.5	91.7	22 kW*
	(West) 95.85			
<i>Peterborough</i>	94.5	90.1	92.3	21 kW*
<i>Sutton Coldfield</i>	92.7	88.3	90.5	120 kW
<i>Tacolneston</i>	94.1	89.7	91.9	120 kW

* *Directional Aerial All VHF sound transmissions are horizontally polarized*

West and South-west England

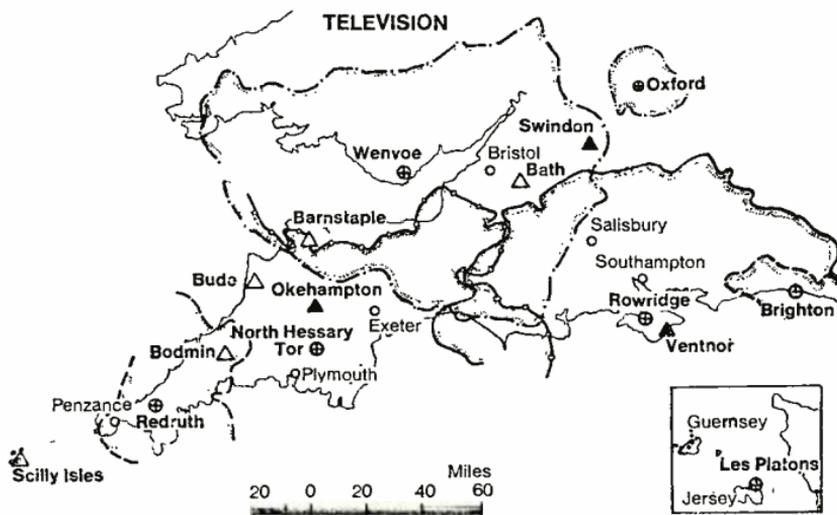
BBC-1

A good service to most of the region is provided by the high-power stations at Wenvoe (South Wales), Rowridge, and North Hessary Tor, but eleven additional stations, mostly of low power, are made necessary by geographical features and the remoteness of some parts of the region.

<i>Television Channels, Polarization and Powers</i>	<i>Channel & Poln.</i>	<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
---	--------------------------------	---

<i>Barnstaple</i>	3 H	194 W*
<i>Bath</i>	6 H	85 W*
<i>Bodmin</i>	5 H	—
<i>Bude</i>	4 V	10 W
<i>Les Platons</i>	4 H	1 kW
<i>North Hessary Tor</i>	2 V	15 kW*
<i>Okehampton</i>	4 V	46 W*
<i>Oxford</i>	2 H	640 W*
<i>Redruth</i>	1 H	10 kW*
<i>Rowridge</i>	3 V	97 kW*
<i>Scilly Isles</i>		—
<i>Swindon</i>	3 H	170 W*
<i>Ventnor</i>	5 H	9.6 W*
<i>Wenvoe</i>	5 V	100 kW

* *Directional Aerial*



VHF Sound Radio (Home, Light and Third Programmes)

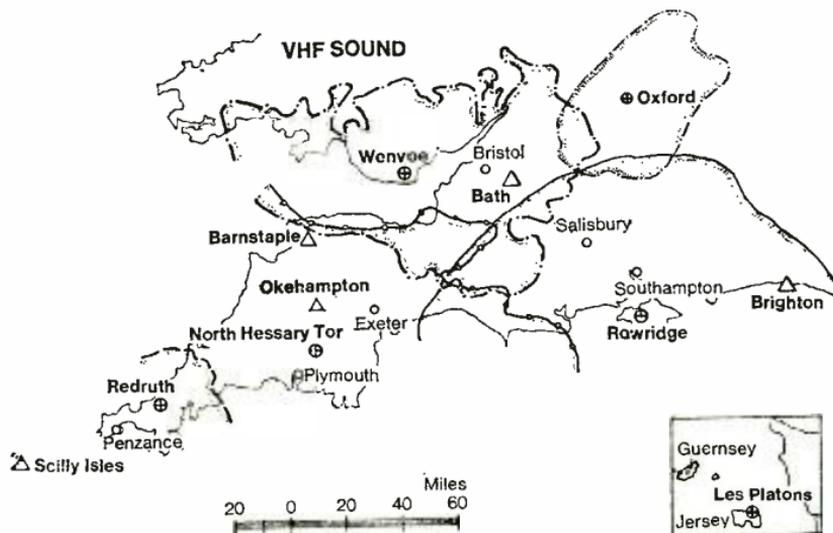
The same transmitting stations are used as for television, with the exceptions that Bodmin, Bude, Swindon, and Ventnor are served adequately from other transmitters. In the service areas of Wenvoe and Oxford alternative Home Services are available.

Programmes, Frequencies and Powers	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Maximum effective radiated power
	West Home	Light	Third	
Barnstaple	92.9	88.5	90.7	148 W*
Bath	93.2	88.8	91.0	36 W*
Les Platons	97.1	91.1	94.75	1.4 kW*
North Hessary Tor	92.5	88.1	90.3	60 kW
Okehampton	93.1	88.7	90.9	16 W*
Oxford	95.85	89.5	91.7	22 kW*
(Midland)	93.9			
Redruth	94.1	89.7	91.9	9 kW*
Rowridge	92.9	88.5	90.7	60 kW
Scilly Isles				
Wenvoe	92.125	89.95	96.8	120 kW
(Welsh)	94.3			

* *Directional Aerial* All VHF sound transmissions are horizontally polarized

Approximate limits of service areas

Rowridge —————	Oxford ————	Redruth - - - - -
North Hessary Tor —○—	Wenvoe ————	Les Platons - - - - -
Low power station, service area not indicated ▲		Future station ▲



Northern England

BBC-1

The three high-power Band-I stations at Holme Moss, Pontop Pike, and Sandale serve almost the whole region. Sheffield, unfavourably sited geographically for reception from Holme Moss, is served by a local relay station; others are at Douglas (Isle of Man), Morecambe Bay, Scarborough, and Skegness, and others are planned.

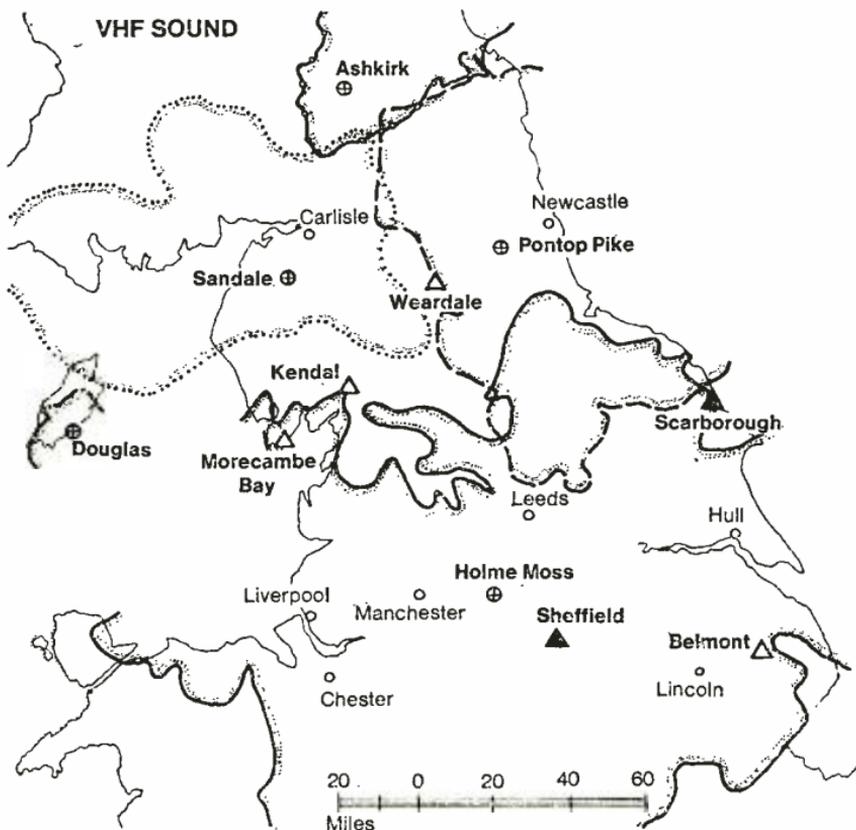
Channel 2, used by Holme Moss, is the one worst affected by interference from foreign television stations and the BBC's new Band-III stations have been planned to combat this problem. The Channel-12 station at Winter Hill (temporarily on low-power) is providing a good service free from interference to an area including West and South Lancashire and the Wirral peninsula. A second Band-III station, now under construction at Belmont, will serve East Lincolnshire, another area affected by interference.

<i>Television Channels, Polarization and Powers</i>	<i>Channel & Poln.</i>	<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
Ashkirk	1 V	18.5 kW*
Belmont	13 V	20 kW*
Douglas	5 V	2.8 kW*
Holme Moss	2 V	100 kW
Kendal	1 H	26 W*
Morecambe Bay	3 H	5.15 kW*
Pontop Pike	5 H	17 kW
Sandale	4 H	28 kW*
Scarborough	1 H	520 W*
Sheffield	1 H	50 W
Skegness	1 H	59 W
Weardale	1 H	160 W*
Whitby		
Winter Hill	12 V	91 kW*

* *Directional Aerial*

<i>Programmes, Frequencies and Powers</i>	<i>Frequencies (Mc/s)</i>			<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
	<i>North Home</i>	<i>Light</i>	<i>Third</i>	
Ashkirk	93.5	89.1	91.3	18 kW*
Belmont	93.1	88.8	90.9	15.5 kW*
Douglas	92.8	88.4	90.6	5.5 kW*
Holme Moss	93.7	89.3	91.5	120 kW
Kendal	93.1	88.7	90.9	23 W*
Morecambe Bay	94.4	90.0	92.2	4.1 kW*
Pontop Pike	92.9	88.5	90.7	60 kW
Sandale	94.7	88.1	90.3	120 kW
(Scottish)	92.5			
Scarborough	94.3	89.9	92.1	25.5 W*
Sheffield	94.3	89.9	92.1	59 W
Weardale				

* *Directional Aerial All VHF sound transmissions are horizontally polarized*



(key on previous page)

WALES

BBC Wales and BBC-1

All BBC television stations in Wales transmit BBC Wales, now available to 72 per cent of the population. A great extension of this service resulted from the bringing into service of the high-power Band III station at Moel-y-Parc. Additional relay stations are planned for Cardigan, Dolgellau, Llangollen, and Llanidloes. Wenvoe additionally transmits BBC-1, which is also available in parts of north and east Wales from Holme Moss (*page 114*) and Sutton Coldfield (*page 110*).

VHF Sound Radio (Home, Light and Third Programmes)

Nine stations are in operation transmitting the three sound radio programmes on VHF and two additional low-power relay stations are planned, at Dolgellau and Llanidloes. Wenvoe transmits the West Regional Home Service as well as the Welsh service.

Table and maps are on following two pages.

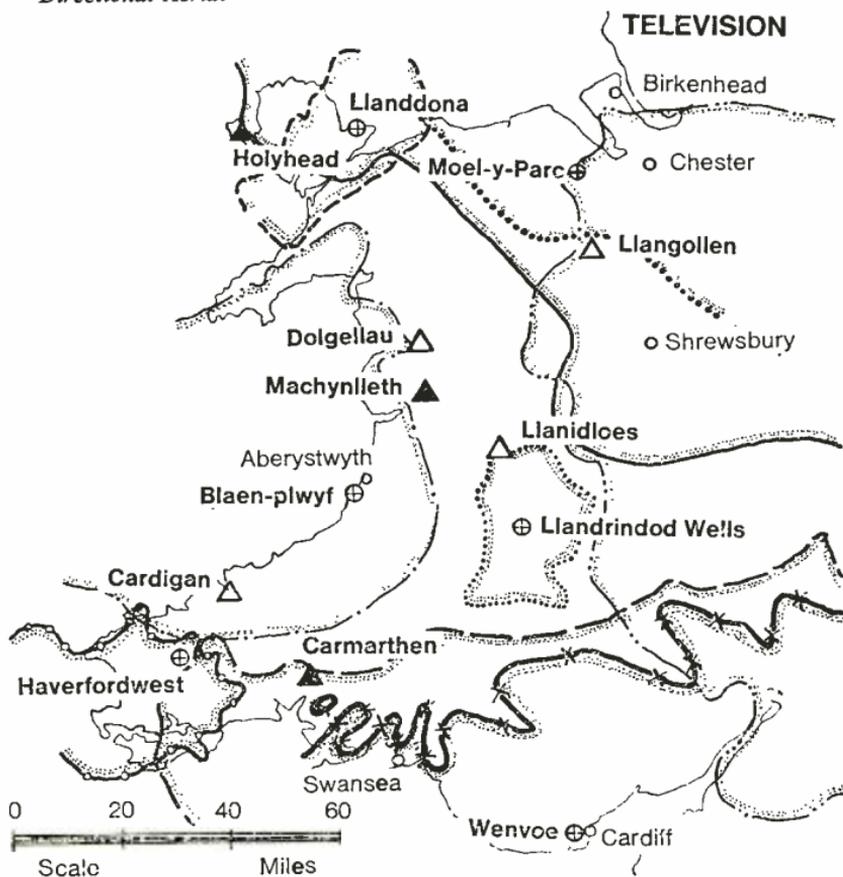
*Television Channels,
Polarization and Powers*

*Channel
& Poln.*

*Maximum effective
radiated power*

Blaen-plwyf	3 H	3 kW*
Cardigan	2 H	
Carmarthen	1 V	22 W*
Dolgellau	4 H	
Haverfordwest	4 H	10 kW*
Holyhead	4 H	10.6 W*
Llanddona	1 V	5.8 kW*
Llandrindod Wells	1 H	1.3 kW
Llangollen		
Llanidloes		
Machynlleth	5 H	50 W*
Moel-y-Parc	6 V	21 kW*
Wenvoe (BBC-Wales)	13 V	200 kW*
(BBC-1)	5 V	100 kW

* *Directional Aerial*

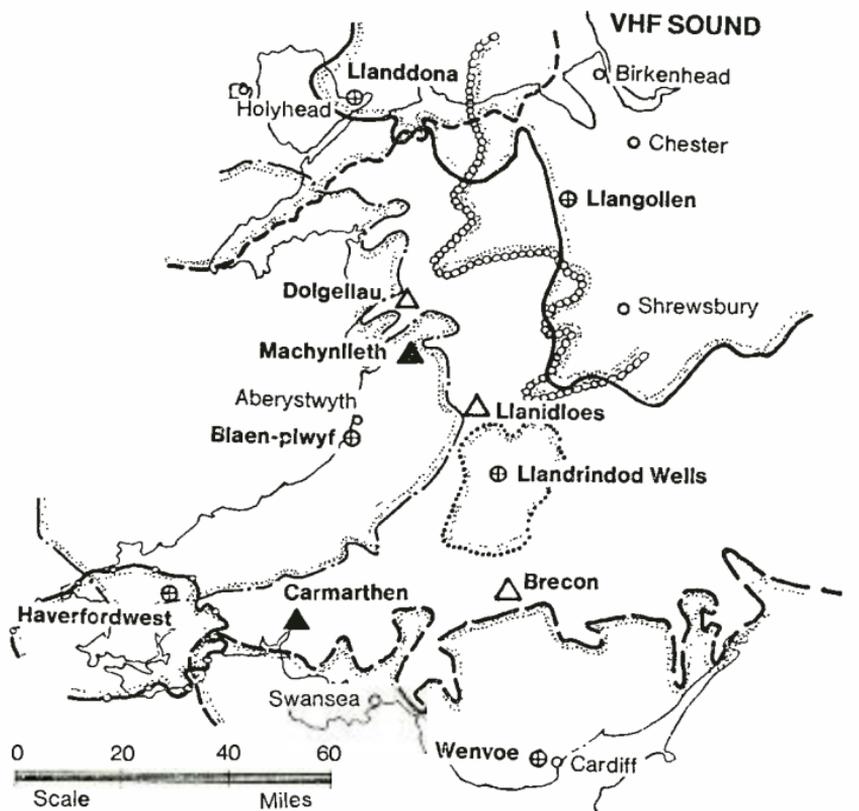


Programmes, Frequencies and Powers	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Maximum effective radiated power
	Welsh Home	Light	Third	
Blaen-plwyf	93.1	88.7	90.9	60 kW
Brecon	93.3	88.9	91.1	9.7 W*
Carmarthen	92.9	88.5	90.7	8.4 W*
Dolgellau	94.5	90.1	92.3	
Haverfordwest	93.7	89.3	91.5	10 kW*
Llanddona	94.0	89.6	91.8	12 kW*
Llandrindod Wells	93.5	89.1	91.3	1.3 kW
Llangollen	93.25	88.85	91.05	11 kW*
Llanidloes				
Machynlleth	93.8	89.4	91.6	62 W*
Wenloe	94.3	89.95	96.8	120 kW
(West)	92.125			

* *Directional Aerial* All VHF sound transmissions are horizontally polarized

Approximate limits of service areas

Wenloe ————	Haverfordwest —○—○—○—	Sutton Coldfield ————
Wenloe (Ch13) *x*x*	Llandrindod Wells ······	Low power station, service area not indicated ▲
Blaen-plwyf ————	Llangollen ○○○○○○○○○○○	Future station ▲
Llanddona ————	Moel-y-Parc ······	
	Holme Moss ————	



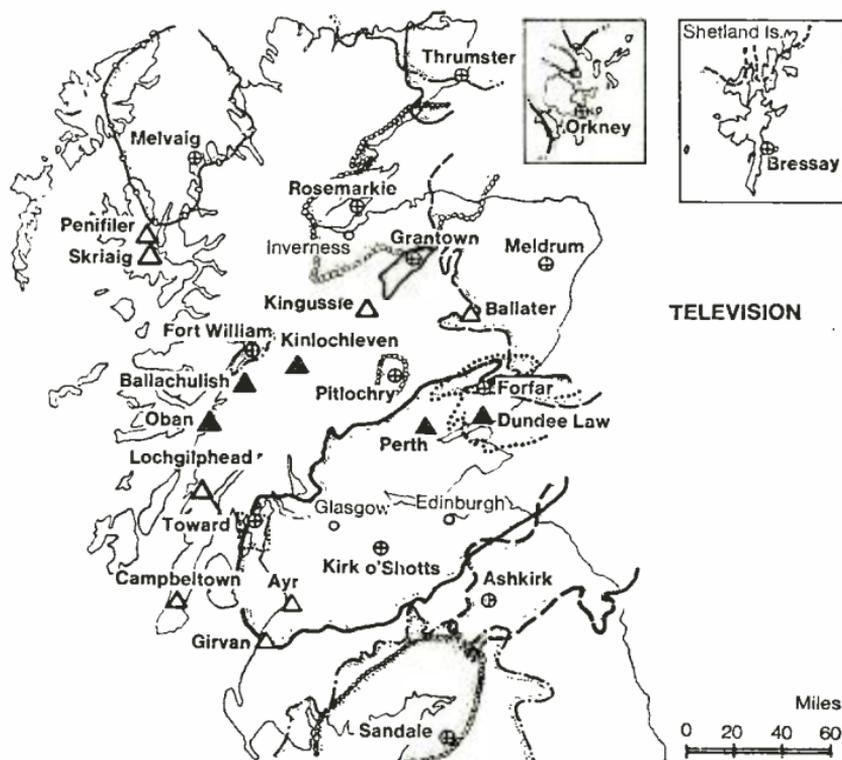
SCOTLAND

BBC-1

Because of geographical features, adequate coverage of Scotland requires a large number of relay stations to supplement the services from the main stations at Kirk o' Shotts, Ashkirk, Meldrum, Rosemarkie and Sandale. The Band III service from Sandale has brought a much improved service to south-west Scotland. Additional relay stations are planned for Ayr, Ballater, Campbeltown, Girvan, Kingussie, Lochgilphead, and at Penifiler and Skriaig in Skye.

<i>Television Channels, Polarizations and Powers</i>	<i>Channel & Poln.</i>	<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
Ashkirk	1 V	18.5 kW*
<i>Ayr</i>		
Ballachulish	2 V	110 W*
<i>Ballater</i>		
Bressay	3 V	6 kW*
<i>Campbeltown</i>		
Dundee Law	2 V	9 W*
Forfar	5V	5.3 kW*
Fort William	5 H	1.6 kW
<i>Girvan</i>	<i>4 V</i>	
Grantown	1 H	380 W*
<i>Kingussie</i>		
Kinlochleven	1 V	5 W*
Kirk o' Shotts	3 V	100 kW
<i>Lochgilphead</i>		
Meldrum	4 H	17 kW*
Melvaig	4 V	27.4 kW*
Oban	4 V	3 kW*
Orkney	5 V	14 kW*
Perth	4 V	25 W*
<i>Penifiler (Skye)</i>	<i>1 H</i>	<i>26.5 W*</i>
Pitlochry	1 H	212 W*
Rosemarkie	2 H	20 kW*
Sandale (Scottish)	6 H	70 kW*
(North)	4 H	28 kW*
<i>Skriaig (Skye)</i>	<i>3 H</i>	<i>11.7 kW*</i>
Thrumster	1 V	7 kW*
Toward	5 V	234 W*

* *Directional Aerial*



Approximate limits of service areas

Kirk o' Shotts	Orkney	Pitlochry
Meldrum	Sandale	Bressay
Rosemarkie	Sandale (Channel 6)	
Thrumster	Ashkirk	
Melvaig	Forfar	
Fort William	Grantown	Future station
Low-power station, service area not indicated		▲

VHF Sound Radio (Home, Light and Third Programmes)

As for television, a large number of stations are required for adequate coverage and additional ones are planned at Campbeltown, Kingussie, Lochgilphead, Penifiler and Skriaig. At present Melvaig and Penifiler transmit the Home Service only; the Light Programme and Third Network services will be added in 1966. Parts of the coastal areas of Wigtownshire and Ayrshire are within the service area of the Divis (N. Ireland) transmitter: see page 125 for frequencies.

<i>Programmes, Frequencies and Powers</i>	<i>Frequencies (Mc/s)</i>			<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
	<i>Scottish Home</i>	<i>Light</i>	<i>Third</i>	
Ashkirk	93.5	89.1	91.3	18 kW*
Bressay	92.7	88.3	90.5	9 kW*
<i>Campbeltown</i>				
Forfar	92.7	88.3	90.5	9.6 kW*
Fort William	93.7	89.3	91.5	1.5 kW
Grantown	94.2	89.8	92.0	360 W*
<i>Kingussie</i>				
Kinlochleven	94.1	89.7	91.9	2 W
Kirk o' Shotts	94.3	89.9	92.1	120 kW
<i>Lochgilphead</i>				
Meldrum	93.1	88.7	90.9	60 kW
Melvaig	93.5	89.1	91.3	21.7 kW*
Oban	93.3	88.9	91.1	1.5 kW
Orkney	93.7	89.3	91.5	20 kW*
Perth	93.7	89.3	91.5	13.5 W*
Penifiler (Skye)	93.9	89.5	91.7	6.2 W*
Pitlochry	93.6	89.2	91.4	200 W*
Rosemarkie	94.0	89.6	91.8	12 kW*
Sandale	92.5	88.1	90.3	120 kW
	(North)			
<i>Skriaig (Skye)</i>	94.7			
Thrumster	92.9	88.5	90.7	9.6 kW*
Toward	94.5	90.1	92.3	10 kW*
	92.9	88.5	90.7	238 W*

* *Directional Aerial* All VHF sound transmissions are horizontally polarized

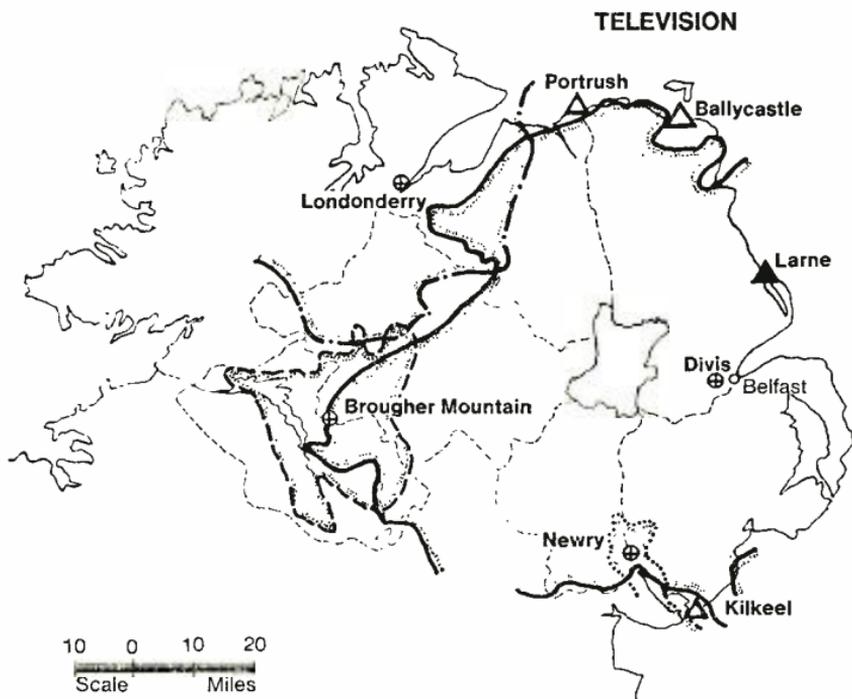
NORTHERN IRELAND

BBC-1

The stations at Divis, Brougher Mountain, and Londonderry serve most of Ulster and are reinforced by the local relay stations at Larne and Newry; future low-power stations will be at Ballycastle, Kilkeel, and Portrush.

