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# BBC HANDBOOK 1970



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1970

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Hill of Luton, Chairman of the BBC, and Mr. Charles Curran, Director-General, at a press conference to discuss the BBC's plans for 'Broadcasting in the Seventies'

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# **British Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors**

The Rt Hon. Lord Hill of Luton (*Chairman*)

The Lord Fulton, M.A. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Professor Glanmor Williams (*National Governor for Wales*)

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

The Lord Dunleath, T.D. (*National Governor for Northern Ireland*)

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Mr P. N. Wilson, O.B.E., D.S.C.

Mr Tom Jackson

Dame Mary Green, D.B.E.

The Lord Constantine, M.B.E.

Sir Hugh Greene, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

## Foreword

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

On the brink of the seventies the BBC faces a number of problems. In this brief introduction I will refer to three of the more important.

First, the radio changes.

The BBC last year carried out a rigorous survey into the future of radio and of both television and radio services outside London. From this study emerged the proposals set out in *Broadcasting in the Seventies*. For several months these were the subject of wide public argument and controversy – in Parliament, in the Press, on our own air and among our own staff. In the course of this dialogue some adjustments were made, if not enough to satisfy the more entrenched critics, and in 1970 the main proposals are being progressively implemented. On network radio the four programmes are being reconstructed to give a clearer and stronger choice. Outside London, the old English Regions will be replaced by eight new television regions, and 40 local radio stations, of which eight already exist and another twelve are due to be opened in the course of this year. Change is always uncomfortable, but we believe that these changes will give a better service to radio listeners – minorities as well as majorities – and a fuller service on both radio and television to people outside London.

Second, impartiality.

The BBC has no editorial opinion, and its reputation for impartiality is jealously guarded not only within the BBC but by people outside. That is why any critic with a suspicion that the Corporation is showing bias is liable to express shocked resentment – and the outcry is all the sharper when the matter of dispute arouses bitter personal feelings. One of the hardest tests in the history of the BBC came in 1969, when we were broadcasting to the people of Northern Ireland at a time when argument had burst into the violence of stones, petrol bombs and firearms. At such times, those who are most hotly partisan do not want impartiality; they want the news and views that support their own fiercely held opinions. In this difficult period, the BBC was assailed by both sides, creating at least a presumption that it had held the middle ground. Tempers were roused, too, though not from such deep emotions, over the Nigerian

Civil War and over the attempts to break up the sporting fixtures of South African visitors to Britain. Those who were angered by what they heard, or saw, in our broadcasts found it hard to believe that the BBC was not espousing the cause they detested. But the BBC espouses no causes; it tries to hold the ring in argument. The job of getting the facts right and holding the balance of opinion fairly is a difficult one, and it requires constant vigilance. We may err from time to time but impartiality remains our duty and our objective.

Third, finance.

In August 1969, the House of Commons Estimates Committee recommended that methods of financing new developments in the BBC should be adopted at the same time as commitments to expenditure are undertaken. Such a change of procedure would make a profound difference to the BBC's finances.

Although the BBC can and does control its own expenditure, the timing and size of any increase in the licence fees are decided by the government of the day. Understandably enough, governments do not like increasing licence fees, though in practice the repercussions of an increase prove far less than they judge. Indeed, 1969 was characterised by continual public pressure for an increase, not against one.

The timing of increases in the licence fee is no less important than their amount. The facts tell their own story. Since 1962, the BBC has, with governmental approval, been carrying out a major series of developments. The introduction of BBC-2, with its new chain of transmitters, the colourisation of first BBC-2 and later BBC-1, the expansion of television in Wales and Scotland, and the major increase in the hours of radio are the main examples. At the outset, it was estimated that a £5 combined licence from 1 April 1963 would provide the money for this massive programme of development. In the event the BBC's share of the licence fee was raised to £4 in October 1963: the £5 was forthcoming in August 1965.

When the BBC applied for a £6 licence in 1966, it was asked to introduce a major economy campaign, so that the increase would not be required before 1968. It agreed and carried out the economies. The £6 licence was granted from 1 January 1969.

Finally, the latest increase. The BBC's request to be allowed to undertake local radio broadcasting having been granted and welcomed, it was decided that the licence fee should be increased from 1 April 1971, more than a year after the expenditure began. This decision was accepted in the knowledge that it would contribute to the BBC having by that date a deficit estimated to be over £7 million, though this might subsequently decline if colour licence income increases substantially.

Part of the BBC's financial problem stems from licence evasion. Prior to the passing of the Wireless Telegraphy Act in 1967, the number of

combined licence evaders was estimated at over two million. Thanks to the efforts of the Ministry and the Post Office, the number of evaders has since been reduced to under 1½ million. But the B B C is still losing £7 million a year through evasion. It is essential to the B B C's finances that this should be reduced still further, and the B B C, the Ministry, and the Post Office are in close touch as to what further steps can be taken. If, in the future, we can be assured of our full income (and when we need it), then the B B C can continue to provide the television and radio services in which we take pride, and which are described in this Handbook.



# **A Decade in Prospect**

**Charles Curran, Director-General of the BBC**

## **Introductory**

This year one article takes the place of the four or five on different aspects of broadcasting which usually serve as a preamble to the BBC Handbook. The purpose of this change is threefold: to enable me to take a reflective look at the events of my first year as Director-General; to discuss some of the challenges which face the BBC in the year ahead; and to identify some less urgent but no less important long-term issues.

A Director-General does not, in the nature of things, find much opportunity to go into retreat and meditate. Except in comparatively brief periods of peaceful consolidation he spends most of his time in dealing with matters which call for 'action this day'. He is – and I speak now with double knowledge – like the referee of a fast-moving game of rugby; he has little time for philosophical speculation about the future of the game, and if he cannot keep up with the players he might just as well go home and hang up his boots. But meditate at times he must.

My first year as Director-General has been an eventful one. I do not wish either to pass by its less inspiring events with eyes averted or to hold an inquest on them in this article. In any case, to those in a position to see the wood for the trees, 1969 was in most respects an excellent year for BBC programmes. 'What's past is prologue', and all the best prologues are short and to the point. Let us look at some of the achievements that justify me in saying that it was a vintage year for the programme makers and all their supporting services.

For the great national events, whether constitutional, like the Investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales, or a potent combination of sport, entertainment and patriotic fervour, like the Eurovision Song Contest, a soccer international at Wembley, or 'Miss World', the audience by and large has looked to the BBC for television coverage. Even at 3 pm on a working day BBC-1 had an audience of 16 million viewers for its live broadcast of the Investiture on 1 July. BBC-2 alone, covering the

event in colour as well as monochrome, had a million and a quarter viewers, not far short of ITV's total.

Richard Cawston's brilliant documentary 'Royal Family' became a national event in its own right because it marked the opening of a new phase in the relationship between the Sovereign and her People, and therefore as a national event it drew an audience of 23 million to BBC-1 on a Saturday evening in June. Millions more watched it later on ITV, and again on BBC-1 on Christmas Day. Both have transmitted it in colour as well as in monochrome.

## **Colour**

BBC-1's colour service got off to a punctual and untroubled start on 15 November. Its success is beyond question. And those who still see BBC-1 in monochrome, but who can use the new uhf transmissions which carry the colour signal, are free of some kinds of interference to which the vhf transmissions were subject.

Earlier in the year BBC-2 had distinguished itself by showing Sir Kenneth Clark's thirteen programmes on 'Civilisation', which were effective and absorbing in monochrome and won even higher praise in colour. Colour television cameras were present at most big sporting events. I am not the first to have noticed how much more enjoyable golf can be on television now that the white ball stands out so clearly against the green. Do you remember the finish of the Ryder Cup? I shall never forget it.

There was such a wealth of good programmes on the dual television service offered by BBC-1 and by BBC-2, now within reach of 40 million people, that it is really invidious to mention only a few. I shook my head in amazement at a suggestion that television light entertainment was in the doldrums. I could only suppose that the critics had become jaded or blasé, for successful laughter-makers of all kinds were much in evidence – 'The Morecambe and Wise Show', 'Dad's Army', 'Not in Front of the Children', 'Monty Python's Flying Circus'.

## **Drama**

Television drama, with more than 600 separate productions in a full year's schedule, was just as comprehensive. It had its miniature masterpieces, like some examples of 'Thirty Minute Theatre'. It had its tours de force, like 'Julius Caesar' and 'The Heiress'. It had long-running regulars, made with the professional care that makes it unreasonable to call them 'soap operas', and it had its modern plays by new writers, who, if one believed some of the correspondence reaching the BBC, were the only begetters of BBC drama. Of course they were not, and if they did not always succeed as television playwrights they kept BBC drama close to contemporary moral issues. Without the David Mercers and Dennis

Potters BBC drama would still have a high reputation, but it would be starving itself of new talent and seriously neglecting the audience's total needs. But it was a shrewd decision by the Television Service to include Noël Coward's 'The Vortex' in the latest series of Wednesday Plays, if only to show that the BBC did not invent controversial drama. As Noël Coward said, his 'colleague' William Shakespeare had tackled a similar theme in Hamlet.

### **The virtue of initiative**

This brings me to the question of adventurousness in programmes, to the taking of calculated risks in the interest of liveliness and relevance. The words of a former chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the late Sir Richard Boyer, are still to the point: 'We do not regard our function as achieved if we merely keep out of trouble'.

I hope that during 1969 no-one was given reason to suspect that the BBC no longer believed in the virtues of initiative and adventurousness. Without those virtues we should not have had, for instance, 'A Year In The Life', or 'Nationwide', or 'Free For All'. 'Twenty-Four Hours' would not have changed its format, and it would certainly not have tried to explore the murky waters of commercial pornography in a Denmark which has thrown off all censorship. Donald Wilson would hardly have turned his hand to creating 'The First Churchills' out of his reading of the history of England between the Restoration and the death of Queen Anne. In this serial the informative, educative and entertainment functions of the BBC were fused into one. Shall I be forgiven for finding more substance in it than I did in 'The Forsyte Saga'? Certainly Sarah Churchill is a more interesting character than Fleur Forsyte. And as one who, in the past, had to take a more than passing interest in our constitutional development, I think I am qualified to commend its astonishingly faithful exposition of the changes in the three reigns which it covered.

Long may BBC producers scorn the safety of dug-outs and prepared positions, if they have it in them to be genuinely creative. I only ask that they should always include in their terms of reference a desire to balance the claims of audiences, subjects and artists, without giving an absolute priority to any part of that demanding trinity. Balance is what the BBC lives by. Without it we are lost; with it we can take risks with relative impunity, like the successful tight-rope walker who takes up juggling and doesn't mind breaking a plate now and again as long as he stays on the wire. And if our balancing sometimes provokes critics into accusations of fence-sitting I remain unconvinced. The principle is to seek the balance, whatever committed observers may prefer to see in our course.

What particularly impressed me during my first year in the suite of offices that Sir Hugh Greene called 'The Third Floor Front', was the Television Service's unflagging comprehensiveness. An organisation

that could put on 'Billy Budd' and 'Othello' in peak viewing hours and still hold a greater share of the audience than ITV month by month was living up to the highest standards of public service broadcasting.

## **Radio**

I make no apology for paying so much attention to Television in this brief review of 1969. Radio was at the centre of attention for other reasons, and I do not propose to say much about its output here. Suffice it to say that in spite of all the fears and forebodings that were said to be weighing on radio during the year the four national networks, the regions and the local stations gave an admirable account of themselves.

In facing the controversy over the departure of 'The Dales' and 'The Critics' into retirement, they made the point that radio must remain fresh and flexible. It is ready to change with the times, and capable of providing every national newspaper with its lead on the day after an interview in 'The World at One' or 'The World This Weekend' as it did when the Rt Hon. George Brown, M.P., delivered himself of strong opinions about the Vietnam war last November. Meanwhile radio celebrated the 40th anniversary of 'The Week in Westminster', a programme to which members of all parties gladly paid tribute, and Colin Davis and the BBC Symphony Orchestra triumphed over some tragi-comic misunderstandings to close the 1969 season of Promenade Concerts – another great success – with an emotional moment of Elgar.

## **The External Services**

The External Services have been settling down to a new organisation, which substitutes a functional division for the old geographical separation of responsibilities. I have taken a close interest in the reorganisation because I bequeathed it to them – in an early version now being reviewed – when I relinquished the post of Director of External Broadcasting. The functional division between suppliers and users of programme material is more appropriate to contemporary circumstances, and in the long run more economical than the old system.

As a former Director of External Broadcasting I have no doubts about the value of Britain's efforts in that field. For about £10 million a year the British taxpayer gets a service which not only protects his national interests – through the cultivation of trade and good will – but also projects to the world Britain's continuing opposition to tyranny wherever it may be found. Oliver Whitely, who succeeded me at Bush House, put it succinctly in an article published last December:

'Broadcasting cannot be confiscated, or refused a visa, or burnt in the public square. So far it has not been stopped for long or comprehensively by jamming, in spite of much ingenuity and great expense by the jammers. This kind of broadcasting is, in fact, the ideal counter

to that kind of oppression. Add 'External Broadcasting' to 'Britain', therefore, and you have a rare conjunction. The one enables the other, with greater effect than it otherwise could, to continue its traditional role of advocating the free way of life which it exemplifies. Fortunately our job of succouring the deprived on the other side of political barriers and our important objective of keeping friends in the free world informed and interested are really one and the same process. We simply try to tell them what happens and why.'

### **Management**

If my purpose were simply to review the year's achievements I should want to mention many other activities, not least those of the Engineering Division whose Advanced Field Store Standards Converter won the BBC a Queen's Award to Industry. Now, however, I want to offer a brief comment on some of the management problems which came my way in 1969.

It was a sad day for us all when the Association of Broadcasting Staff resorted to industrial action to express its dissatisfaction with a pay offer accepted by other unions. The subsequent history of that dispute is too well-known to need recounting here, but I stand by what I said in the November edition of the staff magazine – that I hope that on both sides we can now concentrate on building for the future rather than exchanging recriminations. The BBC needs the best possible staff representative machinery, and if we can all let bygones be bygones it will help to achieve that end. Let us have the 'calmness to remember' and the 'courage to forget'.

When the time comes for me to hand over to my successor I want to be able to look back on a period of confident relations between management and staff. Such confidence is the result of hard work on both sides as well as of long acquaintance. To be more precise, it calls for firm but just management, neither blindly authoritarian (as if it could be nowadays) nor spinelessly acquiescent, and for loyal and enthusiastic service. My experience of the BBC over many years teaches me that loyalty and professional enthusiasm are qualities which do not prevent a man from playing a full part in the affairs of his union. Indeed, they ought to make him a more valuable member from his own union's point of view. There is no room for mutual distrust at the table where managers and unions meet in the BBC, for all are professionals bent on making good broadcasting, and if they are not they have no right to be there.

### **The BBC and the Press**

In one way and another the BBC as an institution was under continuous scrutiny during 1969. McKinsey studied us; the Select Committee on Estimates dissected us; the national and provincial Press

kept us in its sights but too frequently missed the bull's eye of incontrovertible fact.

Sometimes I could have wished for a little less attention to what was alleged to be rumoured in the corridors of power and a little more attention to the facts of the situation, but the broadcasting journalist in me sees that an organisation as newsworthy as the BBC must not expect to be more privileged in that respect than, say, the National Coal Board or the Co-operative Union. The BBC is, after all, a journalistic animal as well as a national institution.

Just as no self-respecting public organisation conducts the whole of its business in the open, so no self-respecting journalist surrenders entirely to an organisation's desire to keep its confidential affairs confidential. I would go so far as to say that our society would be unhealthy if that conflict did not exist – if the organisation was not jealous of its legitimate confidences or if the journalist was not disposed to probe and publish. Nevertheless responsible corporate bodies, whether engaged in journalism or not, must keep their counsel at the fact-finding stage of an operation like the McKinsey study or the work of the Policy Study Group. Public policy is not a kind of shuttlecock to be tossed across the court and blown about by each breeze of public whimsy which may arise in the course of the match. Press speculation, momentarily irritating though it is, is the price we must expect to pay if we insist on our right to work out solutions to problems in peace and quiet. We must exercise that right if, when we publish them, they are to be sufficiently rational in substance and presentation to permit at least some rational discussion by those who seek it.

### **The McKinsey operation**

When I took over from Sir Hugh Greene on 1 April 1969 the BBC's Policy Study Group, with help from McKinsey, the management consultants, was approaching the end of its task of providing the Board of Management with facts and forecasts on which to base recommendations about the shape of national radio and about television and radio outside London. McKinsey were at the same time working closely with BBC departments on a study of ways of improving the BBC's management of resources. I do not want to go over the whole of that ground again, because I gave a reasonably full account of the McKinsey operation in my address to the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants (since published) last November. But I would like to repeat a few of my public statements on the subject.

We called in McKinsey partly because we wanted to deal with any suspicion that the BBC was financially improvident. We were confident that no external examination, however thorough, could possibly lead the investigators to sustain that charge. At the same time we hoped to

find some ways of improving the financial controls and management structures.

### **The question of resources**

McKinsey wrote in November 1968, in a report on what they called their diagnostic study, that B B C Management had done a good job of planning and controlling the use of the resources available to them. As a result, they wrote, B B C television programmes were produced more economically, considering both cost and quality, than anywhere else in the world.

That was high praise, and one can imagine cynics saying that all consultants flatter their clients at the beginning to prepare them for shocks to come. The cynics would be wrong in this case. McKinsey were honest enough to tell us what they really thought, and what they told us was good. There were no shocks.

I believe that the B B C in years to come will have reason to be grateful for the fresh insight which McKinsey gave it into some problems of management peculiar to broadcasting. They helped us to see how a corporate public body without shareholders and without uniform standard products could make better use of management techniques derived from the world of private industry; how the B B C could devolve responsibility to the point of accountability; how it could improve its management information and thus make more reliable decisions; above all how essential it was to recognise at all levels that the management of resources is an integral part of producing programmes.

It was not that the B B C had consciously neglected these factors in the past. The point was that the B B C, in its single-minded concentration on the production of good programmes, which is in no way diminished, had tended sometimes to undervalue resource management. In other words, its management of resources had been impressive but could be improved still more if seen more clearly as an indispensable production skill. We have taken that point, and it may prove to be McKinsey's most valuable service to the B B C.

### **The Policy Study Group**

There was another side to McKinsey's work, and it brings me to the Policy Study Group, which was exactly what its name suggested and no more. Its task was to study – not to decide. In their diagnostic report McKinsey had focused on some major policy issues on which the B B C had already done considerable preparatory work. The two main issues were the future of national radio, and the future of radio and television broadcasting outside London and the South-east. These, then, were the issues to which the Policy Study Group were asked to apply their minds in November 1968.

Within little more than four months they were able to come back to the Board of Management with a series of costed alternative rearrangements of the structure of radio and the regions. They started with two great advantages – the extensive preparatory work done by senior colleagues since 1966, and the spur of McKinsey's ruthlessly logical questioning.

McKinsey, for example, made us consider again the question whether or not the BBC should accept advertising revenue as a source of income. The answer was that the BBC once again firmly rejected advertising as a source of income, and put paid to the rumours that it would resort to that expedient as a way out of financial difficulties. Commercial financing for the BBC would be a form of slow suicide. In my view it would also be a damaging blow – perhaps mortal – for the ITA.

My readers will not expect me to rehearse the course of events that followed the publication of *Broadcasting in the Seventies*, the document in which the BBC outlined its proposals after carefully considering all the alternatives put forward by the Policy Study Group.

There was a public controversy in which the noisiest were not necessarily the most representative, and in which some people who ought to have known better resolutely ignored the text of the proposals and appeared repeatedly to invent their own version of what had been proposed. But that is all water under the bridge. What is important is that those who had genuine anxieties have increasingly joined with us in a discussion about what they feared might be lost.

### **Moving with the times**

What matters now is that the BBC has shown once again that the gaunt monolith of some imaginations is in reality an evolving organism, capable of changing of its own volition to meet the demands of new circumstances. Some of the opponents of the changes – I emphasise, not all – showed themselves to be almost palaeolithic in their resistance to innovation. It was as though the dusty old 1949 utility receiver on the bookshelf and the assumptions on which broadcasting was based after the war were sacrosanct. (Those assumptions were never, incidentally, the subject of any public discussion before they were introduced.) I believe that if the BBC had ever shown a similar reluctance as an institution to move with the times it would long ago have failed the nation. Vhf radio, uhf television, colour itself, all these technical innovations would never have got off the ground. More importantly, BBC-2, which was the escape route for the Television Service from threatened slavery into an ever-expanding freedom, would have been long delayed and perhaps never attempted. The BBC would have forfeited over and over again its right to survive as the principal national instrument of broadcasting.

## **Local radio**

A word, now, about local radio, which figures prominently in the new structure. The eight-station experiment ended last summer with results that more than justified going ahead with the first stage of our forty-station plan. I must say that the enthusiasm of people working in local radio has been a tonic to us during the past year. That and the evidence of public appreciation in the eight places served by local radio outweighed the resistance of those with commercial axes to grind. Maybe commercial radio will come to this country within this decade. It is not for the B B C to decide whether that step should be taken or to obstruct it if it is taken. But I can make this promise. If B B C Local Radio, like B B C Television before it, finds itself up against the challenge of competition from local stations financed out of advertising revenue, it will meet that challenge with all the skill and professionalism at its command, and I have no doubt who will then set the standard of service to the nation.

Finance was a consideration, of course, in the work of the Study Group, and it is therefore relevant to mention here an opinion formed by the Select Committee on Estimates. The Committee's decision to examine factors affecting the level of the licence fee came at a time when we were deep in the McKinsey study and the work of the Policy Study Group. We welcomed the opportunity to show publicly that extravagance was not one of those factors, and the Committee, after taking evidence from several directors and other senior staff of the B B C, came to the following significant conclusion :

'It is impossible to reach a final judgement on the efficiency of any concern without having had the opportunity to study its workings at first hand over a period of time. But on the evidence available to them Your Committee formed the impression that as an organisation the B B C was fully cost-conscious and scrupulous in its handling of public money, and that its methods of financial control were adequate to ensure the efficient use of its resources.'

## **The immediate future**

To some extent I have already looked into the future while talking about the past. Now I want to consider our immediate concerns, the problems which face the B B C in the next year to eighteen months.

### **The networks**

Very soon listeners to B B C Radio will begin to notice some differences in the programmes on Radio 3 and Radio 4. They will not hear as much talk as before on Radio 3, and they will hear much more talk on Radio 4. That, to put it crudely, will be the main change on the national radio networks, as forecast in *Broadcasting in the Seventies*. Howard Newby, as Controller of Radio 3, will preside over a network whose mainstay

will be music but whose evening programmes will continue to include several hours a week of drama and arts features of the length and quality for which the Third Programme has long been famous. Tony Whitby, as Controller of Radio 4, will preside over a network whose mainstay will be speech of all kinds but whose schedules will not be closed to music any more than Radio 3's will be closed to speech. It is a fact – despite incredulous questioning – that material of the quality and standard now broadcast in the Third Programme will continue to be found on Radio 3 and 4 in the future – in abundance.

### **The Third Programme**

I have heard it said that the abolition of the Third Programme as a separate entity is a sign of philistinism in a BBC run by graceless journalists. What a mockery of the truth that is! The Third Programme served its purpose with outstanding success for a generation, but it outlived its original context. The 1944 Education Act was still only a few years old when the Third started. The Arts Council was but dimly foreshadowed. The Promenade Concerts had hardly yet established themselves as the summer festival of music for the youth of Britain, adventurous in this as in other directions. Since then the nation, including the BBC, has raised a generation of men and women for whom the arts are more widely available and appreciated than ever before. It no longer seems appropriate to concentrate all demanding programmes into one carefully labelled corner of the broadcasting schedules, on the assumption that they will serve only the smallest minorities. The audience itself has pointed the way for us by staying with Radio 4 in much larger numbers to hear programmes which had previously had listeners too few for our surveys to count on the Third. But if social and educational history has in this sense overtaken the Third it has made it all the more desirable to broadcast cultural programmes in much the same profusion as before, but not in one corner of one network. We believe that it is less likely nowadays that our listeners come to us looking simply for a 'demanding' programme than that they want, at a given moment, good talk, or good drama, or good music. We are making it easier for them to find it. I cannot see that this is a betrayal of cultural excellence any more than it is for Covent Garden to offer the best in opera and ballet but to eschew spoken drama.

At first these will be the only easily distinguishable changes in the network pattern, but as time goes by, as local – or, as I prefer to call it – community radio grows and 'regional opt-out programmes' – that is, programmes made by the existing regions for their regions alone – are gradually phased out, as Radio 1 and Radio 2 become more clearly separated during the day and the late evening, the new system will come into its own. The task facing the BBC in the coming months is one of

demonstrating the truth of what I have said as well as of professional skill. Its broadcast programmes must show that radio, far from being changed for the worse for the sake of change, is serving real needs in a new and logical way which benefits all sections of the audience as well as being more sensible and economical for the B B C.

### **The regions**

In non-metropolitan radio and television in England there will be some really radical changes. In television we shall have eight new regions which, by 1971, will be producing 400 programmes a year for their own audiences, compared with the 150 a year of the former three English regions. In radio we shall have our first 20 local stations. Through the production centres at Birmingham, Manchester and Bristol regional talent and initiative will continue to flow into network radio and television as fully as or more fully than in the past. Birmingham, for instance, will eventually have at its disposal a £6 million television complex at Pebble Mill. In each place there is a senior executive whose terms of reference include responsibility for nourishing creative talent in his part of the country. All this non-metropolitan activity in England comes under Patrick Beech as Controller of English Regions. His is probably the most exciting and challenging job in the B B C at this moment. He proceeds with it in the knowledge that more will be happening outside London than ever before in the history of the B B C.

### **The effect on B B C staff**

For the great majority of listeners and viewers, then, there will be little evidence of sudden upheaval. B B C staff will not have such an easy transition from the old to the new, and some will be changing jobs or moving to other parts of the country as the new non-metropolitan structure is built up. Those of us who direct the B B C are not blind to the problems that lie ahead for some of our colleagues. Children have to change schools, roots have to be pulled up, homes have to be bought and sold. I remember my own expedition to Canada in the fifties – admittedly by my own choice, but none the less disturbing as an incident in family life. It is not easy, as those who took the plunge into the local radio experiment in 1967 have already found. But I hope that those who are uprooted, or who uproot themselves, will find the change rewarding as the months pass into years.

Some, unhappily, will find that the reorganisation leaves them without a job. There will be very few in that position, but although the numbers are small the personal effect will be great. I am determined to see that the B B C, following established, agreed procedure, treats those who cannot finally be resettled both generously and humanely at the end of the day.

## **Finances**

A word now about the BBC's finances in the immediate future. The Government has promised to raise the combined licence fee to £6 10s. (£11 10s. for those with colour television receivers) in April 1971. The ten shillings added to each licence will be substantially for local radio. At that time the licence fee for radio only, including car radio, will be dropped. Between now and then we have to build up the local radio system as authorised by the Government. That means bringing the number of stations to twenty by September this year and to about forty within the next four years. Clearly we shall be dipping into income based on the £6 licence fee to pay for local radio development in 1970–71, and that expenditure will be one important cause of an expected radio deficit of about £7,000,000 by 31 March 1971.