<i>Television Channels, Polarization and Powers</i>	<i>Channel & Poln.</i>	<i>Maximum effective radiated power</i>
<i>Ballycastle</i>	4 H	46 W*
<i>Brougher Mountain</i>	5 V	6.8 kW*
<i>Divis</i>	1 H	12 kW
<i>Kilkeel</i>		
<i>Larne</i>	3 H	50 W*
<i>Londonderry</i>	2 H	1.5 kW*
<i>Newry</i>	4 V	29 W*
<i>Portrush</i>	5 H	

* *Directional Aerial*

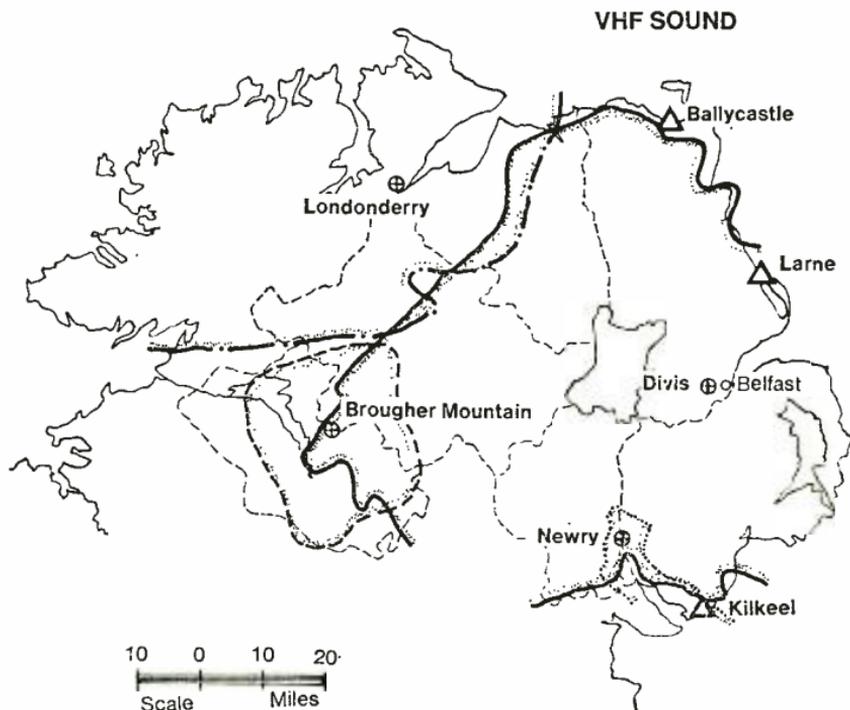


VHF Sound Radio (Home, Light and Third Programmes)

As for television, Divis, Brougher Mountain, and Londonderry provide a good service to the greater part of Ulster, with low-power relay stations at Larne and Newry. Ballycastle and Kilkeel are the sites for future relay stations.

Programmes, Frequencies and Powers	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Maximum effective radiated power
	N. Ireland Home	Light	Third	
Ballycastle	93.4	89.0	91.2	42 W
Brougher Mountain	93.3	88.9	91.1	2.5 kW
Divis	94.5	90.1	92.3	60 kW
Kilkeel				
Larne	93.5	89.1	91.3	16 W*
Londonderry	92.7	88.3	90.55	13 kW*
Newry	93.0	88.6	90.8	28 W*

* Directional Aerial All VHF sound transmissions are horizontally polarized



Approximate limits of service areas

Divis —————

Brougher Mountain - - - - -

Low-power station, service area not indicated ▲

Londonderry - · - · - ·

Newry ···········

Future station △

Summary of BBC-2 development

The network of UHF transmitting stations for BBC-2 is being extended throughout the country as rapidly as possible. BBC-2 will be available to approximately half the population of the United Kingdom by the winter of 1965-6 and to 60 per cent by the end of 1966 or soon afterwards. The first group of high-power stations so far planned is shown below; each station has been assigned four channels, one for BBC-2 and the others for possible future services. The BBC-2 Channel is shown in heavy type.

<i>Stations already in operation</i>		<i>Channels</i>			
Crystal Palace, London	20.4.64	23,	26,	30,	33
Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire	6.12.64 (temporary)	40,	43	46,	50
	4.10.65 (permanent)				
Wenvoe, South Wales	12.9.65	41,	44,	47,	51
Winter Hill, Lancashire	31.10.65	55,	59,	62,	65
Rowridge, Isle of Wight	16.1.66	21,	24,	27,	31
<i>Stations expected to be completed by the winter of 1965-6</i>					
Emley Moor, Yorkshire	16.1.66 (temporary)	41,	44,	47,	51
Black Hill, Lanarkshire		40,	43,	46,	50
<i>Stations expected to be completed during 1966</i>					
Pontop Pike, Durham		54,	58,	61,	64
Divis, Northern Ireland		21,	24,	27,	31
Tacolneston, Norfolk		55,	59,	62,	65
Llandona, Anglesey		53,	57,	60,	63
Belmont, E. Lincolnshire		22,	25,	28,	32
<i>Stations expected to be completed by the winter of 1966-7</i>					
Dover		50,	53,	56,	66
Durris, Kincardineshire		22,	25,	28,	32
Waltham, Leicestershire		54,	58,	61,	64
<i>Followed by—</i>					
Mendip Forest, Somerset		54,	58,	61,	64
Oxford		53,	57,	60,	63
North Yorkshire		23,	26,	29,	33
Sudbury, Suffolk		41,	44,	47,	51
Huntingdonshire		21,	24,	27,	31
<i>Relay Stations—London Area</i>					
<i>Stations already in operation</i>					
Hertford	11.10.65	54,	58,	61,	64
Tunbridge Wells	25.10.65	41,	44,	47,	51
Reigate		53,	57,	60,	63
<i>Followed by—</i>					
Guildford		40,	43,	46,	50

The above dates must be regarded as target dates only. There may be delays due to difficulties in obtaining sites and to bad weather during mast erection and aerial installation periods.

Further main stations are planned together with a large number of relay stations.

BBC-2 Television



This map shows the first twenty main stations to be constructed and the approximate areas they will serve

Stations Transmitting the Home, Light, and Third Network Programmes on Long and Medium Wavelengths
Home Service

<i>Station</i>	<i>Fre- quency (kc/s)</i>	<i>Wave- Length (Metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lin- colnshire Whitehaven district N.E. Norfolk
Whitehaven Cromer			2 2		
Burghead	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland
Redmoss			5		
Westerglen			100		
Dumfries			2		
Penmon	881	341	8	Welsh	Wales
Towyn			5		
Washford			100		
Wrexham			2		
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London	London, S.E. England
Start Point	1,052	285	120	West	S. Cornwall, S. Devon. Dorset, Isle of Wight Barnstaple, Bideford area
Barnstaple			2		
Droitwich	1,088	276	150	Midland	Midland Counties Norwich area
Postwick			7.5		
Scarborough	1,151	261	2	Northern	Scarborough district N.E. England, Border districts
Stagshaw			100		
Linsgarvey	1,340	224	100	N. Ireland	Northern Ireland Londonderry district
Londonderry			0.25		
Bartley	1,457	206	10	West	S. Hampshire, S. Wilt- shire Brighton district Somerset, S. Gloucester- shire Folkestone district Hastings, Eastbourne, and Bexhill districts Camborne and Redruth districts
Brighton			2		
Clevedon			20		
Folkestone			1		
Bexhill	2				
Redruth	1,484	202	2	Northern London	Barrow district Ramsgate district
Barrow			2		
Ramsgate	2				

Light Programme

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kc/s)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
Main Transmission: Droitwich	200	1,500	400	British Isles
Auxiliary Service: Brookmans Park Burghead				
Lisnagarvey Londonderry Moorside Edge	1,214	247	50	London Moray Firth Area of Scotland
			20	
			10	} Parts of Northern Ireland
			0.5	
			50	S. Lancashire and S.W. Yorkshire
Newcastle			2	Tyneside
Plymouth			0.25	Plymouth
Redmoss			2	Aberdeen
Redruth Westerglen	2 50	Redruth, Cornwall Edinburgh and Glasgow		

Third Network

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kc/s)</i>	<i>Wavelength (Metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of approx- imately 100 miles of Daventry, Northamp- tonshire
Edinburgh	647	464	2	
Glasgow	647	464	2	} Local districts
Newcastle	647	464	2	
Redmoss	647	464	2	
Belfast	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1	
Bournemouth				
Brighton				
Dundee				
Exeter				
Fareham				
Leeds				
Liverpool				
Preston				
Plymouth				
Redruth				
Stockton-on-Tees				
Swansea				

BBC Studio Centres, Regional Boundaries and Long-, Medium-, and Short-wave Transmitting Stations



How to get the best reception

Aerials for sound radio

Aerials are fitted inside the cases of nearly all receivers sold now and they can give satisfactory reception in areas close to a transmitting station. It is almost always possible to connect an external aerial* to the set and a good outdoor aerial can provide much better reception on long and medium waves, particularly near the fringe of the service area and also elsewhere if interference is experienced.

For VHF reception in all but the most favourable places, an outdoor aerial* is also very important, especially in obtaining the freedom from interference and background noise which characterize this service. Aerials for VHF reception are similar in construction to those for Band-I television but with elements which are shorter and always horizontal. They can often be mounted on the same pole as that carrying the television aerial.

Aerials for television

Good reception is obtainable by the great majority of viewers, but there are problems, particularly for those who live in hilly districts or in the 'fringe area' near the boundary of the service area of a transmitter. There may be 'ghosts', or multiple images, due to reflections of the television signal from hills, steel towers, gas holders and the like. There may also be variations in the quality of the picture and in the strength of the received signal because of atmospheric changes which can influence the transmissions.

The effects of these influences on reception cannot always be completely eliminated, but in general the best course for the viewer is to use a directional aerial mounted out of doors, as high above the ground and as clear of other objects as possible. It is important to observe the correct 'polarization' of the aerial; this means using a type with horizontal or vertical elements, according as the transmission most appropriate for the district is horizontally or vertically polarized.

It is also important to use an aerial designed to receive the required channel, particularly in areas where an improved service is now available from a new station using a different channel from that of the service previously available.

In areas now being served by the BBC in Band III, aerials already in use for the reception of ITA transmissions in this band may not

*Two leaflets *Medium- and Long-wave Aerials* and *VHF Aerials* are available free from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

be suitable for the reception of the new BBC service. All the principal aerial manufacturers now market special wide-band aerials for the efficient reception of two Band-III channels.

In some areas at certain times of the year interference from foreign television stations can be severe. In many cases a directional outdoor aerial can help to reduce the effects of the interference on the picture.

Two leaflets *Television Aerials** and *Wide-band Band-III Aerials** have been prepared to give viewers general information about the various types of receiving aerials and their uses.

Aerials for UHF television (BBC-2)

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, except in the most favourable locations, an outdoor aerial is essential for the reception of the UHF transmissions for BBC-2. The planning of the UHF broadcasting service, for which some hundreds of transmitters will eventually be needed, is based on the assumption that viewers will use outdoor aerials with good directional properties. At present simple aerials, whether used indoors or out, can give good reception of BBC-2 in a few places. There may, however, be difficulty later on due to interference from other UHF transmissions as the transmitter network is extended over the country.

UHF transmissions are deflected by any object in their path and every effort must be made to erect the receiving aerial so that there is an unobstructed path between it and the transmitting aerial. In general the more open the position in which the receiving aerial is erected the better will be the quality of the picture and sound. Reception conditions on UHF vary considerably between places only short distances apart and UHF aerials must be most carefully sited. They should also be rigidly constructed and mounted so that they do not move in strong winds. Fortunately UHF aerials can be quite small with elements less than a foot long and with proportionately closer spacing of them. Such aerials can, therefore, have many elements to give the required directivity and sensitivity and be compact and rigid. They are also quite light and offer little wind resistance so that they put little extra strain on a chimney or other support.

A booklet *How to receive BBC-2** gives general information about reception of the UHF transmissions.

Local Interference

Reception of sound radio and television programmes can be spoilt by interference from electrical equipment nearby. Many electrical

* Available free from the Engineering Information Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

appliances used in the home or for industry may cause such interference, which is usually heard as a crackling or buzzing sound with a loud click every time the offending apparatus is switched on or off. On the television screen the interference is seen as patterns of lines, white flashes or bands of light. Television sets themselves can cause interference to the reception of sound radio programmes; this is usually heard as a high-pitched whistle and its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1,500 metres.

Interference can also be caused by the ignition equipment on internal combustion engines and it has for some years been compulsory for all new vehicles and stationary engines using spark ignition to have interference suppressors fitted.

Listeners and viewers can do much to lessen the effect of local interference by using a suitable and properly installed outdoor aerial; they should also make sure that interference is not being caused by equipment in their own houses. Faulty electric switches and ill-fitting mains plugs and sockets, particularly on receivers, are frequently sources of interference.

When the listener or viewer has taken all reasonable steps, including the installation of an efficient aerial, 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

Listeners all over the world tune in to the BBC's short-wave transmissions. Because of the great distances involved, short-wave signals are not so stable and reliable as those of domestic broadcasting stations and the short-wave listener needs to take greater care in choosing his receiver and aerial, and in finding out what particular stations can best be received at a given season or time of day. This is because the way in which short-wave signals are propagated over long distances inevitably causes them to be influenced by atmospheric conditions which can introduce fading and large variations of signal strength.

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 transmitted at an angle above the horizontal and are

reflected back to earth in the electrically conducting regions of the upper atmosphere, the ionosphere, to reach their target area after one or more such reflections. Ground-wave propagation of short waves is not feasible over long distances. For successful long-distance broadcasting the wavelengths of such transmissions must be carefully chosen according to the condition of the ionosphere, which varies diurnally and seasonally, 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 the nine short-wave bands shown in the table on page 137. Therefore, in choosing a receiver the frequency coverage provided should be carefully considered because only wavebands which are suitable for the prevailing conditions and transmission paths concerned can provide the best results. During the night-time in winter, for example, 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 may be needed for long-distance reception during periods of sunspot maximum.

For best results on short waves, a receiver should incorporate a tuned radio-frequency amplifier preceding the frequency-changer stage. This fulfils two important functions. Firstly, it improves the sensitivity of the receiver which 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' or 'image' interference. This is generally characterized by an irritating whistle, the pitch of which changes as the receiver is tuned and is 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; 'band-spread' and 'S' meter or magic eye, which facilitate accurate tuning.

Good reception depends not only on the receiver itself 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'.*

Frequency Allocations

The rapid expansion of television and the continuous growth of sound broadcasting throughout the world have made it essential to find additional frequencies for use by the large number of transmitting stations. The many other services which use radio transmission also continue to increase in number and extent. If mutual interference is to be avoided, the allocation of frequencies must be negotiated and agreed internationally. For this purpose, periodic radio conferences are convened by the International Telecommunication Union, a specialist agency of the United Nations, to allocate blocks of frequencies to the various services, including broadcasting. Subsequent regional conferences are held to assign specific frequencies to individual stations in the various broadcasting areas.

The current frequency plan for medium- and long-wave broadcasting was negotiated at the European Broadcasting Conference held at Copenhagen in 1948 and it came into force in 1950. The plan was based on block allocations to broadcasting agreed at the Atlantic City Radio Conference held in 1947. There are now more than twice as many broadcasting stations working in Europe in the medium- and long-wave bands as were provided for in the Copenhagen Plan and as a result there is serious interference to reception over large areas of the Continent. Unfortunately it was not found possible to extend the medium- and long-wave bands to provide additional

* Two leaflets, *Listening to London*, and *Aerials for short-wave reception*, are available free on request from the Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting, BBC, Bush House, London, W.C.2.

frequencies, at the most recent Radio Conference, which was held in Geneva in 1959.

At the Geneva conference the frequency bands allocated for sound and television broadcasting at the Atlantic City Conference were slightly amended; these bands are not the same in all parts of the world and in some areas are shared with other services.

Allocations in the VHF and UHF Bands

The planning and allocation of frequencies in the television and sound broadcasting VHF Bands, I, II, and III were carried out at a European Broadcasting Conference held in Stockholm in 1952. The subsequent rapid expansion of television and VHF sound radio broadcasting and the need to prepare for television in colour and in the then unplanned UHF Bands IV and V necessitated revisions and additions to the 1952 Agreement and Plans. These were carried out at another conference held in Stockholm in 1961 and attended by European member countries of the ITU.

The 1961 conference was a great success, the Final Acts being signed by all thirty-five countries entitled to vote. A new set of Plans for all five frequency bands was established and became effective on 1 September 1962. For the United Kingdom the outcome of the conference was most satisfactory; nearly all our requirements were met, particularly in Band I (41–68 Mc/s) where existing allocations within the five available channels were improved and enough additional allocations were obtained to ensure the successful operation of the BBC's low-power relay stations. Nevertheless, the fact that there are only five channels in Band I, shared by over 250 stations in Europe, means that serious mutual interference is bound to occur at times.

In Band II (87.5–100 Mc/s) enough allocations were made available to permit the extension of the BBC's VHF sound services, by means of relay stations, to virtually the whole population of the United Kingdom.

Allocations in Band III (174–216 Mc/s) are sufficient for the extension of the 405-line television services of the BBC and ITA, and to serve areas with special needs, such as Wales. The BBC's first Band III station, at Wenvoe, serves South Wales and Monmouthshire with the separate BBC Television Service for 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 of the 625-line standard with 8-Mc/s channels, and this standard has been approved by the Government for future development. The BBC's second television programme, BBC-2, is transmitted on 625 lines in Bands IV and V.

Wavebands and frequencies allocated to broadcasting

<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 and used for Droitwich Light Programme
Medium-wave	525-1,605 kc/s (571-187 m.)	Twelve frequencies for Home, Light, and Third Programmes and one for European Services, plus two international common frequencies, of which one is at present in use by the BBC
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 Overseas Services
Band I (VHF)	41-68 Mc/s	Five channels for BBC television. Frequencies, at present mainly restricted to 88-95 Mc/s, are used for BBC VHF radio
Band II (VHF)	87.5-100 Mc/s	
Band III (VHF)	174-216 Mc/s	Eight television channels for use by ITA and BBC
Band IV (UHF)	470-582 Mc/s	Fourteen channels for 625-line television
Band V (UHF)	614-854 Mc/s	Thirty channels for 625-line television

* The relationship between frequency and wavelength is as follows:

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

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

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

BBC transmitting stations and studios

Transmitting Stations, Domestic Services

Long- and medium-wave	57 transmitters at 43 stations
VHF sound	149 transmitters at 50 stations
BBC-1 and BBC-Wales	130 transmitters at 63 stations
BBC-2	10 transmitters at 5 stations
Total of transmitting stations	110
Total of transmitters in service	346

External Services Transmitting Stations

4 short-wave stations in the United Kingdom. 41 high-power transmitters (with powers of 50 kW and over); 4 more under construction
1 short-wave station overseas (Tebräu, Malaysia). 2 high-power and 4 low-power transmitters
1 medium-/short-wave station in the United Kingdom
1 medium-wave and 1 VHF station in Europe (Berlin)
1 East Mediterranean relay station. 3 medium-wave and 8 short-wave transmitters
1 medium-wave relay station in Malta
1 medium-wave relay station in the Middle East
1 short-wave station at Monrovia. One 10 kW transmitter
1 short-wave station on Ascension Island. 4 high-power transmitters under construction

Total of transmitting stations	13
Total of transmitters in service by end of 1966	69

Television Studios

London production	12	Regions production	8
presentation	2	interview	11
news	2		
interview	5		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	21	Total	19
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Domestic Sound Studios

(attended)		(unattended)	
London	57	London	9
Regions	71	Regions	25
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	128	Total	34
	<hr/>		<hr/>

External Services Studios

	London	38
Total of Studios in U.K.		240
Overseas (Beirut, Paris, Berlin, Tebräu, and New York)		7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of Studios in U.K. and Overseas		247
		<hr/>

Reference

The Constitution of the BBC
The National Broadcasting Councils
Advisory councils and committees
Programme contracts – Copyright
Staff – Recruitment
Finance – Receiving licences
Publications – Reith lectures
Orchestras – Record requests
How to get tickets for BBC shows
Auditions
Submission of scripts and scores
SOS messages and appeals
Weather forecasts
BBC addresses – dates
The Charter and Licence
Bibliography

The Constitution of the BBC

The BBC's Powers and Obligations

The BBC is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter and operating under a Licence from the Postmaster General. 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, nine in number, are not called upon to make broadcasting their sole concern. The term of appointment is normally of five years. The Governors work through a permanent executive staff, headed by the Director-General, who is the chief executive officer of the Corporation.

The Corporation's responsibility extends over the whole field of broadcasting, including the provision of programme material in radio and television and the engineering operation, from the studio origination of programmes to their transmission.

The BBC conducts the entire 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.

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

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

Its Foundation

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

The Company was formed, at the invitation of the then Postmaster General, by the principal manufacturers of wireless apparatus, who appointed as their General Manager Mr J. C. W. Reith (now Lord Reith). The Company soon became widely known as 'the BBC'. It was required, under licence, to provide a service 'to the reasonable

satisfaction of the Postmaster General'. The Postmaster General was the arbiter as to what kind of matter might or might not be broadcast. The Company had no Charter.

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

It was on the basis of approval of what had been done and of a recognition of the further possibilities, that Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, which had been appointed by the Government to advise on future management and control, recommended that the broadcasting service should be conducted in the future by a public corporation 'acting as trustee for the national interest'. In accordance with the Crawford Committee's recommendations, the entire property and undertaking of the British Broadcasting Company 'as a going concern', together with its existing contracts and staff, were taken over by the British Broadcasting Corporation on 1 January 1927.

The Licence and Agreement

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

* Texts of the Royal Charter and Licence and Agreement are on pages 224–48.

- (a) that the services for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom are financed out of the revenue from the issue of broadcast receiving licences, i.e. the cost is met by the consumer; and that this system which guarantees the independence of domestic broadcasting has been in operation since 1922 and has been endorsed by successive Governments and committees of inquiry;
- (b) that the services for listeners in the Commonwealth and in other Countries overseas – the External Services – are financed by a Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury, i.e. by the taxpayer.
- (Details of the income from these sources are given on page 174)*

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 remuneration of the Governors is laid down in the Charter, and no funds or moneys of the Corporation from any other source may be divided by way of profit or otherwise among them.

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

Advertising in Programmes

Clause 13 of the Licence stipulates that the BBC may not derive revenue from advertising in programmes or from the broadcasting of sponsored programmes. The Licence granted to the British Broadcasting Company by the Postmaster General in 1923 contained a clause to the effect that the Company must not 'receive money or other valuable consideration from any person in respect of the transmission of messages'. The intention of this clause has been maintained, with some variation of wording, in all subsequent Licences.

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

The Powers of the Government

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

Under Clause 14 (4) of the Licence, the Postmaster General: may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matters of any class specified in such notice.

This clause gives the Government of the day a formally absolute power of veto over BBC programmes, but in practice it has always been treated as a reserve power. The Governors have absolute freedom in the handling of day-to-day matters including programmes – a policy which dates back to the time before the first Royal Charter was granted. The view expressed on this matter by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (later Lord Selsdon), who, as Postmaster General, was responsible for the establishment of the Corporation at the end of 1926, was approved at the time by the House of Commons. Speaking in the House 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 was re-affirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933 and has never been seriously called in question in Parliament or elsewhere. It has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions since then, and several times within the last decade. Nevertheless, Clause 14 (4) of the Licence gives power to secure the compliance of the Governors in matters to which Parliament attaches basic importance, and enables the Government or Parliament to have the last word on issues in which their views and those of the Governors may be in conflict.

The exclusion of commercial advertisements, already mentioned, is in line with the traditional policy of the BBC and in practice involves no limitations of independence.

Restrictions

Apart from the general exclusion for a brief period (1927–8) of controversial broadcasting and two other limited restrictions now revoked (*see page 143*), only one major restriction is placed by the Government upon the BBC’s programme output.

The BBC may not express in broadcasts its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy. For the BBC to take sides in a controversial issue would be contrary in any case to its policy of impartiality, although it does not feel itself called on to provide any platform for views subversive to society as a whole, such as anti-

semitism and racialism. The fact that it is not allowed to express an 'editorial' opinion represents no hardship or limitation of freedom.

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

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

The two restrictions now revoked were:

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

(b) A prohibition, by formal Notice from the Postmaster General in 1955, requiring the Corporation to refrain from sending party political broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of Party Political Broadcasts agreed by the Broadcasting Authority with the leading political parties. This prohibition was continued in a direction issued in August 1964 under the terms of the new Licence of 1963. The prohibition (which was originally imposed in consequence of some proposed party political broadcasts in the Welsh Home Service which were not acceptable to the leading political parties) was withdrawn in May 1965, after the leading political parties had agreed to a series of broadcasts by Nationalist parties intended exclusively for Wales or Scotland.

Obligations

There are two positive obligations which devolve on the BBC. First, the BBC is required to broadcast any announcement when so

requested by a Minister of Her Majesty's Government (*Clause 14(3) of the Licence*). In practice, Government announcements of major importance find their place in the regular news bulletins as a matter of news interest, and the requirements under this Clause have been limited to such announcements as police messages, announcements about the outbreaks of animal diseases and the like, and they are arranged informally between the department concerned and the newsroom of the BBC.

Secondly, the BBC is required to broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament (*Clause 14(2) of the Licence*). This requirement ensures the continuance of a practice, which had already been initiated by the BBC itself in 1945, over a year before it was requested to do so.

Public Opinion

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

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

The National Broadcasting Councils

The Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. These Councils have been established by the BBC under Article 10 of its Charter (*see pages 230-2*). The Charter provides for the setting up of a similar Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, should the Government of Northern Ireland at any time formally request it.