## **The cost of music**

Another factor affecting the deficit will be the cost of music. We believed that it had become necessary to consider saving substantial sums of money by reducing our employment of musicians to a level corresponding more closely with our direct needs for carrying out our primary purpose of broadcasting. We felt that the time had come to draw some distinction between employment for broadcasting purposes and employment that served the cause of patronage of the arts well beyond the immediate needs of broadcasting. The Government asked us to look again at our proposals in the light of the historic level of BBC patronage with a view to maintaining broadly the existing level of employment of musicians, subject to satisfactory negotiations with the Musicians' Union on the use of recorded material and with the Arts Councils on the possibility of sharing the burden of patronage. This we have been doing, but the negotiations cannot be expected to yield rapid results, and any savings will take time to achieve. The patronage role remains decisively unchanged, a factor of substantial importance for our future financing. We accept the role – but we need the money to carry it out.

## **Licences**

On the more hopeful side of the account we can place the effects of the Post Office's recent drive against licence evasion on which we were already counting, and the prospect of a rapidly increasing revenue from colour licences in the next few years. But it would be folly to attempt to balance the books on the system of Wilkins Micawber Esquire. We have to assume that *nothing* will turn up that we had not already expected, and that means continuing to look closely and critically at all proposals for new expenditure and finding ways of reducing existing levels of expenditure wherever possible, without detriment to programmes.

## **Money for educational programmes ?**

One promising and wholly justifiable possibility, at the time of writing still under consideration at the Department of Education and Science, is an annual contribution from the Exchequer to defray some of the cost of the BBC's educational programmes, which have come to be an integral element in the nation's educational system as a whole ; I say some of the cost because the BBC will wish to go on shouldering some part of the cost of all types of educational programmes, as an expression of its continuing corporate commitment to broadcast education. We have suggested to the Department of Education and Science that there should be a grant-in-aid in respect of educational broadcasts related to the curricula of schools and other educational institutions, and in respect of certain types of vocational broadcast courses. If our services are to be developed and improved (e.g. by the use of colour) in these areas, more money is essential.

We believe that in due course all educational programmes on radio should be transferred to one vhf network. This has advantages for both sides. Vhf can reach more people than medium-wave transmissions ; the quality of vhf reception is uniformly excellent by day and night, whereas medium-wave reception is subject to considerable interference from European stations after dark ; the use of a separate network will give educational programmes more broadcasting time. From the BBC's point of view the arrangements would make the planning of Radio 4's programmes much more flexible in the interests of the audience as a whole.

Two things need to be made clear. One is that a grant-in-aid for educational programmes would not automatically bring about a big saving in BBC expenditure. The BBC would still have to pay, for instance, for the general programmes which would take the place of the educational ones transferred to vhf. In other words, the scheme is not a practical proposition unless the Exchequer contribution is at least equal to the cost of the replacement programmes. The second point to be made is that educational broadcasting would continue to be part of the main body of the BBC, which would retain all its present responsibility for financial and operational management. The BBC would not wish to upset the delicate balance between external guidance and internal responsibility which has been achieved through years of close association with the School Broadcasting Council and the Further Education Advisory Council.

So far I have written about the expected deficit on radio's account by 31 March next year. Television's deficit on that date will be of the order of £1,000,000 or less. Overall the BBC will be well within its permitted borrowing limit of £10,000,000.

## **Politics and the licence fee**

Our revenue prospects are clearly crucial in our future finance. At this point I should like to repeat what I said in a speech to the Radio Industries Club last May. I said then that political hesitations about the level of the licence fee had damaged public acceptance of the system in recent years. In 1963 one Postmaster General gave us the £1 which had previously been taken by the Treasury – the public continued to pay £4. In terms of public acceptability there was no political hardship in that. A year or two later his successor raised the licence fee to £5 but not to £6, which was what we had asked for (and the Pilkington Committee had thought reasonable). The effect was that another Postmaster General had to raise the licence yet again – to £6 on 1 January 1969. In each case the increase became effective later than we had hoped. The promised increase from £6 to £6 10s, had it been granted early in 1970, would have enabled us to reach 31 March 1971 without a radio deficit. Similarly the increase from £5 to £6, had it been granted early in 1968 instead of early in 1969, would have added more than £10 million to the B B C's income in 1968-9 and turned a deficit into a useful surplus. It is a sobering thought that if the licence fee had gone up to £5 on 1 April 1963 instead of on 1 August 1965 the public would still have been paying £5 now.

## **Colour receivers**

We have to face the future with a proper understanding of the situation as it is and not as it might have been in other circumstances. One of the key factors in the situation is the recent arrival of colour television on all three networks. It is my hope that there will be colour receivers in at least two million households by mid-1974. We all know that it takes time to establish a market for new equipment, and that the initial cost puts people off as much as suspicion of technical novelties, but the B B C is not going to accept that position with complacency. We shall go on helping the trade to sell colour television, and the public to understand what they are being asked to buy.

The more licences the Post Office sells for colour receivers the more income the B B C will receive, the more secure our finances will be. If colour revenue grows as we hope there will be no need, for instance, to slow down the very expensive stages of the development of the uhf network covering the last 20% of our audience – an expedient which we may be forced to consider as a possible last resort. The colour television service of the B B C is no uncertain 'gimmick'; it has arrived on the scene fully developed, embodying all the results of long experiment and profiting from all the lessons of other men's mistakes. The only remaining obstacle to its spread is the initial cost of equipment. As I said to the Radio Industries Club, unless there is continuity in sales there cannot be

continuity on the production line, with all the benefits of reduced costs that that can bring, and there cannot be continuity in sales if the initial cost, whether for purchase or rental, is prohibitive. Since I made that remark it has been suggested in one quarter that I put the BBC's interests above the economic welfare of the nation. Of course I do not. The accusation leaves too much out of account. A buoyant demand for colour television receivers will make the manufacturing industry prosperous, bring costs down to a more attractive level and enable the industry to compete more effectively in the export market. If all that is not in the national interest I do not know what is. It reflects the intentions behind the original decision to go ahead. Think also of the possibilities of exporting many more British colour programmes to the United States and other users who have long since left monochrome behind.

To harp on the financial advantages of colour television development, however, is to risk losing sight of the ultimate objective, which is to bring to the people of Britain a service of *natural* television which can enrich their leisure if it is used wisely. The next generation of viewers will wonder how its parents put up with monochrome for so many years. The age of monochrome will become as remote as the era of radio without television. A decision to bring the required down-payments within reach of many more householders would bring that time nearer, and that can be done this year if the will is there.

### **The producer's responsibility**

How often in broadcasting it is a matter of the will being there! The will to make the most economical use of resources consistent with high production standards is certainly not lacking in the Television Service, where all production departments are in the process of introducing what we call the 'total-cost' system of accounting. Let me explain. In the past each producer had been personally accountable primarily for the use of programme allowance (which comprises the cost of artists, of facility fees for outside broadcasts, of the special purchase or hiring of costumes and scenery, of film stock, etc.). He will now be held fully responsible for the use of facilities (including studios and rehearsal rooms and the use of ancillary staff for make-up, design, wardrobe, etc.). Thus, as the result of a Television Service study whose conclusions were endorsed and amplified by McKinseys, the producer will be personally accountable for the total cost of each of his productions. This will make it much easier to judge his skill in resource management alongside his artistic talents, which will be no less important a part of the assessment than before. McKinseys soon found themselves preaching to the converted when they started talking to the Television Service about the principle of delegation to the point of accountability, and about the need for a swifter flow of management information.

## **Elections**

Before I alter the focus again and attempt to identify the issues which will face the B B C in the later seventies I should like to consider one big challenge which will bear heavily on News and Current Affairs staff in the near future. They have to be ready at a moment's notice to cover a general election in which broadcasting itself may well be a campaign issue.

I believe, however, that the B B C's News and Current Affairs staff will be able to overcome that problem, which must be seen in its true perspective as a relatively minor election issue in the national context. It will be an additional hazard for them, but they are accustomed to such hazards and we are all inured to being accused of bias, from both sides.

There will be some other new factors in the election operation. One, the increased cost of Post Office lines, calls for a high degree of ingenuity on the part of directing staff if they are to contain expenditure within reasonable limits. One way in which they can absorb the increases is by encouraging closer co-operation between the separate News and Current Affairs departments, whose aims may be different but whose basic information needs are identical.

Another new factor is the existence of the revised Representation of the People Act, Section 9 of which at last extends to broadcasters a freedom long enjoyed by newspapermen. I mean the freedom to cover an election without fear of being challenged in the courts in a dispute over the successful candidate's election expenses. This is a big step forward, and it will make the broadcaster's lot much easier. Nevertheless it will still be necessary to tread very carefully to ensure that no one can accuse the B B C of helping candidates in their 'personal electioneering'.

## **The Middle Distance**

Now, as I look into the middle distance, my horizon extends to 1977, by which time the B B C will presumably have a new Royal Charter, the old one having expired in 1976, and the Board of Governors will be looking for a new Director-General, the present one having kept to his timetable and stepped down after 'about eight years'. What lies between?

In November 1972 we shall be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first public transmission by the British Broadcasting Company, our Corporation's respected commercial parent. It is not widely known that 14 November 1922, the day of that broadcast, was also the eve of a general election, and that the B B C's earliest programmes consisted mainly of election results. And I have no doubt that the very first listeners to those programmes included people of all parties who imagined the

announcer to be relishing the results of one party and bemoaning the results of the other, according to their point of view.

### **Adaptation and evolution**

I hope that in 1972 we shall be as confident of our future as we shall be proud of our past. There is no reason at the moment why we should not be, but we are living at a time when established institutions constantly have to justify themselves against the assaults of people who are impatient with the status quo. I said earlier that the BBC is an evolving organism and not a gaunt monolith. It must remain adaptable and never become the brontosaurus of British Broadcasting, even when some of its admirers implore it to pretend that time stood still in 1935 or 1950 or whatever year they considered to be the golden summer of the BBC. We all know what happened to the poor old brontosaurus. He stood in a warm and shallow lake to take the weight off his feet and nibbled the foliage that overhung the water. And he is extinct.

No one who read the Hansard reports of the debates on broadcasting last July and December can reasonably doubt the existence of a minority to whom the concept of public service broadcasting by an independent non-commercial corporation in the seventies is inconvenient or tiresomely fuddy-duddy or both. Happily the debates also proved that the BBC does not lack friends who understand the value of that concept, and who, whatever their political affiliations or personal criticisms of the BBC, believe that this nation would be the poorer without it. There is no easy dividing line. The BBC's friends paradoxically include supporters of a competing commercial local radio service as well as those to whom commercial broadcasting of any kind is anathema. If the heat in the kitchen rises in the next few years I hope we can all stay in it.

### **The independence of the BBC**

Let there be no mistake about it, however. The BBC will compete but never combine with a commercially financed system. The BBC must still be carrying its banner of freedom from commercial and political pressures in the interests of its audiences in the late nineteen seventies. It is not just a question of the survival of a powerful institution. That has no importance in itself. It is a question of preserving an entity of enormous value in our national life. It would be criminal to throw it on the scrap heap in pursuit of some Utopian dream of illusory freedom or of some more mundane crock of gold. (The printing of money, I gather, is out of fashion among broadcasters these days, and I have some doubts about the minting of it too!).

## **Colour for everyone?**

So much for what we will be defending in the long haul that lies ahead. The broad aim helps to define the BBC's network strategy. We are nothing if not national. We must also be comprehensive. So, by 1980, we must aim to complete the uhf transmitter network and thus bring colour to virtually the whole of the United Kingdom. That there will be obstinate pockets of difficult territory isolated by the terrain still uncovered seems inevitable, but I shall be surprised if they are occupied by more than a few thousand people. At the time of writing at least half the population has access to BBC-1's uhf service and BBC-2 is available to more than 80 per cent. As for vhf, whose television signals have reached more than 99 per cent for years, the BBC-1 service will continue to be transmitted on vhf in monochrome only for a long time to come, probably to the limit of the life of existing vhf television receivers. It seems unlikely to me that there will be very many left by 1980, but who can tell how long the British householder will cling to obsolete equipment? I have in mind those who can afford to renew their equipment, and not those whose incomes do not rise to such luxuries. Our experience of the comparatively slow growth in demand for vhf radio receivers does not make me over-optimistic. Incidentally, I hope that this emphasis on the need for complete national coverage will not mislead anyone into thinking that I undervalue area and local broadcasting. I do not and will not.

## **Comprehensive broadcasting**

Being comprehensive means broadcasting every kind of programme for every kind of audience on radio and television – within reason. As we said in *Broadcasting in the Seventies*, it is just as much part of the BBC's duty to provide popular programmes which attract large audiences as it is to serve small minorities. Some people advance the seductive argument that the BBC should concentrate on the minority programmes, adding the flattering comment that after all we do them so well! They go on to suggest, discreetly, that the BBC should leave it to the commercial companies to entertain the millions. It is not a new argument. Sir Hugh Greene countered it and exposed it as dangerous nonsense in the early years of commercial television. We shall follow the same path if and when commercial radio appears on the scene.

As Lord Reith once wrote: the job of providing relaxation is no less positive an element of broadcasting policy than any other. In other words, the entertainment of large audiences is not and never has been inconsistent with serving small ones with special interests. Incidentally, the mention of Lord Reith's view of the place of entertainment in broadcasting reminds me of an interesting comparison. At the time when the BBC became a public corporation in 1927 some 62 per cent of all

its radio broadcasts in a typical winter month consisted of music, in the proportion of 10 per cent classical and 52 per cent entertainment music. In the latest Annual Report and Accounts of the B B C we find that music accounts for 62 per cent of the combined radio output of all networks, but that 20 per cent is serious, or classical if we want to be old-fashioned, while 42 per cent is entertainment music. There is a moral in that for those who draw unfavourable conclusions from their experience of change in B B C policies, but I shall not labour it. Let the historical facts speak for themselves. I have not included in my figures the regular television programmes devoted to serious music.

### **vhf and stereophony**

For those who want to go on listening to serious music on radio, as I do, vhf receivers will be indispensable, and stereophonic transmissions will become increasingly important. Some say that stereophony does for radio what colour does for television, and the B B C, having extended stereophonic transmissions from London and the South-east to the Midlands and North in 1968, hopes to extend them still further when the financial situation permits. With colour on all channels and stereophony in all radio programmes that call for it, broadcasting in the radio frequency spectrum will have reached the limit of its existing technical possibilities. But technology does not stand still for long, and we can be sure that today's summit will be tomorrow's launching platform – and the point of origin for the social problems which always accompany technical development.

## **The Far Horizon**

On 31 July 1976 the B B C's Charter will come up for renewal. It has had five so far – in 1927, 1937, 1947, 1952 and 1964. At various times we have heard it suggested that there will have to be a long cool look into British broadcasting, but it is difficult to imagine any longer and cooler look than that regularly focused on the subject by successive Committees of Inquiry. Crawford, Ullswater, Beveridge and Pilkington have all left their mark on British broadcasting, and they have all endorsed the B B C's principles and practice. The Beveridge Committee, it will be remembered, turned its face against commercial television, but its report included the dissenting viewpoint of one member, and ITV was established in spite of Beveridge. The Pilkington Committee measured the achievement of commercial television's first five years against the B B C's work and found it unsatisfactory. Some say that they over-praised us and went too far in their criticism of ITV. I do not know about that. I do know that some of the Pilkington recommendations were essential to the continuing pursuit by the B B C of the principles of excellence and public service.

## **Technology—the servant**

What will be the conclusions of the next examination of broadcasting, whatever form it takes? I will not risk any prophecies, but I do not mind voicing a hope or two. May they find that there is as much solid British virtue in a mixed broadcasting system as there is in a mixed economy. May they steer clear of total commercialism and decide, as their predecessors did, that the B B C stands or falls on the licence-fee system. Let them not be so bemused by the technological advances of the age that they lose sight of the values to which all technology is ancillary – as the servant and not the master. Whether wired relays and micro-wave transmissions bring one hundred channels or two or three channels into every British home the audience and its needs will remain – renewed but basically unchanged – and the broadcasters' responsibilities will be no different. We may all become broadcasting Malthusians – fearful of an overpopulation of channels and a starvation of programmes and audiences as a result.

## **Satellites**

According to some optimistic reports, communications systems are developing so fast that within the next few years – so it is suggested – we shall have direct television transmissions by satellite, both nationally and internationally. No doubt small countries like ours will still make do with their terrestrial transmitter networks, but the governments of large territories inhabited by people with a common language may well find satellites useful as an alternative, and the super-powers may seek to broadcast to other countries by that means. That, at least, is the theory.

Such theories rapidly become facts these days, and it would be as foolish to say that they will remain theories as it was to say that man would never fly. But it would be equally foolish to expect too much too soon. A geostationary satellite designed for direct television broadcasting into the home would have to weigh several tons, compared with the two or three hundred pounds of the present generation of communications satellites. The technical problems at the transmitting end – weight of satellite, transmitter power, economic life span – are difficult enough. What about the receivers? The smaller the satellite the lower the power, the weaker the transmission and, consequently, the more elaborate and costly the modifications of the receivers. The United Nations Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites recently considered the rate of development and came to three conclusions:

1. that direct broadcasting from satellites to community receivers could be close at hand;
2. that direct broadcasting of television from satellites into augmented home receivers could become feasible technologically as early as

1975, but at a cost which would postpone operational use of this method for many years; and

3. that direct broadcasting of television into existing, unaugmented home receivers is not foreseen on an operational basis before 1985.

It is clear that the use of community receivers has only limited attractions in developed countries, though it might conceivably appeal to the governments of countries in which few households can afford their own receivers and in which community viewing is already an accepted social custom.

At a time when colour television is being introduced into British homes at a high initial cost which still deters many householders, it seems idle to imagine that many people would want to invest heavily in yet more new equipment in order to receive direct broadcasts from satellites. The advantage in terms of programmes and quality of reception would have to be immense to justify the cost, and I see no sign on the horizon at present of any advantage commensurate with that of the addition of natural colour to our television pictures.

### **International co-operation**

The United Nations Working Group also drew attention to a number of political and legal problems which would have to be overcome before direct television broadcasting by satellite could become a practical proposition. It felt that such broadcasting, if it was to be effective, would need to be based on international co-operation.

The sentiment is unimpeachable, but I foresee many a conference and many a difficulty before the governments of the world agree on a common policy for direct broadcasting by satellite. The prospect may, of course, accelerate European co-operation in this field, and that would be desirable on several counts. But it would be no easy task to concert the broadcasting policies even of the Western European countries to the extent that would become necessary. To sum up, technology, as always, is developing much faster than human institutions. External broadcasts by radio serve widely distributed audiences, and the attitude of the governments in their target areas ranges from indifference to aggressive jamming. No government is likely to be indifferent in future to the possibility that the potentially more influential television broadcasts of a foreign power, however friendly, will attract a mass audience among its people. International open-mindedness has its limits.

### **Television: a world force**

Although the nations may not yet be sufficiently united to take in each other's programmes absolutely freely they have come a long way from the insularity of the centuries before broadcasting began. If men in Peking still think of China as the centre of the universe it is partly

because they have held aloof from the broadcasting revolution. Television has shown men of all colours and cultures that they are one world. It has shown them a space-traveller's view of fertile Earth and sterile Moon, and if they have not buried their differences yet the fault lies in themselves and not in the magic messenger that brought them the pictures. The pictures will continue to come, and the hope must persist that in the long run their effect will be to reduce differences and not to aggravate them.

The end of the decade, then, could be a time of immense technical development for broadcasting, both in this country and elsewhere. Shall we see institutional change? Perhaps I may be allowed to remind my readers that it has historically proved hard to reform public institutions in this country and almost impossible to abolish them. I believe that in 1980 we shall still have a B B C – reformed if the need is proved, but with its now historic mission of public service re-affirmed and re-established.

## **National and international awards to the B B C** (October 1968–October 1969)

### **Television: national awards**

#### *Queen's Award to Industry*

Awarded to the B B C for technological innovation in television standards converters achieved by the Corporation's Engineering Research and Designs Departments; and presented to the Rt Hon. Lord Hill of Luton, Chairman of the B B C, by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Greater London, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templar, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., on 22 July

### **British Film Academy**

*Robert Flaherty Award* (for the best feature-length documentary of 1969): Jonathan Stedall of B B C-tv for his film 'In Need of Special Care'

### **British Television News Film of the Year Competition**

*British Television News Film Cameraman of the Year*: Ernest R. Christie ('24 Hours'). His award-winning entries were 'Riverine Patrol', 'Save the Children' and 'Saigon Street Fighting'

#### *Feature News:*

*First Prize*: Ernest R. Christie of B B C-tv for 'Riverine Patrol'

*Second Prize*: Ernest R. Christie for 'Save the Children'

#### *Hard News (Silent):*

*Second Prize*: John Lawson Reay of B B C-tv for 'Rescue of Injured Boy by Helicopter, Great Orme'

#### *Hard News (Sound):*

*Hon. Mention*: W. H. Hanford of B B C-tv for 'Paris Riots'

#### *Sport:*

*Second Prize*: Paul Berriff of B B C-tv for 'Canoe Slalom'

#### *Hard News Team:*

*First Prize*: W. H. Hanford, D. Leggett, D. Hackett and B. Poole of B B C-tv for 'Grosvenor Square Riots'

#### *Winning Film Team:*

Peter Beggin (Cameraman), Gerry Hawkins (Recordist) and John Purdie (Film Editor) of B B C-tv for 'Rockefeller Tour'

## **Guild of Television Producers and Directors**

*Desmond Davis Award:* 'the supreme award for creative work in television', won by Ken Russell, the B B C director who has been responsible for programmes on (among others) Elgar, Isadora Duncan and Delius

### *Performance Awards:*

*Actor:* Roy Dotrice for his work in 'Brief Lives'

*Actress:* Wendy Craig for her work in 'Not in Front of the Children'

*Light Entertainment Personality:* Marty Feldman for his work in 'Marty'

*Richard Dimbleby Award:* Julian Pettifer for reports from Vietnam and the United States for '24 Hours'

### *Craft Awards for Production:*

*Drama:* Anthony Page for his work on 'Parachute'

*Light Entertainment:* Dennis Main Wilson for his work on 'Marty' and 'Till Death Us Do Part'

*Specialised Programmes:* Jack Gold for his work on 'The World of Coppard'

### *Allied Craft Awards:*

*Script:* Marty Feldman and Barry Took for their work on 'Marty'

*Design:* Roy Oxley for his work on 'The Portrait of a Lady'

*General:* Tom Moncrieff for his work on the lighting of 'The Black and White Minstrel Show' in colour

*Special Award:* Brian Cowgill, David Coleman and the Olympics production team

*The Mullard Award:* Dr Robert Reid and Peter Goodchild (winners for the second year running) for their work on 'Doctors' Dilemma' in the 'Horizon' series

## **Pye Colour Television Awards**

*Outstanding Television Personalities:* Marty Feldman ('Marty') and Suzanne Neve ('The Portrait of a Lady')

*Pye Technical Award:* Robin Davies of B B C Research Department for the most significant technical contribution during the year to the development of colour television ('the advanced field-store standards converter')

*Best Lighting:* Tom Moncrieff of B B C-tv for 'The Black and White Minstrel Show' and 'Music, Music, Music'

*Best Design:* Tony Abbott of B B C-tv for 'Otello'

## **Radio Industries Club Awards**

*Television Personality of the Year:* Val Doonican

*Programme of the Year:* The Forsythe Saga

**Royal Society** (through the Institution of Electrical Engineers)

*S. G. Brown Award:* R. E. Davies of B B C Research Department for 'the advanced field-store standards converter'

**Royal Television Society Awards**

*Gold Medal:* D. C. Birkinshaw (former assistant to Director of Engineering, B B C) for his outstanding contributions to television during 1932-68

*Silver Medal:* Derek Nimmo for 'outstanding artistic merit in front of the camera' in 'All Gas and Gaiters' and 'Oh Brother'

*Geoffrey Parr Award:* Eric Rout and team of B B C Research Department, for technical achievements ('the advanced field-store standards converter')

**Variety Club of Great Britain**

*Joint B B C-tv Personalities of the Year:* Marty Feldman and Rolf Harris

**Writers' Guild of Great Britain**

*Best British Original Teleplay:*

*Winner:* David Mercer (for the second year running) for 'Let's Murder Vivaldi'

*Runner-up:* Peter Nichols for 'The Gorge'

*Best Documentary Script:*

*Winner:* Robert Erskine for 'The Glory that Remains . . . of Persia and India'

*Runners-up:* Ken Russell and Eric Fenby for 'A Song of Summer'

*Best British Comedy Script:*

*Winner:* Johnny Speight (for the second year running) for 'Till Death Us Do Part'

*Best British Light Entertainment Script:*

*Winner:* Team of Writers (including Barry Took), 'Marty'

*Runner-up:* Team of Writers (including Ken Hoare), 'The Stanley Baxter Show'

*Best British Dramatisation:*

*Winner:* Jack Pulman for 'The Portrait of a Lady'

*Runner-up:* Team of Writers (including John Junkin), 'The World of Beachcomber'

*Best Writer of British Series:*

*Runner-up:* Elwyn Jones for 'Softly, Softly' and 'The First Lady'

## **Television: international awards**

### **1st International Christian Television Week**

*Documentary Section:*

*First Prize:* 'Padre Pio', produced by Mischa Scorer and written and narrated by Patrick O'Donovan

### **Irish Television Award, Dublin**

*Best Imported Programme:* Jeremy Sandford for 'Cathy Come Home'

### **Montreux International Television Festival**

*Silver Rose of Montreux:* 'Marty', featuring Marty Feldman

### **Prague International Television Festival**

*Arts Feature Category:*

*First Prize:* 'A Song of Summer', directed by Ken Russell

### **UNICEF Prize**

*\$1,000 and golden statuette:*

*Winner:* BBC Further Education Television for 'A New Life' (about immigrant children) from the series 'In our Midst'

## **Radio: national awards**

### **Radio Industries Club Awards**

*Radio Personality of the Year:* the late Kenneth Horne

### **Variety Club of Great Britain**

*Radio Personality of the Year:* Jimmy Young

### **Writers' Guild of Great Britain**

*Best British Radio Features Script:*

*Winner:* David Franklin for 'Cambridge Revisited'

*Runners-up:* R. C. Scriven for 'The Seasons of the Blind' and Robert Gittings for 'A Page from Blake's Notebook'

*Best British Radio Comedy or Drama Series or Serial Script:*

*Winner:* Steward Farrar for 'Watch the Wall My Darling'

*Runner-up:* Team of Writers (including Grahame Garden), 'I'm Sorry, I'll Read That Again'

*Best British Radio Drama Script:*

*Winner:* George Shiels for 'The Passing Day'

*Runner-up:* John Boland for 'Uncle Guy'

## **Radio: international awards**

### **2nd International Religious Radio Festival**

*First Prize:* 'I'll Go On Sweeping the Corridor', from the 'Subject for Sunday' series

# TELEVISION

The Television Service  
Regional television  
Television Enterprises  
BBC Television Film Library  
Audiences  
Programmes : hours and  
content (*tables*)



# The Television Service

## Colour

In 1969, colour television began on BBC-1 and ITV. The BBC had started transmitting colour-tv programmes two and a half years earlier when on BBC-2 it introduced the first colour television service in Europe. Within a few months almost all BBC-2 programmes were in colour – from 'Play School' for children in the mornings, to 'Midnight Movie' on Saturday nights.

By the time colour television began on BBC-1 and the commercial channels, BBC staff thus had gained experience in making every kind of television programme in that medium.

Furthermore, the BBC had covered every single major sport and event in colour: International Football and Wimbledon, Test Matches and the Boat Race, Rugby League and Golf. BBC colour cameras were at the Derby and the Grand National; at Wembley, Twickenham and Lords; they were in the Mall for Trooping the Colour and at Caernarvon for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales. BBC colour coverage of the Investiture was transmitted to 500 million viewers throughout the world. In return, as it were, BBC-2 viewers saw the spectacular American coverage of the Apollo Moon Shots in colour.

Although the United States were first into colour after the Second World War, it was the BBC which introduced the world's first high-definition television in black-and-white on 2 November 1936 – some three years before television started in the USA.

## BBC-1 and BBC-2

All planning for BBC-1 and BBC-2 is done in concert. The main television Output Groups (Drama, Light Entertainment, Features, Current Affairs and Outside Broadcasts) produce for both networks, and offer programmes for use by either network Controller. The Director of Programmes acts as an overall Chairman, and ensures that a proper balance is maintained. Viewers can thus be told on the BBC networks at several junctions in the evening what the BBC alternatives are, and can thus switch back and forth between the two BBC offerings according to taste.

Thus, when BBC-1 is committed to sport, BBC-2 might offer light entertainment or serious drama; when BBC-1 is deep in current affairs, BBC-2 will offer golf or jazz or a popular Western movie. BBC-2 can

also devote whole evenings of viewing to a single topic – be it professional tennis, or lengthy spectacles on astronomy and space, or music. One million people watched the televising on B B C-2 of the opera 'Aida' from Covent Garden, an audience equal to filling the opera house itself for 460 performances. As 'Aida' has been performed at Covent Garden some 385 times since 1876, this means that more people saw it in this one tv transmission than have ever seen it in the theatre in London.

In the course of a day, it is estimated, over 26 million people in Britain watch one or more B B C television programmes.

In 1969, the B B C continued its success in winning prizes and awards both in Britain and at international festivals all over the world. For the third year running the B B C brought back a prize from the Festival of Light Entertainment at Montreux, in this case Marty's Silver Medal for Comedy. Lulu shared first place in the Eurovision Song Contest in Madrid with three other competitors. And at home, the B B C took numerous awards from the Guild of TV Producers and the Directors' and Writers' Guild.

### **B B C Television Centre**

In 1969, B B C-tv News moved from Alexandra Palace in north London to a new wing at Television Centre, to occupy the most modern colour news studios in the world. (See also page 68.) B B C Television Centre, at the White City in West London, was opened in 1960, the first centre of its kind anywhere to be completely designed for television use. With the opening of the news studios, it came even more into its own as the B B C's main television production area, though Current Affairs continued to operate from nearby studios at Lime Grove, and the Film Studios stay at Ealing. There are seven large production studios at Television Centre equipped for colour, plus a number of presentation suites.

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

All these facilities came into full play in the coverage of the Apollo Moon Shots, and will again in the B B C's coverage of the 1970 football World Cup in Mexico.

### **B B C Programmes in 1969**

The following notes on some productions seen in 1969 give a picture of the wide range of B B C programmes.

In *Light Entertainment*, 1969 saw two B B C-1 comedy shows fully-established in the public mind as complete family favourites – 'Dad's

Army' and 'Not in Front of the Children'. B B C-2 successes included more of 'The World of Beachcomber', and 'Music, Music, Music'. Comedy Playhouse produced further spinoffs and a co-production venture with Swedish television resulted in six colour shows, including 'The Good Old Days', in a Stockholm setting. Stars new and old who made their mark in B B C shows included Roy Castle, Dusty Springfield, Rolf Harris, Marty, Lulu, Cilla Black, Bobbie Gentry and Morecambe and Wise. B B C-2 continued its jazz programmes, and B B C-1 introduced a season of 'The Golden Silents'. Among bought programmes 'Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In' produced almost as many catch-phrases as Tommy Handley's ITMA. And a hard-hitting Canadian series, 'Wojeck', made its mark.

In the world of *Sport and Events* it was a busy year with the European Games from Athens in September, the first colour coverage of the Open Golf Championship in July, a new-style 'Match of the Day' – and the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in Caernarvon on 1 July.

For the first time viewers were able to see live coverage of the Home Soccer Internationals which attracted large audiences. There was a blanket coverage of Wimbledon in colour on B B C-2 and in monochrome on B B C-1.

For golf enthusiasts there was a new 'in depth' coverage of the top golf tournaments – The Open, Dunlop Masters, Ryder Cup and Piccadilly World Match Play. Thirty outside broadcast colour cameras were used to bring coverage of the Investiture to 500 million viewers throughout the world – the biggest colour outside broadcast ever. For the first time colour cameras brought live pictures from inside Buckingham Palace when President Nixon made his European tour.

The tricky maiden flights of the two Concorde prototypes were relayed live, as was the arrival of the QE 2 in New York at the end of her maiden voyage. And there were frequent reports on the progress of the Daily Mail Transatlantic Air Race in May.

The 'Miss World' contest again attracted the year's largest audience.

In March and July 1969, B B C-tv's *Current Affairs Group* continued their special coverage of the Apollo Moon flights. In 1968, with Apollo 8, B B C-tv had brought the first live pictures of the earth as seen from the moon; and with Apollo 9 the first live pictures of man walking in space. Then the colour tv camera aboard Apollo 10 gave viewers the first live colour pictures of the moon's surface.

At 03.56.20 London time on the morning of Monday, 21 July, B B C-tv enabled viewers to see man's first steps on the moon. At that time, the tv picture showed Apollo 11 astronaut Neil Armstrong as he descended the ladder on to the moon's surface from the Lunar module, code-named Eagle. Cliff Michelmore, James Burke and Patrick Moore and the B B C

Space Unit had been on the air from 11.30 pm the previous Sunday night awaiting the shots from the moon. The transmission of these first live pictures from the moon's surface was continuous for about two and a half hours, and BBC-1 remained on the air throughout the night until 10.30 am on Monday.

The quality of the pictures was remarkably good, considering the enormous distances and technical problems involved. They originated from a small monochrome camera set up by the astronauts on the moon's surface. Its picture was fed to a ground station in America and reached Europe from the West Coast of the United States via two communication satellites over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The pictures arriving in Britain were converted to European tv standards by the BBC Standard Converter before being routed to BBC-1 and ITV and the rest of Europe. These historic shots were seen simultaneously in more than 33 countries in Western Europe, Japan, the United States and much of South America. The EBU estimated that an audience of 600 million people throughout the world saw them.

Also in July 1969, BBC-tv screened the first tv pictures of the surface of Mars. These were taken by the spacecraft Mariner 6 at a distance of about 2,000 miles – the closest view, so far, of the planet.

'24 Hours' maintained its reputation for recording major world events as they happened, with special programmes on the Irish Elections, extensive coverage of the Middle East conflict, and a notable report by Olivier Todd from Biafra. 'Panorama' interviewed the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition and other major figures in world politics. 'Europa' brought European news film to BBC-2, and the staff of BBC-2's 'The Money Programme' produced a special minute-by-minute account of the Budget in April on BBC-1 which was seen by an audience of 8 million.

During the year, BBC-tv introduced as an experiment a new additional formula for political discussion at the top level. The Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition were interviewed individually, at length, in two special programmes called 'Britain Today'.

In *Drama*, the Wednesday Play and Play of the Month continued. During the year, two David Mercer plays won television awards, and several other awards also went to other plays and actors featuring in these two series. Highlights of the 1969 Wednesday Play season included Dennis Potter's 'Son of Man', David Rudkin's 'Blodwen Home from Rachel's Marriage' and William Trevor's 'The Mark-2 Wife'. Among Plays of the Month of note were 'An Ideal Husband' with Margaret Leighton, 'Charley's Aunt' with Danny La Rue, and 'Julius Caesar'. Modern playwrights of note were well represented in the successful BBC-2 series 'Six Plays of Today'.

30-Minute Theatre fully established itself as a television occasion,

starring, among others, Sir Alec Guinness and Sir John Gielgud in 'Conversation At Night'. William Douglas Home wrote his first television play for this spot, 'The Bishop and The Actress'.

There was a new series of 'Out of the Unknown' (science fiction); thirteen plays were based on short stories by Somerset Maugham, and Chaucer's 'The Canterbury Tales' were dramatised in a seven-part colour series.

Series such as 'The Troubleshooters', 'The Doctors', 'Z Cars' and 'Softly, Softly' continued and went into colour. New series included Paul Temple and the science fiction 'Counterstrike'. Outstanding serials in 1969 included 'Dombey & Son', 'The Possessed', 'Sinister Street', 'The Way We Live Now', 'Christ Recrucified' and 'The First Churchills'.

A Noël Coward Festival, to mark his seventieth birthday, included a production of 'The Vortex'.

*Cinema* was represented on tv throughout the year by various series of British, American and continental films, notably 'The Cagney Cavalcade' (preceded by the successful 'The Saturday Thriller'), 'Laugh with Hope', 'Three Great Stars', 'French Cinema', 'British Films of the Fifties', and the films of Alfred Hitchcock. And of course, there was 'Midnight Movie' on BBC-2 on Saturday nights.

*Features Group* had a very active year, the high point being the screening of 'Civilisation', the 13-programme colour series presented by Sir Kenneth Clark (now Lord Clark). Another mammoth effort was 'The Violent Universe' which made a two-and-a-half-hour examination of the universe we inhabit.

The regular arts programmes 'Omnibus', 'Canvas' and 'Release' had continued success. After 85 editions 'Release' gave way to a new arts programme 'Review', edited and presented by James Mossman.

'Bird's Eye View', a helicopter's vision of Britain, had considerable acclaim, as did the continuing series 'Man Alive', 'Horizon', 'Tomorrow's World', 'Chronicle', 'Television Doctor', 'The Sky At Night', 'Braden's Week' and 'An Evening With . . .', which featured the late Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Baroness Asquith, in her last television appearance.

Audience participation was a feature of *Children's Programmes* during the year. Thousands of entries poured in for 'Blue Peter', 'Animal Magic' and 'Tom Tom' competitions. The 'Blue Peter' wool and cotton collection paid for two hospital trucks, eight other medical vehicles and supplies for use in West Africa. Children were able to follow the progress of 'Blue Peter' baby Daniel. Among contributors to 'Jackanory' were Kenneth Williams, Joyce Grenfell, Judi Dench and Richard Briers. 'Play School' celebrated its fifth birthday in April 1969.

Among new programmes during the year were 'I Want To Be . . .', a series of six films by young directors about interesting jobs; 'Wild World', an animal magazine from the Natural History Unit; a pop music series,

a short animated cartoon series ('Egbert Nosh'), and 'Zokko', an electronic comic for Saturday mornings.

In *Documentary Programmes*, the outstanding event was Richard Cawston's 105-minute film 'Royal Family', which attracted 23 million viewers when given its world première on BBC-1. 15 million watched the second showing on ITV, 6 million of them viewing for the second time. Richard Cawston, Head of Documentary Programmes, Television, made the film on behalf of a BBC/ITV consortium, using a hand-picked (entirely BBC) crew, who had worked with him on many of his other major documentaries in the past. A slightly shorter version of the film was networked by CBS in America, and sold to many other countries all over the world.

Other documentaries of note in 1969 included 'The Killing Game' (about safari hunting), 'The Thin Red Line' (about the disbandment of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), 'The Battle For Casino' and 'The Game That Got Away' (about Rugby League).

On BBC-2, 'One Pair of Eyes', a regular series of personal documentaries, featured programmes by John Dankworth, Sir Con O'Neill, Marty Feldman, and Patrick Moore. Trevor Philpott began a new series of personal reports called 'The Philpott File', and three programmes about the arts of Bali, produced and narrated by David Attenborough (Director of Programmes, Television) were shown on BBC-2 in June.

### **Regional television**

The three English regions – whose boundaries were drawn forty years ago, mainly on a basis of transmitter ranges – are being transformed into eight smaller and more socially logical areas. These are based on the existing regional and area centres: Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Plymouth and Southampton. In television, these new-style areas produce daily news bulletins and news magazines, and local Saturday sports reports. Eventually they will also produce a weekly general programme. There will also be increasing use of the three big television production centres outside London (Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester) to supply the national networks, BBC-1 and BBC-2.

### **Television Enterprises**

Television Enterprises views 1968–9 as a period of expansion and successful trading; total business in all commercial areas amounted to £1,700,000. The concentration, for the first time, of the entire Division in one new office building, as well as new management techniques and computerisation, resulted in improved internal communications,

reduced overheads and increased efficiency. In October 1968, Television Enterprises merged with Radio Enterprises for the production and sale of records to the public at home and abroad.

Two notable events of the year were the sale of 'The Forsyte Saga' to Soviet Television, and the supply of the Investiture television coverage to overseas countries. Colour sales increased in Europe and North America, and the Japanese and Russian colour markets were penetrated for the first time.

### **Export of programmes**

Programmes sold in television and non-theatric markets in 88 countries totalled 16,180, over 8,000 screen-hours. 74 countries bought 12,452 programmes for television transmission, and the value of sales rose by 7 per cent compared with 1967-8.

Commonwealth television sales totalled 5,543 in 25 countries, 10 per cent more than in 1967-8. New Zealand emerged as the largest buyer with 921 programmes and Australia took second place with 786. Income from sales to these two countries was up by 19 per cent, and audiences in New Zealand were particularly enthusiastic about 'Softly, Softly', 'Till Death Us Do Part', 'Kipling', 'Whicker's World', 'The Troubleshooters' and 'One Pair of Eyes'. In Australia, 'The Forsyte Saga' was repeated by popular demand, and high audience rating figures were achieved by 'The Frost Report'. Income from Canadian sales, which fell last year chiefly because of a shortage of colour programmes, increased by 71 per cent; these sales included a package of colour documentaries, a second package of BBC-tv classic serials and selected programmes from Music and Arts Features Departments. In the rest of the Commonwealth income was augmented by 22 per cent; major buyers were Hong Kong (476 programmes), Jamaica (378) and Zambia (317), with the British product gaining in popularity over material from other sources.

Television sales to Europe totalled 2,125 programmes, a substantial proportion in colour; rising market prices and wider distribution helped to effect an income rise of 12 per cent. A new policy of supplying video tapes of spectacular colour productions, e.g. 'The Black and White Minstrel Show' and 'Marty', proved most successful, and there was also a big demand for classic drama serials and documentaries in colour.

Documentary and music sales worth 1,500,000 DM, including a large proportion of colour, were recorded to West Germany in one month alone. Uniform buying decisions in the four Nordvision countries (Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden) helped trade with Scandinavia considerably. The Netherlands bought its first comedy series, including 'All Gas and Gaiters' and 'Not in Front of the Children', and continued to

acquire 'Softly, Softly', known to Dutch viewers as 'Bureau Bristol'. Other very popular programmes were 'Panorama', '24 Hours' and 'Tomorrow's World'.

Major European buyers were Eire (334 programmes), West Germany (234), Finland (154), Switzerland (132), Denmark (123) and Sweden (117). Greece (111 programmes) and Turkey (78) became new customers. Buying activity was also markedly increased in Eastern Europe; the sale of 'The Forsyte Saga' to Soviet Television, in particular, constituted the first purchase by Russia of a Western-produced television series. It is to be dubbed into Russian. It is estimated that when this Russian transmission is completed about 160 million viewers throughout the world will have seen 'The Forsyte Saga'; in all, 45 countries have bought it. Eight colour documentaries were subsequently sold to the Soviet Union – the first from any Western source. Hungary acquired 142 programmes and, like East Germany and Poland, where colour was introduced in 1969, expressed great interest in BBC colour.

In the USA the 120-station National Educational Television system bought 'The Forsyte Saga', the 13-part Simenon series 'Thirteen Against Fate', numerous documentaries, several single plays, and a comprehensive music package of some 20 screen-hours. Sales in the syndication markets helped to bring the total sales figure for the year in the whole of the USA to 2,840 programmes.

Television sales to the rest of the world totalled 1,944 programmes. Japan bought the film of the 1969 Grand National (through the newly-perfected colour tape converter) and several documentaries. Efforts to exploit Latin America's market potential continued, and a further 100 screen-hours of BBC-tv drama were added to the substantial amount of material already dubbed into Spanish. Chile (173 programmes) and the Argentine (104) remained chief buyers, while a new market, the Dominican Republic, was added. In the Middle East gross income increased by 115 per cent; in Libya, for instance, over 400 programmes were sold before the inauguration of its new national television service in December 1968. Other buyers were Saudi Arabia (268 programmes), Jordan (244 programmes) and Iran (173 programmes).

### **16 mm sales for Education and Training**

Programmes from BBC-tv Schools, Further Education and Documentary output are supplied on 16 mm for optical projection. Income rose by 15 per cent, and while United Kingdom sales totalled 1,158 programmes there were, for the first time, significant increases overseas, notably in the USA, Canada and New Zealand. The global total amounted to 3,728 as compared with 3,478 in the previous year. A Film Hire Library has been established in the United Kingdom to complement the direct sale operation, and agreement was reached with the Ministry of

Technology to make Management Training films available through the Central Film Library.

### **Merchandising**

Gross income rose by 16 per cent ; 93 licences were issued to manufacturers of toys and games and for other forms of character merchandising. The most popular series in this connection were 'The Magic Roundabout', 'Camberwick Green', 'Hector's House' and 'The Herbs'.

### **Co-Productions and Facilities**

Co-productions (mainly in colour) with overseas television organisations included 'The Violent Universe' produced in conjunction with the Public Broadcasting Laboratory of New York, 'Siegfried Idyll' produced with the US National Educational Television system and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and, in Europe, 'The House of Hapsburg' and 'Marc Chagall' with Bavarian Television.

Sales of the format and script of the children's series, 'Play School', for adaptation abroad continued with Austria, New Zealand and Norway joining the list of clients.

The provision of production and other facilities to overseas television organisations increased, mainly because of the availability of additional colour equipment.

### **Programme Purchasing**

Here, too, there was steady expansion. The 'World Cinema' series justified its promise, as did the widely-ranging Special Productions – at Christmas, 1968, some 34 hours of screen-time, over 28 in colour, were shown on BBC-1 and BBC-2. Documentaries from six countries were presented and the most watched US comedy and Western programmes were represented by 'Rowan and Martin's Laugh-in', 'The Virginian' and 'The High Chaparral'. Important technical and engineering developments included improvements in sub-titling and the adaptation of Cinemascope programmes for television use.

Altogether, 970 programmes (over 930 screen-hours) were acquired for the two channels, and nearly 1,600 contracts were signed for film sequences needed for BBC-tv productions.

### **BBC Television Film Library**

The BBC Television Film Library is the largest of its kind in the world. It is housed at Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex, with the exception of a small area at Television Film Studios for nitrate film.

The Library started in 1948, mainly for the intake of television newsreel; now it receives more than 2 million feet of 16 mm and 35 mm

film each month – complete films and film recordings, film sequences or inserts, newsfilm, and material shot (but not used) for transmitted programmes. Currently it houses over 200 million feet of film – exclusively B B C productions. The main functions of this operation are to provide film for re-use by Television Service, to establish a permanent collection of historical material, and to maintain a source of ‘stock-shots’ (e.g. a snowstorm, a forest fire, a geographical location or historical event) which can be of use in future programmes.

The Library is structured into departments dealing with cataloguing, enquiries, film examination (whereby repairs and replacements are effected if necessary) and storage. The increase of colour television has, inevitably, led to a need for improved storage facilities.

Enquiries (mainly from producers and other B B C staff) come in at the rate of about 1,800 a month; about 3 hours of Film Library material is re-used weekly in transmitted programmes and about 7 hours of repeat programmes. Material is, generally speaking, for B B C internal use only, though the External Sales Section of Television Enterprises (*see page 44*) sells parts of films from the Library on a footage basis to large organisations all over the world.

## Television Audiences (September–October 1969)

During the year October 1968 to September 1969, the amount of time devoted to viewing B B C television amounted to 7.4 hours per week per head of population. On the average day, over 52% of the population viewed one or more of the B B C’s programmes.

By the end of September 1969, the number of people who could receive B B C-2 as well as B B C-1 (that is people who are fully equipped with sets and aerials) had grown to 20 million.

	<i>Approximate audience</i>
<i>Light Entertainment</i>	
The Dave Allen Show (Sat. 7.30 pm)	9,650,000
Top of the Pops (Thurs. 7.05 pm)	9,300,000
The Andy Williams Show (Mon. 7.10 pm)	8,900,000
Dee Time (Sat. 6.15 pm)	8,200,000
Decidedly Dusty (Tues. 7.30 pm)	5,150,000
<i>Comedy Shows</i>	
Not in Front of the Children (Fri. 7.55 pm)	13,780,000
Dad’s Army (Thurs. 7.30 pm)	11,800,000
Me Mammy (Mon. 10.00 pm)	7,100,000



The last night of the Proms: Colin Davis conducting the BBC Symphony Orchestra

Peter Pears as  
Peter Grimes in  
Benjamin Britten's  
opera on BBC-2



'The Fall of Edward Barnard', one of the BBC-2 dramatic adaptations of Somerset Maugham's stories. (Left to right) Edward Bishop as Edward Barnard, June Ellis as Mrs. Longstaffe, Robert Sherman as Bateman and Ciaran Madden as Isabel

Miss BBC of 1969 (Sallie Clark) welcomes Glenn Ford to Manchester on behalf of North Region, before the recording of the series 'Glenn Ford's Cinema'



Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn in 'Woman of the Year', a film in 'The Great Stars' series on BBC-1

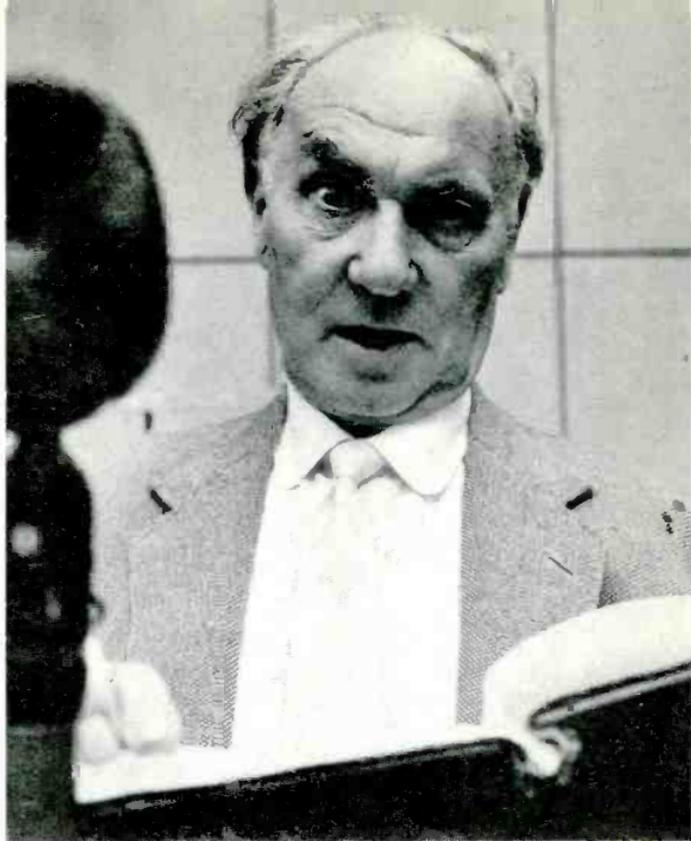


Mark Antony (played by Robert Stephens) and the dead Caesar in 'Julius Caesar', the April 'Play of the Month' on BBC-1 (*above*)

'Conversation at Night', by Friedrich Dürrenmatt: Sir Alec Guinness and Sir John Gielgud star in BBC-2's 'Thirty-Minute Theatre' (*right*)



Sir Ralph Richardson  
in radio's first  
production of Ibsen's  
'When We Dead  
Awaken' (Third  
Programme)



The Wednesday Play:  
Colin Blakely as Christ  
in 'Son of Man' on  
BBC-1



Susan Hampshire as Sarah Churchill and John Neville as John Churchill in the BBC-tv serial 'The First Churchills'



BBC Somali Service:  
Hussein Mohammed  
Bullaleh takes a  
fresh look at London  
in the programme  
'Life in Britain  
Today'



A most original  
Sherlock Holmes:  
Professor Snoh  
Tanbunyuen plays the  
great detective in the  
BBC Thai Service's  
drama series



*Drama*

Softly, Softly (Thurs. 8.00 pm)	10,900,000
Dixon of Dock Green (Sat. 6.45 pm)	9,600,000
Detective (Sun. 7.25 pm)	7,880,000
Z Cars (Mon. 6.50 pm)	7,980,000
Z Cars (Tues. 6.50 pm)	7,150,000
The Newcomers (Thurs. 6.45 pm)	6,350,000
The Newcomers (Wed. 6.45 pm)	5,400,000
Counterstrike (Mon. 9.10 pm)	6,050,000
Wednesday Play (9.10 pm)	5,750,000
Dombey and Son (Sun. 5.30 pm)	4,150,000

*Sport*

Sportsnight with Coleman (Thurs. 9.10 pm)	8,850,000
Match of the Day (Sat. c. 10.10 pm)	8,500,000
Grandstand (Sat. 3.00–4.00 pm)	3,450,000

*Films*

British Film Night (Sun. 8.15 pm)	12,650,000
The Virginian (Fri. 6.45 pm)	11,300,000
Three Great Stars (Sat. 8.15 pm)	10,500,000
Golden Silents (Fri. 8.25 pm)	9,700,000
The Laugh Parade (Wed. 8.00 pm)	8,480,000
Star Trek (Sat. 5.15 pm)	7,100,000
The Survivors (Fri. 9.10 pm)	6,100,000
Film Matinée (Sun. 3.00 pm)	4,450,000

*Current Affairs and Documentaries*

The Main News (Mon.–Fri. 8.50 pm)	8,450,000
Panorama (Mon. 8.00 pm)	6,550,000
Tomorrow's World (Tues. 7.05 pm)	6,100,000
The Tuesday Documentary (9.10 pm)	5,200,000
Nationwide (Mon.–Fri. 6.15 pm)	4,250,000
Twenty-Four Hours (Mon.–Fri. 10.30 pm)	3,780,000
Omnibus (Sun. c. 10.00 pm)	3,180,000
Day Time (Sun. 2.30 pm)	450,000

*Other Types*

Ask the Family (Mon. 6.20 pm)	6,550,000
Blue Peter (Thur. 4.55 pm)	5,550,000
Blue Peter (Mon. 4.55 pm)	5,400,000
Television Brain of Britain (Fri. 6.25 pm)	5,050,000
Songs of Praise (Sun. 6.50 pm)	4,700,000
Going for a Song (Sun. 5.05 pm)	3,250,000
Malcolm Muggeridge Asks the Question Why (Sun. 6.15 pm)	3,180,000
Wild World (Wed. 5.15 pm)	2,950,000

## Television Network hours (analysis of programme content)

52 weeks ended 28 March 1969

	Hours			
	BBC-1	BBC-2	Total	%
Outside Broadcasts	710	250	960	15.1
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	573	381	954	15.0
Talks, Documentaries and Other Information Programmes	552	356	908	14.2
Presentation Material	329	355	684	10.7
Drama	374	178	552	8.7
Light Entertainment	294	163	457	7.1
News, Weather and Other News Programmes	184	207	391	6.1
Family Programmes	300	87	387	6.1
School Broadcasts	367	—	367	5.8
Further Education	241	89	330	5.2
Sports News and Reports	98	59	157	2.4
Religious Programmes	140	11	151	2.4
Music	30	48	78	1.2
	4,192	2,184	6,376	100.0
Programmes in Welsh Language carried by Network Transmitters	110		110	
	4,302	2,184	6,486	
Presented by London Regions	3,615	2,040	5,655	
	687	144	831	
	4,302	2,184	6,486	

Of the 2,184 hours on BBC-2, 1,976 hours were in colour

## Television Regional Broadcasting

52 weeks ended 28 March 1969

	Mid-lands	North	North-ern Ireland	Scot-land	South & West	Wales	Total
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes transmitted in regions for their own services	210	315	223	417	298	662	2,125
2. Programmes originated in regions and taken by national network	279	164	17	77	141	153	831
	489	479	240	494	439	815	2,956
3. Programmes taken by regions from the national network and other regions	6,147	6,280	6,324	6,110	6,301	5,742	36,904
Total regional programmes	6,636	6,759	6,564	6,604	6,740	6,557	39,860

In addition to the above, 42 hours of news programmes were broadcast on the transmitters covering the London area and South-east England only.