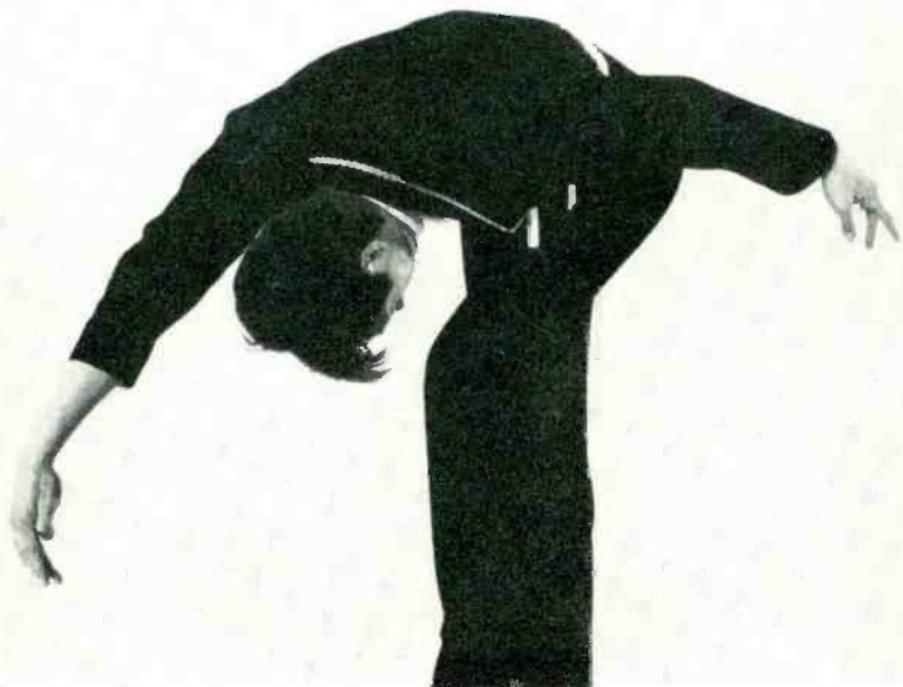
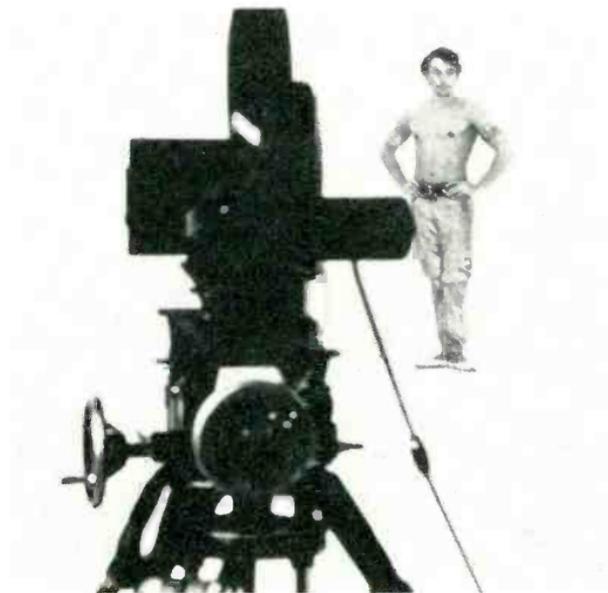
As will be seen from Article 10, the Broadcasting Councils have two main functions:





Moments in rehearsal for television
ballet captured by photographer
Michael Sanders





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

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

Constitutionally, the Councils are linked with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that their Chairmen are Governors of the BBC and bear the title of National Governor for Scotland and National Governor for Wales respectively.

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

National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Lady Baird, C.B.E. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Charles MacLeod, M.A., DIP.ED.
The Very Rev. John A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.	Colonel Sir James M. Miller, M.C., T.D., D.L.
W. Sinclair Gauldie, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S.	Miss Rhona Morrison, M.A.
The Rev. Professor John M. Graham, C.B.E., M.A., D.D., LL.D.	William Mowbray, O.B.E., J.P.
James W. Macfarlane, D.L., J.P., PH.D., WH.SC., M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E., F.R.S.E.	Dame Jean Roberts, D.B.E.
	Sir Hugh Watson, LL.D., W.S.

National Broadcasting Council for Wales

Professor Glanmor Williams, D.LITT. (<i>Chairman</i>)	T. W. Thomas, M.B.E., J.P.
Professor D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.	Hugh Williams
D. L. Jones, O.B.E.	Miss M. M. Copland, O.B.E., J.P.
Islwyn J. Thomas, J.P.	Robert Owen, F.R.C.S.
Ffowc Williams, M.A.	Dr Matthew Williams
Christopher Cory	

Advisory Councils and Committees

The BBC has taken full advantage, over the years, of the power conferred on it by the Charter to appoint 'persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation'. Today, it has a General Advisory Council and Regional Advisory Councils, as well as a number of specialized advisory bodies in such fields as those of religious broadcasting, broadcasting for schools, music, agricultural broadcasting, further education, and charitable appeals. In 1964 a

small group of distinguished scientists and technologists was established for the purpose of consultation on programme matters relating to science and technology. During 1965 the Adult Education Liaison Committee was replaced by a new body the Further Education Advisory Council which, besides its general duty of advice to the Corporation, has also to certify that programmes conform to the definition of Further Education* as laid down by the Postmaster General after consultation with the BBC and ITA. The contribution made by the bodies of expert outside advisers has been and is of the greatest value to the Corporation.

The General Advisory Council, which was established in 1934 with a distinguished representative membership, has continued ever since, apart from a break during the war. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became a statutory requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility of nominating panels to select the members of the National Broadcasting Councils.

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

The members of all these bodies, who are appointed by the BBC, do not receive any remuneration for their work for the Corporation in this capacity. They are normally appointed for periods of four or five years with an element of 'staggering' to ensure continuity.

The BBC's School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are in a different category from the other specialized bodies in that they have been given functions of an executive nature with well-defined responsibilities in their field (*see page 58*).

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

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

General Advisory Council

- Sir Edward Fellowes, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
M.C. (*Chairman*)
Professor Richard I. Aaron, F.B.A.
The Lord Aberdare
W. O. Campbell Adamson, M.A.
The Rt Hon. Lord Aldington, K.C.M.G.,
C.B.E., D.S.O.
Miss Mary Applebey, O.B.E., J.P.
Stafford Beer
Hugh Finn
Arthur Blenkinsop, F.C.I.S., M.P.
The Rt Hon. Sir Edward Boyle, BT.,
M.P.
The Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Charles F. Carter
Sir Learie Constantine, M.B.E.
J. Cooper, M.A., J.P.
The Very Rev. A. C. Craig, M.C., D.D.
David Currie, O.B.E., J.P.
Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Mrs Edward Denny, O.B.E., PH.D.
The Rt Hon. the Earl of Drogheda,
K.B.E.
Michael Elliott
Sir Arthur Elton, BT.
Dr Charles M. Fletcher, C.B.E., M.D.,
F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Victor Feather, C.B.E.
Bryan Forbes
The Rt Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.B.E.,
M.P.
Miss Joyce Grenfell, O.B.E.
Professor Alexander Haddow, M.D.,
D.Sc., F.R.S.
Richard Hoggart
Mrs Dorothy M. Jones, C.B.E., B.A.
- Professor R. V. Jones, C.B., C.B.E.
John Keswick, C.M.G.
Charles Longbottom, M.P.
P. B. Lucas, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Sir Edwin McAlpine
Donald McLachlan, O.B.E.
Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Professor Sir Robert H. Matthew,
C.B.E.
Sir P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., F.R.S.,
F.R.I.C., PH.D., D.Sc., M.Sc.
Miss Margaret Miles, B.A.
Peter Montgomery, D.L., J.P., M.A.
Raymond J. Moore
Lady Morris, O.B.E., M.A.
Ian Parsons, O.B.E.
Niel Pearson, M.B.E., M.A.
J. Stuart Pollock
W. A. Pridcaux, M.C., T.D.
Paul Reilly
Jasper Rootham, M.A.
Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E.
Roy Shaw
J. S. Shields, M.A.
J. C. Swaffield
The Lady Taylor, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.
P. F. D. Tennant, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Jeremy Thorpe, M.P.
Miss G. P. Thyer-Jones, M.A., LL.B.
The Rt Rev. Oliver S. Tomkins, D.D.
Sir Peter Venables, PH.D., F.R.I.C.
The Earl Waldegrave, T.D., D.L.
Sir Jack Westrup, F.B.A.
Mrs Shirley Williams, M.P.

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

- Sir Richard Pim, K.B.E., V.R.D., D.L.
(*Chairman*)
H. M. Burton, B.Sc.
Harry Diamond, M.P.
T. R. Hughes
James Jordan
Sir Robin Kinahan, LL.D., D.L., J.P.
Miss M. Leith, B.A.
H. R. McKibbin, LL.B.
T. G. McLaughlin
Miss Bessie H. Maconachie, B.A.,
H.DIP.ED., M.P.
- Captain Peter Montgomery, M.A.,
D.L., J.P.
Samuel Napier, J.P.
Mrs Mary O'Malley
J. Stuart Pollock
Alan W. Reynolds, B.Sc.
R. D. Rolston
J. E. Sayers, D.LIT.
W. L. Stephens, D.S.C.
Miss Margaret Sutherland, M.A.,
ED.B., PH.D.

North Region Advisory Council

N. G. C. Pearson, M.B.E., M.A.
(*Chairman*)

Stan Barstow
Sidney Chaplin
Sir James Duff, D.C.L.
Harold Evans, B.A.
J. Haydon W. Glen, LL.B.
The Countess of Harewood
Lord Inglewood
Alderman Selwyn Jones
Mrs Janet Melland, M.A.

Dr Patrick J. Nuttgens, M.A., PH.D.,
A.R.I.B.A.

Stanley Readman
Sir Roger Stevens, G.C.M.G.
Sir Ralph Stevenson, G.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Sir E. Raymond Sreat, K.B.E.
Alderman K. Turner
J. H. Wall, J.P.
Alderman James Westoll
Lewis Wright, C.B.E.
Norman Yardley

Midland Region Advisory Council

R. J. Moore (*Chairman*)
L. H. Beare
Alderman Sir Albert Bennet, J.P.
Sir George Cartland, C.M.G.
Miss E. Creak
G. E. Dearing, M.B.E., J.P.
Mrs G. Dunn
F. W. Elworthy, M.A., LL.B.
A. G. Sheppard Fiddler, C.B.E., M.A.,
B.ARCH., DIP.C.D., F.R.I.B.A.,
DIST.T.P., A.M.T.P.I.

Dr D. F. Galloway, B.SC., M.I.MECH.E.,
M.I.E.E., M.PROD.E.

Miss S. M. Gray, M.B.E.
D. R. W. Greenslade
R. F. Brooks Grundy
J. A. Harrison
S. Hall
Professor D. C. Marsh, M.COMM.
J. Moore
J. Neville, O.B.E.
Mrs Alan Turner
G. Tilsley

West Region Advisory Council

J. S. Shields, M.A. (*Chairman*)
Sir Philip Morris, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
M.A., LL.D. (*Deputy Chairman*)
S. R. Allen, M.B.E.
V. F. Beuttell
Miss B. M. Bray, J.P.
Mrs M. Collier
Mrs K. Cripps, J.P.
G. N. Gould, F.R.C.V.S.
James Henderson

L. Evershed-Martin
Alan N. Mackay
R. H. Nethercott
Oliver Price, M.A.
Mrs E. M. Ridgway
Col. W. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
M.V.O.
Hugh de S. Shortt, F.S.A.
Walter Taylor

The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom

C. F. Carter (*Chairman*)
F. Lincoln Ralphs, PH.D. (*Vice-Chairman*)
Department of Education and Science

Association of Education Committees
County Councils Association
Association of Municipal Corporations
Inner London Education Authority
Association of Chief Education Officers

J. G. M. Allcock, C.B., H.M.I.
G. C. Allen, C.B.E., H.M.I.
H. J. Edwards, H.M.I.
B. S. Braithwaite
C. W. W. Read, PH.D.
G. W. Cutts
L. W. H. Payling, PH.D.
L. J. Drew

The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom continued

<i>Association of Education Officers</i>	W. C. Primmer
<i>Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education</i>	R. G. Holloway
<i>National Union of Teachers</i>	Miss R. Macintyre
	Sir Ronald Gould
	F. M. Newrick
	C. W. Griggs
	O. Whitfield
<i>National Association of Head Teachers</i>	J. H. Chantler
<i>Headmasters' Conference</i>	W. A. Barker
<i>Incorporated Association of Head- masters</i>	N. J. Friskney
<i>Incorporated Association of Head- mistresses</i>	Miss H. D. Roxburgh
<i>Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters</i>	A. W. S. Hutchings
<i>Association of Assistant Mistresses</i>	Miss S. D. Wood
<i>Independent Schools Association</i>	E. I. Hughes
<i>Incorporated Association of Prepara- tory Schools</i>	H. J. G. Collis
<i>Joint Committee for the Technical and Art Associations representing: Association of Principals of Technical Institutions, Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, Society for Art Education</i>	E. L. Britton
<i>British Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Miss M. Brearley, C.B.E.
	C. F. Carter
	Professor H. Davies
	A. A. Evans
	J. Stuart Hawnt, O.B.E., PH.D.
	Professor N. Haycocks
	A. Keith
	R. M. T. Kneebone
	Major General C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E.
	Miss M. Miles
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Programme Contracts

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

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

Agreements with Official Bodies

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

* See also *Relations with Staff and Trade Unions*, page 164-5, and *Copyright*, pages 159-60.

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 radio 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**, formerly part of Programme Contracts Department but now attached to the Television Service.

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

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

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

The number of outside contributors who appear every year in BBC programmes is far larger than the Corporation's staff, and the image of the BBC as an employer which is created in the mind of the entertainment industry depends to a very considerable extent on the way in which negotiation 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 radio 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 239,200 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.

Copyright

Payment for commissioned music and for script material contributed to BBC programmes is negotiated or supervised by the Copyright Department. (The exception is payment for material for talks which is negotiated by Programme Contracts Department, *see page 157.*) Radio and television rights in literary material or commissioned music are acquired in return for agreed fees by direct negotiation with each composer, or with each author or his agent or publisher, and in the case of artistic works used in television with the artist or his agent.

In the case of music (other than commissioned music) individual negotiations are not normally involved because performing rights

in most copyright music are centrally controlled by the *Performing Right Society* to whom the BBC makes an annual lump sum payment in return for a licence to broadcast all the music controlled by the Society in any BBC programme. The Society then allocates this payment between its members on the basis of actual broadcast uses of music as shown in the BBC's Programmes-as-Broadcast. Likewise the BBC pays an annual lump sum to the *Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society* in return for the right to record copyright musical works under its control, that Society again dividing up the lump sum between its members on the basis of the number of recordings made by the BBC.

Agreements with Official Bodies

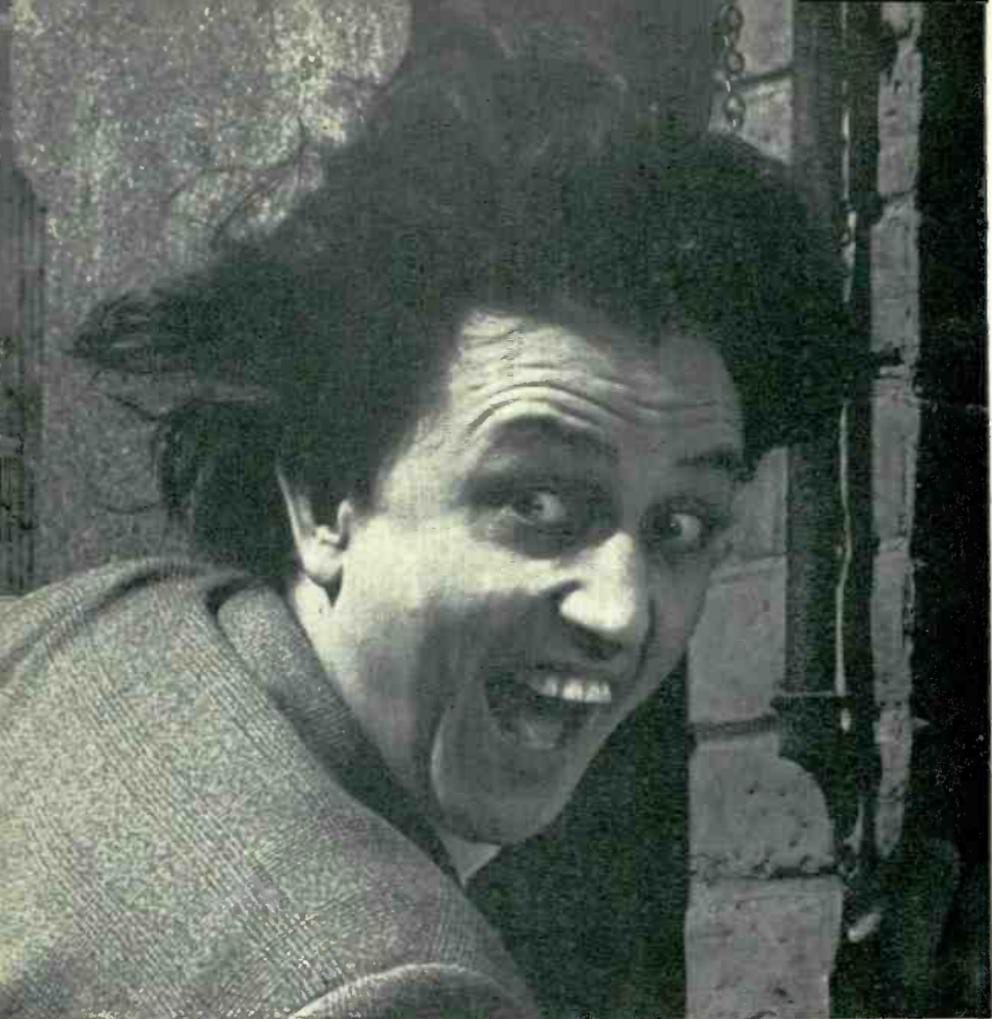
The BBC also has a long-standing agreement with *The Publishers Association*, the *Society of Authors*, and the *League of Dramatists* which provide for stated rates to be paid for a radio broadcast of prose readings and published poems. The rates are assessed at so much per minute, except in the case of poems where the basis is the number of lines broadcast. An agreement with *Phonographic Performance Ltd.* provides for the right to broadcast commercial gramophone records 'live', the BBC's various radio and television services being allocated fixed weekly periods of 'needle time' in return for an annual lump sum payment. Other agreements with the various individual gramophone companies provide for the right to re-record (dub) commercial gramophone records. Another agreement with the *Music Publishers' Association* deals with the rates to be paid for the hire of orchestral material. Copyright Department represents the BBC on a Standing Joint Committee with *The Radiowriters' Association* which meets periodically to consider particular problems relating to fees or contracts with authors affecting radio broadcasting.

On the television side there are two main agreements in force between the BBC and *The Screen Writers Guild*, one relating to specially written plays and the other to specially written series and serials for television. In each case the nature of the rights to be acquired by the BBC is laid down, and minimum fees according to the length of the script are provided for.

Assessment of Fees

Fees for prose readings and published poems for radio broadcasting are based on the terms laid down in the agreement with *The Publishers Association* and others referred to above. For radio broadcasts of stage plays a scale fee is paid, and for television it is assessed. Fees for all specially written material, whether for radio or television, are





Ken Dodd, a big success of 1965

(Douglas Playle)

OPPOSITE

Jimmy Saville, disc jockey and compère, presents *Top of the Pops* from North Region — (below) a corner of the studio

(H. Goodwin)

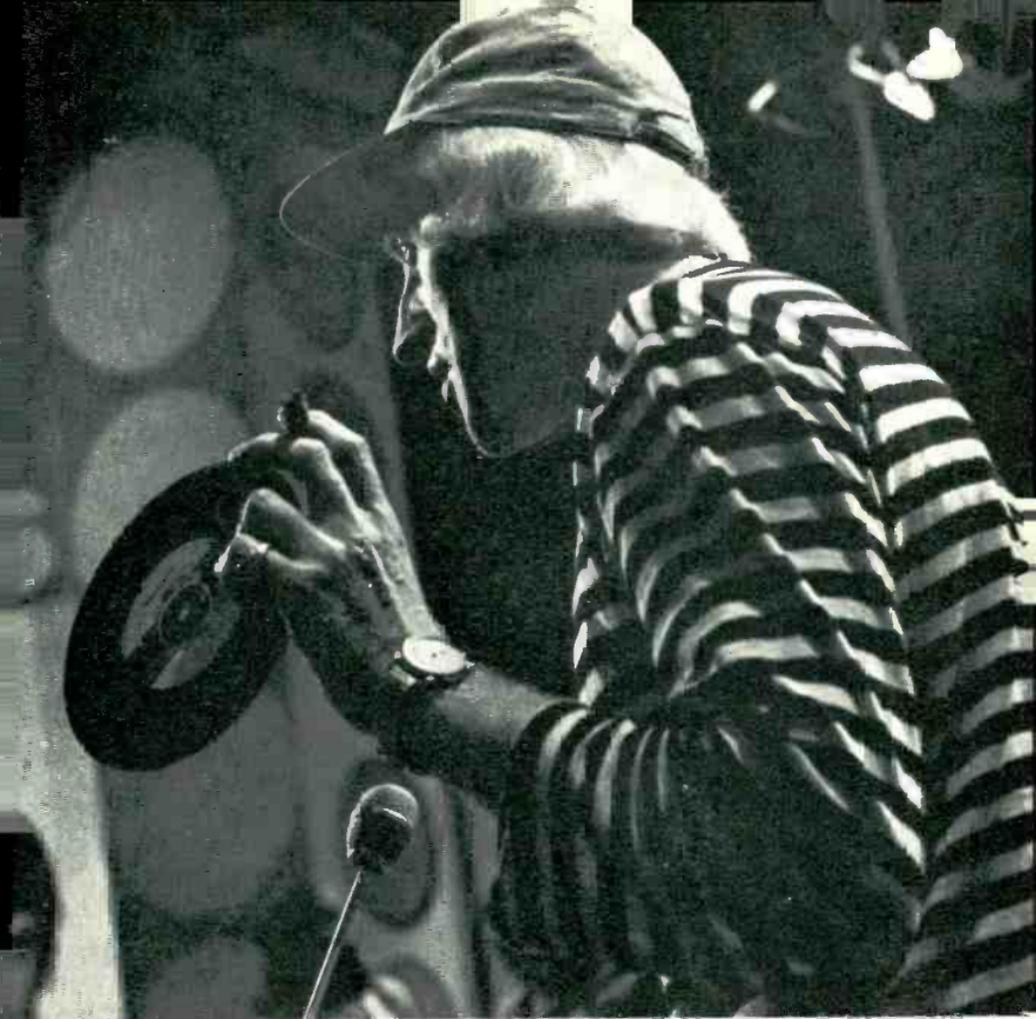
PREVIOUS PAGE

(Top) *Steptoe and Son* captured a sixteen-million audience when it returned to the screen in the autumn of 1965. Harry H. Corbett and Wilfred Brambell

(Douglas Playle)

(Below) *The Likely Lads*: Rodney Bewse as Bob and James Bolam as Terry

(Douglas Playle)





BBC-2 Show of the Week: Jewel Brown sings with the Louis Armstrong All Stars
(Iain Coates)

Eric Sykes and Hattie Jacques

(Vincent Eckersley)

assessed on an *ad hoc* basis taking into account the professional status of the contributor, the degree of preparatory work or research involved, the nature of the contribution, the general outside market rate for the type of contribution in question, and in the case of television the minimum rates referred to above, although for established writers the minimum rates are usually greatly exceeded. The BBC normally pays an initial fee which covers a single broadcast performance and also gives the BBC optional rights, subject to payment of further proportionate fees, to give repeats in BBC programmes and, in the case of television, to permit recordings of the programme to be used by overseas broadcasting organizations. For radio programmes overseas rights are separately negotiated.

Staff

Staff Numbers

The total number of staff employed on 31 March 1965 (excluding performers and those employed on programme contract) numbered 20,944 full-time and 1,184 part-time. Of these, 13,722 were men and 8,406 were women. Analysed into broad categories, there were some:

5,520 staff in Engineering Division

8,320 Production and Programme Services staff

2,515 staff employed in supporting and administrative services

5,773 in the Manual and Catering groups

Grouped in another way, the total figure can be broken down as follows:

5,783 staff were engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with radio

12,775 were similarly engaged on work connected with television

3,570 were engaged on work for External Services

The increase over the 20,836 staff employed at 31 March 1964 was due to expansions and developments in television and the extension of hours in sound radio.

The economic use of manpower is kept under systematic review. Besides the normal methods of budgetary control, cost accounting control, and management scrutiny of requests for additional staff, there is a continuous application of organization and methods techniques and work study. This is provided by specialist staff in the Corporation's *Organization, Methods and Grading Department*, who work closely with heads of all departments and give an advisory service to all levels of Management on staffing, organization, work methods and measurement, Management control and automatic data processing.

Staff Training

Training policy in the BBC is a central responsibility and has three main aims:

- (a) to train newly recruited staff and develop skill and knowledge at any stage in their subsequent careers;
- (b) to increase efficiency and save costs;
- (c) to maintain central operational reserves in particular categories of staff.

There are two main training units: the Staff Training Department, which conducts courses in sound radio and television broadcasting techniques and practices and in a variety of managerial, administrative, secretarial, and other skills for staff generally, and the Engineering Training Department which conducts engineering courses for technical staff in 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. Four General Courses, each lasting three weeks, are held during the year, and are attended by staff from all parts of the Corporation. There is also a special four-week General Course for overseas visitors. Induction courses are held for all categories of newly-joined staff.

Radio training includes the basic training of producers, announcers, and studio managers. Courses in television production are provided in separate premises adjacent to the Television Centre. There are also various specialized courses for ancillary staff in the television field, including production assistants, production secretaries, floor managers, and make-up assistants. Administrative training includes management training at all levels from supervisors to the most senior staff; for the latter there are four residential conferences each year. There are also specialized courses in organization and methods and quicker reading.

A particular urgency is that of aid to the development of broadcasting systems in emergent and dependent territories. Apart from the overseas guests who attend general and other courses, three special ten-week courses are arranged each year for overseas broadcasters mainly from the Commonwealth. Technical training was provided during the year at BBC stations and studios and at the Engineering Training Department at Evesham for some forty-eight broadcasting engineers and technicians from overseas. Instructors

from Staff Training Department also carry out special training missions overseas (*see page 31*).

Attached to the department is a school for Secretarial Training, where over one thousand girls a year receive training of various kinds. This consists mainly of induction and follow-up courses lasting from one to three weeks, but special courses are mounted for secretaries in both sound radio and television production, and training is also given in the use of office machines such as teleprinters and duplicators, and in telephony. 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.

In addition to those who attend for testing and individual tuition, over two thousand students now pass through Staff Training Department annually, and nearly one hundred and fifty courses are held each year.

The Staff Training Department also supervises the work of the General Trainees, who are recruited by special selection boards direct from universities, and the Central Training Attachments Scheme which has been set up within the Corporation to give staff the chance to demonstrate their potential for work outside their current posts.

Recruitment

It is the BBC's policy to fill vacancies on its permanent staff in competition except in the lower secretarial and clerical grades. Vacancies on the programme, editorial, administrative, and engineering staff concerned with all services in radio and television broadcasting are filled whenever possible by promotion of existing staff; but when it is considered necessary to draw on a wider field, or there is reason to doubt the existence of a staff candidate with the requisite qualifications, the competition is opened to outside candidates as well, usually after advertisement in the press. The results of public advertisements are supplemented by candidates nominated by the Ministry of Labour, University Appointments Boards, and other organizations. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications which are outlined in the advertisements. It is impossible to see every applicant and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview.

General inquiries about employment should be addressed as follows:

(a) Programme, editorial, and administrative staff concerned with

all services in radio and television broadcasting in London or regional centres to:

*Appointments Department, BBC,
Broadcasting House, London, W.1.*

(b) Engineering staff, including qualified engineers, graduates in electrical engineering and physics, and boys and girls who are completing their GCE advanced level studies (or the equivalent), for radio and television broadcasting in London, regional studios and transmitters to:

*Engineering Recruitment Officer, BBC,
Broadcasting House, London, W.1.*

(c) Staff in the clerical, secretarial, and manual categories: In London to:

*Appointments Department, BBC,
Broadcasting House, London, W.1.*

In regional centres to:

*Head of Administration,
Midland, North or West Region, Northern Ireland, Scotland, or
Wales at the addresses given on pages 209-10.*

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

Relations with Staff and Trades Unions

The Corporation's aim of good relations with its staff is based on a close and effective contact with staff as a whole, both through consultative and negotiating arrangements with certain staff unions* recognized by the Corporation and through normal managerial channels. In the United Kingdom there are five such unions: these are the *Association of Broadcasting Staff* (an 'industrial' union representing all categories of staff), the *Electrical Trades Union*, the *National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees*, the *National Union of Journalists*, and the *National Union of Printing, Book-binding and Paper Workers*. The *BBC (Malaya) Staff Association* is recognized for staff employed on the Corporation's Far Eastern Station.

Machinery for dealing with all matters affecting staff, including rates of pay, grading, and conditions of service, has been developed

* For trades unions and other bodies representing performers, etc., see also pages 157 and 160.

over the years between the Corporation and the recognized unions into what has now become a fully comprehensive system of negotiation and joint consultation effective at both local and national levels. The relationships between the Corporation and the unions, and between the unions themselves, are covered by agreements freely negotiated between the parties concerned which, in particular, make provision for joint union working for those categories of staff represented by more than one recognized union. There are also arrangements for arbitration on appropriate matters where, exceptionally, these have not been resolved through the normal negotiating processes.

The Corporation's general policy on trade unionism recognizes full freedom of choice for staff to join or not to join a trade union. The Corporation encourages staff who are in membership with recognized unions to play a full part in trade union affairs and, where applicable, they are accorded facilities to do so. The arrangements for negotiation and joint consultation are reviewed from time to time to take account of organizational changes and the general views of staff.

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 (*given on pages 170-3*) link up approximately with the charts so as to indicate who are the people bearing divisional and departmental responsibility; the lists do not include all senior staff in the BBC.

Board of Governors

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

National Governor for Scotland

National Governor for Wales

National Governor for Northern Ireland

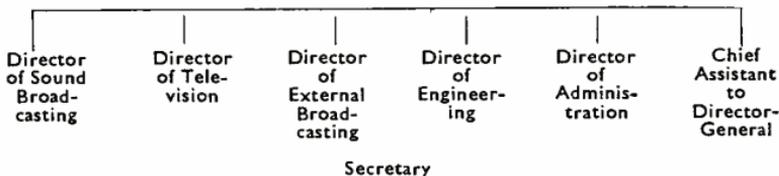
Four other Governors

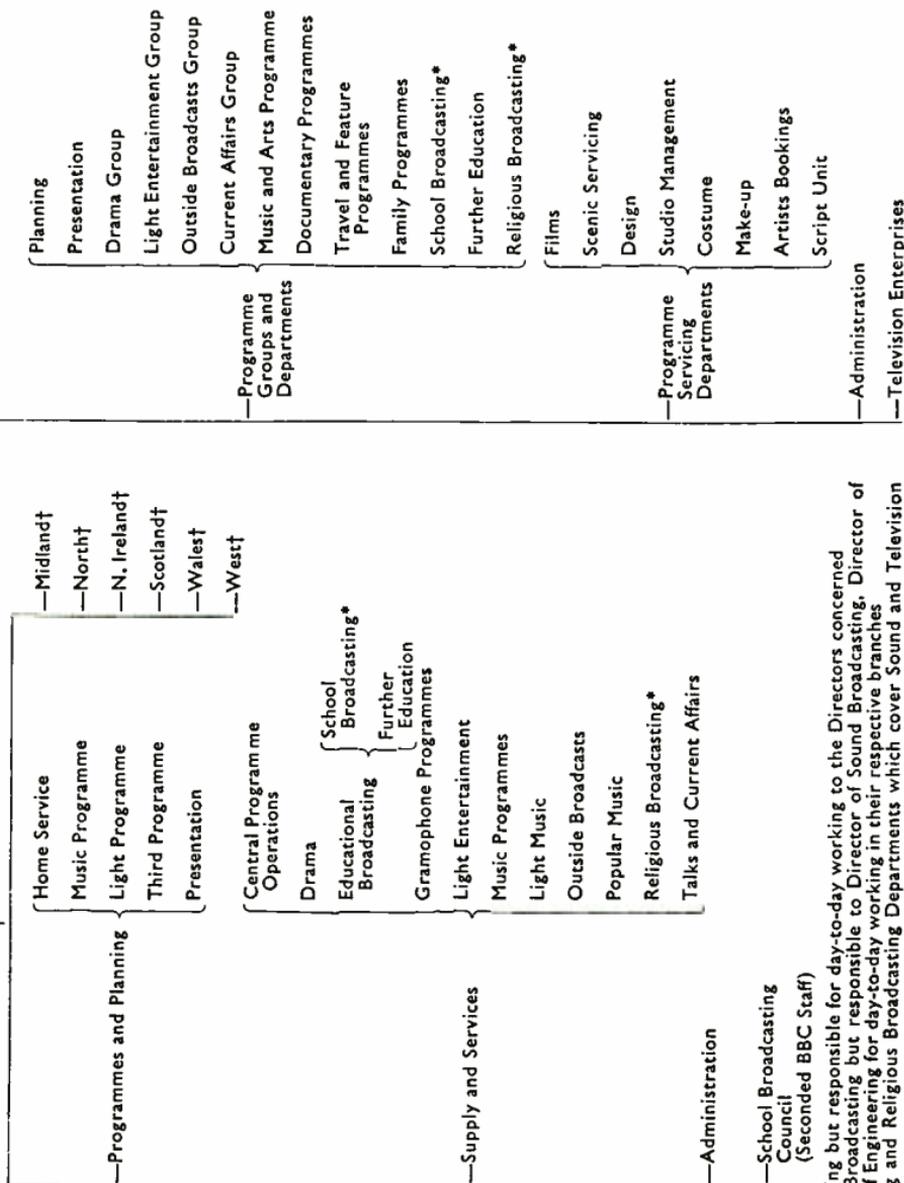
Director-General

Board of Management

Board of Management

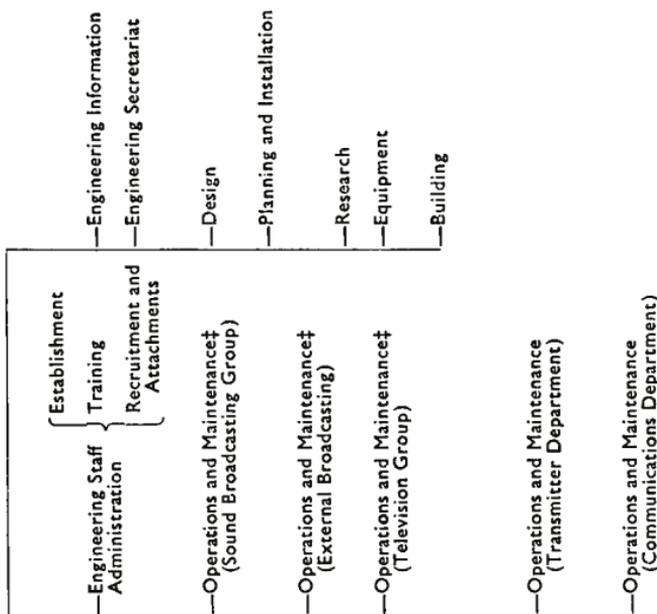
Director-General



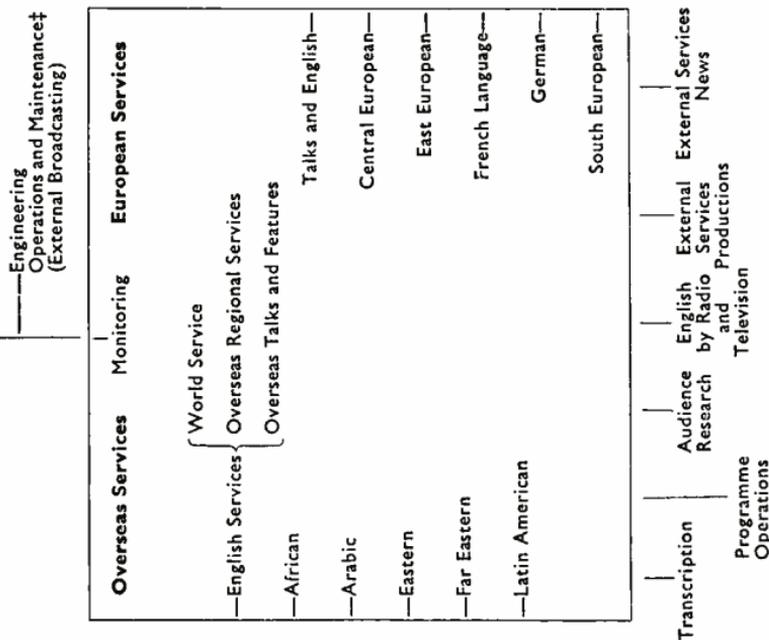


‡ Under Director of Engineering but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned
 † Under Director of Sound Broadcasting but responsible to Director of Sound Broadcasting, Director of Television and Director of Engineering for day-to-day working in their respective branches
 * Parts of School Broadcasting and Religious Broadcasting Departments which cover Sound and Television

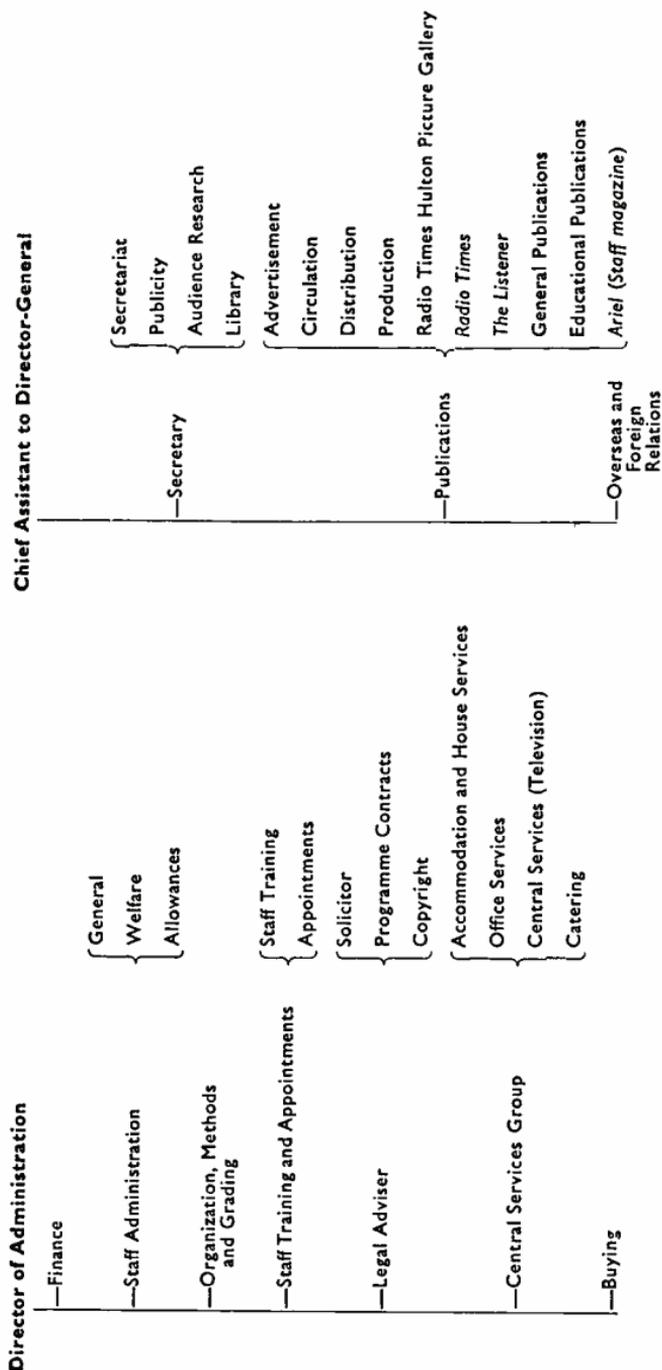
Director of Engineering



Director of External Broadcasting



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



Director-General

Secretary to the Director-General

Chief Assistant to the Director-General

Sir Hugh Greene, K.C.M.G.

O.B.E.

Mrs M. Long

O. J. Whitley

Sound Broadcasting

Director of Sound Broadcasting

Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting

Controller, Programme Organization (Sound)

Head of Sound Establishment Department

Chief of Home Service and Music Programme

Chief of Light Programme

Chief of Third Programme

Chief of Presentation (Sound)

Controller, Music

Head of Central Programme Operations

Head of Drama (Sound)

Head of Gramophone Programmes

Head of Light Entertainment (Sound)

Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound)

Head of Popular Music Department

Head of Religious Broadcasting

Head of Talks and Current Affairs (Sound)

Programme Editor, Current Affairs (Sound)

Editor, General Talks (Sound)

Programme Editor, Arts, Science and Documentaries (Sound)

Secretary, School Broadcasting Council

Controller, Educational Broadcasting

Head of School Broadcasting (Sound)

Head of Further Education (Sound)

F. G. Gillard, C.B.E.

R. D'A. Marriott, C.B.E.,
D.F.C.

M. F. C. Standing, C.B.E.

F. H. Vivian, M.B.E.

G. E. Mansell

D. E. Morris, O.B.E.

P. H. Newby

H. Rooney Pelletier

W. F. Glock, C.B.E.

R. V. A. George

M. J. Esslin

Miss A. E. Instone

R. Rich

C. F. G. Max-Muller, O.B.E.

K. S. Baynes

Hon. K. H. L. Lamb

J. A. Camacho, O.B.E.

S. W. Bonarjee

C. F. O. Clarke

D. G. Bridson

R. C. Steele

R. S. Postgate

F. N. Lloyd Williams

Miss Jean Rowntree, M.B.E.

Regional

Controller, Midland Region

Head of Midland Regional Programmes

Head of Administration, Midland Region

Head of Engineering, Midland Region

Controller, North Region

Head of North Regional Programmes

Head of Administration, North Region

Head of Engineering, North Region

Controller, Northern Ireland

Head of Northern Ireland Programmes

Head of Administration, Northern Ireland

Head of Engineering, Northern Ireland

Controller, Scotland

Head of Scottish Programmes

Head of Administration, Scotland

Head of Engineering, Scotland

Controller, Wales

Head of Programmes, Wales

Head of Administration, Wales

Head of Engineering, Wales

Controller, West Region

P. M. Beech

D. L. Porter

W. A. Roberts

E. R. Deighton

R. Stead, C.B.E.

G. D. Miller

J. R. Reed

H. G. Anstey

R. C. McCall, C.M.G.

H. W. McMullan

R. A. Gangel

J. D. McEwan

A. Stewart, C.B.E.

J. B. Millar, O.B.E.

J. A. C. Knott, O.B.E.

J. A. G. Mitchell

A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.

vacancy

Elwyn W. Timothy

G. D. Cook

S. J. de Lotbinière, C.V.O.,

O.B.E.

Head of West Regional Programmes
Head of Administration, West Region
Head of Engineering, West Region

A. D. Hawkins, O.B.E.
J. Rae
P. E. F. A. West

Television

Director of Television
Controller, Programmes, Television
Controller, Television Administration
Controller, Programme Services, Television
Controller, BBC-1
Controller, BBC-2
Assistant Controller (Planning) Television
Assistant Controller, Prog. Services, TV
Assistant Controller, Television Administration
Head of Drama Group, Television
Head of Light Entertainment Group, Television
General Manager, Outside Broadcasts, TV
Head of Current Affairs Group, Television
General Manager, Television Enterprises
Assistant Head of Light Entertainment Group,
Television (Variety)
Assistant Head of Light Entertainment Group,
Television (Comedy)
Head of Television Administration Department
Head of Event Programmes, Television
Head of O.B. Features and Science Programmes,
Television
Head of Sports Programmes, Television
Head of Music and Arts Programmes, TV
Head of Documentary Programmes, Television
Head of Travel and Feature Programmes, TV
Head of Series, Drama, Television
Head of Serials, Drama, Television
Head of Plays, Drama, Television
Head of Presentation, Television
Head of Family Programmes, Television
Head of School Broadcasting, Television
Head of Further Education, Television
Head of Films, Television
Head of Television Design
Head of Scenic Servicing, Television
Head of Studio Management, Television
Head of Costume Department, Television
Head of Make-Up Department, Television
Head of Artists Bookings, Television
Television Liaison

K. Adam, C.B.E.
H. P. Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C.
S. G. Williams, O.B.E.
I. R. Atkins, O.B.E.
I. M. Peacock
D. Attenborough
Mrs. J. R. Spicer, O.B.E.
R. L. Miall, O.B.E.
C. L. Page, O.B.E.
S. Newman
T. J. H. Sloan
P. H. Dimmock, O.B.E.
P. L. Fox
D. Scuse, M.B.E.
W. F. Cotton
F. Muir
P. A. Findlay
H. L. Middleton
A. E. Singer
G. B. Cowgill
H. M. Burton
E. R. Cawston
I. G. Watkins
A. Osborn
D. B. Wilson
M. J. Bakewell
R. Moorfoot
Miss D. M. Stephens
K. L. Fawdry
D. H. Grattan
J. H. Mewett, O.B.E.
R. Levin, O.B.E.
J. F. Mudie, M.B.E.
B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
Miss P. Glanville
Mrs. M. J. Manderson
S. E. Holland Bennett
B. J. Forbes

News and Current Affairs

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

D. I. Edwards, C.B.E.
E. R. Thompson, O.B.E.
B. W. Maguire
S. W. Rumsam, O.B.E.
J. C. Crawley
B. A. W. Bliss
T. F. Maltby
C. P. Jubb

External Broadcasting

Director of External Broadcasting	E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
Controller, European Services	J. H. Monahan, C.B.E.
Controller, Overseas Services	D. M. Hodson
Controller, Admin. Ext. Broadcasting	R. W. P. Cockburn
Assistant Controller, European Services	F. L. M. Shepley
Assistant Controller, Overseas Services	E. D. Robertson, O.B.E.
Head of External Broadcasting Administration	G. W. M. Cockburn
Editor, External Services News	K. Fairfax
Head External Services Prog. Operations	H. G. Venables, O.B.E.
Head of External Services Productions	K. Syrop
Head of Monitoring Service	J. T. Campbell
Head of Transcription Service	M. A. Frost
Head of English by Radio and Television	C. W. Dilke
Head of African Service	S. E. Watrous
Head of Arabic Service	D. J. S. Thomson
Head of Eastern Services	G. T. M. de M. Morgan, M.C.
Head of Far Eastern Services	P. G. E. Nash, C.B.E.
Head of World Service	R. E. Gregson
Head of Latin American Service	W. A. Tate
Head of Overseas Regional Services	G. Steedman
Head of Overseas Talks and Features	D. T. Muggeridge
Head of Central European Service	G. Tarjan
Head of East European Service	M. B. Latey
Head of European Talks and English Service	Miss E. M. Barker
Head of French Language Services	J. H. M. Sherwood
Head of German Service	R. A. L. O'Rourke
Head of South European Service	A. S. Kark

Engineering

Director of Engineering	F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
Deputy Director of Engineering	M. J. L. Pulling, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of Engineering	D. B. Weigall
Chief Engineer, Administration	J. E. F. Voss
Chief Engineer, External Relations	E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.
Head of Engineering Information Department	L. W. Turner
Head of Engineering Secretariat	J. A. Fitzgerald
Head of Designs Department	S. N. Watson
Head of Transmitter Service Planning	F. D. Bolt
Head of Studio Planning and Installation Dept.	D. R. Morse
Head of Transmitter Planning and Installation Department	D. E. Todd
Head of Research Department	G. G. Gouriet
Head of Equipment Department	E. C. Drewe, O.B.E.
Head of Building Department	R. A. Brown
Head of Engineering Staff Administration	G. Dunkerley
Engineering Establishment Officer	D. E. Creasey
Engineering Recruitment Officer	J. D. Esler
Head of Engineering Training Department	H. Henderson
Chief Engineer, Sound Broadcasting	A. P. Monson
Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting (Equipment)	F. W. Alexander, PH.D.

Superintendent Engineer, Sound Broadcasting (Operations)	D. H. Cummings
Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting	K. R. Sturley, PH.D.
Superintendent Engineer, Ext. Broadcasting	E. A. Beaumont
Chief Engineer, Television	T. H. Bridgewater, O.B.E.
Senior Superintendent Engineer, Television	J. Redmond
Superintendent Engineer, Television Studios and Outside Broadcasts	W. R. Fletcher
Superintendent, Tel. Technical Operations	R. de B. McCullough
Superintendent Engineer, Tel. Recording	R. S. Meakin
Chief Engineer, Transmitters	W. E. C. Varley
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (I)	M. J. Crawt
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (II)	E. Bonong
Chief Engineer, Communications	G. Stannard

Administration

Director of Administration	J. H. Arkell, C.B.E.
Controller, Staff Administration	J. H. Rowley
Controller, Staff Training and Appointments	L. G. Thirkell
Controller, Finance	J. G. L. Francis, C.B.E.
Legal Adviser	E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Chief Accountant	E. B. Thorne
Solicitor	L. P. R. Roche
Head of Central Services Group	A. M. Andrews, 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 Organization, Methods and Grading Department	L. Gregory
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration	M. Kinchin Smith
Staff Administration Officer	A. G. Finch
Head of Staff Training	O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.
Head of Appointments Department	W. O. Galbraith
Corporation Medical Adviser	A. D. Muirhead, M.C., M.B., B.CHIR., M.R.C.O.G., D.I.H.
Industrial Relations Officer	H. R. Ginn

Secretary's Division

Secretary	C. J. Curran
Head of Audience Research	R. J. E. Silvey, O.B.E.
Head of Publicity	H. G. Campey, O.B.E.
Head of Secretariat	A. L. Hutchinson
Librarian	R. W. L. 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
Publications Executive	R. S. Hargreaves

BBC Finance

Income and Expenditure

Domestic Radio 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 in 1964–5 by a financial agreement with the Postmaster General dated 19 December 1963. This agreement provided 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. In 1964–65 this charge amounted to £3,482,500.

In 1964–5 the licence fee for a radio-only licence was £1 and for a combined radio and television licence £4. The gross licence revenue was £56,180,944 and the income received from the Postmaster General after the Post Office deduction was, therefore, £52,698,444. Crediting £1 from each combined radio and television licence to sound radio, and apportioning the Post Office deduction between radio and television, sound broadcasting received £15,107,966 and television broadcasting received £37,590,478.

The income and expenditure of the Home Services for 1964–5 is summarized on the following page.

External Services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants-in-Aid from the Treasury which in 1964–5 amounted to £8,176,000 for operating expenses and £1,258,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £9,434,000.

Summary of finances of the Home Services

BROADCASTING	<i>Radio</i>	<i>Television</i>
<i>Income</i>	£	£
Income receivable from the Postmaster		
General	15,107,966	37,590,478
Other income	120,961	29,588
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,228,927	37,620,066
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Operating	16,221,892	35,847,719
Capital	3,380,375	5,566,435
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19,602,267	41,414,154
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Broadcasting deficit	-4,373,340	-3,794,088
NON-BROADCASTING		
Net surplus	483,688	311,739
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit on the year's working	-3,889,652	-3,482,349
Income Tax recoverable	856,554	2,170,813
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net increase in deficit	-3,033,098	-1,311,536

On 1 August 1965, the licence fees were increased to £1 5s 0d and £5 respectively.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet at 31 March 1965, with relative Income and Expenditure reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors follow. Corresponding figures

Balance Sheet at

Home Services

	31 March 1965		31 March 1964	
	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
Representing net capital expenditure less depreciation to date		37,184,835		30,890,178
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT				
Deficit carried forward representing the excess of operating and net capital expenditure over total income to date		-5,212,769		-868,135
PROVISION TOWARDS CONTRACTUAL PAYMENTS TO STAFF	750,000		1,100,000	
<i>Less: Investments to cover this liability</i>	<u>750,000</u>	-	<u>1,100,000</u>	-
AMOUNT SET ASIDE FOR FUTURE INCOME TAX		516,230		525,649
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		<u>32,488,296</u>		<u>30,547,692</u>

and Accounts

ture and Grant-in-Aid Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1965, as for the preceding year are given for comparison.

31 March 1965

Home Services

	Sound £	Tele- vision £	31 March 1965 £	31 March 1964 £
FIXED ASSETS – Statement 4				
At 31 March 1964 at cost	15,711,669	31,990,149	47,701,818	39,973,832
Gross additions during the year	3,380,375	5,566,435	8,946,810	8,348,536
Less: Amount written off for assets no longer in service	137,260	325,343	462,603	620,550
	3,243,115	5,241,092	8,484,207	7,727,986
	18,954,784	37,231,241	56,186,025	47,701,818
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	9,499,534	9,549,656	19,049,190	16,859,640
At 31 March 1965 at cost less depreciation	9,455,250	27,681,585	37,136,835	30,842,178
INVESTMENTS				
Shares in Visnews Ltd. at cost			48,000	48,000
			37,184,835	30,890,178
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores on Hand at cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)			1,559,718	1,411,327
Debtors and Unexpired Charges			5,162,833	3,515,578
Income Tax recoverable			470,494	1,689,561
Cash in Hand			283,012	331,584
			7,476,057	6,948,050
Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors			6,069,946	6,413,797
Bank Overdraft			6,102,650	876,739
			12,172,596	7,290,536
			-4,696,539	-342,486
TOTAL HOME SERVICES			32,488,296	30,547,692

Balance Sheet continued on following page

Balance Sheet at

(continued from

External Services

	31 March 1965	31 March 1964
CAPITAL ACCOUNT Representing net capital expenditure to date	7,489,627	6,288,849
AMOUNT SET ASIDE FOR FUTURE INCOME TAX	2,814	1,103
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	111,326	-12,776
	Normanbrook Ashley Clarke	Governors
	Hugh Greene	Director-General
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>7,603,767</u>	<u>6,277,176</u>
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>40,092,063</u>	<u>36,824,868</u>

Notes: 1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services' fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, together with the cost of extensions, is met in full from the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1965 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £2,563,162, £151,861 and £715 for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.