# RADIO

The Radio Services

Regional radio

Local Radio

Radio Enterprises

Audiences

Programmes: hours and  
content (*tables*)

Waggoner, W. W.

Waggoner, W. W.

## The Radio Services

Some of the major changes in the pattern of the national radio networks foreshadowed in the BBC's publication *Broadcasting in the Seventies* come into effect in April 1970. These changes are, in effect, the logical sequel to certain earlier developments – the creation of the daytime Music Programme in 1964–5 and of Radio 1 in 1967 – and have as their objective to further the rationalisation of the radio networks which was already implicit in the introduction of the titles Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The large audiences enjoyed by Radios 1 and 2 in the daytime, when they provide separate services of 'pop' and light music, have led quite naturally to the conclusion that these two networks should eventually assume a separate identity. In a similar way, the success of Radio 4's news and current affairs programmes has created the belief that this network should become, even more than it has been in recent years, BBC Radio's main vehicle for the daily coverage of news, for comment and background on the news, and for the full range of programmes – documentaries, discussions, interviews in depth – which offer a deeper study of major issues in the field of public affairs. Finally, with the daytime Music Programme now well established, there was much to be said for making Radio 3 more recognisably the principal channel for classical and contemporary music in the evening as well as in the daytime, by transferring to it the orchestral concerts and chamber music recitals hitherto normally heard in Radio 4. None the less, in the evening both Radio 3 – which will lose the separate 'Third Programme' label – and Radio 4 will remain essentially mixed services. Radio 3 will continue to include a substantial element of the spoken word – about 8 hours a week – which will take in classical and contemporary drama, poetry and contributions from artists, writers, scientists, philosophers, sociologists, historians and others who have something important to offer to the conversation of the society we live in and whose voices may not otherwise be heard addressing a general public.

Radio 4, in addition to its expanded role in the field of news and current affairs, will also provide a general service of entertainment and information, covering the whole range of drama from comedy to mainstream, and supplying more specialised programmes for the particular interests of important minority groups such as farmers, gardeners, motorists and nature lovers. It will thus become BBC Radio's main outlet for the spoken word.

Taken as a whole, the four national radio networks will be providing

the same balanced service as in the past, and with the same concern for minority interests, but in a more easily recognisable pattern and with a more clearly-defined emphasis on the principal function of each network.

A description of the proposed programme content of each of the four radio services follows.

## **Radios 1 and 2**

April 1970 sees big changes on Radios 1 and 2. Radio 1, the B B C's pop channel, widens its musical scope further. At the same time, Radio 2 sheds most of the vestiges of the old Light Programme and becomes, almost entirely, a popular light music network. The two channels continue to be planned together, but will offer ten hours of alternative programmes each weekday and more at the weekend. Total separation of the two networks, which remains one of the primary targets of B B C Radio, will only be possible when a new agreement on needle-time is reached.

Radios 1 and 2 continue to share a number of popular programmes. The Sunday lunch-time 'Family Favourites' remains radio's biggest regular audience-getter with 13 million listeners and more. Other shows with a large number of listeners are 'Pick of the Pops' (up to 5 million); Saturday morning's 'Junior Choice' (8 million); and 'Open House' (6 million). Both services keep listeners up to date with news summaries, news flashes and information about road conditions, with the co-operation of police forces throughout the country and the Automobile Association.

Since its inception two and a half years ago, Radio 1 has become something of a national institution. Many of its disc-jockeys are household names and its programmes attract a large following. Peak audiences for separate programmes on Radio 1 vary between 5 and 6 million. Audiences for more specialised programmes such as 'Top Gear' or the Rhythm and Blues Show can reach well over the million mark. Radio 1 also has its own pop magazine programme 'Scene and Heard' and a weekly discussion 'Speak-Easy'. 'Radio One Club', which travels all over Britain and attracts house-full notices in places as far apart as Bournemouth and Glasgow, has a membership of a quarter of a million and draws a radio audience of up to 3 million. It is Radio 1's job to encourage new talent and keep abreast of all the latest and diverse trends in the pop world. Thus, a new weekday show (6 pm-7 pm) is being introduced to explore the growing importance of 'progressive' music.

Alternative programmes on Radio 2 also achieve big audiences. Eric Robinson's 'Melodies for You' on Sundays reaches more than 3 million listeners and the weekday lunch-time show 'Accent on Melody' has an audience of up to two and a half million. Under the new plan, apart from

'Morning Story', 'Waggoners' Walk', 'Woman's Hour', and light entertainment shows on Sunday afternoons, Radio 2 offers an increasing variety of programmes to suit every taste in light popular music, from the perennial favourite 'Friday Night is Music Night' to 'Country Style', from folk to jazz, from Sinatra to Lehar. Radio 2 is also the main network for sports news and carries commentaries on major sporting events of all kinds. From April 1970 it takes over the Saturday afternoon Sports Service from Radio 3.

### **Radio 3**

Radio 3 will, after April 4, broadcast 100 hours of music a week, 8 hours of drama and speech, about one and a half hours of news bulletins and 5 hours of Further Education Programmes in 'Study on Three'. Transmissions start at 7 am (8 am on Saturdays and Sundays) and end at 11.30 pm with a short news bulletin.

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

About two-thirds of the music broadcast is of the B B C's own making; the rest comes from gramophone records and from recordings made available usually by European broadcasting organisations. A good proportion of the music, and some of the drama, can be heard stereophonically in the South-east, the Midlands and the North of England.

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

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

Radio 3 will normally expect to present a major drama production every Sunday evening and another, perhaps shorter and more often by a living writer, on Friday evenings. 'The Arts This Week', a programme

of criticism and of interviews, can normally be heard on Wednesday. Up to half an hour of poetry, old and new, will be presented weekly, usually on a Sunday.

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

### **Study on 3**

Between 6.30 and 7.30 pm from Monday to Friday, programmes for the studious adult – maybe a business executive needing to learn a foreign language, a trade unionist concerned with new developments in industrial training and organisation, a clerk anxious to improve his knowledge of public affairs, a housewife with a curiosity about history and art – are broadcast in series form on Radio 3 (*see also Further Education in Radio, page 78*). To assist such listeners to follow up these pursuits, illustrated booklets, book lists, or study kits are prepared in association with the broadcasts for sale as BBC publications; and, increasingly, programmes are planned in conjunction with correspondence courses or to supplement evening classes run by a variety of institutions. Some series are broadcast in association with similar programmes shown on BBC television; others (particularly language lessons) are given a second hearing on Radio 4 on Saturday mornings. An important development in 1970 is the provision of three longer courses, linked with correspondence lessons designed by the National Extension College, Cambridge, which will offer the intending Open University student an opportunity to prepare for the degree courses which, using the same combination of broadcasts, books and correspondence lessons, will begin in January 1971.

### **Radio 4**

Since the inception of the Music Programme on Radio 3 in 1965, Radio 4 has been essentially a speech service in the daytime. The changes to be introduced in April 1970 extend this general character to the evenings through the transfer of most of Radio 4's output of orchestral and chamber music to Radio 3.

Over the past few years the coverage of news, together with daily programmes of comment and background to the news, has become established as one of Radio 4's most important features. In 1970, time devoted to this aspect of broadcasting is to be extended by about one hour a day to include five daily news and current affairs sequences at peak listening times throughout the week. The breakfast-time sequence, 'The World at One' and 'Ten O'Clock' will be joined by a new topical

programme starting at 5 pm, intended to meet the needs of the large number of listeners who are on the move at that time, and by a 30-minute Home and Foreign News round-up at 7 pm for those, and they are many, who are not home in time for the 6 pm news.

As at present, this coverage will be regularly augmented by major documentary programmes on issues and developments of particular importance in public affairs. Radio 4 will of course also continue to broadcast its daily reports of proceedings in Parliament, and its Saturday programme 'The Week in Westminster', which recently celebrated its 40th anniversary, will as in recent years bring to the studio MPs, lobby correspondents and leading political commentators for a survey of Parliament at work. Among other weekly programmes which will continue are 'From Our Own Correspondent', 'The Weekly World', and the now well-established Sunday lunch-time programme 'The World This Weekend'.

Drama, always a major feature of Radio 4, will also be extended both in quantity and range. There will be a play or serial on every afternoon of the week, and in the evening there will be three major plays (Saturdays, Mondays and Wednesdays) as well as serials ranging from adaptations from the classics to thrillers.

Features and documentaries, discussions and extended interviews and conversations have long been among the staples of broadcasting in Radio 4. With more air-time available in the evening the new Radio 4 will be able to extend the range and depth of its programming in this area to take in many subjects which in the past would normally have been dealt with in the Third Programme. But old favourites like 'Any Questions' – transferred from its traditional placing in Radio 2 on Friday night – will continue.

Most of radio's light entertainment programmes will now be broadcast on Radio 4, with regular series appearing in the early evening throughout the week, and with sixty minutes of light entertainment occupying peak listening time in mid-evenings on Saturdays. It will be part of the policy of the network to extend the practice of broadcasting regular repeats of major light entertainment and drama programmes to make them available to listeners both during the day and in the evenings.

Alongside these expanded services, Radio 4 will continue to provide the wide variety of speech programmes at many levels which don't fall so readily into broad categories, such as the popular daily readings heard in 'Storytime' and 'A Book at Bedtime', and specialist programmes such as 'Gardeners' Question Time', 'Motoring and the Motorist' and 'The Living World'. Radio 4 will also provide a fortnightly programme for the blind.

Radio 4 will continue to carry broadcasts to schools in the mornings and afternoons of each term.

## **Regional radio**

From the earliest days of broadcasting, stations outside London have had a dual function: to provide their local audiences with programmes of particular interest to them, and to contribute to the networks a range of programmes reflecting the talent and outlook of their part of Britain. Both roles are vital, and will be preserved under BBC Radio's new structure.

In Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (*see pages 65-66*) the BBC will continue to develop local and network output on existing lines, but there will be a fundamental change in England. Since the 1930s England has been organised into three regions (North, Midlands and South and West). In addition, as a fourth region there was London with the South-east, which also functioned as the sustaining network. Since the war, news and current affairs have become the dominant ingredient in local output, and for this purpose the boundaries of the regions (dictated by the coverage of medium-wave transmitters) have proved much too large.

The result was most inappropriate 'marriages'. Material of local interest to Manchester is not necessarily of primary concern to Newcastle; East Anglia has little in common with the Black Country; and Brighton is puzzled to have its affairs reflected in a news bulletin which also refers to Bristol and Penzance.

Moreover, the size of these regions meant that the coverage of each locality was relatively thin.

Under the new arrangement the former English regions are, for radio purposes, to be replaced by 1974 by about 40 local stations (with some additional ones in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). This should provide coverage for over 90 per cent of the population. As a first stage, in addition to the existing eight experimental stations, it is planned to open a further twelve in 1970 (*see page 57*), giving more than 70 per cent coverage of the population of England. Each station will produce at least 5 hours a day of purely local material, and the station manager will be assisted by a local council appointed by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

From April 1970, the regional variations of Radio 4 in England will cease, but for a transitional period, for those not in range of a local station, a service of regional news bulletins, topical programmes and weather forecasts will continue to be provided.

As in the past, the radio networks will be looking to the regional centres for a sizeable proportion of their total output. The regional voice will continue to be heard, and regional talent and diversity to be reflected in the national networks through programmes covering the whole range of broadcasting, from drama, documentaries and serious music to light entertainment and popular music. This is essential if the

networks are to be able to sustain the claim that they are truly national in character. To do so they must draw inspiration, sustenance and strength not just from the metropolis, however strong its magnetic attraction, but also from the talents, skills, and richness of culture available up and down the country. It will be the function of the regional production centres to tap these resources and to help ensure that the variety of tastes, interests and attitudes among listeners all over the country are truly catered for.

## **Local Radio**

The Government's White Paper on Broadcasting, published in December 1966, gave the B B C the go-ahead for Local Radio on an experimental basis. Eight towns were finally selected after discussions with a large number of local authorities. B B C Radio Leicester was the first to start broadcasting in November 1967; a week later Radio Sheffield followed, then Radio Merseyside. The other five stations are in Nottingham, Brighton, Stoke-on-Trent, Leeds and Durham.

The B B C intend to bring a further twelve stations, to serve Birmingham, Blackburn, Bristol, Chatham, Derby, Hull, London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Oxford and Southampton, making twenty in all, into service by about September 1970. Twenty more will follow over the subsequent four years.

It is now widely acknowledged that the B B C's eight experimental stations have done well. The predominantly young staffs have produced bright, lively programmes, which have excited genuine local interest and participation. The eight stations broadcast daily from early morning to late at night. The station manager decides for himself when to broadcast his own local programmes, how many hours to broadcast, and when to take programmes, from any one of the national networks.

The B B C Local Radio offers the listener a wide range of programmes. There are news programmes concentrating on local matters supplemented by news features and topical magazine items; there are programmes for children, housewives, pop-fans, farmers, the old, gardeners, motorists, hospital patients, and many more. Local sport is well covered. There are weather forecasts, both national and local, several times a day. The AA and RAC supply regular lists of road works and give advice to drivers. The police broadcast news about local crimes and speak on crime prevention. Local MPs discuss their work in Parliament and there are regular reports from Town Hall and Council meetings.

In the first thirteen weeks of 1969, the average weekly output of locally-produced programmes, broadcast by each station, was 46 hours. The character of the stations and the content of their programmes vary

considerably, but they have all made serious efforts to supply programmes for minorities of all types. Their programmes for the blind report, for instance, the whereabouts of hazards such as road works. Immigrants are also catered for; in 'Getting Together', on Radio Leicester, immigrants put questions to experts on housing, employment, education and many other subjects. Radio Sheffield broadcasts a programme in Urdu and Bengali for the benefit of approximately 6,000 immigrants in the city; and for perhaps the smallest minority of all, 70 physically handicapped children who rarely leave their homes, Radio Durham has a special programme.

There is a lighter side too. Radio Leeds devised 'The World Tune Gargling Contest' in which competitors had to gargle a tune in beer, and in July 1969 seven of the eight stations broadcast the 'Best Talking Budgie Contest'.

Station staff encourage listeners to telephone in, either to comment during a current affairs discussion or to take part in a quiz game. Radio Merseyside receives 200-300 telephone calls during its 60-minute quiz game, 'Ring a Winner', every Sunday afternoon. Many listeners also write to the stations or even visit them. In the seventy weeks of broadcasting between November 1967 and March 1969 visitors to Radio Leicester totalled more than seven thousand, an average of over one hundred a week. Open days at Brighton, Nottingham and Sheffield have attracted thousands whenever they have been held. At Radio Leeds it is not unusual for fifty people to visit the station in any one day either to broadcast 'live' or to take part in a recording for a future edition of 'Leeds and the World', the generic title for the station's thirteen daily news bulletins.

Besides the obvious entertainment value of local radio, the medium has a good deal to offer in terms of education. It is an ideal vehicle for focusing attention on local education issues and needs; it promotes closer contact between schools, colleges and universities and extends opportunities for adult education to housewives and others who want to study without leaving their homes. The education output from the local stations represents over one-sixth of their total output. This is divided between broadcasts for schools and adult education.

The stations have hitherto broadcast on vhf, reaching between 37 per cent and 52 per cent of the population, but the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has now agreed that the local stations can also transmit on medium-wave, mainly using the frequencies released by the ending of English regional 'opt-out' programmes.

*(See page 244 for station addresses and frequencies, and pages 180-182 for members of Local Radio councils.)*

## Radio Enterprises

Radio Enterprises was created in 1966 to produce and market LP records of B B C broadcast material either on the B B C's own label or through the issue of licences to commercial companies for distribution on their labels. Its merger with Television Enterprises (*see page 44*) led to increased efficiency through the acquisition of greater specialised knowledge. The catalogue at present comprises 31 records with total sales approaching 100,000; another 40 are under way.

Records issued during 1968/9 were comprehensive in range. Music included recordings of Dohnanyi's last concert; comedy produced such items as 'The Importance of Being Hoffnung' and a television programme featuring Peter Ustinov; B B C archive material yielded talks by Bernard Shaw, Orson Welles reading Walt Whitman – and much else. Children were catered for during the year with titles like 'Jackanory' and a special commission elicited a record on British sound pictures for foreign visitors. Topical projects included '21 Years of B B C Sports Report' and *Cymanfa Ganu*; the latter disc of hymns sung at the time of the Investiture reached fifth place in the LP charts and has sold over 45,000 copies.

A new series of 'Wild Life' records was launched at Easter, including 'A Salute to Ludwig Koch'. Additions and projected titles include 'Threatened Wild Life' and a disc by Peter Scott.

'Study' records, available through mail order and designed for schools and universities, include a broadcast version of Bunyan's 'The Pilgrim's Progress', a Gandhi centenary record, an LP on sex education and discs on music and literature. Records like 'Woman's Hour', which bear a direct and obvious relationship to radio broadcasting, are usually marketed by mail order.

Current production plans visualise a minimum annual issue of 50 new titles, and distribution techniques are being perfected. Overseas markets are the target of extensive research and evaluation.

## Radio Audiences (September–October 1969)

The amount of listening to BBC radio between October 1968 and September 1969 was equivalent to 8.5 hours per week per head of the population.

	<i>Approximate audience</i>
<b>Monday to Friday</b>	
Today (Radio 4, 7.15 am)	2,280,000
Today (Radio 4, 8.15 am)	2,400,000
The Tony Blackburn Show (Radio 1, 8.00 am)	4,450,000
Breakfast Special (Radio 2, 8.00 am)	2,700,000
Pete Murray's Open House (Radio 1 and 2, 9.00 am)	5,350,000
The Jimmy Young Show (Radio 1 and 2, 10.00 am)	5,750,000
The Daily Service (Radio 4, 10.15 am)	300,000
Waggoners' Walk (Radio 2, 11.15 am)	1,350,000
Waggoners' Walk (Radio 2, 4.15 pm)	650,000
Radio 1 Club (at noon)	2,300,000
Sam Costa: Accent on Melody (Radio 2, noon)	1,850,000
The World at One (Radio 4, 1.00 pm)	3,780,000
The World at One (Radio 4, 1.10 pm)	2,780,000
The Archers (Radio 4, 1.30 pm)	1,650,000
The Archers (Radio 4, 6.45 pm)	900,000
Woman's Hour (Radio 2, 2.00 pm)	2,000,000
Afternoon Theatre (Radio 4, c. 3.15 pm)	650,000
Home This Afternoon (Radio 4, 4.45 pm)	350,000
The 6 o'clock News (Radio 4)	1,400,000
Radio Newsreel (Radio 4, 6.05 pm)	1,050,000
Talking About Music (Radio 3, 10.30 am)	100,000
Music You Love (Radio 4, 7.30 pm)	450,000
The Monday Play (Radio 4, 8.30 pm)	300,000
Midweek Theatre (Radio 2, 8.30 pm)	550,000
Any Questions (Radio 1 and 2, 8.15 pm)	1,050,000
Friday Night is Music Night (Radio 1 and 2, 9.00 pm)	1,150,000

## Saturday

From Our Own Correspondent (Radio 4, 8.15 am)	650,000
Ed Stewart: Junior Choice (Radio 1 and 2, 9.30 am)	7,900,000
Everett is Here (Radio 1, 10.00 am)	4,400,000
Joe Henderson: Melody Time (Radio 2, 10.00 am)	2,000,000
Emperor Rosko: Middy Spin (Radio 1, noon)	2,780,000
Motoring and the Motorist (Radio 4, noon)	350,000
Sports Parade (Radio 3, 12.30 pm)	200,000
Johnnie Walker: Music for Saturday (Radio 1, 1.00 pm)	1,600,000
Marching and Waltzing (Radio 2, 1.00 pm)	1,100,000
Any Questions (Radio 4, 1.15 pm)	1,650,000
Afternoon Theatre (Radio 4, 2.00 pm)	800,000
John Peel: Top Gear (Radio 1, 3.00 pm)	1,100,000
The Big Band Sound (Radio 2, 3.00 pm)	300,000
Weekend Woman's Hour (Radio 4, 3.00 pm)	550,000
Association Football Commentary (Radio 3, c. 4.00 pm)	400,000
Those Were The Days (Radio 2, 5.30 pm)	400,000
Concert (Radio 4, 7.30 pm)	500,000
Saturday Night Theatre (Radio 4, 8.30 pm)	650,000
A Word in Edgeways (Radio 4, 10.10 pm)	250,000

## Sunday

Ed Stewart: Junior Choice (Radio 1 and 2, 9.30 am)	5,550,000
The Archers (Radio 4, 9.30 am)	1,600,000
Dave Lee Travis (Radio 1, 10.00 am)	3,250,000
Eric Robinson: Melodies for You (Radio 2, 10.00 am)	2,880,000
Your Concert Choice (Radio 3, 10.00 am)	200,000
Music Magazine (Radio 3, 11.00 am)	100,000
Pick of the Week (Radio 4, 11.15 am)	250,000
People's Service (Radio 2, 11.30 am)	1,800,000
Family Favourites (Radio 1 and 2, noon)	11,150,000
The World This Weekend (Radio 4, 1.00 pm)	2,780,000
The World This Weekend (Radio 4, 1.10 pm)	1,900,000
The World This Weekend (Radio 4, 1.30 pm)	1,550,000
Savile's Travels (Radio 1, 2.00 pm)	3,280,000
The Al Read Show (Radio 2, 2.00 pm)	2,500,000
Gardeners' Question Time (Radio 4, 2.00 pm)	900,000
The Clitheroe Kid (Radio 2, 2.30 pm)	1,950,000
The Sunday Play (Radio 4, 2.30 pm)	450,000
Talking About Antiques (Radio 4, 4.00 pm)	300,000
Down Your Way (Radio 4, 5.15 pm)	500,000
Letter From America (Radio 4, 6.15 pm)	500,000
Pick of the Pops (Radio 1 and 2, 6.30 pm)	4,650,000
My Word (Radio 4, 6.30 pm)	450,000
Sing Something Simple (Radio 2, 7.00 pm)	1,750,000
Sunday Symphony (Radio 4, 7.00 pm)	200,000
Classic Serial (Radio 4, 8.30 pm)	450,000
Top of the Form (Radio 2, 9.00 pm)	450,000
Your Hundred Best Tunes (Radio 4, 9.00 pm)	750,000

# Analysis of Programme output for 52 weeks ended 28 March 1969

## Radio Broadcasting

### Combined Output - London Analysis by Services

	Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3 Third		Radio 3 Music		Radio 3 Sport		Radio 3 Study		Radio 4		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Serious Music	33	1	109	2	858	63	2,792	79	7	2	14	5	732	11	4,545	20
Entertainment Music	5,746	96	2,812	60	21	1	576	16	30	7	2	1	463	7	9,650	42
General Light Entertainment	5		304	7	2				6	1			207	3	524	2
Outside Broadcasts	17		38	1			7		278	63			124	2	464	2
Features			62	1	153	9	1				7	3	302	5	525	2
Drama			228	5	205	13	3						856	14	1,292	6
News	2		485	10	134	8	95	3	106	24			883	14	1,705	8
Talks	77	1	266	6	207	13	10		14	3			1,351	22	1,955	9
Religious Broadcasts			78	2	10	1							293	5	381	2
Broadcasts for Schools													433	7	433	2
Other Educational Broadcasts	127	2	248	5							200	79	110	2	310	1
Programmes for Special Minorities	16		38	1	34	2	55	2	1		1		417	6	793	3
Miscellaneous													112	2	256	1
	6,023	100	4,668	100	1,624	100	3,539	100	442	100	254	100	6,283	100	22,833	100
	5,848	97	3,950	85	1,552	96	2,871	81	279	63	249	98	4,936	79	19,685	86
	175	3	718	15	72	4	668	19	163	37	5	2	1,347	21	3,148	14

Presented by: London  
regions

In addition to the above, 2,826 of the hours of Radio 1 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 2, and 1,420 of the hours of Radio 2 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 1.

**Regional Home Services: analysis of Programme output for 52 weeks ended 28 March 1969**

**Radio Broadcasting**

	<i>Mid-lands</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Scot-land</i>	<i>South &amp; West</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Serious Music	65	91	66	327	33	105	687
Entertainment Music	81	47	88	112	71	81	480
Light Entertainment	28	25		13	10	17	93
Outside Broadcasts	10	27	19	34	18	60	168
Features	12	51	17	64	11	47	202
Drama	205	61	18	25	30	19	358
News	437	348	217	459	424	304	2,189
Talks	194	298	87	187	341	202	1,309
Religious Broadcasts	25	32	33	144	23	160	417
Schools Broadcasts			24	97		91	212
Other Educational Broadcasts	25				2	23	50
Programme for Special Minorities	88	43	44	82	16	100	373
Miscellaneous	11	14	35	30	15	25	130
	1,181	1,037	648	1,574	994	1,234	6,668

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for 52 weeks ended 28 March 1969, amounted to 209 hours.