2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1965 approximately to £4,108,000 (1964 £4,120,000).

31 March 1965

previous page)

External Services

	31 March 1965	31 March 1964
FIXED ASSETS - Statement 5		
At 31 March 1964 - at cost	6,288,849	5,985,505
Gross additions during the year	1,354,510	528,954
Less: Amount written off for assets no longer in service	153,732	225,610
	<u>1,200,778</u>	<u>303,344</u>
At 31 March 1965 at cost	<u>7,489,627</u>	<u>6,288,849</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Stores on Hand, amount allocated from Home Services	71,000	71,000
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	185,315	119,450
Balance with Bankers	35,859	21,668
Cash in Hand	47,322	44,606
	<u>339,496</u>	<u>256,724</u>
Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Creditors	225,356	268,397
	<u>114,140</u>	<u>-11,673</u>
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>7,603,767</u>	<u>6,277,176</u>
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>40,092,063</u>	<u>36,824,868</u>

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account and Grant-in-Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for our audit. Proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation and are in agreement with such Balance Sheet and Accounts. The deficit for the year on Broadcasting Activities of £8,167,428 is arrived at after transferring to Capital Account an amount of £6,294,657 representing the net increase in Fixed Assets of the Home Services during the year. On this basis, in our opinion the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account and Grant-in-Aid respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1965 and of the Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

30 July 1965

128, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.
Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. Chartered Accountants

Home Services Sound Income and Expenditure Account

	Year ended 31 March 1965 £	Year ended 31 March 1964 £	
Operating Expenditure			
Sound – Statement 1	16,221,892	15,076,409	
Television – Statement 2	35,847,719	27,587,960	
	52,069,611	42,664,369	
Depreciation – Statement 4			
Sound	845,029	886,456	
Television	1,807,124	1,449,395	
	2,652,153	2,335,851	
Capital Expenditure – Statement 4			
Sound	3,380,375	1,400,137	
Television	5,566,435	6,948,399	
	8,946,810	8,348,536	
<i>Less: Depreciation charged above</i>	2,652,153	2,335,851	
Transferred to Capital Account	6,294,657	6,012,685	
Provision towards contractual payments to staff	—	102,873	
	61,016,421	51,115,778	
Income Tax – assessable 1965–66	558,492	525,649	
Surplus on Non-Broadcasting activities carried down	795,427	830,864	
	1,353,919	1,356,513	
Deficit brought forward at 31 March 1964	868,135	–145,295	
Deficit on Broadcasting activities brought down	8,167,428	4,067,557	
	9,035,563	3,922,262	

and Television Broadcasting for the year ended 31 March 1965

	Year ended 31 March 1965 £	Year ended 31 March 1964 £
Income receivable from the Postmaster General		
Attributable to Sound	15,107,966	14,833,729
Attributable to Television	37,590,478	31,924,572
	<u>52,698,444</u>	<u>46,758,301</u>
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc.	59,553	124,179
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence expenditure	90,996	165,741
Deficit on Broadcasting activities carried down	8,167,428	4,067,557
	<u>61,016,421</u>	<u>51,115,778</u>
Net Income from Publications, etc.	1,226,915	1,306,989
Interest on Investments, etc., less interest payable	127,004	49,524
	<u>1,353,919</u>	<u>1,356,513</u>
Surplus on Non-Broadcasting activities brought down	795,427	830,864
Income Tax recoverable	3,027,367	2,223,263
Deficit carried forward at 31 March 1965	5,212,769	868,135
	<u>9,035,563</u>	<u>3,922,262</u>

Note 1: Income receivable from the Postmaster General has been attributed to Sound and Television Services respectively on the basis explained on page 174 of this report.

Note 2: The Corporation has successfully maintained before the Court of Appeal that the surplus arising from its broadcasting activities is not liable to Income Tax. The amount of £3,027,367 credited in the Income and Expenditure Account is an estimate of the further benefit arising in respect of prior years, bringing the total estimated recovery to date to £5,250,630.

External Services Grant-in-Aid Account for the year ended 31 March 1965

	Year ended 31 March 1965				Year ended 31 March 1964 £
	Broadcasting		Monitoring			Civil Defence £
	Current £	Capital £	Current £	Capital £	Total £
INCOME					
Grant-in-Aid receipts	7,568,000	1,185,000	608,000	56,000	9,434,000
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	11,420	—	131,209	—	142,629
Interest	-4,715	10,933	-313	917	6,822
	<u>7,574,705</u>	<u>1,195,933</u>	<u>738,896</u>	<u>56,917</u>	<u>9,583,451</u>
EXPENDITURE					
Operating expenditure Statement 3	7,304,394	—	717,177	—	8,021,571
Capital expenditure Statement 5	-1,945	4,510	-129	378	1,354,510
Income Tax on interest receivable	7,302,449	1,297,960	717,048	61,412	9,378,895
	<u>272,256</u>	<u>-102,027</u>	<u>21,848</u>	<u>-4,495</u>	<u>204,556</u>
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	-45,492	-22,379	-3,633	-197	-43,926
Income Tax recovered in previous years written back	226,764	-124,406	18,215	-4,692	-43,283
	10,185	-11,200	-5,639	1,882	-87,209
Balance at 31 March 1964	236,949	-135,606	12,576	-2,810	74,433
Surplus or deficit (-) at 31 March 1965					<u>-12,776</u>

STATEMENT 1

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1965

Sound Broadcasting

	Year ended 31 March 1965		Year ended 31 March 1964	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Repro- duction Fees, etc.	4,686,375	28.89	4,208,934	27.92
Permanent Orchestras	999,228	6.16	913,881	6.06
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	3,468,772	21.38	3,246,922	21.54
Sundry Expenses	280,759	1.73	275,290	1.82
	<u>9,435,134</u>	<u>58.16</u>	<u>8,645,027</u>	<u>57.34</u>
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	332,622	2.05	330,193	2.19
Power, Lighting and Heating	416,749	2.57	407,666	2.70
Plant Maintenance	283,796	1.75	261,377	1.73
Transport	104,923	.65	122,260	.81
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	2,338,708	14.42	2,348,123	15.58
Sundry Expenses	194,729	1.20	161,936	1.08
	<u>3,671,527</u>	<u>22.64</u>	<u>3,631,555</u>	<u>24.09</u>
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	909,891	5.61	735,177	4.88
Telephones	125,079	.77	109,607	.73
Household Maintenance	102,091	.63	83,972	.56
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	394,322	2.43	343,630	2.28
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	814,480	5.02	770,731	5.11
Sundry Expenses	217,547	1.34	178,343	1.18
	<u>2,563,410</u>	<u>15.80</u>	<u>2,221,460</u>	<u>14.74</u>
MANAGEMENT				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	465,491	2.87	477,120	3.16
Sundry Expenses	78,665	.48	94,495	.63
	<u>544,156</u>	<u>3.35</u>	<u>571,615</u>	<u>3.79</u>
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	7,665	.05	6,752	.04
	<u>16,221,892</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>15,076,409</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 2

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended March 31 1965 Television Broadcasting

	Year ended 31 March 1965		Year ended 31 March 1964	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Repro- duction Fees, etc.	13,012,334	36.30	8,347,815	30.26
Permanent Orchestras	23,216	.06	16,844	.06
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	7,427,540	20.72	5,682,871	20.60
Sundry Expenses	408,723	1.14	396,321	1.44
	<u>20,871,813</u>	<u>58.22</u>	<u>14,443,851</u>	<u>52.36</u>
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	1,127,791	3.15	953,974	3.46
Power, Lighting and Heating	559,614	1.56	452,444	1.64
Plant Maintenance	1,347,193	3.76	1,388,741	5.03
Transport	645,533	1.80	473,640	1.72
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	6,433,850	17.95	5,553,177	20.13
Sundry Expenses	549,248	1.53	413,605	1.50
	<u>10,663,229</u>	<u>29.75</u>	<u>9,235,581</u>	<u>33.48</u>
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	1,022,298	2.85	809,657	2.93
Telephones	240,023	.67	192,690	.70
Household Maintenance	182,999	.51	148,729	.54
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	514,295	1.43	765,671	2.77
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	1,216,578	3.40	1,022,818	3.71
Sundry Expenses	384,159	1.07	291,994	1.06
	<u>3,560,352</u>	<u>9.93</u>	<u>3,231,559</u>	<u>11.71</u>
MANAGEMENT				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	654,219	1.83	575,250	2.09
Sundry Expenses	90,441	.25	94,968	.34
	<u>744,660</u>	<u>2.08</u>	<u>670,218</u>	<u>2.43</u>
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	7,665	.02	6,751	.02
	<u>35,847,719</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>27,587,960</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 3

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the year ended March 31 1965

External Services

	Year ended 31 March 1965		Year ended 31 March 1964	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Repro- duction Fees, etc.	1,059,063	13.20	1,011,757	13.34
Permanent Orchestras	52,738	.66	50,898	.67
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	3,147,220	39.24	3,027,385	39.91
Sundry Expenses	317,113	3.95	305,746	4.03
	<u>4,576,134</u>	<u>57.05</u>	<u>4,395,786</u>	<u>57.95</u>
ENGINEERING				
S.B. & Intercommunication Lines	142,604	1.78	142,045	1.87
Power, Lighting and Heating	328,139	4.09	302,368	3.99
Plant Maintenance	133,303	1.66	94,671	1.25
Hired transmitters	541,941	6.76	356,303	4.70
Transport	50,389	.63	52,353	.69
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	1,009,908	12.59	1,068,375	14.08
Sundry Expenses	74,363	.92	52,380	.69
	<u>2,280,647</u>	<u>28.43</u>	<u>2,068,495</u>	<u>27.27</u>
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	471,838	5.88	451,436	5.95
Telephones	29,096	.36	29,299	.39
Household Maintenance	23,931	.30	20,640	.27
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	62,891	.78	80,767	1.06
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	262,149	3.27	243,055	3.21
Sundry Expenses	89,728	1.12	75,761	1.00
	<u>939,633</u>	<u>11.71</u>	<u>900,958</u>	<u>11.88</u>
MANAGEMENT				
Salaries and Wages, Pensions, etc.	197,185	2.46	190,890	2.51
Sundry Expenses	27,972	.35	29,446	.39
	<u>225,157</u>	<u>2.81</u>	<u>220,336</u>	<u>2.90</u>
	<u>8,021,571</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>7,585,575</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	7,304,394	91.06	6,894,697	90.89
Monitoring	717,177	8.94	690,878	9.11

STATEMENT 4
Statement of Fixed Assets
Home Services

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS
At 31 March 1964 - at Cost
Net Additions - at Cost

	At 31 March 1965	At 31 March 1964	Total	Sound	Television	Total	Sound	Television	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	6,300,962	16,158,907	22,459,869	5,617,273	13,586,479	19,203,752	5,617,273	13,586,479	19,203,752
	2,813,017	2,970,994	5,784,011	683,689	2,572,428	3,256,117	683,689	2,572,428	3,256,117
	9,113,979	19,129,901	28,243,880	6,300,962	16,158,907	22,459,869	6,300,962	16,158,907	22,459,869
	2,939,001	2,712,002	5,671,003	2,799,985	2,271,426	5,071,411	2,799,985	2,271,426	5,071,411
	6,154,978	16,417,899	22,572,877	3,500,977	13,887,481	17,388,458	3,500,977	13,887,481	17,388,458

Deduct Depreciation accrued to date

PLANT

At 31 March 1964 - at Cost
 Net Additions - at Cost

	7,681,035	14,800,420	22,481,455	7,309,502	10,967,723	18,277,225	7,309,502	10,967,723	18,277,225
	298,281	2,022,604	2,320,885	371,533	3,832,697	4,204,230	371,533	3,832,697	4,204,230

Deduct Depreciation accrued to date

	7,979,316	16,823,024	24,802,340	7,681,035	14,800,420	22,481,455	7,681,035	14,800,420	22,481,455
	5,228,902	6,303,529	11,532,431	4,754,760	5,355,853	10,110,613	4,754,760	5,355,853	10,110,613
	2,750,414	10,519,495	13,269,909	2,926,275	9,444,567	12,370,842	2,926,275	9,444,567	12,370,842

FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

At March 31 1964 - at Cost
 Net Additions - at Cost

	1,405,841	1,023,920	2,429,761	1,338,242	829,723	2,167,965	1,338,242	829,723	2,167,965
	123,395	247,494	370,889	67,599	194,197	261,796	67,599	194,197	261,796

Deduct Depreciation accrued to date

	1,529,236	1,271,414	2,800,650	1,405,841	1,023,920	2,429,761	1,405,841	1,023,920	2,429,761
	1,031,270	527,574	1,558,844	965,309	434,140	1,399,449	965,309	434,140	1,399,449
	497,966	743,840	1,241,806	440,532	589,780	1,030,312	440,532	589,780	1,030,312

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS

At 31 March 1964 - at Cost
 Net Additions - at Cost

	323,831	6,902	330,733	318,038	6,852	324,890	318,038	6,852	324,890
	8,422		8,422	5,793	50	5,843	5,793	50	5,843

Deduct Depreciation accrued to date

	332,253	6,902	339,155	323,831	6,902	330,733	323,831	6,902	330,733
	280,361	6,551	286,912	271,711	6,456	278,167	271,711	6,456	278,167
	51,892	351	52,243	52,120	446	52,566	52,120	446	52,566

STATEMENT 4 Statement of Fixed Assets, Home Services (continued)

TOTAL		At 31 March 1964 - at Cost		At 31 March 1964		1964		1965		1966		Total	
		Sound	Television	Sound	Television	Sound	Television	Sound	Television	Sound	Television	Sound	Television
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Additions - during the year		3,380,375	5,566,435	8,946,810	1,400,137	6,948,399	6,948,399	1,400,137	6,948,399	1,400,137	6,948,399	8,348,536	8,348,536
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service		137,260	325,343	462,603	271,523	349,027	349,027	271,523	349,027	271,523	349,027	620,350	620,350
Net Additions - at Cost		3,243,115	5,241,092	8,484,207	1,128,614	6,599,372	6,599,372	1,128,614	6,599,372	1,128,614	6,599,372	7,727,986	7,727,986
PER BALANCE SHEET - AT COST		18,954,784	37,231,241	56,186,025	15,711,669	31,990,149	31,990,149	15,711,669	31,990,149	15,711,669	31,990,149	47,701,818	47,701,818
Deduct Depreciation accrued to date		9,499,534	9,549,656	19,049,190	8,791,765	8,067,875	8,067,875	8,791,765	8,067,875	8,791,765	8,067,875	16,859,640	16,859,640
PER BALANCE SHEET - AT COST LESS DEPRECIATION		9,455,250	27,681,585	37,136,835	6,919,904	23,922,274	23,922,274	6,919,904	23,922,274	6,919,904	23,922,274	30,842,178	30,842,178
DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR													
Gross		179,116	440,576	619,692	156,144	377,121	377,121	156,144	377,121	156,144	377,121	533,265	533,265
Freehold and Leasehold Land & Buildings		556,434	1,262,586	1,819,020	614,104	990,574	990,574	614,104	990,574	614,104	990,574	1,604,678	1,604,678
Plant		98,754	103,867	202,621	105,809	81,623	81,623	105,809	81,623	105,809	81,623	187,432	187,432
Furniture and Fittings		10,725	95	10,820	10,399	77	77	10,399	77	10,399	77	10,476	10,476
Musical Instruments		845,029	1,807,124	2,652,153	886,456	1,449,395	1,449,395	886,456	1,449,395	886,456	1,449,395	2,335,851	2,335,851
Less Amount written off for assets no longer in service		137,260	325,343	462,603	271,523	349,027	349,027	271,523	349,027	271,523	349,027	620,350	620,350
Net increase in depreciation accrued		707,769	1,481,781	2,189,550	614,933	1,100,368	1,100,368	614,933	1,100,368	614,933	1,100,368	1,715,301	1,715,301

STATEMENT 5

Statement of Fixed Assets External Services

	At 31 March 1965 £	At 31 March 1964 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS		
At 31 March 1964 – at Cost	1,947,728	1,847,894
Net Additions – at Cost	433,317	99,834
	<u>2,381,045</u>	<u>1,947,728</u>
PLANT		
At 31 March 1964 – at Cost	4,100,069	3,910,667
Net Additions – at Cost	736,823	189,402
	<u>4,836,892</u>	<u>4,100,069</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		
At 31 March 1964 – at Cost	241,052	226,944
Net Additions – at Cost	30,638	14,108
	<u>271,690</u>	<u>241,052</u>
TOTAL		
At 31 March 1964 – at Cost	6,288,849	5,985,505
Gross Additions during the year	1,354,510	528,954
Less: Amount written off for assets no longer in service	153,732	225,610
Net Additions – at Cost	<u>1,200,778</u>	<u>303,344</u>
PER BALANCE SHEET – AT COST	<u>7,489,627</u>	<u>6,288,849</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	7,092,672	5,950,257
Monitoring	366,090	307,753
Civil Defence	<u>30,865</u>	<u>30,839</u>

STATEMENT 6

Home Services Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1964-5

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 income from all Regions including London. No Region could support the complete Sound and Television services it received out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme services and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its income receivable from the Postmaster General.

Income receivable from the Postmaster General and from publications is analysed among the Regions and London relative to the number of licences in force and *Radio Times* circulation respectively. Capital expenditure, income tax, etc. (excluding the refund of tax for previous years) has been shared in proportion to income; the balance represents the net income available for operating expenditure in each Region.

Since there are no Regional 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 local programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate parts of the expenditure on Sound and Television network programmes have been attributed to London as direct expenditure. The remaining expenditure, representing the cost of the shared services, has been allocated among Regions, including London, in proportion to net income receivable from the Postmaster General adjusted to take into account the hours of the national network displaced by local programme services.

STATEMENT 6 (continued)

Home Services
Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1964-5

	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	West £000	Total £000
INCOME								
Income receivable from the Postmaster General	4,040	2,677	4,343	290	1,374	723	1,661	15,108
Attributable to Sound	9,739	6,703	11,152	635	3,474	1,846	4,042	37,591
Attributable to Television	13,779	9,380	15,495	925	4,848	2,569	5,703	52,699
Net revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.								
Sound Broadcasting	305	144	247	23	64	24	137	944
Television Broadcasting	181	86	146	14	38	14	81	560
Total Income	486	230	393	37	102	38	218	1,504
	14,265	9,610	15,888	962	4,950	2,607	5,921	54,203
Deduct: Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.								
Sound Broadcasting	1,007	654	1,064	73	333	173	416	3,720
Television Broadcasting	1,498	1,032	1,716	98	535	284	622	5,785
Total Capital Expenditure, etc.	2,505	1,686	2,780	171	868	457	1,038	9,505
Income available for Operating Expenditure	11,760	7,924	13,108	791	4,082	2,150	4,883	44,698

STATEMENT 7

Summarized Balance Sheets from 31 March 1961 to 31 March 1965

Year ended 31 March:	1961 £	1962 £	1963 £	1964 £	1965 £
HOME SERVICES					
Fixed Assets at cost, less depreciation					
Sound	5,726,623	6,114,135	6,406,223	6,919,904	9,455,250
Television	15,498,350	16,196,093	18,423,270	23,922,274	27,681,585
	<u>21,224,973</u>	<u>22,310,228</u>	<u>24,829,493</u>	<u>30,842,178</u>	<u>37,136,835</u>
Investment in Visnews Ltd.	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
	<u>21,272,973</u>	<u>22,358,228</u>	<u>24,877,493</u>	<u>30,890,178</u>	<u>37,184,835</u>
Net Current Assets					
Current Assets	6,802,623	7,411,644	5,017,211	6,948,050	7,476,057
Less: Current liabilities	3,889,698	4,581,716	5,291,916	7,290,536	12,172,596
	<u>2,912,925</u>	<u>2,829,928</u>	<u>-274,705</u>	<u>-342,486</u>	<u>-4,696,539</u>
Provision for future Income Tax payable (recoverable -)	925,000	905,000	-420,000	525,649	516,230
Less: Investments	925,000	905,000	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>-420,000</u>	<u>525,649</u>	<u>516,230</u>
Provision towards contractual payments to staff	495,471	875,394	997,127	1,100,000	750,000
Less: Investments	495,471	875,394	997,127	1,100,000	750,000
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Total Assets	<u>24,185,898</u>	<u>25,188,156</u>	<u>25,022,788</u>	<u>30,022,043</u>	<u>31,972,066</u>
Represented by:					
Capital Account	21,272,973	22,358,228	24,877,493	30,890,178	37,184,835
Income and Expenditure Account, surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	2,912,925	2,829,928	145,295	-868,135	-5,212,769
	<u>24,185,898</u>	<u>25,188,156</u>	<u>25,022,788</u>	<u>30,022,043</u>	<u>31,972,066</u>
EXTERNAL SERVICES					
Fixed Assets at cost	5,350,137	5,754,913	5,985,505	6,288,849	7,489,627
Net Current Assets					
Current Assets	244,570	191,897	254,598	256,724	339,496
Less: Current liabilities	140,082	149,628	181,159	268,397	225,356
	<u>104,488</u>	<u>42,269</u>	<u>73,439</u>	<u>-11,673</u>	<u>114,140</u>
Provision for future Income Tax payable (recoverable -)	-7,817	-33,736	-994	1,103	2,814
Net Total Assets	<u>5,462,442</u>	<u>5,830,918</u>	<u>6,059,938</u>	<u>6,276,073</u>	<u>7,600,953</u>
Represented by:					
Capital Account	5,350,137	5,754,913	5,985,505	6,288,849	7,489,627
Grant-in-Aid Account, surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	112,305	76,005	74,433	-12,776	111,326
	<u>5,462,442</u>	<u>5,830,918</u>	<u>6,059,938</u>	<u>6,276,073</u>	<u>7,600,953</u>

STATEMENT 7 (continued)

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant-in-Aid for the period 1 April 1960 to 31 March 1965

Year ended 31 March:	1961 £	1962 £	1963 £	1964 £	1965 £
HOME SERVICES					
Income					
Income receivable from the Post-master General					
Attributable to Sound	13,437,569	14,418,586	14,649,298	14,833,729	15,107,966
Attributable to Television	20,085,247	22,313,281	23,322,845	31,924,572	37,590,478
	<u>33,522,816</u>	<u>36,731,867</u>	<u>37,972,143</u>	<u>46,758,301</u>	<u>52,698,444</u>
Publications Revenue, etc.	872,453	1,056,673	1,004,971	1,646,433	1,504,468
	<u>34,395,269</u>	<u>37,788,540</u>	<u>38,977,114</u>	<u>48,404,734</u>	<u>54,202,912</u>
Expenditure					
Operating					
Sound	12,613,060	13,489,114	14,576,341	15,076,409	16,221,892
Television	17,946,535	20,157,485	22,825,496	27,587,960	35,847,719
Depreciation					
Sound	624,968	752,081	819,363	886,456	845,029
Television	1,036,846	1,118,496	1,226,949	1,449,395	1,807,124
Capital (less depreciation)					
Sound	235,411	387,512	292,088	513,681	2,535,346
Television	856,975	697,743	2,227,177	5,499,004	3,759,311
Provision for contractual payments to staff	245,471	379,923	121,733	102,873	
Income Tax	910,145	889,183	-427,400	525,649	558,492
	<u>34,469,411</u>	<u>37,871,537</u>	<u>41,661,747</u>	<u>51,641,427</u>	<u>61,574,913</u>
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	-74,142	-82,997	-2,684,633	-3,236,693	-7,372,001
Balance brought forward	2,987,067	2,912,925	2,829,928	145,295	-868,135
Income Tax recoverable and provisions no longer required				2,223,263	3,027,367
Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	<u>2,912,925</u>	<u>2,829,928</u>	<u>145,295</u>	<u>-868,135</u>	<u>-5,212,769</u>
EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant-in-Aid)					
Income					
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	6,590,000	7,384,000	7,527,000	8,063,000	9,434,000
Other Receipts	16,322	5,830	203,756	8,706	149,451
	<u>6,606,322</u>	<u>7,389,830</u>	<u>7,730,756</u>	<u>8,071,706</u>	<u>9,583,451</u>
Expenditure					
Operating	6,407,530	6,978,276	7,175,125	7,585,575	8,021,571
Capital	204,062	481,590	368,921	528,954	1,354,510
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets			189,276		
Income Tax	-7,817	-33,736	-994	1,103	2,814
	<u>6,603,775</u>	<u>7,426,130</u>	<u>7,732,328</u>	<u>8,115,632</u>	<u>9,378,895</u>
Surplus or deficit (-) for year	2,547	-36,300	-1,572	-43,926	204,556
Balance brought forward	109,758	112,305	76,005	74,433	-12,776
Income Tax recovered in previous years written back				-43,283	-80,454
Surplus or deficit (-) carried forward	<u>112,305</u>	<u>76,005</u>	<u>74,433</u>	<u>-12,776</u>	<u>111,326</u>

A Comparison of Programme Services Costs

Operating Expenditure, Programme hours, and Cost per hour 1964-5

	<i>Radio</i>	<i>Tele-</i>	<i>Exter-</i>		<i>Radio</i>	<i>Tele-</i>	<i>Exter-</i>
		<i>vision</i>	<i>nal</i>		<i>vision</i>	<i>vision</i>	<i>nal</i>
Operating Expenditure				Hours and Cost per hour			
	£000	£000	£000	Programme hours	22,234	7,472	32,979
				Cost per hour	£	£	£
Programmes	9,435	20,872	4,056	Programmes	425	2,793	123
Engineering	3,672	10,663	2,157	Engineering	165	1,427	65
Premises	2,563	3,561	882	Premises	115	477	27
Management	552	752	209	Management	25	101	6
	16,222	35,848	7,304		730	4,798	221

The table shows the operating expenditure, programme hours and cost per hour for each of the three programme services.

Details of the operating expenditure are on pages 180-5.

The total operating cost of radio broadcasting increased from £15,076,409 in 1963-4 to £16,221,892 in 1964-5. Programme hours in 1964-5 amounted to 22,234 and the cost per hour was £730.

The total operating cost of television broadcasting increased from £27,587,960 in 1963-4 to £35,847,719 in 1964-5. Mainly as the result of the introduction of BBC-2 programme hours increased from 5,045 to 7,472; the cost per hour was £4,798.