**Regional Programmes: Hours of Broadcasting for 52 weeks ended 28 March 1969**

**Radio Broadcasting**

	<i>Mid-lands</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>North-ern Ireland</i>	<i>Scot-land</i>	<i>South &amp; West</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes produced by regions							
(a) Broadcast in regions Home Service only	699	742	567	1,435	745	1,137	5,325
(b) Broadcast in regions Home Service and simultaneously Radio 4	482	295	81	139	249	97	1,343
TOTAL	1,181	1,037	648	1,574	994	1,234	6,668
2. Programmes taken by regions from other Home Services	5,242	5,425	5,609	4,809	5,647	5,022	31,754
Total regional broadcasting hours	6,423	6,462	6,257	6,383	6,641	6,256	38,422
3. Programmes produced by regions for other services but not taken by regional Home Service							
(a) Radio 1	48	87	4	21	7	8	175
(b) Radio 2	186	199	111	125	78	19	718
(c) Radio 3 (Third)	20	31	4	8	7	2	72
(d) Radio 3 (Music)	92	221	35	134	70	116	668
(e) Radio 3 (Sport)	51	83	2	7	13	7	163
(f) Radio 3 (Study)		1		1	2	1	5
(g) Radio 4	4						4
(h) External Services	132	82	39	132	39	47	471
	533	704	195	428	216	200	2,276
Total programmes produced by regions (1) and (3)	1,714	1,741	843	2,002	1,210	1,434	8,944

*Note:*

In addition to the above, local radio stations originated 15,187 hours of programmes.

# THE PROGRAMME SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC

The National Regions (television  
and radio)

Programmes for Asian immigrants

News broadcasts

Religious broadcasts

Educational broadcasts

Music broadcasts

Political and Parliamentary  
broadcasting

International relations

Audience research



# The National Regions

## Wales

Under the Broadcasting Council for Wales, B B C Wales seeks to provide a comprehensive service of programmes – some 28 hours a week in radio and about 12 hours a week in television. There is special provision for programmes to schools.

B B C Wales is a bilingual service: in radio an almost even balance is kept between English and Welsh, while in television some 7 hours a week are in Welsh. During the last year experiments have continued in trying to 'bridge the gap' between those who understand Welsh and those who do not by adding English subtitles to Welsh plays, by broadcasting certain programmes successively in English and Welsh and by the bilingual presentation of some programmes.

There is a strong element of news and topicality, and current issues are treated in depth. Throughout the years music and drama have taken a prominent place in B B C Wales programmes and much has been done – and continues to be done – to encourage the creative work of composers, performers, playwrights and actors in Wales.

The geography of Wales inevitably poses special reception problems for broadcasting. There is no easy or quick answer to these problems, but progress is being made with the development of new transmitters. In 1969, two new B B C Wales television transmitters, one new vhf radio transmitter, and two new B B C-2 transmitters were brought into service. Population coverage at the end of 1969 was: vhf radio, 96.4 per cent; B B C Wales television, 74 per cent; B B C-2 56 per cent; B B C Wales/B B C-1 from all sources, 97.1 per cent.

## Scotland

B B C Scotland broadcasts between thirty and forty hours a week of programmes of interest to Scottish listeners, besides a variety of contributions to all four radio networks. In television, it produces about 8½ hours a week for Scotland besides regular contributions to both B B C-1 and B B C-2. A three-year period of television expansion is now under way and this will not only increase significantly the number of hours produced each week but will allow for a wider range of programmes originated in Scotland for Scottish viewers and for the two main networks.

To service this output, there are major studio and technical installations in Glasgow, part of which will be colourised during the winter of 1969/70. There are subsidiary broadcasting centres in Edinburgh, where a new television studio has just been completed, and in Aberdeen. There are also small unattended studio installations in both Dundee and Inverness.

Transmitter development in Scotland has now brought B B C-1 on vhf within reach of 98 per cent of the population. The opening of two new vhf transmitters – at Balcalk in Angus and Craiggkelly in Fife – have made B B C-2 accessible to 74 per cent of Scottish viewers. Additional transmitters will be brought into service over the coming years.

### **Northern Ireland**

Normal weekly production in the Belfast studios amounts to some 5 hours of television and 13 hours of radio, and comprises a wide range of programmes. Most of the television output is for local use, and the region's activity is reflected in the networks mainly through contributions to news and current affairs programmes, and through events which can be covered by the Outside Broadcasts Unit, since the small television studio is unsuitable for major productions. In radio, the position is reversed: nearly all drama and music productions, and a considerable proportion of religious and general programmes, are for the networks. For local listeners, the region produces news and topical magazines, features and current affairs programmes, and provides some air time for local musical talent. An important and growing work is the production of schools radio and television programmes specially for Northern Ireland: these are taken by a high proportion of schools in the Province.

During 1969, the political and religious troubles, which flared periodically into violence on the streets, had a profound effect on the region's activities. During the critical periods, when the Northern Ireland turmoil became world news, nearly all the region's resources, and massive reinforcements of staff and equipment from London and other B B C regions, had to be used to meet the huge demands for news and current affairs coverage on tv and radio for international and national as well as local transmissions. Large numbers of overseas broadcasters had to be accommodated. In a period of three days at the height of the August crisis, the total output on radio from the Belfast studios amounted to some 95 hours in 20 languages.

### **Programmes for Asian immigrants in Britain**

Two regular weekly broadcasts in television and one in radio are directed to immigrants of Indian and Pakistani origin. The programmes are in Hindi/Urdu and their purpose is to help the integration of Asians into

the life of this country. They include, among other items, stories of success in community relations, answers to personal problems, information and advice about life in Britain, musical items specially recorded in our studios, and also an element of English teaching, designed particularly to assist house-bound mothers and young children.

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

## **News broadcasts**

1969 saw no shortage of major news. Above all it was moon year, and in the middle of a hot July night viewers and listeners felt they were actually present as the American astronauts followed the great Christmas rehearsal with the landing itself. (*See also page 41.*) There were other big occasions when audiences at home were only part of the international news scene – the Investiture of H R H Prince Charles as Prince of Wales and the installation of Mr Nixon as President of the United States. None of these events was easy to report and all of them brought important technical developments in news gathering. In television, this meant primarily a further extension of satellite communications; the opening of the Indian Ocean link with Tokyo in August completed the round-the-globe chain of satellite and ground stations. But if the reach of the news gatherer was dramatically extended in some directions, elsewhere it still encountered obstacles. The continuing violence in Vietnam, Nigeria and the Middle East was sometimes blurred by the impossibility of getting reporters and cameras to the places where news was happening. And, nearer home, the intense emotions stirred up in Northern Ireland and the clashes between students and authority tested journalistic impartiality and resource.

The first major deployment of the resources of the Foreign News Department was for the Presidential elections in the United States; and indeed it was with the affairs of the United States that much of the Department's effort during the year was concerned. After the election of President Nixon came his inauguration early in 1969, to be followed soon after by his whirlwind tour of Europe. The B B C had correspondents and reporters – resident or special – deployed at the President's every point of call to supplement the reports of one of the Washington correspondents travelling with the White House press party. Film crews and Eurovision links ensured full television coverage. The Washington correspondent also accompanied the President on his tour of the Far East with side visits to Rumania and Britain during July and August; and again coverage was reinforced by B B C correspondents at, or sent

to, the President's points of call. It was during this tour that President Nixon, aboard an aircraft carrier, saw the pick-up of the three American astronauts after the fantasy-come-true of their flight to the moon and back. For this flight the Foreign News Department spared no effort either in the preliminary planning or in the actual reporting: from the lift-off point at Cape Kennedy, from the control point at Houston and from the splash-down area in the Pacific. This landing on the moon came as the climax to a series of Apollo moon voyage 'rehearsals' – four of them during the year under review – all calling for special programmes and arrangements.

Though the biggest single news story of the year was concerned with man's achievement and not his failures the BBC's correspondents and reporters overseas still found themselves mainly occupied with politics and fighting. The hazards of war reporting in Vietnam continued; so did those in Nigeria until, in May, our correspondent was expelled with only the clothes he stood up in. Tension in the Middle East remained at a high level with international negotiations in the background and armed provocations and armed retaliations in the foreground. The year saw the first return of a BBC television team to Egypt since the June war.

The Corporation's team of foreign correspondents was reinforced, sometimes at an hour or two's notice, by reporters from the home team. This overseas effort has throughout had its counterpart in the extensive deployment of television reporters and BBC film crews, in order to meet the growing demand for the fullest television coverage. The number of such overseas assignments has continued to grow; so has the use of satellite facilities and of the Eurovision network for the fast exchange of news film. There are now two news exchanges daily among the European television news organisations, and the BBC's share is a major one. Within the United Kingdom, the regional and area newsrooms remain a particular source of news coverage, and provide most valuable support for the network news programmes. This was true in particular of Northern Ireland where the Belfast newsroom and reporters and film crews from London shared the arduous task of reporting a most difficult situation over long periods of the year. One result was some outstanding television reporting.

For Television News, 1969 was a landmark: as BBC-1 also went into colour, the department switched to full colour for all its programmes. This was made possible once the long-awaited transfer to the Television Centre had taken place. After 15 years at Alexandra Palace (which immediately began a new life as the television base for the Open University), Television News moved to its new quarters in the 'Spur' at the White City building, and now has facilities more evenly matched to the growing complexities of the news operation. The two new colour studios are equipped with remote control cameras, each with a memory

system enabling whole sequences of shots to be preset. Film, video tape and processing equipment are housed in adjacent areas, and, for the first time, Television News is in purpose-built premises. The pattern of its programmes is well established; the opportunities of the full half-hour programme on B B C-2 for reporting 'in depth' and providing analysis and background have been extended to B B C-1 also, with a main news now of 20 minutes. This programme continues to attract extremely large audiences; 10 million viewers is not a rare figure, and 8 or 9 million is a norm. Though not quite as large as this, an early evening news regularly attracts a viewing peak at that time of day.

In radio both 'The World At One' – introduced by William Hardcastle – and 'The World This Week-end' have continued to increase their already considerable impact on the mass audience. This has been grasped by a very wide range of distinguished contributors and Mr Richard Crossman, speaking as Secretary of State for Social Services, made the point: 'To a politician with something to say, five minutes on "The World At One" can be far more beneficial than five minutes even on a high peak evening television programme.'

During the year more and more live or recorded voices were included in radio bulletins and the increased use of interviews and descriptive pieces by telephone brought listeners closer to events as they happened. It may be expected that this tendency will strengthen and the B B C's plans and hopes are to this end. In the Radio Newsroom itself, a developing feature has been the General News Service (known throughout the Corporation as GNS) whose teleprinter outlets are being computerised. Throughout the 24 hours, GNS keeps all News and Current Affairs executives and departments in London (both radio and television) alerted to world events. Major news breaks given out on its internal broadcasting system are now heard in 73 offices. The GNS work in quarrying for news and ideas of interest to the regions has been extended to embrace the local radio stations. A milestone in sports broadcasting was reached on 4 January 1969 when Sports Report celebrated its 21st birthday. To mark the occasion B B C Radio Enterprises issued a long-playing record (*see page 59*) which became a best seller both in Britain and abroad, and has so far been sold in more than 75 countries.

## **Religious broadcasts**

For the past forty-six years the B B C has been committed to religious broadcasting. Since January 1928 there has not been a day on which an act of worship has not been broadcast. Some 3 per cent of the B B C output is originated by the Religious Broadcasting Department and as the department seeks to meet the requirements of differing broad-

casting services and to meet the interests of all sorts and conditions of people the variety of programmes has grown very wide.

In television it includes series like 'The Question Why' which investigates the reasons for men's beliefs and actions, films like 'Christmas Day passed Quietly' and 'The Vatican'; serious religious discussion programmes like 'Reason to Believe' and family series like the puppet version of 'Pilgrim's Progress'.

In radio it ranges from the lively 'Subject for Sunday' series, through special programmes on Anglican-Methodist union, interviews with the Prime Minister and Mr Enoch Powell, to 'What the Bible Says' in the morning 'Ten to Eight' series.

There are nine hours of programme time on Radio 2 and Radio 4, up to three hours a week of network television and another ten and three respectively for regional listening and viewing.

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

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

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

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

The Religious Broadcasting Department contributes programmes to BBC-2 which find their place not in fixed periods as on BBC-1, but at times when they fit in with the concept of alternative viewing. These programmes are also complementary to the established series on BBC-1. They have included under the title 'Doubts and Certainties' conversations with people like Senator Muskie and Dr Harvey Cox, and colour documentaries like the award-winning 'Padre Pio', 'A day in the life of Mother Teresa', and Malcolm Muggeridge's 'Quest for Gandhi'.

Radio 4 and Radio 2 broadcast every day three religious programmes

that are listened to by people of all kinds and ages. Many of these listeners are Christians, many are not. The 'Daily Service' is broadcast live every weekday. 'Ten to Eight', which was introduced in 1965 and has a regular and not inconsiderable audience, has established for itself a firm place in the schedule. Listeners to Radio 2 have 'Five to Ten', which has a varied content.

The most popular religious service broadcast on Sundays is the 'People's Service' in Radio 2. The most popular of the religious television programmes is 'Songs of Praise' on BBC-1 viewed regularly every Sunday evening by about five million and, on occasion, going as high as nearly ten million.

In matters of religious policy the BBC is advised by a Central Religious Advisory Committee (*see page 176*). This consists of twenty-nine members, of whom twenty-four represent the main Churches in this country – the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church in Wales, the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and the Roman Catholic Church. The other five members are laymen chosen for their personal qualities and concern for religious broadcasting rather than as denominational representatives. This Committee, nominated and appointed by the BBC, meets twice a year to advise the Corporation on questions of religious policy and to receive a report on current religious programmes. Similar committees advise in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (*see page 177 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**

Since the earliest days of broadcasting in Britain, the BBC has recognised a special obligation to make a systematic contribution to formal education, both in schools and at adult level. In recent years the school broadcasting service has pioneered many new areas of educational advance and further education broadcasting has extended its range into business, industry and the professions. The estimated cost of providing all these services is now just over £4,000,000 per annum.

Further Education is now concerned with a major new development: the establishment of the Open University, for which the B B C will provide the broadcast programmes on an agreed basis of educational partnership. The cost of this service will be met by the Government funds through the Open University budget. Although the courses will not start until the beginning of 1971, there is already a large programme of staff training and course preparation to ensure that the broadcast contribution will be ready on schedule.

### **School broadcasts**

B B C broadcasts to schools play a recognised part in the educational sphere, and a permanent service of television programmes on a substantial scale is provided side by side with that of radio programmes, which began in 1924. In the year 1968–9 the number of listening schools was about 31,000, and the number of viewing schools over 21,000.

School programmes are all planned in series, and each series is specially created to meet the needs of pupils within a clearly defined age-range. The provision covers most subjects normally in the curriculum, from stories and music for very young children to science, religion and the humanities for students of 16–18.

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 (*see page 172*), a body on which professional associations of teachers, local education authorities, the Department of Education and Science, and other educational organisations are represented. The Council and its Programme Sub-Committees meet regularly to review the educational effectiveness of the series and to recommend changes as 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 it is to visit schools to report on the effectiveness of programmes, to study schools' needs for and use of broadcasts, and to maintain liaison between classroom and studio. These officers also assist with Further Education work, three of them being principally concerned with this type of broadcasting. Regular surveys and reports from schools help the Council and the B B C to keep in touch with the classroom and to assess the success of the broadcasts. There are separate School Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales (*see pages 173 and 174*). Overseas visitors come to the B B C for help and training in educational broadcasting, and are often attached temporarily to the School Broadcasting Departments and to the School Broadcasting Council.

### *Television for schools*

In the academic year 1969–70 seventeen programmes are provided weekly for schools throughout the United Kingdom in the autumn and spring terms, and sixteen in the summer term. In addition, Scotland and Wales each provide forty programmes a year catering for the special needs of their schools, and Northern Ireland ten programmes. All programmes are given at least two transmissions to enable schools to make the maximum use of them. The total number of viewing schools continues to rise and now stands at well over 21,000.

There are a number of developments at primary level. 'Words and Pictures' is a new series of 10-minute programmes for the 6–8 group designed to help young children who are finding difficulty in learning to read. It derives from the experience of the very successful 'Look and Read' series, which caters for slightly older children, and draws on a variety of presentation devices to help overcome psychological as well as practical barriers.

Outstanding programmes of 1968–9 included 'Last Bus' and 'The Sentence of the Court' – a specially-commissioned play by Keith Dewhurst about teenage violence, and a related documentary describing and discussing the fate of the culprits. These were part of a series 'Scene', on contemporary social and moral issues, designed for the general education of young school leavers aged 14–16. 'Last Bus' was awarded the *Japan Prize* for 1968, the senior international award for educational television. There will be a new edition of 'Scene' in 1969–70, including a re-showing of these two programmes. Other well-known contemporary dramatists whose work features in this or a related series include Alan Plater and Arnold Wesker.

Other new series for the 14–16 age group in 1969–70 include 'Europe on the Move', a series of case studies on the theme of change in Western Europe today, designed as a contribution to geographical studies but with many social and economic overtones. A number of Western European broadcasting organisations combined to draw up the plan and to provide specially shot film material. 'British Social History' studies the major aspects of social development in this country from 1800 onwards, reflecting attitudes to changes – in the employment of children, railway development, workers' organisations, the position of women, the nature of warfare – as well as the changes themselves. Then there is 'Science Extra: Biology', which, like the parallel Physics series introduced in 1968–9, offers supplementary material – some specially shot, some secured from research organisations – of special value to schools, adopting the new approaches inspired by the work of the Nuffield Foundation. Both these science series also offer 8 mm film loops of key sequences for schools to purchase.

'Making a Musical' is another new, experimental series presented by young people just out of school and designed to show teenage classes or groups how they can develop their own creative resources in music and allied arts.

In catering for the top of the age range, account is taken of the fact that students of 16–18 in school sixth forms and in Further Education colleges comprise an audience with diversified interests and abilities but with many common needs. Two series are provided in the field of general education: 'New Horizons', with units on 'The Universities', the concept of the Hero, and writers of the first half of this century; and 'Twentieth Century Focus', which discusses topics of contemporary social significance such as the scientists' responsibilities, marriage and divorce, class, and tv: medium or message?

In response to requests from teachers, reflecting a growing determination on their part to exploit the educational capital of tv, several series are being planned as fortnightly rather than weekly transmissions. 'Maths Workshop' and 'Science All Around' are examples; then there is 'Out of the Past', a wide-ranging history series which explores Early Britain, portrays some of the pioneers of the Industrial Revolution, and tells of the ending of the slave trade. Finally, the highly successful French film serial, *La Chasse au Trésor*, is having a further run on the air and is also available for purchase as 16 mm film.

### *Radio for schools*

Sixty-nine series of programmes are being broadcast to schools on radio in 1969–70. Most of them are weekly and continue through all three terms of the year. More than half of them are planned and produced in London and broadcast on Radio 4 to the whole of the United Kingdom, but they also include six series produced in Scotland specially for Scottish schools, eleven series for schools in Wales, of which nine are in the Welsh language, and three for schools in Northern Ireland. There are about 31,000 listening schools. Several series have audiences of half or three-quarters of a million children each week.

The three major areas of output are music, modern languages and English.

In music, a major redeployment is in progress. At the infant level, in addition to 'Music Box', there is now 'A Corner for Music' for groups of three or four young children who listen to the programmes on a tape recorder and join in with their own instruments – tuned instruments or percussion. For juniors there is a graduated path in singing and active music-making through 'Time and Tune' to Music Workshop Stage I and Music Workshop Stage II, with 'Singing Together', providing singing activity for children of 9 to 12. Music Workshop Stage I has

adopted a new shape; the first half is devoted to singing and should attract a very wide audience, many of whom, it is hoped, will be tempted to continue after the 'natural break' to the second part, which involves instrumented work, simple composition and notation. Stage II of 'Music Workshop' will also be converted into this form for 1970-1, and will be aimed at the age range 10-13, spreading from the top of junior school into the first two years of the secondary. 'Music Session' continues as a creative music series for younger secondary school pupils and for 1970-1 there is also to be a series for older pupils about the many kinds of music-making in Britain today, designed to provide both listening experience and more adventurous musical activity.

There are now two series of 'Movement and Music' for infants' schools and two of 'Movement, Mime and Music' for junior schools. The former provide over 90 per cent of infant schools with general imaginative stimulus as well as experience in movement and music; in deprived areas the linguistic value of these broadcasts has been particularly noted.

The modern languages output is also in process of redeployment. There will be six levels of French material for the secondary school, either broadcast or available on tape for purchase by schools. In German there will shortly be four levels beginning with the comprehensive radio-vision course for beginners, *Frisch Begonnen*. There are now broadcasts in Spanish and Russian as well.

The eight weekly programmes in English are all firmly established. Programmes have included 'Penny for a Song', 'Under Milk Wood', 'The Horse's Mouth' and 'On a March to the Sea'.

A new series for the young school leaver called 'Inquiry' confronts its audience with moral problems, posing the questions rather than providing answers. It is supplemented by dossiers of press cuttings and other documentary material to stimulate discussions. A rather similar type of series, 'Prospect', is provided for the 16-18 age range, who also receive weekly despatches from the B B C's foreign correspondents.

Radiovision programmes, in which the class, while listening, view colour slides or a film strip projected on a screen, have included 'Encounter with Judaism', 'Blake', 'Subtopia', 'The Palace of Versailles', 'Snowdonia', 'Christmas', and 'Europe and the Congo'. A 40-minute radiovision programme 'In the Trenches' was an extension of the original radio programme from which sprang 'Oh, What a Lovely War'.

There have been considerable developments in the use of tape recorders. About two-thirds of the infants' schools are now equipped, the great majority of junior schools and virtually all secondary schools. Tape recordings are used increasingly by individual pupils and by small groups of pupils listening on earphones. Schools may now keep their recordings for twelve months from the date of broadcast. In emergency (e.g. if the tapes have been wiped in error) recordings may be bought from *Stage-*

*sound (London) Limited, 11-12 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2,* but must be wiped within twelve months of the date of broadcast, as if the school had made its own recording. Radiovision tapes can be retained until the end of two school years beyond the school year of the broadcast. These concessions are of great value to schools and to the B B C.

## **Further Education**

Further Education broadcasts are different from broadcasts to schools in that they are mainly addressed to individuals in their own homes. This home-based nature of the 'further education' audience makes it harder to determine what their particular needs and interests are. Evidence in this connection is, however, provided by the Further Education Liaison Office and by the B B C Further Education Officers (*see page 72*); professional advice is given by the Further Education Advisory Council (*see page 175 for members*) which is a body widely representative of all branches of higher education, with three Programme Committees specially appointed to assist it. The Further Education Liaison Officer and the Further Education Officers also carry out surveys each year on various aspects of programme output.

Apart from the home-audience programmes, however, there are two television series each week designed for use by colleges of further education, a number of radio language series prepared specifically for evening classes and, in addition, series addressed to parents and teachers, to farmers, and to industrial management and shop-floor personnel, which are widely used as a basis for group discussion and study. The use of such material by educational and industrial organisations continues to expand. Several hundred study groups, some specially formed for the purpose, followed programmes on one or other of these various subjects during 1969. Many evening centres linked their courses with B B C series. In 1970 there are three special courses, linked with correspondence lessons and used in many institutes of further education, which provide suitable preparation for the Open University.

### *Further Education in television*

The Further Education Television Department is continuing to strengthen its contribution to management and industry, an area in which great progress has been made over the past two or three years.

In the autumn of 1969, Further Education mounted a major television series, 'Representing the Union', directly concerned with trade union education. The Trade Union Congress Education Department and many other interested bodies co-operated in the project. The timing of the programmes, late afternoon on Wednesdays on B B C-1, was designed

to stimulate the formation of viewing groups, most of which were works-based. The co-operation of management and industry generally was a vital factor in promoting this group viewing and discussion activity, and it was clearly necessary for trade unionists to feel that the series had their interests and problems very much at heart. This experiment was interesting in that, for the first time, B B C Publications and Trade Union Publications were intermingled in one teaching package, and in that it was probably the first of its kind in European television broadcasting, matched only by a similar venture in Denmark.

For managers themselves, if only to preserve a balance, there was a series called 'Decide for Yourself', broadcast in its revised form on B B C-1 in the autumn of 1969. This took the form of a management game, giving options for decision by the viewers. It was an example of a practice developing widely in Further Education of encouraging, by various means, stronger audience participation in the programmes and in the use of the accompanying booklet.

The series 'Management in the Seventies' looks ahead at the likely developments in industrial organisation and management techniques in the next ten years, and includes specially selected examples from the American and Japanese major industries.

Finally, in this field, there are to be major series concerned with retailing and exporting. One is to be shown in the summer of 1970 and, like the previous series, will contain analyses of the apparent effectiveness of marketing and exporting methods in some other European countries and in Japan. The series 'Hardy Heating Co. Ltd.', which was a case study of a small business firm, is to be followed by 'Hardy Heating and the Export Trade' and this second dramatised series will be based upon what proved to be a highly successful formula adopted in the earlier series.

Another striking aspect of the service that Further Education, Television provides is the short refresher courses for teachers. In this academic year there are short series of between five and ten programmes on such subjects as 'Music in School', 'In Our Midst' – a series about immigrant children – 'Using Radio and Television: A Guide to Classroom Practice' and a series on 'Sex Education in Primary Schools'. The last will be integrated with B B C School Television and Radio services and the purpose is to show, in advance, extracts of forthcoming programmes for schools and to put them in the context of a discussion about current thinking on sex education for younger children. The highly successful series, 'The Expanding Classroom', which was first broadcast in the summer of 1969, was repeated again later at a time on B B C-1 which would enable teachers in groups at selected schools to view and to discuss.

*Si Dice Così*, the brand new beginners' Italian series, was produced

in 1969 in order to continue the established policy for television of providing, each year, two language series, each of them at beginners' level, and each concerned with one of the major European languages. As with previous projects *Si Dice Così* had accompanying booklets and discs and these were very popular. While this attractive series was being transmitted, work was going on behind the scenes on the extensive piloting of two new language series, one in German and the other in French. The work of validation and piloting of experimental programmes is now becoming an accepted feature of the preparation of all television language series, and these two new ones, *Répondez s'il vous plaît* and *Wie Bitte?* commence on BBC-1 in October.

The imminent start of the Open University has led to consideration of whether it would be helpful to the public to provide some preparatory courses through which would-be students could measure their own ability, and decide whether they should seek enrolment in the University's Foundation Year courses. Three of these preparatory series are being provided by Further Education broadcasting and, while they constitute interesting material in themselves, it is only after the student has used the accompanying booklets and the correspondence courses provided by the National Extension College that the operation can truly be called a preparatory course. In television the main provision is a major series called 'Square Two: A Second Start in Mathematics'. This commences transmission in January 1970 and lasts for three terms. The other two preparatory courses are in the fields of social psychology ('Man in Society') and literature/history ('Reading to Learn'). 'Man in Society' is an example of the 'systems' approach, involving television and radio, book and correspondence course in a closely knit provision for students. 'Reading to Learn' is a radio series (*see Further Education in Radio*).