The total operating cost of External broadcasting, excluding the Monitoring Service, increased from £6,894,697 in 1963-4 to £7,304,394 in 1964-5. Programme hours in 1964-5 amounted to 32,979 and the cost per hour was £221. The lower cost compared with sound radio 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 that of 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, £717,177 in 1964-5, is met by a separate Grant-in-Aid.

Broadcasting Receiving Licences 1927-65 (at 31 March)

Radio only: £1 5s. Combined radio and television: £5 0s. 0d from 1 August 1965

Licences for television were introduced in June 1946 when a combined radio and television licence cost £2; it was raised to £3 in June 1954. A £1 excise duty was imposed in August 1957, bringing the cost to £4; from October 1963 the BBC was given the full amount. The combined licence was again raised on 1 August 1965 to £5 when the sound radio only licence was also raised to £1 5s.

	Total	Free (for Blind)	Radio only	Radio and Television Combined	Car Radios included in Radio Only
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,884	—	—
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
1963	15,698,991	43,371	3,212,814	12,442,806	528,644
1964	15,884,679	40,337	2,959,011	12,885,331	576,621
1965	16,046,603	34,355	2,759,203	13,253,045*	624,417

*This figure includes 25,367 concessionary radio and television combined licences issued to blind persons, who were exempted in respect of sound broadcasting, at a fee of £3 (at 31 March 1965).

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1965

	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Total		Television Licences included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 families	Number	Number per 100 families
London Region						
Bedford			112,437		92,341	
Berkshire and South Oxford			251,760		199,302	
Buckingham			138,508		112,175	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)			3,613,440		2,896,057	
Sussex (except West)			174,401		134,006	
	14.51	4.71	4,290,546	91.09	3,433,881	72.91
West Region						
Channel Islands			36,652		29,624	
Cornwall and Devon			401,504		321,582	
Dorset and Wiltshire			210,577		167,559	
Hampshire			493,224		404,387	
Somerset and South Gloucestershire			428,165		350,633	
Sussex (West)			194,390		151,182	
	5.55	1.77	1,764,512	99.69	1,424,967	80.51
Midland Region						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			115,903		89,470	
Hereford			41,378		32,435	
Leicester and Rutland			224,646		188,768	
Norfolk and Suffolk			327,993		261,616	
Northampton			158,889		131,271	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			114,430		90,298	
Shropshire			97,600		79,062	
South Derby and South Nottingham			431,974		369,387	
Stafford and Warwick			1,131,975		955,040	
Worcester			199,000		165,746	
	9.21	2.89	2,843,788	98.40	2,363,093	81.77
North Region						
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,981,528		1,691,400	
Cumberland and Westmorland			106,993		90,095	
Lincoln and North Nottingham			267,814		223,356	
Northumberland and Durham			640,229		554,889	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,615,662		1,372,058	
	15.61	4.99	4,612,226	92.43	3,931,798	78.79
ENGLAND-TOTAL	44.88	14.36	13,511,072	94.09	11,153,739	77.67

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1965 continued

	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Total		Television Licences included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 families	Number	Number per 100 families
Scotland						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			103,681		87,225	
Angus and Perth			131,558		108,273	
Argyll and Bute			20,964		14,439	
Ayr, Dunbarton, Lanark and Renfrew			651,281		565,832	
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn			56,516		41,713	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Stirling)			382,810		324,396	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)			36,980		21,131	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown)			76,089		61,687	
	5.20	1.61	1,459,879	90.68	1,224,696	76.07
Wales						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor)			40,929		29,552	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint)			139,940		115,352	
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke and Monmouth)			586,400		505,886	
	2.68	0.82	767,269	93.57	650,790	79.36
Northern Ireland						
Antrim and Down			213,196		164,327	
Armagh			30,090		20,495	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			33,535		16,722	
Londonderry			31,562		22,276	
	1.46	0.45	308,383	68.53	223,820	49.74
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	54.22	17.24	16,046,603	93.08	13,253,045	76.87

Publications

BBC Publications specially cater for those who regard television and radio as something more than a source of superficial entertainment. They need to know in advance what programmes are planned so that they can arrange their leisure time accordingly. For the subjects in which they have a particular interest the permanence of print is often needed to supplement, amplify, and extend the broadcast programmes.

Radio Times

The wide choice of programmes on BBC Radio and Television is shown clearly and conveniently in *Radio Times*. Published every Thursday, in nine regional editions, it contains full details of the whole week's broadcasts on BBC Television – on both BBC-1 and BBC-2 where appropriate – and on BBC Radio's Home Service, Light Programme, and Third Network, which includes the Third Programme, Music Programme, Study Session, and Sports Service. Each day's programmes are complete in one section with articles and pictures about the outstanding programmes and the people taking part in them. *Radio Times* costs 6d a week from newsagents or can be obtained on subscription at £2 12s inland and £2 2s 6d overseas a year and pro rata for shorter periods. More than 4,400,000 copies are sold each week.

The Listener

AND BBC TELEVISION REVIEW

The Listener and BBC Television Review is published weekly to give permanent form to many of the talks and discussions broadcast on BBC Radio and Television. It contains a special section on broadcast music under the title "BBC Music Review" and also publishes book reviews, original verse, contributed articles about art and the cinema, bridge and chess features, independent criticism of BBC Television and Radio programmes, a well-known crossword and articles of general interest. Distribution is world wide and sales average about 74,000 copies each week. It is published each Thursday, price 9d, or on subscription at £3 1s inland and £2 13s overseas a year or pro rata for shorter periods. Subscription to the USA and Canadian edition costs \$11.00 for one year, \$19.00 for two years and \$26.00 for three years.

Special rates are available for students and educational establishments. Full details of these can be obtained by writing to CIRCULATION MANAGER BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Overseas Journals

Information about programmes in the BBC's Overseas Services is given in three separate publications.

English by Radio and Television is a magazine for those who follow the BBC's English courses. It contains texts to accompany the English by Radio lessons broadcast entirely in English and articles of general interest to students and teachers of the language. Annual subscription is 15s.

London Calling – European Edition, published monthly, is the programme journal of the BBC's European Service. In addition to the advance schedule of programmes it prints talks which have been broadcast in the European Services on all aspects of life in Britain. It is available free of charge on application to BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

London Calling is the programme journal of the BBC's Overseas Service and is published monthly. In addition to advance programme information and wavelengths it gives general information about the BBC. It is available, free of charge, on application to the CHIEF PUBLICITY OFFICER OVERSEAS, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Publications issued for use with programmes are mainly concerned with education:

School Broadcasting Publications

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council numerous publications are issued to support the BBC's Radio and Television broadcasts to schools. For many broadcast series there are pupils' illustrated pamphlets (9d or 1s). For most series there are notes for the teacher (6d or 1s). To help teachers to plan their use of programmes an Annual Programme and Termly Timetables for display on school staff notice boards are issued free. Special colour film strips are published for use with radio-vision programmes including a complete radio-vision course for Secondary Schools, *French for Beginners*. Wall charts are published for use with the radio series *Music, Movement and Mime* and *An Act of Worship* and there is a set of maps for use with the series *Today and Yesterday* for schools in Northern Ireland. Details of current publications on request.

Further Education

Many of the Further Education programmes on Television and Radio are accompanied or supplemented by BBC publications.

Over the last four years French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, and Welsh have been taught at various levels. Text books, 12-inch L.P. records with basic dialogue and pronunciation practice records are still available for most of them. During 1965-66 language series with accompanying books and records are being broadcast in French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, and Welsh under the titles: *Bonjour Françoise* (BBC-1 TV); *Starting French* (Radio); *Toutes Directions* (Radio); *Suivez la Piste* (BBC-2 TV); *Oigan Senores* (Radio); *Es Geht Weiter* (Radio); *Talking Italian* (Radio); *Let's Go* - a follow-up to *Introduction to Russian* (Radio); and *Improve Your Welsh* (Radio).

Other series for which accompanying books are available include: *The Social Workers* (BBC-2 TV) (8s 6d), *Better Photography* (BBC-1 TV) (5s), *Science of Man V* (BBC-1 TV) (4s 6d), *Master Driving* (BBC-1 TV) (3s), *The Countryside for Use and Leisure* (Radio) (3s), *Colour in Britain* (Radio) (8s), *Shorthand Dictation Practice* (Radio) (3s 6d).

Forward to Retirement (BBC-1 TV), *Weather* (BBC-1 TV), *Master Builders* (BBC-1 TV), and *Advanced Cookery* (BBC-1 TV) will be published during 1966.

Painting of the Month is now in its seventh year. During this time experts in their own fields have discussed on BBC radio world famous works of art including paintings, sculpture, furniture, ceramics, and architecture. The theme of the 1966 series is the Dutch school of painters. A fully illustrated cloth-bound book accompanies the series and contains twelve full-colour illustrations, black and white illustrations, and informative notes to provide a complete background to the programmes which are broadcast each month throughout the year. The book costs 35s.

General Publications

The range of books published by the BBC on general subjects is considerable. It includes broadcast series whose content and information deserve permanence as works of reference. Among these are: *Can I Help You?* (4s); *The Law in*

Action (8s 6d); *Motoring and the Motorist* (5s); *The Character of Physical Law* by Richard Feynman (seven lectures originally given at Cornell University and subsequently broadcast on BBC Television – 12s 6d); *Best of Bridge on the Air* (8s 6d); *Women and Work* (6s); *Colour in Britain* (8s); *What is Programmed Learning* (8s 6d) and many others.

In July 1965 BBC Publications published the first of nine volumes of the *BBC Music Library Catalogues*, a unique and monumental work of reference for scholars and practising musicians. Successive volumes will be issued at intervals of approximately three months.

Another significant work of reference published in 1965 was *The People's Activities* (10 guineas), which describes in the form of charts and tables the behaviour of the population – and various sections of it – during each half hour of the day between 6.30 a.m. and midnight, based on the findings of a BBC Audience Research survey.

Winston Churchill – Tributes Broadcast by the BBC, (30s), published in 1965, contains a selection of the broadcasts about the late Sir Winston, on BBC Television and Radio between the time of his death and his funeral.

'*Home Cooking*' (2s 6d); '*Town and Around Recipes*' (3s); '*Everyday Cookery*' (1s), and *100 More Town and Around Recipes* (4s) are booklets which offer a wide variety of menus from traditional English dishes to Continental cookery.

'*Education Today*' is a comprehensive account of educational opportunities from nursery school to university and beyond (5s).

'*Religion and Humanism*' is a discussion by philosophers and theologians on the question of the common ground which may exist between Christians and Humanists (12s 6d).

In '*Gardeners' Question Time*' 100 questions have been selected from the Radio programme of that name and their answers, plus much useful information, have proved to be of interest to gardeners everywhere (4s).

'*A University in the Making*' (the 1963 Reith Lectures by A. E. Sloman, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Essex) describes the author's plans for a new university geared to the needs of the individual and the community (12s 6d).

The 1965 Reith Lectures, '*A World of Peoples*', by Robert Gardiner, will be published by BBC Publications early in 1966.

Other books include *The BBC Book of Blue Peter* (9s 6d), based on the popular BBC Television programme for children, and *David Kossoff at Five to Ten* – four volumes to date of Bible stories brought fascinatingly to life by David Kossoff (3s each).

BBC Radio and Television programmes also provide the basis for a variety of books produced by other publishers by arrangement with BBC Publications.

A full list of current titles published by BBC Publications is available free on request from Circulation Manager, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1.

Radio Times Hulton Picture Library

The Radio Times Hulton Picture Library contains more than 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, colour transparencies, and maps, covering a wide range of historical subjects, personalities and peoples, arts, sciences and life in all its aspects. This collection is available to all who require pictures for reproduction.

A scale of fees and any further information may be obtained from: LIBRARIAN, RADIO TIMES HULTON PICTURE LIBRARY, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, W.1. (Telephone Welbeck 5577, Ext. 4621.)

Reith Lectures

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

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

- 1948 Bertrand Russell, *Authority and the individual*. (Allen & Unwin. 1949. 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. o.p., Galaxy Books. 1960. 9s)
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe, *The problem of power*. (Secker & Warburg. 1952. o.p.)
- 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. o.p.)
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks, *Britain and the tide of world affairs*. (O.U.P. 1955. o.p.)
- 1955 Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Englishness of English Art*. (Architectural Press. 1956. 16s)
- 1956 Sir Edward Appleton, *Science and the nation*. (Edin. U.P. 1957. 10s 6d)
- 1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia, the atom and the west*. (O.U.P. 1958. o.p.)
- 1958 A. C. B. Lovell, *The individual and the universe*. (O.U.P. 1959. 10s 6d cloth, 5s paper)
- 1959 P. B. Medawar, *The future of man* (Methuen. 1960. 10s 6d)
- 1960 Edgar Wind, *Art and anarchy*. (Faber 1963. 25s)
- 1961 Margery Perham, *The colonial reckoning*. (Collins. 1962. 13s 6d, Fontana 5s)
- 1962 G. M. Carstairs, *This island now*. (Hogarth. 1963. 10s 6d)
- 1963 A. E. Sloman, *A university in the making*. (BBC. 1964. 12s 6d)
- 1964 Sir Leon Bagrit, *The age of automation*. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 1965. 15s)
- 1965 R. K. A. Gardiner, *A world of peoples*. (To be published by BBC)

BBC Orchestras and Conductors

BBC Symphony	Antal Dorati*	97 players
BBC Concert	Vilem Tausky	54
The Radio	Paul Fenhoulet and Malcolm Lockyer	56
BBC Scottish	James Loughran, <i>Conductor</i> , Graham Treacher, <i>Assistant Conductor</i>	66
BBC Northern	George Hurst	69
BBC Midland Light	Jack Coles and Gilbert Vinter	31
BBC Welsh	Harry Newstone	44
BBC Northern Ireland	Terence Lovett	30
BBC Scottish Variety	Jack Leon	24
BBC Northern Dance	Bernard Herrmann	19

London Studio Players, a group of eighteen musicians, who combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes.

BBC Chorus	Peter Gellhorn, <i>Chorus Director</i>	28 singers
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* to be succeeded by Colin Davis in 1966

The New BBC Orchestra

The BBC is sponsoring a scheme for a training orchestra, based in Bristol, consisting of 69 players. This is intended to provide intensive orchestral experience immediately following an instrumentalist's course at a school of music. It is hoped thereby to ensure a steady stream of experienced players of the standard required by the leading orchestras in the United Kingdom. Students will be admitted for a minimum of one year and a maximum of three years. The Musical Director is Leonard Hirsch.

BBC Training for Conductors

BBC North Region is offering attachments to the BBC's Northern Orchestra for young conductors. These will give young aspirant conductors an opportunity to learn how a big orchestra is run and of working intimately in a form of apprenticeship under an experienced conductor.

BBC Radiophonic Workshop

The BBC Radiophonic Workshop, established in 1958 to provide original sound treatment for Third Programme Drama, now provides a creative service for radio, television, regional, and external broadcasting. The unit produces an output varying from science fiction

voices or signature tunes to complete background scores of electronic music.

The Workshop is at the BBC Music Studios in Maida Vale, London, and is equipped with tape recording machines and other electronic equipment for generating and manipulating sound. The 'realization' of this sound-and-music is done by a small number of specialized, creative, and technical staff.

Drama

A number of distinguished actors and actresses are regularly employed in the BBC's own repertory companies.

Drama Repertory Company	40 members (full-time)
Schools Repertory Company	6 members (full-time)
'English by Radio' Repertory Company	4 members (full-time)
'The Dales' Repertory Company	4 members (part-time)
'The Archers' Repertory Company (<i>Midland Region</i>)	9 members (part-time)

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.

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 BBC World 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.

Writing to the BBC

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

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

Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

The 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.

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 AND CURRENT AFFAIRS (SOUND), 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 non-musical light entertainment programmes together with indication of treatment and specimen dialogue should be sent to: SCRIPT EDITOR, LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT, BBC, AEOLIAN HALL, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

All television scripts should be submitted to: SCRIPT SUPERVISOR, 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.

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 the Controller in their own region.

Visitors from overseas should address themselves to:
OVERSEAS AUDIENCE RESEARCH, 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) 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.

Appeals for Charity

The BBC has been broadcasting charitable appeals since 1923. To date, over £9,000,000 has been raised for charity by this means, and many hundreds of good causes have benefited.

Appeals on behalf of charitable organizations are considered for broadcasting either in the Home Service as the Week's Good Cause at 8.15 p.m. on Sunday evenings, or in the Television Service, usually at 6.50 p.m. and on the third Sunday of the month. Special appeals for causes of outstanding topical and national interest – for instance, in aid of the victims of an earthquake or flood disaster – are occasionally broadcast on a week-day either in sound or television. Once in each calendar month the Week's Good Cause space in the Home Service is devoted to appeals of regional interest.

In selecting appeals for broadcasting, the BBC seeks the guidance of people with specialized experience and knowledge of the charitable world. In respect of nationally broadcast appeals it is guided by the Central Appeals Advisory Committee, which meets several times a year to consider applications for appeals and recommend the charities it believes to be really deserving of public support. Advisory bodies in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the English Regions perform the same function in respect of regional appeals (*see pages 155–6 for members of the appeals advisory bodies*).

Within certain specified limits any deserving cause, whether it be great or comparatively small, may be considered for a broadcast

appeal. Preference in selection is, however, given to causes which concern themselves directly with the relief of human distress, in any of its forms, and with the preservation of life and health. Second in preference are those which aim to promote social, physical, mental, and moral well-being but which do not necessarily deal with individual cases of distress; this category includes organizations promoting research into the causes and treatment of disease and of mental or physical handicap. Appeals are also granted occasionally to causes which fall outside these categories, e.g. the preservation of the national heritage. The restoration of churches which are of particular historical or architectural interest is one example of the latter, but church building funds do not normally qualify for an appeal.

The BBC welcomes applications from charitable organizations whose work is likely to be of interest to the general public and who have a genuine need to raise money by means of a broadcast appeal. Organizations wishing to be considered should apply in writing to the Appeals Secretary at Broadcasting House, London, or to the appropriate BBC regional headquarters (*see pages 209–10 for addresses*).

The total sum obtained in response to all radio and television appeals in the year to 31 March 1964–5, including those broadcast on a regional basis only, was £407,753. Of this sum, £52,615 was received in response to a special appeal in television by Cliff Michelmore on behalf of the Vietnam flood victims, and £19,000 in response to James Cameron's special appeal, also in television, for the Ceylon Cyclone Relief Fund. A special appeal in Wales for Welsh flood victims by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff raised £1,400.

An appeal by Field Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis to launch the Winston Churchill Memorial Fund was broadcast in television and in the Home Service. The direct result of this broadcast is not known, the response being contained in the national total.

Regular appeals on television brought in a total for the year of £133,204. Notable among them were: Oxfam £30,173; National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children £12,000; Chichester Cathedral £13,300; Forces Help Society £15,000; Feed the Minds Campaign £8,016.

The total from the Week's Good Cause Appeals, national and regional, was £201,284, including War on Want £8,350; Reedham School, Purley £5,055; Christian Medical Missions £12,000; St Martin's Christmas Appeal £32,350; British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research £5,942.

Outstanding among regional results were: £5,523 for the Danybryn Cheshire Home, Radyr, Glamorgan; £6,662 for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (Committee for Wales). A Scottish appeal

on television for the Scottish National Institution for War-blinded raised £5,441.

The customary Christmas Day appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund was made in the Home Service and the Light Programme by Jack de Manio and raised £20,897. In television Robert Dougall appealed for the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, the response being £9,332.

The BBC's own annual radio and television appeals for Children in need of Help brought in a total response of £15,160.

SOS Messages

SOS and police messages are in certain circumstances 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 and For Witnesses of Accidents Only official requests originated by the police are considered.

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

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.

Messages are broadcast once only and cannot be repeated.

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Weather Forecasts

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Ministry of Defence, prepares weather forecasts broadcast in BBC radio and television programmes. The Central Forecasting Office supplies most of the bulletins; regional forecasts come from the meteorological offices in the regions concerned.

Shipping forecasts are broadcast on radio in the Light Programme on 1500 metres only. 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.

Times of weather forecasts broadcast in the Home Service, the Light Programme, and the Third Network, as well as those broadcast in BBC-1 and BBC-2 are always given in *Radio Times*.

The map shows the boundaries of the coastal sea areas referred to in the shipping forecasts.



(Crown copyright by permission of Controller, H. M. Stationery Office)

Greenwich Time Signal

Each time signal consists of six seconds of 'pips', and the last pip marks the hour. The time signals, which give the time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth of a second, are received by land line from the Royal Observatory Time Station at Herstmonceux in Sussex, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day.

BBC Addresses

London

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

Midland Region

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15	Edgbaston 4888
<i>East Midland Representative:</i> G. Nethercot, Willson House, 25/9 Derby Road, Nottingham	Nottingham 45419
<i>East Anglia Representative:</i> D. C. Bryson, St Catherine's Close, All Saints Green, Norwich, Nor. 88B	Norwich 28841/2

North Region

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1	Manchester Central 8444
<i>BBC Representative, North East of England:</i> G. K. Brown, Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1	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, Castle Chambers, Castle Street, Liverpool 2	Liverpool Central 8396

Northern Ireland

Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2	Belfast 27411
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Scotland

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

Wales

Broadcasting House, 38-40 Park Place, Cardiff	Cardiff 26231
<i>North Wales Representative:</i> W. R. Owen, Bron Castell, High Street, Bangor, North Wales	Bangor 2214
<i>West Wales Representative:</i> T. Richards, Broadcasting House, 32, Alexandra Road, Swansea	Swansea 54986

West Region

Broadcasting House, 21/33 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol 32211
Bristol 8
Plymouth: Producer-in-charge: H. T. Salmon, Plymouth 62283
Broadcasting House, Seymour Road,
Mannamead, Plymouth
Southampton: Producer-in-Charge: P. M. Maggs, M.B.E., Southampton
South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton 26201

Publicity Addresses

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

Main Press Office

12 Cavendish Place, W.1
Langham 4468
9 a.m. – midnight

Television Press Office

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

External Services Press Office

Bush House, Strand, W.C.2
Covent Garden 3456
(Visitors should go to Queen's House,
28 Kingsway, W.C.2)

BBC Representatives Overseas

U.S.A.

Representative: J. Aistrop LT 1-7100
630 Fifth Avenue, New York, 20, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cables: Broadcasts, New York
Telex: 420093

Canada

Representative: S. W. Smithers Ottawa
1500, Bronson Avenue, 731-3111
Ottawa 8, Ontario ext. 533 and
Cables: Loncalling, Ottawa 534
Toronto address: 135 Maitland St., Toronto 5, Ontario, Toronto
Canada 925-3311
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto

Australia and New Zealand

Representative: H. R. Fisher Sydney
177 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, Australia 61-9059
Cables: Loncalling, Sydney

India and Pakistan

Representative: Mark Dodd
P.O. Box 109, 8 Lady Hardinge Road,
New Delhi, India
Cables: Loncalling, Newdelhi

New Delhi 44811

Middle East

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

Beirut 225658
223102

Malaysia

South-east Asia Representative: H. R. Howse,
Shell House, 13th Floor, Collyer Quay,
Singapore 1
Cables: Loncalling Singapore
BBC Far Eastern Station, Resident Engineer, R. J. Keir
Tebrau Transmitting Station, P.O. Box 716,
Johore Bahru, Malaysia
Cables: Reseng Johorebahru

Singapore
96323

Johore Bahru
3101/2

France

Representative: A. G. Powell
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8, France
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris
Telex: 20791

Mac Mahon
0830

Germany

BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:
P. B. Johnson, Savignyplatz 6, 1 Berlin 12

West Berlin
329973
935371

Latin America

South American Representative: Mrs. L. von Schey,
Piso 14, Avenida Cordoba 657, Buenos Aires,
Argentina
Cables: Broadcasts, Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires
31-3786
32-5553

Brazilian Representative: T. Teitelroit,
Avenida Franklin Roosevelt 115,
Grupo 1103, Rio de Janeiro, GB
Brazil
Cables: Broadcasts, Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro
42-2254

Office addresses of news correspondents based overseas:

Bonn

F. D. Walker, Koblenzer Strasse 270, Bonn,
Rhein, Germany

Bonn
24570/21082

Central Africa

R. Robson, Room 507, 5th Floor, Frankel House,
Second Street, Salisbury, Rhodesia

Salisbury
23099

Central Europe

I. C. McDougall, c/o Foreign Press Club, Bankgasse 8,
Vienna 1, Austria

Vienna
639356

Far East

A. J. Lawrence, c/o Reuters Ltd., 2nd Floor,
Gloucester Building, Hong Kong

Hong Kong
25928

India

I. H. Jones, 27 Pritviraj Road, New Delhi,
India

New Delhi
617759

Middle East

P. J. Flinn, c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Beirut,
Lebanon

Beirut 230.103 /
220.060/230.200

Moscow

E. C. L. de Mauny, Sadovo Samotechnaya, D.12/24,
Kv. 72, Moscow, USSR

Moscow
958513

New York

A. H. Wigan, Room C 309, United Nations Building,
New York, N.Y., USA

Eldorado
5-4244

Paris No. 1

M. G. Raleigh, 59 Avenue Hoche, Paris VIIIeme,
France

Carnot
2393/2685
Mac Mahon
5125

Paris No. 2

D. R. Milner, 59 Avenue Hoche, Paris VIIIeme,
France

Carnot
2393/2685
Mac Mahon
5125

Rome

S. P. J. Smith, Via di Propaganda 27, Rome
Italy

Rome
689707/689916

Washington No. 1

G. F. Priestland, 907, National Press Building,
Washington 4, D.C., USA

Executive
3-1465

Washington No. 2

S. C. C. Wheeler, 907 National Press Building,
Washington 4, D.C., USA

Executive
3-1465

External Services News Correspondents**Aden**

K. G. Brazier, 10, City Gardens House,
Saidi Street, Maalla, Aden

Aden 4954

Latin America

G. F. Martin, *temporarily* c/o South American
Representative see page 211

North Africa

N. E. P. Clark, BBC Deuxième Étage,
4, Avenue Pasteur, Algiers

Algiers 64622

South East Asia

R. E. H. Challis, 34, Seah Im Road,
Singapore 4

Singapore
641162

Some BBC Dates

1922

- 1 Nov 10s. broadcast receiving licence introduced
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)
- 15 Nov Birmingham (51T) and Manchester (2ZY) stations opened
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station opened