Throughout the year, the policy of providing series with a strong personal appeal to members of the family has continued. The BBC-2 colour series on 'Good Sailing', which was widely applauded when first shown on BBC-2 in the summer of 1969, is being repeated later on BBC-1 in response to audience requests. In the autumn this type of programme with majority appeal, free of vocational, professional and academic links, was exemplified by a BBC-1 series called 'Buying a House'. This series, like 'Hold Down a Chord' and 'Good Sailing', was accompanied by a major publication. This policy ensures continuing popular support. The use of joint media is a special feature and particular forte of educational broadcasting.

### *Further Education in radio*

'And now, "Study on 3"'. The familiar introduction to radio's programmes for listeners who wish, in a variety of ways, to further their own

education (Mondays–Fridays, 6.30–7.30 pm) can be interpreted both as an imperative and as a description. As an imperative, 'study' suggests the appropriate mental disposition to adopt: be prepared to listen attentively, to benefit fully from what is to follow; as a description, it conveys the notion of a physical environment in which this can best happen – the study, the quiet room apart, with a notepad perhaps at the elbow and a book or two within reach of the radio set.

Adults at home may hesitate to identify themselves as students, and these broadcasts aim not so much to teach or instruct as to contribute to the self-sustained process of learning – a process that may be initiated as much by the puzzles and predicaments of living as by the quest for some deeper intellectual or aesthetic satisfaction. A recent long series, for example, has examined from a variety of viewpoints the experience of 'Living in Towns'; and another has reviewed the main political, economic and social developments in Western and Eastern 'Europe Since 1945'.

A tercentenary study of 'Rembrandt', accompanied by colour slide reproductions of 20 of his paintings, etchings and drawings; a critical appreciation of Freud and his discovery of 'The Inner World'; an illustrated account of 'Jazz in Perspective' and an introduction to 'Chamber Music'; an explanation of the processes of 'Managing the Economy' and an investigation of recent examples of 'Method in Management' – these are some of the series that have been included among the past year's programmes, together with language courses at various levels in Russian, German, Italian, Spanish and French. The language courses in particular, but not only these, make a significant additional contribution to the scheme of studies provided by extra-mural departments and other adult education organisations all over the country, where they can now be recorded off-air and replayed in classes over and over again within a period of twelve months from the original broadcast.

In 1970, at the start of a new decade, 'Study on 3' first casts a searching retrospective glance at the dominant national and international issues that affected 'Britain in the Sixties', many of which will continue to influence policy and inspire debate in the years ahead. And the experiences, hopes and doubts of Britons in the sixties will be reflected in a parallel series, 'City Close-Up', based on interviews recorded in the late summer and early autumn of 1969 with a substantial cross-section of the inhabitants of one representative British city. 'The State of Welfare' reviews over a somewhat longer span the theory and practice of the welfare state, and, following its twenty-first anniversary, 'The National Health' is brought under closer scrutiny. A serious attempt will be made to appraise the interaction of music and culture in 'The Pop Scene' in Britain, and the even more provocative subject of 'Modern Music' will be examined in its international context.

The educational scene will be another key subject of study in 1970,

following a series which, in late 1969, projected into the British debate about a number of educational topics relevant experiences from countries abroad. Reports on recent 'Research in the Classroom' will be presented, together with questions, criticism and comment from practising teachers, in the hope of shortening the time lag between the development of new ideas and methods and their wider and more effective implementation. A further series will pose some searching questions about current changes and developments in the philosophy and provision of higher education in Britain, following a group of programmes designed to assess the extent to which we are, as a nation, grappling with rapid advances in technology and effectively 'Using Our Brainpower'.

The development of the nation's brainpower is a process to which, beginning in January 1971, the Open University in partnership with the BBC is expected to make a new and effective contribution; and preparation of programmes for the foundation year courses will be a major preoccupation of the BBC's further education production staff during 1970. As already mentioned in the section on *Further Education in Television*, three courses to be broadcast during the year have been specially designed – apart from their intrinsic contribution to the systematic private study of mathematics, social psychology and critical reading – to enable intending Open University students to test their capacity to sustain a course of study involving broadcast programmes, correspondence lessons and private reading under both distant and face-to-face tutorial supervision.

'Reading to Learn' is radio's particular contribution to this scheme, a series of twenty programmes linked to a correspondence course developed by the National Extension College in Cambridge, which will combine literary, historical and sociological data and demonstrate appropriate methods of pursuing studies based largely on written material of many kinds. Radio will also provide a substantial proportion of the broadcast programmes forming part of the comparable course 'Man in Society', an introduction to the social sciences (*see Further Education in television*) which most particularly anticipates the integrated system of learning that will be at the core of the Open University's degree courses.

### **Further Education publications**

Further Education publications (*see also page 226*) belong to two main categories:

- (a) *Essential handbooks and other learning aids without which the serious student would be unable to benefit from the series.*

Publications of this kind are in the main for language courses, but include other subjects. The booklets provide the basis for

individual homework and preparation. Recent booklets include *Répondez s'il vous plaît*, *Wie Bitte? Amici, buona sera*, 'Square Two', 'Man in Society', 'Reading to learn' and 'Representing the Union'.

- (b) *Booklets which, while not essential, have as their main purpose the provision for the interested student of a permanent record of the broadcast.* This may take the form of a text giving more detailed information on the subject of the series, ideas for further reading and study, illustrations to compensate, in radio, for the lack of visual material and any other information thought to be useful. Recent booklets of this kind include 'English Law', 'Hardy Heating Co. Ltd.', and 'Music in England'.

For most of the language series, 12-inch LP records with basic dialogue and pronunciation practice are also available and are obtainable from *BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA*, or from booksellers.

In certain instances film and tape copies of Further Education series are available for purchase from Television Enterprises and Radio Enterprises to whom enquiries should be addressed.

## **Music broadcasts**

### **Radio**

Reactions last year to the manifesto 'Broadcasting in the Seventies', the widespread discussion in the Press, the reversal of the proposal to disband certain BBC orchestras and the BBC Chorus – all this proved that radio is still very much alive. It showed also, in the most realistic way, that the broadcasting of music on a fully comprehensive scale is immensely important – a major justification for maintaining a complex and costly radio service. As a sponsor, promoter, encourager of music-making, the BBC has (throughout its existence) been a powerful influence in British musical life. The work of the BBC Music Division is, in fact, to reflect all that is best in the musical life of the whole of Britain, and to make its own contribution to it. Also, through the many visiting musicians, through recordings and relays, and through its own promotions, it keeps listeners in touch with what is happening in other countries.

The vast range of musical tastes and interests of the BBC's audiences can be adequately catered for only through radio. Television (*as outlined on page 83*) brings us some important, though widely-spaced, visual-and-aural musical luxuries; but listening to music by the ear alone is for vast numbers of people an experience leaving nothing to be desired – whether it be progressive 'pop' on Radio 1 or the Amadeus String Quartet on Radio 3.

It is estimated that each day about a million people make use of the B B C's serious music network (Radio 3). The Music Programme – the continuous all-day service of good music – includes opera, orchestral concerts, chamber music, solo recitals, choral music, the best of light music, the best of jazz; also programmes such as 'Music Magazine', Antony Hopkins's 'Talking about Music' and many other programmes from gramophone records.

With so much broadcasting time available, full-length opera broadcasts are possible – studio productions in London and the regions, relays, and recordings from abroad. During the last year outstanding productions have included 'Ulysses' by Dallapiccola, John Joubert's 'Under Western Eyes', Harrison Birtwistle's 'Punch and Judy' (a controversial work first heard at the Aldeburgh Festival), and Christopher Whelen's 'Incident at Owl Creek' (commissioned by the B B C). In collaboration with the English Bach Festival, Roussel's exotic opera *Padmavati* was given a concert performance, to celebrate the centenary of that composer. It was also the centenary year of another French composer, Berlioz, and 'The Trojans' was relayed, complete, from Covent Garden on Radio 3.

The range and richness of orchestral programmes available to listeners can hardly be conveyed in a few words. They include many public concerts and studio concerts in London and the regions, relays and recordings from abroad. The past year has seen Milhaud, Tippett, Bliss, and Britten, amongst others, conducting their own music. Pierre Boulez, soon to be principal conductor of the B B C Symphony Orchestra, has conducted music of his own and of composers of which he has a unique understanding, such as Webern, Varèse, Berg. There was Berlioz's *Grande Messe des Morts* from the York Festival, and concerts from other festivals – Aldeburgh, Three Choirs, Cheltenham. Stokowski conducted Russian music in the Albert Hall. Messiaen's enormous *Turangalila* Symphony was mounted by the B B C in the Festival Hall. There was the première of an electronic work by a young English composer, Roger Smalley. The European Broadcasting Union's series of concerts included an unusual Gershwin programme (originated by the B B C) and Busoni's masterpiece, *Doktor Faust*. And of course there is 'the biggest summer music festival in the world', the Proms – the B B C's most important series of concerts – as fresh and vital today as they ever were. Each year the range is extended: the last season's novelty was the introduction of dancing – in Stravinsky's *Renard*.

Among the large number of chamber-music programmes, an outstanding series is the 'Tuesday Invitation Concerts', presented before predominantly young and highly critical audiences in a studio. The purpose of this series is to perform early and modern works, side by side, and in meaningful contrast. Other important recent chamber-music series have included lunchtime piano recitals, given before audiences at

Broadcasting House, featuring the best of young performers; twelve programmes of French song; Bach cantatas; Stravinsky; Purcell – a long series covering all the best music of this great English composer.

Pre-classical music has always been given a special place by the BBC – making known some of the finest works of the past which do not get performed in the ordinary course of concert-giving. One example is what is probably the first performance in modern times of Handel's *Amadigi*, an opera highly praised in its day by Dr Burney. And there have been no less than five different performances of Bach's Mass in B Minor during the last year.

The choral competition, 'Let the Peoples Sing', organised by the BBC, is now world-famous, and choirs from many different countries take part. A recent BBC venture of a different sort was the Beethoven Competition. Most instrumental competitions are for solo performers: this one was for duos and trios.

Reflecting what is best, encouraging performers, commissioning composers, promoting concerts, maintaining orchestras, discovering works unjustly neglected – all this and more is the work of the BBC's Music Division, who must provide an immense quantity of music programmes each week, for different kinds of listening – but always, one hopes, of a quality and interest that could bear the scrutiny of attentive listening. Whatever modifications may be made in the general pattern of radio broadcasting, now and in the future, there is no reason to suppose that the scope and influence of the BBC's music output will diminish.

## Television

Television, while it does not vie with sound radio in the overall scope and number of its music programmes, does aim at a range and quality designed to appeal to very large audiences.

Four million viewers of a single programme is by no means an exceptional figure; that number, for example, watched the BBC-1 'Omnibus' feature on Sir Malcolm Sargent. 'Song of Summer', the award-winning film about the last years of the composer Delius and his friendship with his young amanuensis, Eric Fenby, and 'Blow the Wind Southerly', the story of Kathleen Ferrier, were programmes that not only illuminated their subjects but also generated a powerful emotional effect. 'Omnibus' reflected important national and international events: the two sessions from the Leeds Piano Competition were up-to-the-minute progress reports, while contemporary musical figures, such as Vladimir Ashkenazy and Margot Fonteyn, had features devoted to them, the latter on the occasion of her fiftieth birthday. Seven promenade concerts were seen on BBC-1, including the last night, which was followed the next

evening by a documentary on their founder, Sir Henry Wood, to mark his hundredth anniversary year. Other concerts included the National Youth Orchestra's celebration of its twenty-first birthday.

Daniel Barenboim, Jacqueline du Pré, Emil Gilels and Geza Anda performed in 'Contrasts', a series which later in the year was succeeded by a number of programmes in which world-famous musicians like George Szell, Georg Solti, Leopold Stokowski, Herbert von Karajan and Ernest Ansermet (the last-named was interviewed just before his death) spoke of their professional life and views. Other great artists were seen in the popular 'mixed bill' called 'Gala Performance', presented for the first time in the London Coliseum. Notable repeats from BBC-2 included Daniel Barenboim's remarkable 'Master Classes' on the Beethoven piano sonatas (the first time 'Master Class' has been shown on BBC-1) and in the field of opera, the studio production of Britten's 'Billy Budd'. BBC-1 viewers also saw 'The Rebel', a specially commissioned opera with music by Tom Eastwood and libretto by Ronald Duncan.

On BBC-2 the year was especially rich in opera. Falla's *La Vida Breve* was the first opera to be produced in colour in the studio; this was followed by a sumptuous production of Lehar's 'The Merry Widow' and, in more serious vein, Verdi's 'Othello' with the American tenor Richard Cassilly as the Moor. Two Britten works were televised outside the studio: 'The Burning Fiery Furnace' in Orford Church, the locale for which it was written, and 'Peter Grimes'. The latter was conducted by the composer with a distinguished cast headed by Peter Pears. It followed a new direction in the search for musical intensity: for the first time in a television production of a major opera, the orchestra and singers were not in separate studios but together under the conductor's direct control. The opera was recorded in the Maltings Hall at Snape, which had been temporarily converted into a television studio. Viewers also saw the Aix-en-Provence Festival performance of 'Don Giovanni' – one example of the way in which the international flavour of music programmes is enhanced by Eurovision.

Colour enriched the non-operatic programmes too. 'The Siegfried Idyll' was a fully-dramatised account of the circumstances in which Wagner created that work. Documentary features in the 'Workshop' series included programmes on the composers Strauss and Bruckner, and in 'Berlioz: A Singular Obsession' the artist Michael Ayton outlined his own passion for the French composer, on the centenary of his death. Pierre Boulez continued his account of music in this century, turning his attention to rhythmic developments. Contemporary music was also often featured in the magazine 'Music Now', the topical successor to 'Music International'.

Programmes devoted purely to performance were not neglected,

however. There were notable concerts by visiting orchestras – the Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Solti and, from the Proms, the Czech Philharmonic – as well as those by British orchestras with such conductors as Stokowski and Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt; soloists included Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Victoria de los Angeles and Horowitz. A memorable evening was spent at Covent Garden with the Royal Ballet's new production of 'The Sleeping Beauty'.

### **The External Services**

The BBC's World Service is fortunate in that it can choose the cream of music programmes heard by radio listeners in this country and re-broadcast them for overseas audiences. This is a round-the-clock service in English, heard throughout the world; and quite a large part of its output is music, whether pop, light or classical. The most important single musical event of the year is the Proms, and in the World Service last year there were 84 broadcasts from this summer series of concerts, either by 'live' relay or as recordings.

From audience reactions it is clear that another musical event of similar impact is the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge, on Christmas Eve. All aspects of British musical life, however, are covered in this service – from opera and cathedral music to light orchestral and popular. A number of these programmes are originated specially for overseas. One of these is a weekly request programme called 'As You Like It', with the BBC Concert Orchestra, and this is heard also by listeners to Radios 1 and 2. A magazine programme, 'Music News and Views' keeps overseas listeners in touch with important musical happenings in Britain and presents interviews with leading musical personalities. Other series feature young musicians, orchestras of Britain, choral music (sacred and secular), and there are many programmes centring round gramophone records, specially presented, serious and popular. Sometimes the World Service joins with home listeners for a direct relay from opera house or concert hall.

*For orchestras, see page 231*

### **Political and Parliamentary broadcasting**

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

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

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

### **Party political broadcasts**

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

The number of Party Political Broadcasts is normally settled for a period of twelve months in advance. After consultation between the Government, the Conservative and Liberal parties, and the broadcasting authorities, the following arrangements were made for party political broadcasting in 1969:

#### **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*

#### RADIO

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

In addition to these series of national network broadcasts, the Scottish and Welsh Nationalist parties have, since 1965, been allocated party political broadcasts in Scotland and Wales respectively, by agreement with the main parties. Their allocation in 1969 was as follows:

#### TELEVISION

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

#### RADIO

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

### Ministerial broadcasts

The 1947 agreement also provides for a class of broadcasts known as ministerial; these are broadcasts for which the initiative comes from the Government and in which the speaker is a Minister of the Crown. In the revised *Aide Mémoire* of 1969 a change has been made in the rules affecting such broadcasts.

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

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

The principal innovation is that in the second, more important, category of ministerial broadcasts, the Opposition now has an indisputable right of reply, on which the BBC no longer has to adjudicate, as it did under the earlier agreement. This right if exercised leads to a third programme, a discussion, in which any party with electoral support

comparable with that of the Liberal Party at present is entitled to be represented, together with the two main parties.

### **Budget broadcasts**

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

### **A fair balance**

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

### **General Election broadcasting**

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

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

The last General Election took place in 1966 and at that time, after consultation by the B B C and I T A with the three main parties, it was agreed shortly before the election that Party Election Broadcasts should be as follows:

#### **TELEVISION**

Conservative Party		2 broadcasts of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes
Labour Party		2 broadcasts of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes
Liberal Party		1 broadcast of 15 minutes, 3 of 10 minutes
Scottish National Party		1 broadcast of 5 minutes ( <i>in Scotland only</i> )
Welsh National Party		1 broadcast of 5 minutes ( <i>in Wales only</i> )
<i>broadcast simultaneously by the B B C and I T A</i>		

#### **RADIO**

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

\*These radio networks were renamed Radio 4 and Radio 1/Radio 2 on 30 September 1967.

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> )
Scottish National Party		1 broadcast of 5 minutes ( <i>Scottish Home Service</i> )
Welsh National Party		1 broadcast of 5 minutes ( <i>Welsh Home Service</i> )

In 1966, the Communist Party nominated fifty-seven candidates – seven over the requisite number of fifty – thus qualifying for one five-minute broadcast in television which was transmitted by both the B B C and ITA and one five-minute broadcast on radio in the Home Service.

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

During the 1966 election the B B C reported on the progress of the campaign in news bulletins on the basis of news value. In addition, matters reflecting the election campaign were dealt with on their programme merits in the regular current affairs output on both radio and television.

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

A series of three 'Election Forum' programmes, which were an innovation in the 1964 General Election, were again broadcast in 1966 in more or less the same format as the programmes in 1964. In this series the leaders of each of the three main parties in turn were questioned by independent interviewers. These programmes were broadcast in the period shortly after the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament.

Facilities for colour television coverage of the 1966 General Election Results Programme were provided by the B B C for the North American networks to transmit via the *Early Bird* communications satellite.

### **Broadcasting and Electoral Law**

The participation of parliamentary candidates in broadcast programmes is governed by electoral law. The Representation of the People Act, 1949, required candidates, or their agents, to include expenses incurred in broadcasting in their returns of electoral expenses. The law has now been revised, and under the Representation of the People Act, 1969, broadcasting is given the same exemption as the Press in regard to

electoral expenses. Under the new Act, however, a candidate is still guilty of an illegal practice at election time if 'for the purpose of promoting or procuring his election' he takes part in a broadcast in which any other rival candidate neither takes part nor consents to its going forward without his taking part. When the Bill was debated, it was stated in both Houses of Parliament that 'taking part' was intended to imply active and conscious participation. The 1969 Act is not intended, therefore, to impose any new legal restrictions on straight political reporting and, by setting definite anterior time limits for all kinds of elections, it removes any doubt about the length of an electoral period.

### **Reports of Parliament in session**

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

In addition to these daily factual reports, 'The Week in Westminster' is broadcast on Radio 4 on Saturday mornings during the session. In this, members of one or the other House are invited to discuss and comment on the main aspect of the week's Parliamentary proceedings. Here again the speakers in this long-established series (in November 1969 the programme celebrated its 40th anniversary) are chosen so as to ensure a proper balance between the parties. In television, 'Westminster at Work', a weekly feature on B B C-2, gives background commentary to the British political scene. On B B C-1 programmes such as 'Panorama' and '24 Hours' frequently introduce political items which contribute further to the projection of the work of Parliament.

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

Since 1965, various Select Committees have given consideration to the question of broadcasting the actual proceedings of Parliament. A Report of a House of Commons Select Committee, published in August 1966, recommended that an experiment on closed circuit, in sound and vision, should be conducted for Members of Parliament only. The recommendations were debated in the House in November 1966, but by a majority of one it was decided on a free vote not to proceed with an experiment. Following a debate in the House of Lords, a Select Committee was appointed to study the matter further. As a result of its recommendations, the House of Lords agreed to the broadcasting

authorities carrying out closed circuit experiments in television and radio. Accordingly, for three days in February 1968, the proceedings of the House were relayed in sound and vision on closed circuit to various points in the Palace of Westminster and, later, edited television and radio programmes were played back to Peers, Members of Parliament and the Parliamentary Press. Similarly, in response to a resolution carried in December 1967, the BBC carried out in April/May 1968 a series of radio experiments in the House of Commons based on edited recordings of the proceedings in the House. Towards the end of 1968 the House of Commons Services Committee decided, however, that the question of radio reports from the House of Commons should be referred back for further consultation with the BBC, with a view to producing detailed proposals for presentation to the next Parliament. So far, the BBC has not been asked by either House to take the matter further.

## **International relations**

### **The Commonwealth**

The Eighth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference is to be held in Jamaica (at Kingston, Ocho Rios and Montego Bay) from 1–16 June 1970.

Since the last Conference in New Zealand in 1968 when there were 24 members, the total membership has now gone up to 27 with the addition of the Guyana Broadcasting Service, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and the Swaziland Broadcasting Service. In addition there are four associate members – the Bahamas Broadcasting and Television Commission, Fiji Broadcasting Commission, Radio Hong Kong and the Windward Islands Broadcasting Service. Once again, the BBC is expected to send a strong delegation to the Conference, headed by the Director-General.

Mr John Akar, who was Secretary to the Conference since April 1968, resigned in June 1969 to become Sierra Leone's Ambassador to the United States. He was replaced by Mr Alva Clarke ad interim on secondment from the BBC's External Services, where he was Senior Producer in the Caribbean Service. The Secretariat continues to be lodged under the BBC roof in Portland Place.

### **Other international bodies**

The aim of the European Broadcasting Union is to promote the development of broadcasting in all its forms, primarily in the European broadcasting zone, but also, through its many associate members, throughout the world. It manages Eurovision, and the exchange by satellite of television programmes in both directions between Europe and other

continents; to that end, it is responsible for the technical and administrative arrangements in respect of satellite communication links with the European network. In addition to the 29 full members from the European zone, the EBU now has 53 associate members which include African and Asian countries, the United States networks and other American organisations, and most of the major Commonwealth countries. BBC officials continue to serve on various committees, and the BBC remains one of the eleven members of the Administrative Council. Senior BBC officers serve as Chairman of the Technical Committee; Chairman of the Television Planning Group; and in an influential capacity on the Radio Committee and the Legal Committee.

The EBU has links with the other broadcasting unions, the OIRT in Eastern Europe, the ABU in Asia and Australasia and URTNA in Africa. In addition to its Commonwealth and EBU associations, the BBC is an associate member of the Asian Broadcasting Union, and delegates were sent to meetings held in Sydney and Auckland in October, 1969.

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

The ITU has two permanent consultative committees – the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). These organise studies and issue recommendations and information on technical and operating problems. The BBC takes an active part in work and meetings that relate to broadcasting. The XIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR was held in Oslo in June 1966 and the next will be in New Delhi in January 1970.

The ITU is also responsible for the International Frequency Registration Board which keeps an international register of frequency assignments to radio stations of all kinds, studies the usage of the radio spectrum, and undertakes the technical planning of frequency-assignment conferences. At the European Broadcasting Conference in Stockholm in May and June 1961, the frequency assignments in Bands I, II and III were reviewed and plans were drawn up for television in Bands IV and V. (*See also frequency allocations, pages 157–58*).

A conference on the allocation of frequencies to Space Communication is to be held in June 1971.

The International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), a section of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) which is concerned with standards for all electrical equipment, also holds international meetings, and publishes information and recommendations on matters specially related to the control and suppression of interference caused by electrical equipment. The CISPR held a Plenary Assembly in Stresa in August 1967. The next will be in Leningrad in 1970.

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

### **General liaison**

The BBC, as a senior and experienced broadcasting organisation, continues to play its part in fostering a steady increase in reciprocal broadcasting facilities. It encourages the exchange of programmes, and affords visiting broadcasters the means of sending live or recorded material from the United Kingdom. Also, the BBC's own offices in a number of world centres are an essential part of the whole liaison pattern (*see page 242 for addresses*).

Aid to developing countries, which is free from political bias and based on a principle of moral and social responsibility, is an important operation. The BBC's Overseas and Foreign Relations Division welcomes very many visitors from all over the world, supplying a wealth of information and advice and opportunities for contact with senior officers in television and radio, so that matters of mutual interest may be discussed. It acts in close collaboration with the BBC's Staff Training Department (*see page 183*) which organises a large number of instruction courses for BBC personnel. Overseas guests are welcome at many of these but, in addition, the Staff Training Department also runs several courses specifically for accredited members of overseas television and radio organisations. These vary in duration from one to three months, and include courses in television direction. Since overseas training began, students from 80 foreign countries have availed themselves of it.

Finally, in the course of every year the BBC conducts, or helps to conduct, surveys for the inauguration of television and the expansion of radio in a wide variety of countries in Africa, Asia and elsewhere. These surveys are frequently supplemented by the loan of BBC staff; at the end of 1969 there were between 20 and 30 BBC staff so occupied, in territories as far apart as Thailand and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

On all BBC courses, students are given the opportunity not only to learn various techniques and skills; they may also consider and appraise

the broadcasting concept which the B B C feels it has created – an image of broadcasting without political pressure and with social and moral consciousness as a significant factor, thus affording the widest scope for lively and effective programming. An innovation in this connection is a new course being prepared on Broadcasting and Management for the benefit of senior members of overseas broadcasting organisations.

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

## **Audience Research**

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

### **Audience size**

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

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

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

Different people are interviewed each day (so that in the course of

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

The end product of the survey is called the DAILY AUDIENCE BAROMETER and is the BBC's equivalent of the box office. It lists every programme and shows the proportion of the sample which was found to have listened to 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 BBC-1 PANEL, and a BBC-2 PANEL; altogether their membership totals about 7,500. Panel members are recruited through public invitation and by personal approach.

Each week the panel member receives questionnaires about forthcoming broadcasts. He is not asked to vary his normal listening or viewing habits – indeed he is particularly requested not to do so, for the object is always to find out what people think of the programmes they choose in the ordinary way. The questionnaires, which vary in form, seek frank expressions of opinion. 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, 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 local broadcasting.

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

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

*For audience figures see pages 48 and 60.*

# THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

- The BBC's world role
  - International broadcasting
    - Organisation
- The output of the External Services
- The European and Overseas Services
  - Rebroadcasting, radiotapes and transcriptions
- English by Radio and Television
  - Audience research
  - The Monitoring Service
- Programme hours (*tables*)
- World radio and television receivers (*table*)



## The BBC'S World Role

Regular readers about the BBC's External Services must be as familiar as those who work in them with official investigations of them, for these enquiries have occurred at an average frequency of one every two and a half years for the past eighteen years. There might therefore be a temptation, in writing about the External Services this year, to say little about the latest in this line – the Report of the Review Committee on Overseas Representation 1968-1969, or 'Duncan Committee' for short – especially as only part of one of twelve chapters is concerned with broadcasting, and even that based on very little examination of broadcasters, broadcasts or those who listen to broadcasts. But whatever anyone may think of its conclusions, it does raise some basic issues and represents a challenge to a restatement of the sinews of external broadcasting as the BBC has seen and practised it for forty years.

First, as the Duncan Report recognises, 'the BBC has a world-wide reputation for telling the truth'. This reputation is simpler to state than to achieve. For one thing truth is not always an ascertainable fact, but rather a relatively unbiased observation. For another, events often happen at the far end of a fairly tenuous line of observation and communication. For some reasons it might be more seemly to say that the BBC has a world-wide reputation for trying to report what actually happens and the real reasons for it. It certainly devotes a lot of time, energy and money to that end. The first sinew is an unremitting effort to get at the facts.

But determination to get at the facts is not enough. Individuals, Governments, organisations (the BBC itself not always excluded) have a vested interest in letting out information concerning themselves only when it suits them. Broadcasters, like journalists, must be able to extract and expose information contrary to the convenience of those who have it. This can only happen if those with the power to make news do not also have the power to withhold or censor it. So the second sinew of External Broadcasting is independence. It is to the great credit of two generations of Ministers and senior civil servants that they have not tried to dictate the content of the BBC's External Services even when BBC broadcasts have annoyed foreign Governments, whose displeasure is not necessarily mollified by the rejoinder that the BBC as a whole is independent of Government and cannot be ordered about.

Accuracy plus independence equals credibility. This is our crucial asset: the more so as other countries such as the U.S.S.R., China

and the USA (the Voice of America) surpass us in quantity. A capital programme of renewal and extension of transmitting facilities in the UK and relay stations overseas is in full swing; so that the 'voice of truth' from Britain won't be 'still, small'. But in the last resort what matters is that people will search for it hardest because they believe it most.

Permeability is the next sinew. Long-distance broadcasting cannot be confiscated at a frontier or refused a visa or burnt in a public square. It can be jammed. But experience has shown so far that the jammers must go to a great deal of trouble and expense to blot out no more than part, while conferring upon the whole the attraction of forbidden sweets. Many heads of state and influential people all over the world make a point of listening to the BBC every day, not only because they believe that this is the best way to know what is going on, but also because they cannot afford not to know what is being heard by millions of humbler people in their own and other countries. There is no special magic in the fact that forty languages are used to permeate the world with BBC broadcasts. But there is magic in ensuring that most people in the world can listen in a language they can really understand, and that whatever the language or destination all services are evidently based on the same principles – that they do not try to ingratiate themselves with different audiences through doctored versions of events or flattering expressions of opinion.

Last, continuity. Broadcasting, to be effective, must be known to be regularly available. Its clientele of listeners takes time to establish. Its credibility is connected with its availability, for as in relationships between individuals you can neither engineer nor predict the exact circumstances in which one party will come to trust the other.

Accuracy, independence, credibility, permeability, continuity. The External Services should not be regarded as perfect, inviolate or static. But, whatever happens, those five things must be maintained.

### **Developments in international broadcasting**

The output in programme hours per week for the period 1950 to 1969 of some of the world's external broadcasters is shown in the table on page 115. It does not fully illustrate the expansions, some of them temporary, which took place in August and September 1968 following the invasion of Czechoslovakia. As might be expected, the most notable expansion in output was from the USSR. Soviet transmissions in Czech and Slovak went up from seventeen and a half to 168 hours weekly at the height of the crisis and since mid-September 1968 have amounted to eighty-four hours per week. Poland resumed external broadcasts in Czech and Slovak after an interval of 18 years; by early September its output totalled 140 hours per week, but was reduced to seventeen and a half

hours weekly by the end of 1968. A clandestine station, Radio Vlatava, using East German transmitters, went on the air for twenty-four hours a day and, when it ceased in February 1969, Radio Berlin International, the East German external service, re-started Czech and Slovak programmes using the same transmitters; output amounted to about 120 hours per week until June, when it was reduced to forty and a quarter hours. Hungary and China started broadcasting to Czechoslovakia for the first time; Hungary discontinued this output in June 1969.

The USSR and China continue what is probably the most hostile and extensive radio confrontation of its kind in the history of international broadcasting. At the beginning of 1969 Peking was broadcasting no less than 417 hours a week in Russian (compared with 300 hours in the period 1967-8). Broadcasts from the USSR in Standard Chinese continued at the 1967-8 level of 168 hours weekly. In 1969 the Russians were using up to 12 medium-wave channels simultaneously to carry their broadcasts in Chinese.

China's ally in Europe, Albania, continues to increase its output. In March 1969, after a lapse of 16 years, broadcasts in Rumanian were re-introduced, for twenty-one hours weekly. This increased the total output to 469 hours per week, of which 336 were for Europe.

South-east Asia is the target of much external broadcasting, and it is an area where in terms of transmitter facilities and quantity of output the BBC has suffered in comparison with its competitors. Broadcasts to the area from Moscow and Peking amount in each case to something of the order of 300 hours a week. In 1968 the Voice of America doubled its output in Vietnamese to 112 hours a week and increased broadcasts in Cambodian. Early in 1969 output in Burmese, Laotian and Standard Chinese was also increased. Voice of America services in this area are relayed by a new 1,000-kilowatt medium-wave transmitter in Thailand. The USSR has paid increasing attention to India, adding broadcasts in Assamese, Gujerati and Kannada during 1968 and in Oriya in September 1969, bringing its total of Indian language services to 12. In all, the USSR broadcasts externally in 84 languages including Fulani, which was introduced in July 1969, making a total of 12 African language services.

The output of the West German external services has remained fairly stable for the last two or three years and is roughly the same as that of the BBC. One new service, Japanese, was added by *Deutsche Welle* in February 1969, bringing the total number of languages used to 34, compared with the BBC's 40.

## Organisation

The External Services are an integral part of the BBC. They operate under the same Charter as the BBC domestic services and share the

same traditions. The British Government prescribes the languages in which the External Services broadcast and the length of time each language is on the air. Beyond this point the B B C has full responsibility for the broadcasting operations and is completely independent in determining the content of news and other programmes.

A major reorganisation of the structure of the External Services has taken place, with the aim of achieving a more efficient deployment of resources. The changes include more effective use of technical facilities. On the programme production side the redeployment provides, without additional cost, more specialist posts to cover such subjects as industrial and economic affairs and trade promotion.

The reorganisation has resulted in two new divisions under the Managing Director, External Broadcasting. One, entitled 'Services', covers the output services in all vernacular languages, European and non-European, together with a new English Network. The other, entitled 'Programmes', includes departments in External Services supplying programmes in English, External Services News, English by Radio and Television and programme operations. The Monitoring Service, which reports on foreign broadcasts, and the Transcription Service are also part of the External Services.

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

From Bush House, headquarters of the External Services, the B B C broadcasts in 17 languages to Europe and in 22 languages to countries beyond Europe. There is also an English Network comprising the World Service which is on the air for 24 hours a day, and regional services in English. Additional output in the English language for Europe and for Africa forms alternative programmes to the mainstream World Service. The programmes originate mainly from 48 studios in Bush House and are carried on 70 transmitters, 44 of them in the United Kingdom and 26 on relay bases overseas.

Journalists, broadcasters and translators of many nationalities join in the complex operation of producing 100 hours of news and programmes in 40 languages every day. These direct transmissions are supplemented by many programmes in recorded form to radio stations scattered around the world.

The B B C continues to enjoy the advantage of being unhampered by control or censorship in the preparation and transmission of its External programmes. In all languages the chief features are a rapid, accurate and unbiased news service, the reflection of British opinion on a wide plane, reviews of the British Press and objective background information. The projection of British life and culture and developments in science and industry are other important objectives.

News and current affairs form the kernel of B B C external broadcasts,

and political commentaries and topical magazine programmes are among the regular features. Entertainment programmes, listener competitions, and a full service of sports commentaries and results are also part of the output. Music, ranging from classical to the latest trends in pop, has an important place in External broadcasting (*see page 85*).

### **News broadcasts**

The BBC broadcasts more than two hundred news programmes a day to listeners throughout the world; these include news bulletins and summaries, round-ups of sports news, and reviews of the British daily Press. They are prepared by the External Services News Department which has available to it all the sources of news material used by the BBC's domestic News Division. In addition it has four foreign correspondents of its own (based in Cairo, North Africa, South-east Asia and Latin America; *see page 242*) and its own Diplomatic Unit, which includes experts on defence, the Commonwealth and the Common Market. The newsroom at Bush House operates for twenty-four hours a day, with a total editorial staff of more than one hundred. Although the operation is separate from that for listeners in the United Kingdom, the staff preparing the bulletins have the same aim as their colleagues at Broadcasting House – the construction of a day-to-day picture of events that is as factual, accurate and impartial as they can make it. Evidence continues to reach the BBC from many quarters that people all over the world listen to its bulletins in English and other languages as a source of reliable news and objective reporting. The news bulletins are widely rebroadcast by other radio stations.

### **Industry and exports**

The image of modern industrial Britain is conveyed through regular programmes and documentary features about British achievements in science, commerce and technology. To project as wide a range of products and developments as possible, a Science and Industry desk has been established, with a staff of reporters and specialist producers for science, industry and agriculture. This desk produces programmes for broadcasting in the World Service in English, as well as material for broadcasting in up to 39 other languages by the vernacular services.

Export promotion is an important part of the work. An Export Liaison Section maintains close contact with British firms and trade and research associations, and channels information about interesting developments to the programme producers. News about industry or exports should be sent to: *The Export Liaison Officer, BBC, Bush House, London, W.C.2.*

The role of the External Services in this context is to create a climate favourable to the British exporter, through objective reporting. Before

British trade events take place abroad, the relevant B B C service broadcasts programmes about the products to be exhibited. The many enquiries resulting from these programmes, and from other broadcasts about British products or technical developments, are passed on to manufacturers.

### **The European Services**

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

The *German Service* broadcasts special daily transmissions for East Germany as well as a general service, mainly for East and West Germany and Austria. In addition to joint programmes with West German radio stations, it supplies a large number of programmes and talks for re-broadcast by stations in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland, most of them dealing with events in Britain and British views on current affairs.

The *South European Service* broadcasts in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek 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 the area. The Italian Service, particularly, has a close and long-established link with *Radiotelevisione Italiana*, and many of its programmes are rebroadcast in Italy's domestic services. Although the direct transmissions in Hebrew were discontinued in October, 1968, the Hebrew Unit supplies the Israel Broadcasting Authority with topical material on a daily basis.

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

The *Central European Service* broadcasts in Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Slovak, and in Finnish\*. These broadcasts (with the exception of Finnish) provide factual information and objective comment for audiences deprived of it by their own information media. The daily schedules are arranged to give a regular service throughout the twenty-four hours. The broadcasts also include accounts of life in Britain, music requests and 'letterbox' programmes. The Finnish Service provides regular programmes for the Finnish Radio.

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

## **The World Service**

B B C Services in English for listeners overseas were reorganised during 1969 to form an integrated network of programmes in that language. Within this framework, the *BBC World Service*, broadcasting world-wide for twenty-four hours every day, provides a comprehensive service of news and every kind of talks programme, sport, light entertainment, drama and music, addressed to everyone who can understand English. This continuous service is supplemented at peak morning and evening listening times by two additional streams of programmes designed to be of special interest to Africa and Europe – with special attention to the interests of listeners in Central and Eastern European countries.

The integration of overseas broadcasts in English, accompanied by a redeployment and development of technical resources, enables the World Service, while still maintaining its schedule of more than 40 news broadcasts a day and its service of industrial, financial and commercial information, to carry live coverage of major news events as they happen. Examples are the Investiture of the Prince of Wales; the State visit of the President of Austria; the Wimbledon tennis finals and the Apollo Moonshot. World Service live coverage of such events is monitored and rebroadcast around the world, as are its regular broadcasts of news and sporting events. The 1100 and 1300 GMT world news bulletins are each rebroadcast by twenty-six stations, and in all there are some 3,000 separate rebroadcasts each week of individual programmes by radio stations in 40 countries. Literary and educational programmes include series for students of English from the BBC's English by Radio and Television Department and World Service productions of classic and modern drama. Broadcasts of music cover the spectrum from the first performance of a new work at the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts – some 30 concerts are relayed each season by World Service from the Royal Albert Hall and music festivals throughout the country – to the latest and best in pop music. (*See also Music Broadcasts, page 85.*)

The Service welcomes every opportunity to keep in touch with its audience. Listeners' views are aired in 'Letterbox'; listeners take part in discussion programmes such as 'BBC Round Table' (mainly for Europe), 'Sporting Questions' (for a world audience) and 'University Report' (mainly for Africa). Magazine programmes such as 'Outlook' travel abroad, to be produced in the studios of overseas broadcasting stations, and 'Writers' Club' provides a forum for young writers from Africa. There are regular broadcasts of short stories submitted by listeners and some 20 programmes each week cater for music requests.

## **The Overseas Services**

The *Overseas Regional Services* mount special operations for rebroadcasters in countries of the English-speaking world, notably in North

America, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Output is divided between airmailed recordings on tape, programmes via cable link and direct radio transmissions, according to need. The North American Service produces regional programmes rebroadcast by Canada (including French Canada) and by American stations and networks. It makes available to rebroadcasters special editions of Radio Newsreel, including 'World Round-up' and other topical programmes. The *Caribbean Service* provides transmissions and tapes for the West Indies, reflecting the close connection between the territories and the West Indian population in Britain. There are transmissions to the Falkland Islands, to Malta daily in Maltese, and a programme in English and French for Mauritius. The combined experience of these services also goes to the making of *Topical Tapes* (see page 106).

The *African Service* broadcasts in three African languages – Hausa for West Africa, Somali for the Horn of Africa and Swahili for East Africa. The Service is also involved in the production of English programmes for inclusion in the World Service Network as alternative programmes for Africa. The African Service programmes transmitted from Britain are relayed by transmitters in the East Mediterranean and by the Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island. A number of African radio stations rebroadcast African Service programmes and make use of radiotapes that are specially produced for that part of the world and despatched by air every week. The African Service has an arrangement whereby members of broadcasting services in Africa are accepted for training attachments. (See also the *French Language Service*.)

The *Arabic Service* is on the air for ten hours daily. It reaches a mass audience in the Middle East and North Africa by medium-wave relays from the East and Central Mediterranean and from the BBC's Eastern Relay Station, as well as by short waves from the East Mediterranean and direct from the United Kingdom. In addition to eight news bulletins a day, listeners can hear a varied range of output, including talks, features, music, drama and variety programmes. Many of these programmes are recorded in the studios of the BBC office in Beirut; programme recording tours are also made and contributions come from all parts of the Arab world.

The Arabic Service also produces a magazine in Arabic, *Huna London*, which carries programme schedules and reprints of broadcasts and is distributed to 60,000 listeners on request.

The *Eastern Service* broadcasts daily, at dawn and in the evening, in Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Burmese. There are also three half-hour transmissions a week in Tamil, two in Sinhala, and one added on 7 June, 1969, in Nepali.

All Eastern Service transmissions are carried on short waves from the

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

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

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

The *Far Eastern Service* broadcasts to South-east Asia and the Far East in seven languages: Thai, Vietnamese, Malay, Indonesian, Chinese (Standard Chinese and Cantonese) and Japanese. The *Standard Chinese Service* is broadcast three times daily, for a total of ninety minutes; the *Cantonese Service* (for South China and Hong Kong) has two fifteen-minute transmissions, and the *Malay Service* one fifteen-minute transmission each day; in the other languages there are two daily transmissions – fifteen minutes designed for early morning listening and half an hour for peak-hour evening listening. All transmissions, with the exception of the Malay, are relayed by the B B C Far Eastern Relay Station. In addition to direct broadcasting, the Far Eastern Service also supplies programmes on tape for local broadcasting in Chinese, Indonesian, 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'. Both the Spanish and Brazilian services are extensively rebroadcast by Latin American stations, and semi-topical programmes on disc and tape are also distributed to local stations.

## **Rebroadcasting, Radiotapes and Transcriptions**

BBC External Services programmes continue to be used extensively by overseas broadcasting organisations. In addition to direct rebroadcasts programmes are widely available in recorded form through the BBC's tape, disc and transcription services.

News and current affairs programmes are particularly in demand. The 16 daily World Service bulletins provide overseas stations with a constant source of material for use in their national news broadcasts; they are monitored daily in such contrasting countries as Greenland, Cyprus and Japan. Each day there are 170 rebroadcasts of World Service news bulletins in 35 countries.

Sport, music, drama, talks and special events are among the programme subjects that attract the attention of overseas broadcasters, and in 1968, for instance, the national services in 45 countries presented direct rebroadcasts of World Service programmes. The same applies to programmes of a scientific and industrial nature; more than 60 such programmes in 25 languages were fed to national broadcasting services in over 100 countries.

More than 60 subscribing radio organisations use *BBC Topical Tapes Service* (see below). To meet stations' individual requirements programmes and items on a wide range of subjects are supplied regularly in tape form to overseas broadcasters in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America in some 27 languages.

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

### **Topical tapes**

The *Topical Tapes Service* distributes a wide variety of radiotapes in English to broadcasting stations round the world. Weekly series cover world affairs, science, sport, agriculture, education and the arts, and British life and achievements. Special series are produced from time to time and altogether about 300 hours of programme material are available each year, including some 3,000 short magazine items. Topical Tapes are used by 60 countries.

BBC Topical Tapes are produced by Overseas Regional Services (see page 104) and sent by air from London direct to subscribing radio organisations. The time between production in London and appearance on the rebroadcaster's air varies between three and fourteen days; this imposes special editorial problems on a topical service.

Particular attention has been given to programmes for developing countries giving specialised practical advice on agriculture, economics, medicine and other problems of expansion. There are four weekly pro-

grammes of this kind: 'Techniques for the Tropics', 'Tropical Farmer', 'The Development World', and 'The World of Education'.

### **Transcription service**

The *BBC Transcription Service* has, for over 30 years, been recording and distributing to radio stations throughout the world a comprehensive selection of the best of British radio programmes. BBC transcriptions of all kinds continue to make substantial contributions to many national and English networks overseas.

To meet the changing needs of radio, the Transcription Service has had to meet the demand for more pop music and material suitable for inclusion in local magazine programmes. It therefore now distributes in all five continents, on a regular weekly basis, two pop music programmes and magazine units with short interviews and talks – such as the first radio interview with the Prince of Wales, and the British Prime Minister talking about his personal beliefs.

Over the year, more than 1,000 programmes, amounting to over 400 hours of programme time, are added to a catalogue of considerable artistic and technical quality. All serious and light music, and some drama, is now recorded in stereophony, to meet growing world trends. Broadcasting organisations in more than 80 countries make use of BBC sound transcriptions, and new stations are constantly being added to the list of those who are sent regular details of new programmes. The conditions and terms on which these are supplied can be had on request.

## Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services

BBC programmes are rebroadcast by radio stations in the following countries (daily rebroadcasts of direct transmissions are indicated by an asterisk):

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

### British Forces Broadcasting Services

- \* Cyprus
- \* Germany
- \* Gibraltar
- \* Malta
- \* Singapore
- \* Tobruk

#### Notes:

- (a) A lot of evidence of usage is continually received, but is inevitably incomplete;
- (b) Coverage given ranges from a local station or group of stations to a complete national network.

## **English by Radio and Television**

Few people today would question the value of an international second language or challenge the claim of English to fill this role. It could even be argued that the world-wide interest in learning English has now reached such a pitch that further encouragement or assistance from Britain is superfluous. But this overlooks the fact that the status of English is in real danger of being eroded by the diversity of local usage and pronunciation, and that the situation is rapidly approaching where, for example, somebody who has learnt English in Calcutta cannot communicate with someone who has learnt it in Sydney. This point was made by HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, last July, when, as Patron of the English-speaking Union, he opened the first English Language Summer School – a joint venture organised by the English-speaking Union, International House, and BBC English by Radio and Television, and attended by 300 overseas listeners to the BBC's English-teaching programmes.

Clearly, the best guarantee of a universally viable form of English is the presence of large numbers of native speakers. In most parts of the world where the problem is acute, however, broadcasting is probably the most practicable way of making a massive and immediate impact on the situation. Moreover, the BBC, with its reputation for the high quality and intelligibility of its spoken English, and twenty-seven years' experience of teaching English as a second language over the air, is very well equipped to make a major contribution to the solution of the problem.

The heart of the English by Radio and Television operation is the large output of radio English lessons from London. Twenty-seven of the BBC foreign language services have English lessons as a regular feature in their output. These lessons are presented in the appropriate vernacular, but there are also the following broadcasts entirely in English: lessons which are repeated seven times daily, and beamed to countries in and near Europe; lessons which are repeated five times daily and directed to South Asia; and, finally, a weekly average of six advanced lessons broadcast in the World Service.

Probably an even greater audience follows English by Radio programmes rebroadcast by their own national or local radio. At present, at least 280 stations in some 70 countries rebroadcast BBC English by Radio programmes. These are supplied free of charge, provided a firm undertaking is given to schedule them. Consequently, they can be broadcast by many countries which might otherwise be prevented from doing so by a shortage of hard currency. Cases in point are Indonesia, where 16 stations are currently broadcasting English by Radio, Poland, Czechoslovakia, India, Burma, Egypt and many African countries.

In the field of television, the BBC has now produced five full-length series in association with the British Council. Of these, the two produced for general audiences, 'Walter and Connie' and its sequel, 'Walter and Connie Reporting' have now been seen in 60 countries. Two further series, 'View and Teach' and 'The Scientist Speaks', which have the specialised aim of training, respectively, teachers of English and students and practitioners of science and technology, have been widely and successfully used in most parts of the world. The fifth series, for near-beginners and designed for general audiences, was released in the autumn of 1969 and has a science fiction theme. The principal character, 'Slim John' (in the title role) is a sympathetic robot on the run from his control, and learning English as he goes. Among the first countries to purchase and schedule the series were Yugoslavia, West Germany, France and Egypt.

A by-product of the radio and television courses are the recorded courses for home study and class use which are issued commercially. So far, twenty-seven broadcast courses have been adapted for publication on gramophone records, tapes or cassettes, accompanied by textbooks, usually in the learner's own language. Forty overseas companies are licensed to manufacture the recordings and publish or market the books. In addition, books and recordings are issued from time to time to accompany the radio and television series. The publishing operation yields a worthwhile revenue and at the same time makes available to the private individual and to the teacher, in a permanent and easily accessible form, some of the most valuable broadcast material. New titles issued in 1969 included books and records to accompany 'Slim John'; a series on commercial English, 'The Language of Business'; another on scientific and technological terms and language, 'Scientifically Speaking'; and a record of contemporary English poetry.

The policy of English by Radio and Television is to teach the everyday usage and the pronunciation of educated English people. Present indications are that most countries in the new English-speaking world are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of maintaining universal forms of English and consequently welcome this policy.

## **Audience Research**

Evidence of sustained and in some cases increased listening to BBC overseas broadcasts continues to reach the External Services audience research department via surveys, reports, interviews and letters from many parts of the world.

In 1968 correspondence and questionnaires from listeners overseas exceeded 300,000 for the first time. The largest total of letters was for the Arabic Service (61,000), followed by the German Service with

53,000. More than 12,000 letters were received from listeners in the Communist countries of Eastern and Central Europe. These letters came from people in almost every walk of life.

Listener panel and postal questionnaire operations were expanded in Africa, Latin America and Asia, and the membership of the World Service listener panel was also increased.

Evidence showed clearly how listening to foreign broadcasts in general, and to the BBC in particular, increases in times of war or political tension. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, there was more intensive listening to the BBC and to other Western stations such as VOA, Radio Free Europe and *Deutsche Welle*, following the invasion of August 1968. All these four stations were probably heard every day by hundreds of thousands of listeners in Czechoslovakia. The flow of letters to the BBC from Czech and Slovak listeners is also greater than before the invasion.

Similar reports of more intensive listening came from Vietnam following the Tet offensive in January 1968. It would seem from evidence from American as well as British sources that the small BBC Vietnamese Service – 45 minutes a day on short waves – has probably built up as large an audience as any of its competitors, including the extensive Vietnamese Service of the Voice of America. Listening reports from Greece also indicated that Greeks tuned more extensively to the BBC Greek Service than before the coup in April 1967.

Following 1968 government changes in Portugal and 1969 censorship and emergency measures in Spain there were indications that listening to the BBC increased in those countries; and during a period of severe censorship in Brazil *Le Monde* reported that the BBC and the VOA were the only sources of information available to Brazilians.

An April–May 1968 survey carried out in the Federal German Republic and West Berlin gave the BBC German Service a regular (listening at least once a week) direct audience of roughly a million and a half people over the age of 16, including something like 400,000 who tuned in daily or nearly every day. The indirect audience, that is, listeners to BBC German Service contributions to local stations, was probably much greater.

According to a survey carried out towards the end of 1968 the Spanish Service had a regular audience of some 300,000 listeners over 15 years of age. This audience was augmented by listeners to BBC programmes carried by Spanish stations. Individual programmes in three series to which the BBC contributed had audiences in the region of 150–200,000. Other evidence of the size of the indirect audience came from Italy, where some individual programmes broadcast by Italian radio, which included a BBC contribution, were heard by as many as 2,000,000 adults.

In Africa as a whole there are signs of growing competition from

African external broadcasters, including South Africa, for both English-speaking and French-speaking African audiences. A national survey in Ghana in the summer of 1968 showed that the B B C audience was smaller than at the time of the previous survey four years earlier, though still bigger than those of its non-African competitors. The B B C Services in English had a regular audience of 10 per cent of adults.

A 1968 survey carried out in five main towns and three rural areas of Morocco produced encouraging results. The B B C Arabic Service, which has to rely on short waves for its transmissions to Morocco, was ahead of competing external broadcasters, with a regular audience of some 13 per cent of radio listeners.

Figures from American sources of 1967 surveys in seven Latin American countries indicated that among audiences for foreign stations the B B C occupies a leading position. Questionnaires and correspondence from many countries of Latin America have combined to produce encouraging information on the impact of the B B C in South America since the signal was strengthened by the Atlantic Relay Station.

Estimates obtained for viewing B B C English by Television programmes in ten European countries – Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Holland, France, Belgium, West Germany and Spain – suggest that many millions of viewers have seen the lessons.

## **The Monitoring Service**

Listening to the broadcasts of foreign radio stations and reporting what they say – which is the job of the B B C Monitoring Service – has, over the 30 years of the Service's existence, provided valuable and sometimes unique news and information about overseas developments and the policies of foreign governments, particularly at times of crisis. Each year adds to the number of stations on the air and to the amount of broadcasting by established stations. A constant evaluation has to be made, therefore, both of existing commitments and of new transmissions; a major overall review of monitoring coverage has recently taken place to this end.