1923

- 13 Feb Cardiff (5WA) station opened
- 6 Mar Glasgow (SC) 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) 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 (LV) relay station opened
- 8 Jul Leeds-Bradford (LS) 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
- 28 Dec Chelmsford (5XX) experimental transmission of alternative programmes began

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, resumed 28 April 1963)
- 1 Aug English Service for Europe began
- 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
- 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services
- 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war
- 5 Sep Hungarian Service began
- 7 Sep Polish Service began
- 8 Sep Czechoslovak Service began
- 15 Sep Rumanian and Yugoslav Services began
- 30 Sep Greek Service began
- 20 Nov Turkish Service began

1940

- 7 Jan Forces Programme began
- 7 Feb Bulgarian Service began
- 12 Feb Swedish Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 18 Mar Finnish Service began
- 9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 Apr Dutch Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 May Hindustani Service began (now Hindi and Urdu Services)
- 10 Aug Maltese Service began
- 2 Sep Burmese Service began
- 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Nov Albanian Service began
- 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
- 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
- 28 Dec Persian Service began

1941

- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
- 27 Apr Thai Service began (discontinued 4 March 1960, resumed 3 June 1962)
- 2 May Malay Service began
- 3 May Tamil Service began
- 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyu Service began
- Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
- 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
- 11 Oct Bengali Service began

1942

- 10 Mar Sinhalese Service began
- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English

1943

- 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (re-incorporated into German Language Service 14 September 1957)
- 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 March 1952)

- 1943 (*continued*)
- 13 Jun Pacific Service began
 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
 4 Jul Japanese Service began
- 1944
- 27 Feb General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 December 1946)
- 1945
- 15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London
 29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted
- 1946
- 24 Mar Russian Service began
 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)
 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for radio; licence for television and radio introduced at £2
 7 Jun Television Service resumed
 29 Sep Third Programme introduced
- 1947
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
 1 Jan General Overseas Service began
- 1948
- 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference
- 1949
- 3 Apr Urdu Service began
 30 Oct Hebrew Service (for Israel) and Indonesian Service began
 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television transmitting station opened
- 1950
- 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
 5 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Visit of King Haakon of Norway
 13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began
 12 Oct Holme Moss television transmitting station opened
 15 Oct First television election address – given by Lord Samuel
- 1952
- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television transmitting station opened
 21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
 5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks experiment)
 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
 8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris
 15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened

1953

- 1 May Pontop Pike (completed 15.11.55) and Glencairn temporary television transmitting stations opened
- 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television transmitting station opened (*see also 5.5.59*)
- 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 (completed 12.12.57)

1954

- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for radio to remain at £1; combined television and radio licence increased to £3
- 6 Jun } First European exchange of television programmes with eight coun-
4 Jul } tries taking part
- 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 11.6.56)
- 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television transmitting station opened (replaced by Meldrum, opened 12.10.55)
- 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 22.5.56)

1955

- 1 Feb Tacolneston (Norwich) temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 8.10.56)
- 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
- 20 Oct Demonstration of colour television to members of the press
- 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 temporary television transmitting station opened replacing Alexandra Palace (completed 18.12.57)
- 29 Mar Meldrum VHF transmitting station opened
- 3 Apr First public colour television test transmission from Alexandra Palace (*see 10.10.55*)
- 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
- 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea
- 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
- 7 Aug North Hessary Tor VHF 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

- 1956 (*continued*)
- 5 Nov Sandale temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 9.12.57)
 - 10 Dec Holme Moss VHF transmitting station opened
 - 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield VHF transmitting station began test transmissions (full service 30.4.57)
 - 22 Dec Wenwoe and Tacolneston (Norwich) VHF transmitting stations began test transmissions on reduced power (Tacolneston in full service 30.4.57)

- 1957
- 30 & 31 Jan } Demonstration of colour television reception to Members of both Houses of Parliament
 - 13 Mar Hausa Service began
 - 31 Mar Arabic Service doubled to 9½ hours a day and rebroadcast on medium waves from a transmitter in the Middle East
 - 29 Apr Blaen-plwyf television and permanent VHF transmitting station opened (*see* 14.10.56)
 - 4 Jun Rowridge VHF transmitting station opened
 - 27 Jun Swahili Service began
 - 18 Jul Somali Service began
 - 1 Aug Combined television and radio licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)
 - 16 Aug Rosemarkie television 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
 - 18 Dec Londonderry television transmitting station opened
 - 25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on sound)

- 1958
- 13 & 14 Jan } Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)
 - 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) VHF transmitting station opened (temporarily North Home Service only) (completed 15.6.59)
 - 21 Apr Dover temporary television transmitting station opened (completed 1.2.61)
 - 5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
 - 14 Jul Folkestone (experimental) television transmitting station opened (first BBC low-power 'translator' station)
 - 30 Jul Southampton television interview studio opened
 - 18 Aug Sandale VHF transmitting station opened
 - 12 Oct Rosemarkie VHF transmitting station opened
 - 18 Oct Regular fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
 - 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
 - 15 Dec Thrumster temporary television station opened (completed 1.3.60)

1953 (continued)

- 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 (completed 2.5.60)
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary VHF station opened with Scottish Home Service only (completed 17.12.59)

1959

- 1 Mar Third Programme/Network Three VHF transmissions began from Wenvoe
- 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)
- 5 Oct Peterborough television and VHF transmitting station opened
- 19 Dec New BBC television standards converter (European to N. American standards) used for first time to produce 525-line video tapes of Western Summit Conference in Paris

1960

- 26 Mar Grand National televised for first time
- 27 Mar First transmission of colour television between Paris and London demonstrated at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London
- 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 Jun Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
- 20 Jun French for West and Equatorial Africa began
- 29 Jun First transmission 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

- 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 live 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 live by BBC viewers
- 27 May Saturday morning television (further education programmes) began
- 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
- 8 Aug Swingate VHF sound station opened
- 22 Aug } First BBC demonstration of live colour television to public at Earls
- 2 Sep } Court Radio Show

1961 (*continued*)

- 16 Oct Les Platons VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 23 Oct Londonderry VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 4 Dec Llandrindod Wells television and VHF sound relay station opened

1962

- 29 Jan Oxford television relay station brought into service
- 20 Feb First message from space (U.S. Astronaut Colonel Glenn's messages) retransmitted by BBC
- 26 Feb Redruth television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 15 May Llanddona (Anglesey) television relay station brought into service
- 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
- 1 July Royal Charter extended to 29 July 1964
- 11 Jul First exchange of live transatlantic programmes by satellite Telstar
- 16 Jul First transmission of colour television by Telstar
- 22 Aug } BBC 625-line colour pictures demonstrated at Earls Court Radio Show
- 1 Sep } 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 (temporary site)
- 5 Nov Swindon television relay station brought into service
- 3 Dec Morecambe Bay television relay station brought into service
- 17 Dec Fort William television and VHF sound relay station brought into service

1963

- Jan English by Television began
- 7 Jan Separation of the Northern Ireland Home Service from the North of England Home Service
- 18 Mar Ballachulish television relay station brought into service
- 8 Apr Kinlochleven television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 17 Jun Ashkirk television relay station brought into service (VHF sound relay station in service 1 July)
- 22 Jun Oban television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 8-16 Jul BBC demonstrations of three alternative systems of colour television to members of the EBU and representatives from the OIRT
- 8 Aug Skegness television relay station brought into service
- 1 & 28 Sep } General Overseas Service coverage of certain transmissions extended to include Europe
- 2 Sep } Sheffield VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 1 Oct } BBC to receive full benefit of £4 combined tv and sound licence following government decision to relinquish the £1 per annum excise duty
- 16 Dec Eastbourne television relay station brought into service

1964

- 8 Feb Wenvoe Band-III television transmitter (BBC Wales) in service
- 15 Feb Haverfordwest television and VHF sound relay station brought into service

1964 (*continued*)

- 24 Feb Enniskillen (now Brougher Mountain) television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 9 Mar Holyhead television relay station brought into service
- 15 Apr Shetland (now Bressay) television and VHF sound relay station brought into service
- 16 Apr First live television relay from Japan to Europe via Telstar satellite
- 20 Apr BBC Band-III television transmitter at Winter Hill, Lancs. in service
- 20 Apr First BBC-2 programmes on 625 lines transmitted from Crystal Palace
- 4 May Ventnor television relay station brought into service
- 29 Jun Canterbury television relay station brought into service
- 13 Jul Okehampton and Dundee television relay stations, and Forfar television and VHF sound relay station, brought into service
- 30 Jul Royal Charter renewed for 12 years
- 30 Aug First extension of broadcasting hours in the Light Programme
- 30 Aug Introduction of the Music Programme in the Third Network
- 14 Sep Hereford television relay station in service. (VHF sound relay station opened 16 November)
- 26 Sep Light Programme extension of hours
- 26 Oct Perth television relay station in service
- 3 Nov State Opening of Parliament televised for second time (*first time 28 October 1958*)
- 6 Dec BBC-2 temporary transmitting station at Sutton Coldfield opened, serving Birmingham and its immediate surroundings
- 21 Dec Pitlochry television and VHF sound relay station in service
- 22 Dec Approval in principle announced by P.M.G. to a further 18 television relay stations for BBC-1 and 9 VHF sound relay stations (Stage 4)
- 1965
- 8 Feb Grantown television and VHF relay station in service
- 22 Feb Toward (Argyllshire) television and VHF relay station in service
- 1 Mar VHF service began from relay station at Perth (television transmissions began 29 March 1965)
- 8 Mar Scarborough television relay station in service (VHF sound transmissions began 29 March 1965)
- 15 Mar Newry television and VHF relay station in service
- 15 Mar Carmarthen television and VHF relay station in service
- 22 Mar Completion of introduction of the Music Programme
- 5 Apr Larne television and VHF sound relay station in service
- 26 Apr Melvaig (Ross and Cromarty) television and VHF sound relay station in service (VHF temporarily Scottish Home Service only)
- 28 Jun Machynlleth television and VHF sound relay station in service
- 1 Aug Broadcast receiving licences for radio increased to £1 5s., combined television and radio licence increased to £5
- 12 Sep Wenvoe BBC-2 service began
- 27 Sep Sandale Band-III television service began (Scottish television programmes)
- 4 Oct Sutton Coldfield BBC-2 service on full power
- 11 Oct Hertford BBC-2 relay station in service
- 17 Oct Winter Hill BBC-2 service began
- 25 Oct Tunbridge Wells BBC-2 relay station in service
- 28 Oct Moel-y-Parc Band-III television service began (BBC Wales)
- 29 Nov Cheltenham/Gloucester (Churchdown Hill) television and VHF sound relay station in service
- 20 Dec Brecon VHF sound relay station in service

The Charters of the BBC

1927 The First Charter, which came into force on 1 January 1927, was granted after Parliamentary consideration of the report of Lord Crawford's committee of 1925 which followed an earlier Report by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923). The Crawford committee 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. This resulted in the declaration which has been re-affirmed and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions, of the policy that day-to-day control should be left to the judgment of the Governors representing the Corporation, although Parliament must have the 'ultimate control'. This Charter was granted for ten years.

1937 Second Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Ullswater's Committee of 1935. The new Charter 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 began from Alexandra Palace on 2 November 1936.

1947 Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy, *Cmd 6852* of 1946. The BBC was 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 extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

1952 Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers *Cmd 8291* of July 1951 (Mr Attlee's Administration) and *Cmd 8550* of May 1952 (Mr Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element

of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence. 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 *Cmnd 9005* of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

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

This Charter was extended to 29 July 1964 (*Cmnd 1724*).

1964 Fifth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting 1960 under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington and of the Government White Papers *Cmnd 1770* and *Cmnd 1893* of 1962. The Charter on this occasion was for the first time granted for a period of twelve years, until 31 July 1976. Two changes proposed by the BBC and approved by the Committee on Broadcasting are incorporated into the Charter. One is that the BBC is authorized to borrow up to £10m. for temporary banking accommodation and up to £20m. for Capital Expenditure subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. The second change is that the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales are given powers in television similar to those they already possess in radio. This means that the content of television programmes designed primarily for Scotland and Wales is now a matter for the Councils to decide within the limits of the resources at their disposal. Under the 1964 Charter the size of the Councils, previously fixed at eight, may now be any number between eight and twelve and a formal requirement that three members of each Council should be chosen to represent local authorities has been dropped.

The text of the Royal Charter (*Cmnd 2385*) and the text of the Licence and Agreement (*Cmnd 2236*) follow.

Royal Charter

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING!

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

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

AND WHEREAS the period of incorporation of the Corporation will expire on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and it has been represented unto Us by Our right trusty and 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 thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six:

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to Us that some fifteen and three quarter million licences have been issued in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to instal and use apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

AND WHEREAS in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evidences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and of the great value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertainment, We believe it to be in the 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 licences and agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

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

Incorporation

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

Term of Charter

2. This Charter shall come into operation on the thirtieth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Objects of the Corporation

3. The objects of the Corporation are as follows:

- (a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places overseas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').
- (b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and instal additional stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid, and by any methods for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes.
- (c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid.
- (d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General a Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms, provisions and limitations as he may prescribe, and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.
- (e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, provisions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.
- (f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to equip and use such properties for carrying out any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, instal, equip and use stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force, and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods 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 perform services in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, and in particular to provide, erect, equip and 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.
- (l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.
- (m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (n) For the purposes of the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purposes incidental thereto, to produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, use, sell, rent or dispose of films and records (including tapes and any other devices from which visual images or sounds may be reproduced) and material and apparatus for use in connection with such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to 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 subsidise and assist any such company.
- (t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.
- (u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £10,000,000 and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for the repayment or replacement of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £20,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.
- (v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of

moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

- (w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.
- (x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

Restriction on Oversea Concessions

4. The Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place oversea, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

Constitution

5. (1) The Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland. Each person to be designated as a National Governor shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in the country for which he is to be designated as the National Governor and his close touch with opinion in that country. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

6. (1) A retiring Governor shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of remuneration for their services as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, or other Governor (as the case may be) such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order.*

*The sums authorized by Order in Council dated 23 June 1964 are: The Chairman £5,000 a year; The Vice-Chairman £2,000 a year; The National Governor for Scotland £2,000 a year; The National Governor for Wales £2,000 a year; The National Governor for Northern Ireland £1,000 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established £2,000 a year; Each other Governor £1,000 a year.

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.

7. (1) The Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer 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

8. (1) The Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and such other members as may be selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

9. The Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide.

National Broadcasting Councils

10. (1) The Corporation shall appoint for the purposes in this article mentioned two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of –

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) not less than eight nor more than twelve members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit. The members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit. Any such member who is appointed for a period of less than five years shall be eligible for reappointment for the remainder of the period of five years from the beginning of his appointment, or for any less period. Otherwise any such member shall be eligible for reappointment provided that his reappointment takes effect not less than one year after the expiration of his appointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the following functions which shall be exercised with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests and tastes of Our People in the country for which the Council is established.

- (a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes in that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in that country;
- (b) the function of controlling the policy and content of those programmes in the Television Services which the Council decides shall be provided primarily for reception in that country in replacement of or in addition to programmes provided by the Corporation for general reception in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- (c) such other functions in relation to the said Services as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon the Council; and
- (d) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in that country:

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to -

- (a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of Broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts 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 co-ordination 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 interests that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our

Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum; Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit to do so, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and the Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

Regional Advisory Councils

11. (1) The Corporation shall appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional

Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among 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 not be less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland, or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(7) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(8) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall ensure that the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or in any one of its Regions in England have full regard to the interests of Our People in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(9) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council; and in that event the last preceding paragraph of this article shall cease to apply in respect of Northern Ireland.

Organization

12. (1) The Corporation shall appoint such 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.

(2) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 10 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

13. (1) It shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organization appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organization of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for –

(a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference

to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and

- (b) the discussion of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons, including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour.

(3) In relation to any agreement affecting employment in Northern Ireland, the foregoing reference to Our Minister of Labour shall be construed as including a reference to Our Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Provision and Review of Services

14. The Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required to provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation.

15. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

Financial

16. (1) The Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required –

- (a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of moneys provided by Parliament in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;

- (b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that moneys borrowed or raised in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including the repayment or replacement of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

- (3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys

of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

17. (1) In the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall make proper provision for meeting depreciation of or for renewing any property of the Corporation: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose.

(3) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts

18. (1) The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors to be appointed by the Corporation with the approval of Our Postmaster General, and a person shall not be qualified to be so appointed unless he is a member of a body of accountants established in Our United Kingdom and for the time being recognized by the Board of Trade for the purposes of section 161 (1) (a) of the Companies Act 1948.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 10 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

(4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

General

19. (1) The Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members 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 any officer duly authorized as such by the Corporation.

20. (1) The grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner 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.

21. And We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term expiring on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six the undertaking of the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorize the continuance of the said undertaking under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

Dissolution and Winding-up

22. It shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

23. Upon the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

General Declaration

24. Lastly We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other 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 twenty-sixth day of March in the thirteenth year of Our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL

Coldstream

Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute Dated 19th December 1963

My Lords have had before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 19th December 1963, granted by the Postmaster General to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

2. The Licence authorizes the British Broadcasting Corporation to maintain the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy established and installed by the Corporation under the terms of Licences granted by the Postmaster General, the last of which expires on 29th July 1964, and to establish and instal other stations and apparatus. Certain provisions are incorporated concerning the working of the stations.

3. The term of the Licence is from 30th July 1964 to 31st July 1976, subject to revocation in the event of non-observance or non-performance by the Corporation of any of its conditions or those of the Royal Charter of the Corporation.

4. Under the new Licence and Agreement the Corporation undertakes, unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, to send broadcast programmes in the Home Sound Services and the Television Services for reception in the British Islands. The Postmaster General may give directions to the Corporation as to the hours of broadcasting in those services. The Corporation also undertakes to send programmes in the External Services at such times as may be prescribed (after consultation with the Corporation and with the approval of the Postmaster General and My Lords) by the Government Departments concerned, for reception in countries and places beyond the seas.

5. For the purposes of the Home Services (Sound and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in respect of the period 30th July 1964 until 31st March 1965 a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in clause 17 (3)) and in respect of the remainder of the term of the Licence a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

6. For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year of the term such sums as My Lords shall 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.

7. The new Licence and Agreement takes account of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Broadcasting (*Cmnd 1753*) and in particular of the Government's decisions arising out of the report and contained in the two White Papers (*Cmnd 1770* and *1893*). In addition the requirements of a technical nature have been brought up to date, and in particular the Postmaster General has taken powers to secure co-operation between the Corporation and the Independent Television Authority in the use of broadcasting installations.

8. An Agreement dated 19th February 1954 (*Cmnd 9089*) relating to the execution of certain defence work is extended until 31st July 1976.

9. 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 nineteenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN REGINALD BEVINS, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the 20th December 1926 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 and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further term beginning on the 30th July 1964 and ending on the 31st July 1976 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 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:

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'broadcast relay station' means a station licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office to be established and used for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving programmes broadcast by authorized broadcasting stations and relaying them by wire to the premises of subscribers to the licensee's broadcast relay service;

'injurious affection' in relation to a telegraphic line means any interruption of, interference with or impairment of communication by means of the line;

'interference' in relation to wireless telegraphy has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st December 1959 and the Regulations and

Additional Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'messages' include other communications;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means station for wireless telegraphy;

'station for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'telegraph' has the same meaning as in the Telegraph Act 1869;

'telegraphic line' has the same meaning as in the Telegraphic Act 1878;

'wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949.

- (b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, provisions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term beginning on 30th July 1964 and ending on the 31st July 1976, licence within the territorial extent of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 –

- (a) to use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing stations established by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and to establish from time to time and use for the said purposes additional stations at such places as the Postmaster General may approve in writing;

- (b) to use for the said purposes the existing apparatus installed by the Corporation by virtue of such licences, and to instal from time to time and use for the said purposes additional apparatus at the stations of the Corporation and at such other places and in such vehicles, vessels and aircraft as the Postmaster General may approve in writing;

- (c) to use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving.

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in –

- (i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home 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 for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid; and

- (d) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus of the Corporation with broadcast relay stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay 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 after consultation with the Corporation shall so require by notice in writing, the Corporation shall establish and use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice.

4. - (1) At each station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the acrials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, the aerial power and directivity, and the characteristics of the modulating signals shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

5. - (1) The Postmaster General may at any time by notice in writing -

- (a) require the Corporation to radiate such of its broadcast transmissions as may be specified in the notice from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Independent Television Authority (in this clause referred to as 'the Authority'); or
 - (b) require the Corporation to permit such of the Authority's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified to be radiated from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Corporation; or
 - (c) require the Corporation to co-operate with the Authority in providing and using an installation and to radiate such of the Corporation's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified from that installation;
- and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such notice.

(2) Before giving a notice under this clause to the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consult the Corporation and the Authority.

(3) If, after a notice is given under this clause to the Corporation, a dispute between the Corporation and the Authority arising out of the matters to which the notice relates is referred to the Postmaster General by either body, or it appears to the Postmaster General that there is such a dispute, he may give such directions to the Corporation as he may think expedient for determining the dispute, and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such directions.

6. - (1) The stations and apparatus shall be subject to inspection and testing by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and testing shall be so made and done as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and testing and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General 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.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention or international agreement relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty or the Postmaster General may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any station for wireless telegraphy established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the 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 station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so use the stations and apparatus as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

9. – (1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and other apparatus and equipment of the Corporation, wherever installed, shall be so established, designed, constructed, installed, maintained and used, and if necessary so altered, that no avoidable injurious affection to any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General (wherever and whenever placed and by whomsoever used) is caused by the use of any station or any such apparatus or equipment.

(2) If any injurious affection (whether avoidable or not) is caused as aforesaid to any such telegraphic line, the Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by him in providing protection for that line against the injurious affection or in substituting for that line a line of different description in the same place or a line of the same or a different description in another place and providing for the substituted line such protection against the injurious affection as he may consider necessary or expedient.

(3) If on placing any telegraphic line (not being such a substituted line as is referred to in the last foregoing sub-clause) the Postmaster General considers it necessary or expedient to do any or all of the following things for the purpose of preventing any injurious affection from being caused to the line as aforesaid, that is to say –

- (a) to provide protection for the line;
- (b) to provide a line of a description which he would not otherwise have provided;
- (c) to place the line provided in a position in which he would not otherwise have placed it,

the Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General such of the following amounts as he shall in the particular case have incurred, namely, the amount of the expenses reasonably incurred in providing the protection referred to in paragraph (a) and the estimated amounts of the additional expenses reasonably incurred in providing a line of such a description as is referred to in paragraph (b) and in placing the line provided in such a position as is referred to in paragraph (c).

10. 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.

11. 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 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.

12. The stations and apparatus shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorized by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

13. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any persons in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any sponsored programme.

14. - (1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services, and the External Services from such stations as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Minister in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Minister.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times revoke or vary any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the Treasury, by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

15. - (1) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing give directions to the Corporation as to the maximum time, the minimum time, or both the maximum and the minimum time, which is to be given in any day, week or other period to broadcasts in the Home Services, and as to the hours of the day in which such broadcasts are or are not to be given.

(2) A direction under paragraph (1) may be framed in any way, and in particular -

- (a) may be confined to broadcasts from those stations which transmit, or usually transmit, the same programme, or may be different for different stations, or for different programmes broadcast from the same stations;
- (b) may make special provision for annual holidays and other special occasions;
- (c) may be confined to a specified day of the week, or may be different for different days of the week;
- (d) in imposing a maximum number of hours for any purpose, may allow for programmes or items of specified kinds being left out of account in determining the maximum, whether in all circumstances or depending on the fulfilment of specified conditions as regards programmes or items so specified.

(3) The Postmaster General may, whether or not a direction under paragraph (1) provides for exemptions, exempt the Corporation from any requirement of such a direction on any occasion or in any circumstances.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General on the execution of this Deed an issue fee of £1,000 in respect of the licence hereby granted, and on or before the 30th July in each year from 1965 to 1975 inclusive a renewal fee of £1,000.

17. - (1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the period ending on the 31st March 1965 a sum equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in sub-clause (3)), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(2) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(3) The expression 'net licence revenue' means the broadcast receiving licence revenue as defined in Section 3 of the Post Office Act 1961 less the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Postmaster General in the collection of the broadcast receiving licence revenue, in the administration of the licensing system, and in investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(4) Any account certified by 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.

18. - (1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed pursuant to clause 14 (5) and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (other than services performed under clause 14 (3)) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall 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 sub-clause (1) 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 shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof of 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 in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person 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 sub-clause (1) he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General -

(a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

- (b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the issue fee or renewal fee payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. Any contract entered into by the Corporation for the purposes of these presents shall secure the observance and fulfilment by the Corporation's contractor of the obligations upon contractors specified in any resolution of the House of Commons for the time being in force applicable to contracts of Government Departments as if the Corporation were a Department for the purposes of such resolution.

22. – (1) The Corporation shall not:

- (a) offer or give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

- (b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an 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 recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of 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 or 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 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 of 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 or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the 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. The Agreement dated the 19th February 1954 and made between The Right Honourable Hebrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which relates to the execution of certain defence work) shall continue in force during the continuance of this Deed,

and references therein to the Licence therein mentioned shall be deemed to include references to this Deed.

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons. IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED
on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster
General by
Sir Ronald Ernest German,
C.M.G.

in the presence of:
M. MORRIS
General Post Office, E.C.1
Civil Servant

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the British
Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto
affixed in the presence of:

ARTHUR FFORDE
Chairman

H. CARLETON GREENE
Director-General

R. E. GERMAN
(L.S.)

(L.S.)

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Index

- Addresses, BBC:
Appeals 206
Applications for auditions 203
Applications for employment 164
Broadcasting House, London 209
Bush House 209
Choral Society 203
Gramophone record requests 203
Industrial programmes, External Services 26
List of addresses 209-12
Midland Region 209
Monitoring Service, Caversham 99
News Correspondents overseas 211-12
North Region 209
Northern Ireland 209
Press Offices 210
Publications Department 200, 209
Publicity Department 210
Radio Times Hulton Picture Library 200
Representatives overseas 210-11
Scotland 209
Submission of scripts and scores 204
Television Centre 209
Tickets for BBC shows 205
Visits to BBC premises 204
Wales 209
West Region 210
Administration:
Organization (chart) 169
Senior staff list 173
Advertising in programmes 141, 142
Advisory Committees:
Agricultural 154
Appeals 155-6, 205
Engineering 156
Music 154
Religious 152-3
Advisory Councils:
General 145, 146
Members 147
Regional 146
Members 147
Aerials 131-2, 133
Receiving:
Short-wave 133-4
Aerials (*contd.*)
UHF 132
VHF 131-2
African Radiotape Service 84
African Services 84, 89, 101
Agence France Presse 55
Agricultural Advisory Committees 154-5
Albania, Broadcasts to overseas countries 80
Albanian broadcasts, East European Service 86, 100, 215
Analyses, Programme content:
Radio 49
Television 42
Appeals 205-7
Appeals Advisory Committees 155-6
Arabic Service 84
Audiences 93
Correspondence 93
Date of inauguration 214
Programme hours 101
Transmitters 95
Artists, Engagement for broadcasts 158-9
Ascension Island, 79, 94, 95
Asian Broadcasting Union 78
Associated Press 55
Association of Broadcasting Staff 164
Association of Circus Proprietors of Great Britain 157
Audience Research Department 27-9, 73-5
See also Listening Panels, Television Panel
Audiences:
External Services 93-4
Home Radio Services 43-4, 47-8
Television 27-9, 33, 40-1
Auditions 203
Australian Broadcasting Commission 28, 38, 54
Lady Baird 8, 145
Baptist Times 13
BBC-1: *See* Television Service
BBC-2: *See* Television Service, BBC-2
Bengali broadcasts 84, 89, 101, 215
Beveridge Committee 222
Black, Peter 12, 14
Blenkinsop, Arthur 18
Bookings 158
Bowden, Herbert 19
Brazilian broadcasts 85
British Actors' Equity Association 157
British Broadcasting Company Limited 139-40, 141, 213
British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency: *See* Visnews
British Council 31, 61, 91, 92
British Forces Stations 90
British United Press 55
Broadcasting Councils:
National 145, 146
Establishment and functions 145, 223
Increased powers, 1964 Charter 223
Members 145
School 146-7
Members 149-51
Broadcasting House:
Address 209
Date of opening 214
Budget Broadcasts 70
Bulgarian and Albanian Section 86, 100, 215
Burmese Section 84, 93, 101, 215
Bush House 82
Address 209
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 28, 38
Cantonese broadcasts 84, 85, 86, 101, 215
Caribbean and Colonial Service 83-4
Programme hours 101
Rebroadcasts 88, 89, 90
Catholic Herald 11
Charters, BBC 139, 140, 141, 144, 145
Complete text, 1964 Charter 224-37
1927 Charter 139, 214, 222
1937 Charter 214, 222

- Charters, BBC (*contd.*)
 1947 Charter 146, 216, 222
 1952 Charter 146, 216, 222-3
 1962 Charter 220, 223
 1964 Charter 221, 223
- Chief Assistant to the Director-General:
 Organization (chart) 169
 Present Chief Assistant 170
- Children's programmes, Television, Programme hours 42
See also School broadcasting
- China, Broadcasts to overseas countries 79, 80, 96, 102
- Chinese Section 84, 89, 101
- Choral Society, BBC 202, 203
- Church of Scotland 11
- Churchill, Sir Winston, State funeral 35, 36, 77
- Clarke, Sir Ashley 8
- Clean-Up Television Campaign 12, 13
- Closed-circuit television 22
- Coke, Gerald E. 8
- Colour television:
 Dates 217, 218, 219, 220
 Research 106-7
 Studios 33
- Commonwealth Broadcasting Conferences 75-6, 216
- Commonwealth broadcasting organizations, Training 30-1
- COMPAC 54
- Concert Orchestra, BBC 202
- Conductors, Training with Northern Orchestra 202
- Constitution, BBC 139-44
- Contracts 157-9
- Controversial matter, Broadcasting 142-3
- Copenhagen Wavelength Plan 134
- Copyright 159-61
- Correspondence 204
See also Addresses, BBC
- Correspondents, BBC 55, 82
 Addresses, Overseas news correspondents 211-12
- Council of Europe 78
- Crawford Committee 140, 222
- Crowthor report on higher education 22
- Cuba, Broadcasts to overseas countries 79, 80, 93, 102
- Czechoslovak Section 86, 94, 100, 215
- Daily Audience Barometer 73-4
- Daleks, Licences for consumer goods 39
- Dance, James 12, 15
- Dates, BBC 213-21
- Directors-Generals, BBC 139
 Position 166, 167
 Present Director-General 170
- Drama:
 Actors, Repertory companies 203
 Radio, Programme hours 49, 50
 Television 34
 Audiences 41
 Programme hours 42
- Early Bird* 36, 53-4, 106
- Eastern Service 84, 101
- East Mediterranean Relay Station, BBC 84, 94, 95
- Educational Broadcasting 21-3, 58-65
See also Further Education service, School broadcasting
- Educational Recordings 31, 61
- Election broadcasts 70-2
- Electrical Trades Union 164
- Engineering:
 Advisory Committee, Members 156
 Education Engineers 58-9
 External Services 94-5
 Financial statements 183, 184, 185, 194
 Number of BBC staff 161
 Organization of BBC Engineering Division (chart) 168
 Radio Services 106
 Research 106-7
 Senior staff list, BBC Engineering Division 172-3
 Television 105-26
 Engineering Information Department 204
 Engineering Training Department 30, 31, 162
- 'English by Radio' 85, 91-2, 216
- English by Radio and Television* 198
- 'English by Television' 39, 92, 220
- English Service 85, 86
 Date of inauguration 215
 Rebroadcasts 88, 89, 90
- European Broadcasting Conferences 78, 134
- European Broadcasting Union 37, 59, 77-8, 107
- European Services 85-6, 100
See also names of sections
- Eurovision 35, 36-7, 77-8, 219
- Exchange Telegraph 55
- External broadcasting from other countries 79-80
 Map 104
 Table of hours per week 102
- External Services 79, 80-95
 Address 209
 Audiences 93-4
 Cost per hour 194
 Engineering 94-5
 Finance and Grants-in-Aid 81, 141, 174
 Statements 178-9, 182, 185, 188, 192-3, 194
 Industry, Programmes 24-6
 Languages, Number of 81
 New relay stations 94, 95
 Organization 81-2
 Chart 168
 Programme hours 50, 80-1, 100-1, 102
 Senior staff list 172
 Staff, Number of 161
 Transmitters 81, 94-5, 137
See also European Services, Overseas Services
- Falkland Islands, Broadcasts to 84, 89, 101
- Family interests, Further Education service 62
- Far Eastern Service 84-5, 101
- Far Eastern Station, BBC 84, 85, 94, 95, 164
- Farming programmes 53
- Fees 157, 158-9, 160-1
- Fellows, Sir Edward, Chairman, General Advisory Council 147

- Ferrier, Lord 15
 Films and film series:
 Audiences 41
 Programme hours 42
 Finance, BBC 140-1, 174-94
 Balance sheets and
 accounts 176-82, 192-3
 Borrowing 223
 Comparison of Programme
 Services costs 194
 Income and expenditure
 analysis 189-91
 Statements of operating
 expenditure and fixed
 assets 183-8
See also names of services,
 e.g. Television Service
 Finnish Section 86, 86n, 89,
 94, 100, 215
 Foot, Michael 11
 'Fourteen-day Rule' 143
 French Language Services
 Department 85, 86
 Audiences 93, 94
 Dates 214
 Programme hours 100,
 101
 Rebroadcasts 88, 89, 90
 Frequencies and wavebands:
 Allocation of frequencies
 51-2, 135-7
 BBC Services' frequencies,
 List 137
 Medium- and long-wave
 reception 135
 Lists 128-9, 137
 Short-wave reception 134,
 137
 UHF Bands 137
 VHF Bands, Lists 108,
 110, 113, 116, 119, 122,
 125, 137
 Fulton, Sir John 8
 Further Education Advisory
 Council 146
 Members 151
 Further Education Service
 21-2, 23, 62-5
 Group viewing experiments
 63
 Publications 199
 Radio 21-2, 63-5
 Television 22, 35, 42,
 62-3
 General Election: *See*
 Election broadcasts
 General Overseas Service
 72, 216, 220
See also World Service
 German Service 86
 Audiences 93-4
 Date of inauguration 214
 German Service (*contd.*)
 Programme hours 100
 Rebroadcasts 88, 89
 Germany, West, Broadcasts
 to overseas countries
 79, 80, 96, 102
 Godwin, Dame Anne 8
 Government
 announcements,
 Broadcast 144
 Government powers: *See*
 Postmaster-General
 Governors, Board of 139
 Impartiality 142-3
 Independence 141, 142
 Members 8
 Obligations 144
 Organization 166
 Restrictions on 142-3
 Salaries 141, 183, 184, 228
 Grants-in-Aid:
 External Services 81, 141
 Financial statements
 174, 178-9, 182, 192
 Monitoring Service 194
 Greek Section 86, 89, 100,
 215
 Greene, Sir Hugh,
 Director-General 170
 Group viewing experiments
 63
Guardian, The 12
 Hausa Section 84, 88, 89,
 101, 218
 Hebrew Section 86, 86n,
 89, 100, 216
 Hindi broadcasts 84, 89,
 101
 Home Service 44-5, 65-6
 Analysis of programme
 content 49
 Date of inauguration 215
 Programme hours 49, 50
 Hungarian Section 86, 100,
 215
 Immigrants, Programmes
 for, 53, 92
 Advisory Council 156
 Impartiality, BBC 142-3
 Incorporated Society of
 Authors 157
 Incorporated Society of
 Musicians 157
 Independent television:
 Audiences 27-9
 Frequency allocations 137
 Independent Television
 Authority 57, 223
 Independent Television
 Companies' Association
 157
 Indonesian and Malay
 Section 84, 101, 216
 Industry:
 External Services
 programmes 24-6
 Further Education Service
 59
 Regions 48
 Interference 132-3
 International Association
 for the Exchange of
 Students for Technical
 Experience 31
 International
 Electrotechnical
 Commission 78
 International Frequency
 Registration Board 78
 International Radio
 Consultative Committee
 78, 107
 International Special
 Committee on Radio
 Interference 78
 International
 Telecommunication
 Union 78, 135
 International Telegraph
 and Telephone
 Consultative Committee
 78
 Intervision 37
 Italian Section 86, 89, 100,
 214
 James, Ian 11
 Japanese Section 84, 101,
 216
 Johnson, Paul 16-17
 Kuoyu broadcasts 84, 89
 101, 215
 Languages, Education:
 Further Education 23, 35,
 62, 63-4
 Overseas school
 broadcasting 31
 Publications list 199
 School broadcasting 60
See also 'English by
 Radio', 'English by
 Television'
 Languages, Number of,
 External Services 81
 Latin American Service 85,
 87, 93, 101, 214
 League of Dramatists 160
 Licences and Agreements,
 BBC 139, 140, 142,
 144
 Complete text, 1963
 Licence 238-48
 1923 Licence 141

- Licences, Broadcast receiving:
 Cost to public 174, 175
 Dates 195, 213, 216, 217, 218, 221
 Deductions from licence income by Postmaster-General 174
 Distribution of licences 196-7
 Income from licences 174
 Independence ensured by licence system 141
 Number of licences 195
 Light entertainment and comedy:
 Regions 53
 Sound Radio programme hours 49, 50
 Television 35
 Audiences 41
 Programme hours 42
 Light Programme 45, 66
 Analysis of programme content 49
 Date of inauguration 216
 Programme hours 49, 50
 Extension 43, 221
Listener and BBC Television Review, The 13, 17, 198
 Date of first issue 214
 Listening Panels 74
 Literature, Education:
 Further Education 23, 64-5
 Overseas school broadcasting 31
 Television 59
London Calling 198
London Calling-European Edition 198
 London Studio Players 202
 Lusty, Robert 8
- Malay broadcasts 84, 89, 101, 215
 Maltese broadcasts 84, 89, 101, 215
 Management, Board of 166
 Mason, Philip 151, 156
 Mauritius, Broadcasts to 84
 Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society 160
 Medicine, Further education 23
 Midland Light Orchestra, BBC 202
 Midland Region:
 Addresses 209
 Advisory Committees:
 Appeals 155
 Religious 152
 Advisory Council 148
- Midland Region (*contd.*)
 Analysis of programme content 50
 Broadcast receiving licences 196
 Finance 190-1
 Hindustani-English programmes 53, 92
 New premises 53
 Programme hours:
 Radio 50
 Television 42
 Ministerial Broadcasts 70
 Ministry of Overseas Development 30, 31
 Monitoring Service 55, 95-9
 East African Unit 97, 98
 Financial statements 185, 188, 194
 Monrovia, Relay station 94, 95
 Music 46, 65-6
 Advisory Committees 154
 'Pop' and light music 45, 49, 50, 66
 Regions 51
 Serious music 46, 49, 50, 66-7
 Sound radio 65-7, 68
 Programme hours 49, 50
 Television 35, 37, 67
 Programme hours 42
 Schools 59
 Music Programme 44-5, 46
 Analysis of programme content 49
 Date of inauguration 221
 Programme hours 43, 45, 49, 50, 65
 Music Publishers' Association 160
 Musicians' Union 38, 157
- National Association of Symphony Orchestras 157
 National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees 164
 National Broadcasting Company 56
 National Educational Television, USA 39
 National Extension College, Cambridge 63
 National Union of Journalists 164
 National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers 164
- Natural History Unit, BBC 53
 New BBC Orchestra, The 202
 News and Current Affairs Division, Senior staff list 171-2
 News broadcasts 53-5
 External Services 82-3
 Number of programmes 82
 Home Radio 46, 54
 Programme hours 49, 50
 Regional news 51, 52, 56
 Television 35, 36, 53-4
 Programme hours 42
 Newsom report on education 22
 Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation 32, 75
 Normanbrook, Lord 8
 North American and Pacific Service 83, 88, 89, 101
 Northern Dance Orchestra, BBC 202
Northern Echo 15
 Northern Ireland:
 Address 209
 Advisory Committees:
 Agricultural 155
 Appeals 155
 Religious 153
 Advisory Council 147
 Analysis of programme content 50
 Broadcast receiving licences 197
 Finance 190-1
 National Governor 8
 Programme hours:
 Radio 50
 Television 42
 Northern Ireland Orchestra, BBC 202
 Northern Orchestra, BBC 202
 North Region:
 Addresses 209
 Advisory Committees:
 Appeals 156
 Religious 152
 Advisory Council 148
 Analysis of programme content 50
 Broadcast receiving licences 196
 Finance 190-1
 Programme hours:
 Radio 50
 Television 42
- Obligations of BBC 144

- Orchestral Employers' Association 157
- Organization and methods techniques 161
- Organization, Charts 166-9
- Outside Broadcasts:
- Radio, Programme hours 49, 50
 - Television 34-5
 - Programme hours 42
- Overseas and Foreign Relations Department 75, 76, 173
- See also* Overseas Representatives, BBC
- Overseas broadcasters, Training 30-2, 76, 162
- Overseas Courses, Special 30, 31
- Overseas Regional Services 83, 89
- Overseas reporters, Co-operation with 76-7
- Overseas Representatives, BBC 76
- Addresses 210-11
 - Overseas Services 83-5, 101
 - Publications 198
- See also* names of sections
- Overseas Television Courses 31
- Overseas Visitors' Course 30, 162
- Pacific Service: *See* North American and Pacific Service
- 'Painting of the Month' 65, 199
- Parliament:
- Accounts of proceedings 44, 55, 72
 - Licence clause 144
 - Broadcasts of debates in session 72
 - Ultimate control over BBC 222
- See also* 'Fourteen-day Rule'
- Party Political Broadcasts 68-70, 143
- Performing Right Society 160
- Persian Section 84, 101, 215
- Phonographic Performance Ltd 160
- Pilkington Report 22, 223
- Pim, Sir Richard 8
- Police messages 144
- Polish Section 86, 100, 215
- Political broadcasting 68-72
- See also* Budget Broadcasts, Political Broadcasting (*ctd.*)
- Election broadcasts, 'Fourteen-day Rule', Ministerial Broadcasts, Party Political Broadcasts
 - Portuguese broadcasts, Latin American Service 88, 101
 - Portuguese Service 86, 88, 89, 100, 215
 - Postmaster General 139, 146
 - Arbiter, British Broadcasting Company 140
 - Financial agreement with BBC 174
 - Licence and Agreement 140
 - Powers in relation to BBC 142
 - See also* Charters, BBC, Licences and Agreements, BBC
 - Post Office, Circuits and lines used by BBC 139
 - Press Association 55
 - Press comments on BBC 9, 11-20
 - Press Offices, BBC
 - Addresses 210
 - Programme hours:
 - BBC External services 50, 80-1, 102
 - BBC Radio 43, 49
 - BBC Television Service 34, 42
 - External broadcasting by countries other than U.K. 79-80, 102
 - Publications, BBC:
 - Addresses 200, 209
 - List 198-200
 - Publications Management, Senior staff list 173
 - Revenue from publications 141
 - Tables 181, 190, 193
 - See also* titles of journals
 - Publishers' Association 160
- 'Radio Newsreel' 54
- Radio Orchestra, The 202
- Radiophonic Workshop, BBC 202-3
- Radio Services (Home Service, Light Programme, Third Network, Third Programme) 43-9
- Analysis of programme content 49
- Radio Services (*contd.*)
- Audiences 47-8, 51-2
 - Cost per hour 194
 - Financial statements 174, 175, 176-7, 180-1, 183, 186-7, 189-91, 192-3, 194
 - Organization (chart) 167
 - Programme hours 43, 49
 - Extensions 43, 161
 - Senior staff list 170
 - Staff, Number of 161
 - See also* Home Service, Light Programme, Third Network, Third Programme
 - Radio Times 141, 198, 213
 - Radio Times Hulton Picture Library 200
 - Radiowriters' Association 160
 - Rebroadcasts 82, 83, 87-90
 - Receivers, Number of 103
 - Reception 131-5
 - Short-wave 133-5
 - See also* Aerials, Interference
 - Regional boundaries, Map 138
 - Regional broadcasting 51-3
 - Addresses 209-10
 - Analysis of programme content 50
 - Broadcast receiving licences 196-7
 - Financial statement 189-91
 - New Headquarters buildings 53
 - Programme hours:
 - Sound 50
 - Television 42
 - Senior staff list 170-1
 - Transmitters, Lists and maps 110-25
 - See also* Midland Region, Northern Ireland, North Region, Scotland, Wales, West Region
 - Reith Lectures 201
 - Reith, Lord 139, 140
 - Religious broadcasting 56-7
 - Advisory Committees 57
 - Members 152-3
 - Programme hours 56
 - Radio 49, 50
 - Television 42
 - Request programmes, Record 47, 203
 - Reuters 55
 - Rumanian Section 86, 100, 215
 - Russian Section 86, 100, 216

- Satellites, Communication 35, 36, 53
See also names of satellites
- Satirical programmes 34
- School broadcasting 22-3, 58-60
- Dates of first broadcasts 213, 216, 218
- Educational Recordings scheme 31, 61
- Number of listening schools 61
- Number of viewing schools 58
- Overseas projects 31-2, 61
- Publications 61, 199
- Radio-vision 23, 60
- School Broadcasting Councils 58-9, 60, 146-7
- Members 148-51
- Sound radio 60-1
- Number of programmes 60
- Programme hours 49, 50
- Television 59-60
- Number of programmes 60
- Programme hours 42
- Training, Overseas visitors 33
- See also* Children's programmes
- Science Consultative Group, Members 156
- Science, Education: Overseas school broadcasting 31
- Television 35
- Schools 59
- Scores, Submission of 204
- Scotland:
 Address 209
- Advisory Committees:
 Agricultural 154
- Appeals 156
- Music 154
- Religious 153
- Analysis of programme content 50
- Broadcast receiving licences 197
- Finance 190-1
- National Broadcasting Council 52
- Members 145
- National Governor 8
- Programme hours:
 Radio 50
- Television 42
- School Broadcasting Council, Members
- Scottish Nationalist broadcasts 69, 143
- Scotland (*contd.*)
 Television coverage 51
- Television programmes 223
- Scottish Orchestra, BBC 202
- Scottish Variety Orchestra, BBC 202
- Screen Writers' Guild 160
- Scripts, Submission of 204
- Seconding of staff to other broadcasting services 30, 76
- Secretarial Training School 163
- Secretary's Division, Senior staff list 173
- Selsdon, Lord 142, 222
- Serbo-Croat broadcasts 86
- Shipping forecasts 207
- Map 208
- Sinhalese broadcasts 84, 88, 101, 215
- Slovak broadcasts 86
- Slovene broadcasts 86, 215
- Society of Authors 160
- Somali Section 84, 101, 218
- Soper, Lord 17
- SOS messages 207
- Sound radio: *See* Radio
- Southern Evening Echo* 15
- Spanish-American broadcasts, Latin American Service 85
- Programme hours 101
- Rebroadcasts 87, 88, 89
- Spanish Section 86, 89, 100, 215
- Sports broadcasts:
 Radio, Programme hours 49n
- Television 35, 37
- Audiences 41
- Programme hours 42
- Sports Service 47
- Analysis of programme content 49
- Programme hours 49, 50
- Staff 161-5
- Association of Broadcasting Staff 164
- Number of staff 161
- Organization and methods techniques 161
- Recruitment 163-4
- Regions 52
- Seconding to other broadcasting services 30, 76
- Senior staff list 170-3
- Training of staff 162
- Staff Training Department 30, 162-3
- Studios 33
- Map of studio centres 138
- Number of studios 137
- Regional studios 53
- Television 33
- Study Session 46-7, 63-4
- Analysis of programme content 49
- Programme hours 49, 50
- Sunderland Echo* 14
- Survey of Listening and Viewing 73, 73n
- Swahili broadcasts 84, 88, 89, 101, 218
- Symphony Orchestra, BBC 202
- Talks and documentaries:
 Radio, Programme hours 49, 50
- Television 34-5
- Audiences 41
- Programme hours 42
- Tamil broadcasts 84, 88, 89, 101, 215
- Teacher training programmes 21, 64, 92
- Television Centre, BBC, White City 33
- Television Enterprises, BBC 36, 38-9
- Television, Overseas training 30-1
- Television Panel 74
- Television Service 33-42
- Address 209
- Analysis of programme content 42
- Audiences 27-9, 33, 40-1
- Broadcast receiving licences, Distribution 196-7
- Cost per hour 194
- Date of inauguration 214
- Financial statements 174, 175, 176-7, 180-1, 184, 189-91, 192-3, 194
- National coverage 33, 105
- Organization (chart) 167
- Programme hours 34, 42
- Senior staff list 171
- Staff, Number of 161
- See also* Closed-circuit television, Colour television, Group viewing experiments, UHF broadcasting, VHF broadcasting
- Television Service, BBC-2 33, 37

- Television Service, BBC-2**
(contd.)
 Date of first transmissions 126, 221
 Engineering 105-6
 Map 127
 National coverage 33, 106, 126
Telstar II 36
 Thai Section 84, 89, 101, 215
 Theatres' National Committee 157
 Third Network 45
See also Music
 Programme, Sports Service, Study Session, Third Programme
 Third Programme 45-6, 65
 Analysis of programme content 49
 Date of inauguration 216
 Programme hours 49, 50
 Tickets for BBC shows 205
 Time signals 208
 Trade unions 160, 164-5
 Training orchestra, BBC 202
 Transcription Service 32, 61, 90-1
 Transistor receivers 44, 79
 Transmitting stations:
 External Services 81, 94-5, 138
 Map 130
 Home Sound, Long and medium wavelengths:
 List 128-9
 Map 130
 Number of stations, BBC 138
 BBC-1 Television 105, 107
 Lists 108, 110, 112, 114, 118, 120, 124
 Maps 109, 111, 112, 115, 118, 121, 124
 BBC-2 Television 105-6
 List 126
 Map 127
 VHF Radio 106, 107
 Lists 106, 110, 113, 116, 119, 122, 125
 Maps 109, 111, 113, 116, 119, 123, 125
Tribune 11
 Turkish Section 86, 86n
 Audience 94
 Turkish Section *(contd.)*
 Date of inauguration 215
 Programme hours 100
 Rebroadcasts 89
 UHF broadcasting:
 Dates 218, 220, 221
 Frequency allocations 137
 Ullswater Committee 68, 222
 UNESCO 78
 United Arab Republic,
 Broadcasts to overseas countries 79, 80, 96-7, 102
 United Nations Radio Division 78
 United Press International Newsfilm 55
 Urdu broadcasts 84, 89, 101, 216
 USSR, Broadcasts to overseas countries 79, 80, 93, 94, 96, 102
 Variety Artistes' Federation 157
 VHF broadcasting:
 Frequency allocations 136
 Lists 108, 110, 113, 116, 119, 122, 125
 Radio transmitters:
 Lists 108, 110, 113, 116, 119, 122, 125
 Maps 109, 111, 113, 116, 119, 123, 125
 Television (BBC-1) transmitters:
 Lists 108, 110, 112, 114, 118, 120, 124
 Maps 109, 111, 112, 115, 118, 121, 124
 Vietnamese Section 84, 89, 94, 101
 Viewers and Listeners Association 12
 Visits to BBC premises 204
 Visnews 55
 Voice of America 80, 93, 94, 102
 Wales:
 Addresses 209
 Advisory Committees:
 Agricultural 154
 Appeals 155
 Religious 153
 Wales *(contd.)*
 Analysis of programme content 50
 Broadcast receiving licences 210
 Finance 190-1
 National Broadcasting Council 52
 Members 145
 National Governor 8
 Programme hours:
 Radio 50
 Television 42
 School Broadcasting Council, Members 150
 Television, BBC Wales 33, 51, 223
 Transmitters 117-18
 Welsh language broadcasts 34
 Programme hours 50
 Welsh Nationalist broadcasts 69, 143
 Watt, David Gibson 18
 Weather forecasts 207-8
 Weekend Telegraph 16
 Welsh Orchestra, BBC 202
 West Jersey:
 Addresses 210
 Advisory Committees:
 Appeals 156
 Religious 153
 Advisory Council 148
 Analysis of programme content 50
 Broadcast receiving licences 196
 Finance 190-1
 Programme hours:
 Radio 50
 Television 42
 Williams, Professor Glanmor 8, 145
 Wireless Telegraphy Acts 140
 World Service 83
 News programmes 82
 Programme hours 101
 Rebroadcasts 87, 88, 89, 90
 Record request programmes 203
 World Topical Tapes Service 83, 88, 89, 90
 Yugoslav and Slovene Section 86, 100