To be effective, monitoring has to be informed, systematic and flexible. A special listening section keeps track of the activities of foreign radio stations – their changing programme patterns, frequencies and languages. On this basis over 400 news bulletins, commentaries, and press reviews are listened to daily throughout the 24 hours, from 34 countries in 33 languages. Significant variations in a station's normal programme pattern – picked up from the day's programme preview or from special announcements – are covered by adjustments to monitors' commitments. Coverage is also determined by the political developments of the day. If trouble is brewing almost anywhere in the world the local radio



Wendy Craig as Jennifer Corner and Ronald Hines as Henry Corner in the BBC-TV series 'Not in Front of the Children'.

Derek Nimmo presents his own choice of records in 'Nimmo at Noon' on Radio 2





Marty Feldman in one of his many guises.  
His BBC-2 show 'Marty' won the 1969 Golden Rose of Montreux



'Vairry interesting!'  
Arte Johnson, one of the  
regular artists in  
'Rowan and Martin's  
Laugh-In' (BBC-2)

Jon Pertwee,  
the new  
'Dr. Who' (BBC-1)  
with a Yeti





Detective Superintendent Barlow  
(played by Stratford Johns, *third from left, foreground*)  
and his Regional Crime Squad team  
in 'Softly, Softly' (BBC-2). Assistant Chief Constable  
Gilbert (John Barron) is on the extreme right

(*Extreme left*) Shirley Bassey sings in Stockholm  
for BBC-2's 'Show of the Week'



Disc jockey  
Stuart Henry, who  
has his own show  
on Radio 1



'Late Night Extra',  
the news and music  
programme on  
Radio 1 and Radio 2:  
one of the team,  
David Symonds, talks  
to film actor  
Michael Caine



Disc jockey  
Kenny Everett.  
'Everett is here  
with his Grannyphone'  
on Radio 1



Ryan Davies,  
compère of  
'The Singing Barn',  
produced in Wales  
(BBC-1)





Tony Blackburn getting ready for his early morning programme on Radio 1, 'Daily Delivery of Discs'

station is monitored hour by hour as long as manpower permits. A policy of recruiting monitors with more than two languages (English being one) often enables the Service temporarily to switch staffing effort to whichever language group is most hard-pressed. A high level of linguistic ability is expected of monitors, and both they and the editors require knowledge of international affairs and of the political, economic and cultural situation in the countries they are dealing with to enable them to make a useful and manageable selection from the millions of words listened to and recorded each day.

By no means all the world's radio stations – especially their domestic services – are audible at Caversham Park near Reading, or at the separate receiving station at Crowsley Park nearby, which are mainly concerned with monitoring broadcasts from the Soviet Union and Eastern and Central Europe. The Service also has a small unit in Nairobi to monitor broadcasts directed to and emanating from East and Central Africa. But by far the most important factor enabling it to report on broadcasts from remoter parts of the world, especially the Far East and Latin America, is the long-standing agreement with the US counterpart whereby the two organisations freely exchange the products of their monitoring by means of a fast communications network. This mutually advantageous arrangement results in the regular coverage of 120 countries at approximately half the cost to either organisation were it to attempt the job single-handed.

During 1969 the fruits of this collaboration included extensive reporting of such widely scattered events as the Sino-Soviet border clashes, the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the World Conference of Communists in Moscow, the mounting tension between Israel and her Arab neighbours, the military coups in the Sudan and Libya, the civil war in Nigeria, the Ghanaian elections, the gradual re-imposition of controls upon the information media in Czechoslovakia, the departure of General de Gaulle and the 'football war' between San Salvador and Honduras.

The Monitoring Service's customers include, as well as the BBC itself, Government departments, Commonwealth governments, the Press, commercial bodies and, increasingly, academic institutions engaged in the analysis of international affairs. There are two main channels whereby consumers can be supplied. The *News Bureau* selects and edits significant items of news from the total intake (amounting to some 400,000 words a day) for transmission by teleprinter to the BBC's newsrooms and the Foreign Office. A limited service is also supplied to subscribing news agencies.

The *Reports Department*, consisting of five small editorial teams and a publishing section, produces daily reports of the main trends and new points of interest of each day's broadcasting. The texts of important

broadcasts and detailed information about political and economic developments are published as daily appendices or weekly supplements. These documents, known collectively as the *Summary of World Broadcasts*, have a wide distribution within the B B C and in Government departments. They are also supplied to the libraries of both Houses of Parliament and are available to a limited number of subscribers. Particulars can be obtained from the *Head of B B C Monitoring Service, Caversham Park, Reading, Berkshire.*

Back issues of these reports since their inception in September 1939 are now being marketed on microfilm by University Microfilms Ltd., by agreement with the Monitoring Service, and it is hoped to continue the series on a yearly basis once the back issues have been completed. Enquiries should be addressed not to the B B C but to *University Microfilms Ltd., Tylers Green, Penn. High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.*

### **External Services Engineering**

*See page 160; for number of studios, etc., see page 162.*

Estimated Total Programme Hours per Week of some External Broadcasters

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<b>East Europe:</b>								
USSR	1,025	1,525	2,136	2,822	2,971	3,362	3,664	3,803
Albania	533	649	994	1,375	1,485	1,665	1,864	1,866
East Germany	26	47	63	154	200	382	452	469
Poland	—	9	185	308	298	296	295	429
Czechoslovakia	131	359	232	280	281	306	312	313
Rumania	119	147	196	189	182	193	191	191
Bulgaria	30	109	159	163	167	176	184	185
Hungary	30	60	117	154	156	154	162	161
Yugoslavia	76	99	120	121	121	114	128	115
	80	46	70	78	81	76	76	74
<b>United States of America:</b>								
Voice of America	497	1,285	1,513	1,887	1,918	1,895	2,050	2,041
Radio Free Europe	497	854	658	886	898	884	995	986
Radio Liberty	—	431	444	523	536	537	540	540
	—	—	411	478	484	474	515	515
<b>Chinese People's Republic</b>	66	159	687	1,027	1,103	1,315	1,313	1,391
<b>United Kingdom (BBC)</b>	643	558	589	667	667	719	725	726
<b>German Federal Republic</b>	—	105	315	671	700	719	721	705
<b>Egypt</b>	—	100	301	505	589	580	599	597
<b>Portugal</b>	46	102	133	273	289	289	302	322
<b>Cuba</b>	—	—	—	325	321	321	321	321
<b>Australia</b>	181	226	257	299	297	298	296	315
<b>Spain</b>	68	98	202	276	250	250	304	290
<b>Japan</b>	—	91	203	249	252	256	256	256
<b>Netherlands</b>	127	120	178	235	244	245	237	246
<b>India</b>	116	117	157	175	200	202	200	199

The figures are for December or the nearest available month. The 1969 figures are for March.

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

## Summary of Transmissions in the BBC External Services

### Programme hours a week in June 1969

#### ENGLISH NETWORK

(BBC World Service, including alternative programmes of 15 hours for Europe and 18 hours for Africa)

	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	201
<b>AFRICAN</b>								
Hausa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Somali	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5½
Swahili	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
<b>ARABIC</b>								
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
<b>EASTERN</b>								
Bengali	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Burmese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5½
Hindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9½
Nepali	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	½
Persian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Sinhala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tamil	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½
Urdu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6½
<b>FAR EASTERN</b>								
Chinese – Cantonese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½
Standard Chinese (Kuoyu)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10½
Indonesian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5½
Japanese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5½
Malay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1¾
Thai	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5½
Vietnamese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5½
<b>LATIN AMERICAN</b>								
Spanish	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Portuguese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15¾

**OVERSEAS REGIONAL**

North American (including French for Canada)	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Caribbean (English for West Indies)	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
English (for Falkland Islands)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Maltese	$\frac{1}{2}$

**FRENCH**

(to Europe and Africa)	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
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<b>GERMAN</b>	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
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**CENTRAL EUROPEAN**

Czech (Czech and Slovak)	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hungarian	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Polish	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Finnish	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

**EAST EUROPEAN**

Bulgarian	14
Rumanian	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Russian	30
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	17

**SOUTH EUROPEAN**

Greek	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Portuguese	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spanish	8
Turkish	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

<b>ENGLISH BY RADIO</b>	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
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<b>TOTAL</b>	692 $\frac{1}{4}$
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<b>REPEATED OUTPUT</b> (repeated in recorded form at relay stations overseas)	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
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**GRAND TOTAL** of hours broadcast weekly in the External Services

729 $\frac{1}{2}$

**117**

118 World Radio and Television Receivers

	Population 1968	RADIO SET OWNERSHIP			Wired broadcasting Number of receivers 1968	Television Number of receivers 1968
		Number of radio sets		Number of sets per 1,000 population 1968		
		1955	1968			
<b>Europe</b> Western Europe USSR & European Communist Group	386,590,000 342,735,000	65,308,000 20,260,000	132,000,000 68,160,000	343 199	1,610,800 39,321,000	67,504,000 36,764,000
<b>Middle East</b> (including North Africa)	140,980,000	2,200,000	16,472,000	117	3,000	1,746,000
<b>Africa</b> South Africa Other African countries	19,000,000 228,180,000	875,000 360,000	3,800,000 7,267,000	200 32	10,700 163,000	— 166,000
<b>Asia</b> Japan Communist China India Other countries	102,000,000 770,000,000 520,000,000 478,000,000	12,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,800,000	84,000,000 10,000,000 13,000,000 19,300,000	823 13 25 40	1,500,000 8,000,000 — 753,000	20,500,000 150,000 6,000 1,363,000
<b>Australasia and Pacific</b>	21,076,000	2,760,000	9,604,000	456	350	3,536,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b> United States of America Canada Latin America West Indies	204,000,000 20,900,000 250,300,000 8,778,000	111,000,000 5,500,000 12,600,000 189,000	275,000,000 17,000,000 40,285,000 1,935,000	1,348 813 161 220	— — 4,600 55,000	78,000,000 6,500,000 12,373,000 626,000
<b>World Figures</b>	3,493,000,000	237,000,000	698,000,000	200	51,400,000	229,000,000

# ENGINEERING

Transmitting the programmes  
Television (625 and 405 lines)  
Radio and Local Radio  
Stereophony  
Regional maps and transmitters  
Research and development  
How to get good reception  
Frequency allocations  
Engineering training  
External Services Engineering  
Wavebands and frequencies (*table*)  
Number of transmitting stations  
and studios (*table*)



## Transmitting the Programmes

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

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

### Television

#### **B B C-1 and B B C-Wales (405 Lines)**

The Band I and Band III services carrying B B C-1 and B B C Wales are available to about 99.5% of the population from more than one hundred transmitting stations. Interference from foreign stations continues to have a serious effect on reception in Band I in certain areas during the summer months, because the Band I channels have to be shared with numerous television stations in different parts of Europe. To counter this interference high-power stations operating in Band III, which is virtually free from interference, have been built in some of the areas worst affected, as far as the availability of channels allows. Numerous relay stations have also been built which, by providing strong local signals, tend to drown the interference.

#### **B B C-1 and B B C-2 (625-lines)**

The future development of television in this country lies in the use of the 625-line standard, transmitted in the uhf Bands IV and V, with PAL system colour. This has the advantages of better picture quality and almost complete freedom from the foreign interference already mentioned.

B B C-2 has used 625-lines, uhf, since its introduction in April 1964 and is already available to more than 80% of the public. Colour was introduced in July 1967. A start has been made with the transmission of B B C-1 on 625-lines, uhf (the programmes are the same as on the old 405-line standard) in the London area, Kent, part of Southern England, the Midlands, the North of England and Central Scotland.

The 625-line service of B B C-1, which includes colour, will be extended to other areas as soon as the necessary transmitting equipment and programme circuits can be installed. The uhf television services for a

given area are broadcast from the same transmitting station and only a single uhf receiving aerial is needed.

## **Radio**

### **Radio 2, 3 and 4**

Clear reception of all three programmes is available to almost the whole of the population from the vhf service. A total of 21 main high-power vhf stations is in operation, and of the 55 relay stations so far approved, 54 have been completed.

Radio 2 is also broadcast on 1500 metres and this service is augmented by four low-power transmitters using the International Common Wavelength of 202 metres in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee because listeners in these heavily built-up areas who do not have vhf receivers may find it difficult to get good reception on 1500 metres.

Radio 3 is broadcast on 464 metres, 194 metres and 188 metres. Radio 4 is broadcast on various wavelengths in different parts of the country. At certain times of day regional alternatives to the main network are broadcast by the appropriate medium-wave and vhf stations and there are area broadcasts on vhf only.

### **Radio 1**

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

### **Local Radio**

In accordance with the Government's decision that the BBC should carry out an experiment in local broadcasting, eight stations have been built at Leicester, Merseyside, Sheffield (with a relay station at Rotherham), Nottingham, Brighton, Stoke-on-Trent, Leeds and Durham. These stations transmit on vhf only. Sitings for another twelve stations have been planned (*see page 57*) and it is hoped to increase the number to 40 by 1974.

## **Stereophony**

Certain programmes are broadcast stereophonically from the vhf Radio 3 transmitters at Wrotham, Dover, Brighton, Sutton Coldfield, Holme Moss and Oxford, and from the following relay stations in the Midlands and North: Northampton, Kendal, Morecambe Bay, Scarborough and Sheffield. There has been a gradual increase in the number of stereo-

phonic programmes, and they will be increased still further when more equipment in music studios, continuity suites and recording channels, has been modified for stereo working.

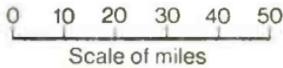
## **Television and Radio Transmitters**

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

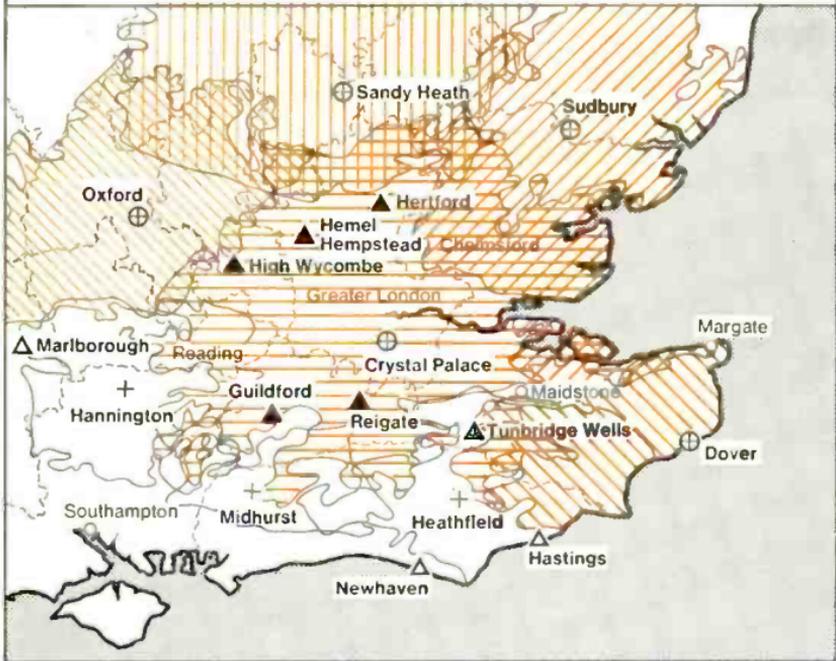
The rate at which new transmitters are being brought into service for the 625-line services makes it impossible, in this annual publication, to give information about service dates. The data for the 625-line transmitters does not, therefore, indicate which channels are in service or are likely to start operation during the current year. This information can be obtained from the B B C's Engineering Information Department.

Following the television maps and lists there are similar data for the vhf radio services and lists of the lf and mf radio stations.

# London and South-east 625-line Television



- ⊕ Main station in service
- + Future main station
- ▲ Relay station in service
- △ Future relay station



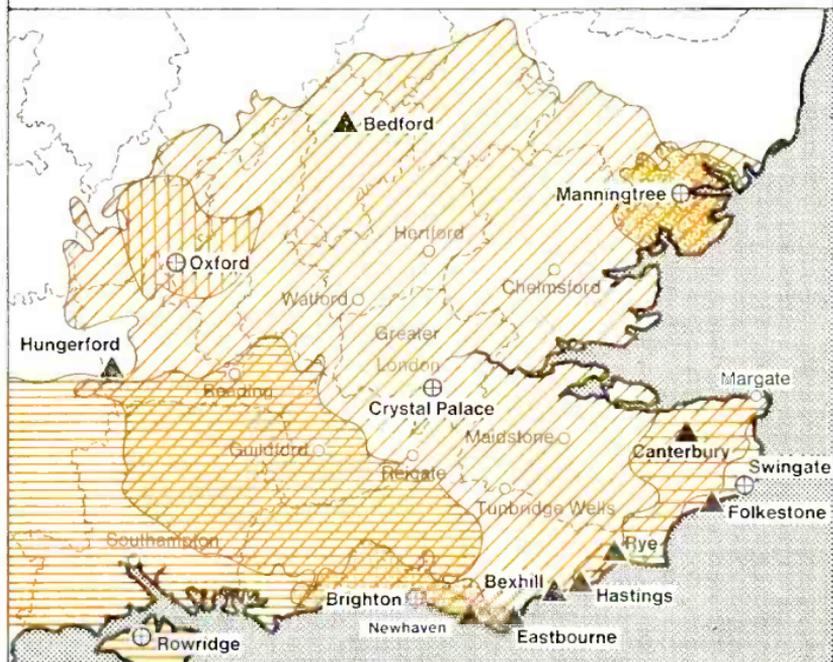
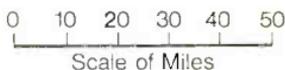
	Channels			Receiving aerial group	Polarisation	Max. effective radiated power (main stations) kW	
	BBC-1	BBC-2	ITA				
Crystal Palace	26	33	23	30	A	Horizontal	1000
Guildford	40	46	43	50	B	Vertical	
Hemel Hempstead	51	44	41	47	B	Vertical	
Hertford	58	64	61	54	C	Vertical	
High Wycombe	55	62	59	65	C	Vertical	
Reigate	57	63	60	53	C	Vertical	
Tunbridge Wells	51	44	41	47	B	Vertical	
Dover	50	56	66	53	C	Horizontal	100*
Hannington	39	45	42	66	E	Horizontal	250
Marlborough							
Heathfield	49	52	64	67	D	Horizontal	100
Hastings	22	25	28	32	A	Vertical	
Newhaven	39	45	43	41	B	Vertical	
Oxford	57	63	60	53	C	Horizontal	500
Sandy Heath	21	27	24	31	A	Horizontal	750
Sudbury	51	44	41	47	B	Horizontal	250

\*Directional aerial

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

London and South-east  
405-line Television (BBC-1)

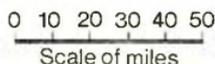
⊕ Main station  
▲ Relay station



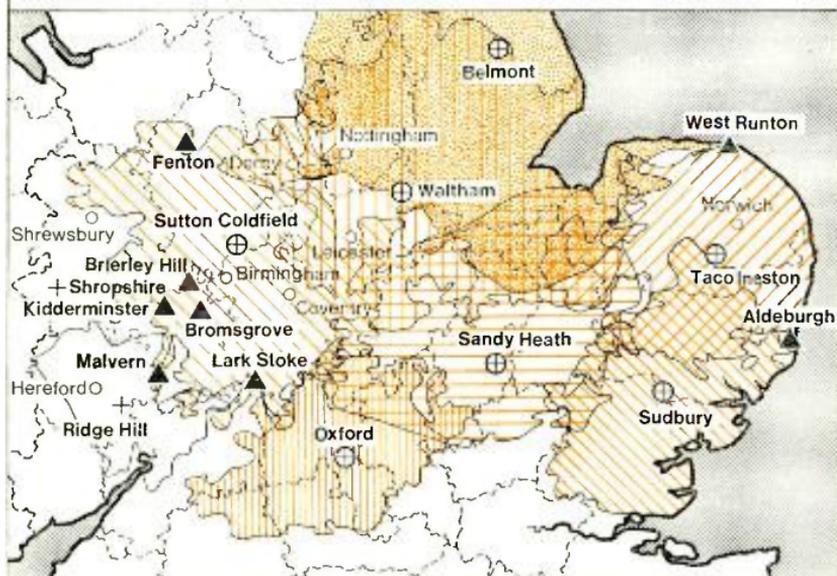
	Channel & Polarisation	Max. effective radiated power
Bedford	10 H	3 kW*
Bexhill	3 H	150 W*
Brighton	2 V	400 W*
Canterbury	5 V	30 W*
Crystal Palace	1 V	200 kW
Eastbourne	5 V	50 W*
Folkestone	4 H	40 W*
Hastings	4 H	15 W*
Hungerford	4 H	25 W*
Manningtree	4 H	5 kW*
Newhaven	8 V	50 W*
Oxford	2 H	650 W*
Rowridge	3 V	100 kW*
Rye	3 H	50 W*
Swingate	2 V	1.5 kW*

\* *Directional aerial*

**Midlands**  
**625-line Television**



- ⊕ Main station in service
- + Future main station
- ▲ Relay station in service
- △ Future relay station



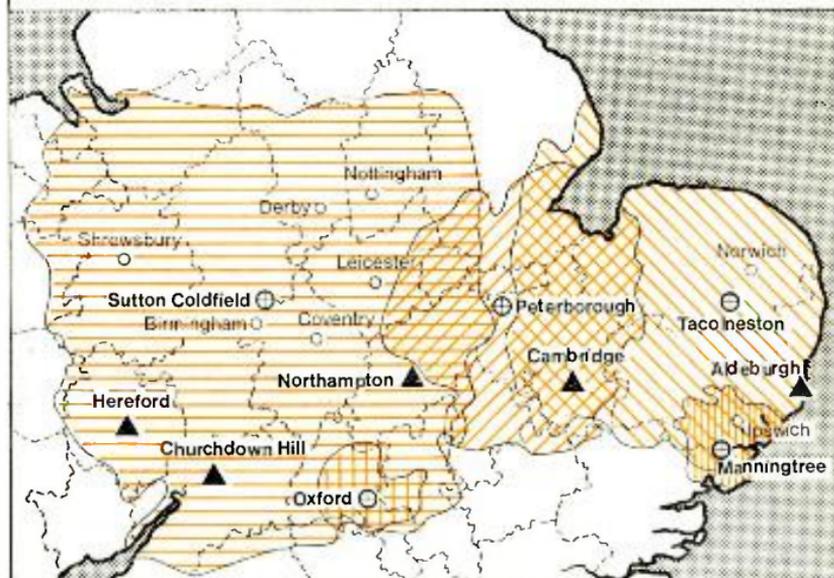
	Channels			Receiving aerial group		Polarisation	Max. effective radiated power (main stations) kW
	BBC-1	BBC-2	ITA				
Belmont	22	28	25	32	A	Horizontal	500
Oxford	57	63	60	53	C	Horizontal	500
Ridge Hill							
Sandy Heath	21	27	24	31	A	Horizontal	750
Shropshire							
Sudbury	51	44	41	47	B	Horizontal	250
Sutton Coldfield	46	40	43	50	B	Horizontal	1000
Brierley Hill	57	63	60	53	C	Vertical	
Bromsgrove	21	27	24	31	A	Vertical	
Fenton	21	27	24	31	A	Vertical	
Kidderminster	58	64	61	54	C	Vertical	
Lark Stoke	33	26	23	29	A	Vertical	
Malvern	56	62	66	68	D	Vertical	
Tacolneston	62	55	59	65	C	Horizontal	250
Aldeburgh	33	26	23	30	A	Vertical	
West Runton	33	26	23	29	A	Vertical	
Waltham	58	64	61	54	C	Horizontal	250

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

**Midlands  
405-line Television (BBC-1)**

⊕ Main station  
▲ Relay station

0 10 20 30 40 50  
Scale of Miles



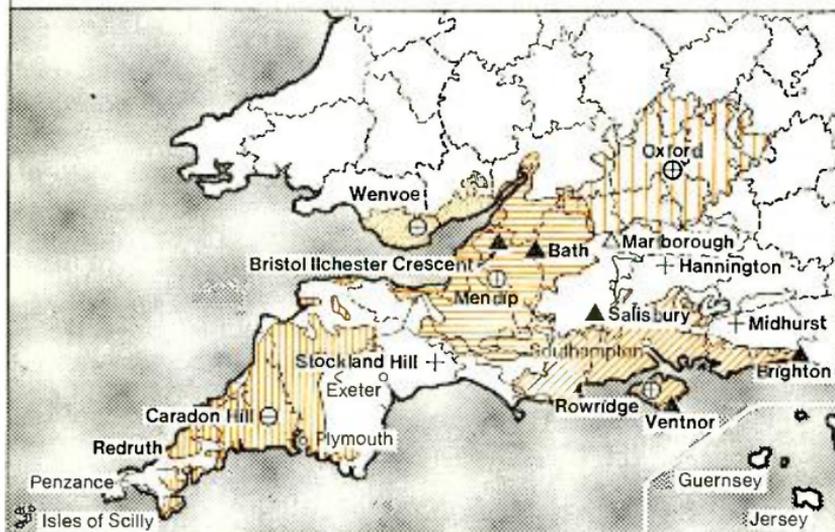
	<b>Channel &amp; Polarisation</b>	<b>Max. effective radiated power</b>
Aldeburgh	5 V	25 W*
Cambridge	2 H	100 W*
Churchdown Hill	1 H	250 W*
Hereford	2 H	50 W*
Manningtree	4 H	5 kW*
Northampton	3 V	90 W*
Oxford	2 H	650 W*
Peterborough	5 H	1 kW
Sutton Coldfield	4 V	100 kW
Tacolneston	3 H	45 kW*

\* *Directional aerial*

## South and West 625-line Television

0 10 20 30 40 50  
Scale of miles

- ⊕ Main station in service
- + Future main station
- ▲ Relay station in service
- △ Future relay station



	Channels				Receiving aerial		Max. effective radiated power (main stations) kW
	BBC-1	BBC-2	ITA	group	Polarisation		
Caradon Hill	22	28	25	32	A	Horizontal	500
Hannington	39	45	42	66	E	Horizontal	250
Marlborough							
Mendip	58	64	61	54	C	Horizontal	500
Bath	22	28	25	32	A	Vertical	
Bristol Ilchester Crescent	40	46	43	50	B	Vertical	
Midhurst	61	55	58	68	D	Horizontal	100
Oxford	57	63	60	53	C	Horizontal	500
Redruth	51	44	41	47	B	Horizontal	100
Rowridge	31	24	27	21	A	Horizontal	500*
Brighton	57	63	60	53	C	Vertical	
Salisbury	57	63	60	53	C	Vertical	
Ventnor	39	45	49	42	B	Vertical	
Stockland Hill							
Wenvoe							
(BBC Wales)	44	51	41	47	B	Horizontal	500

\*Directional aerial

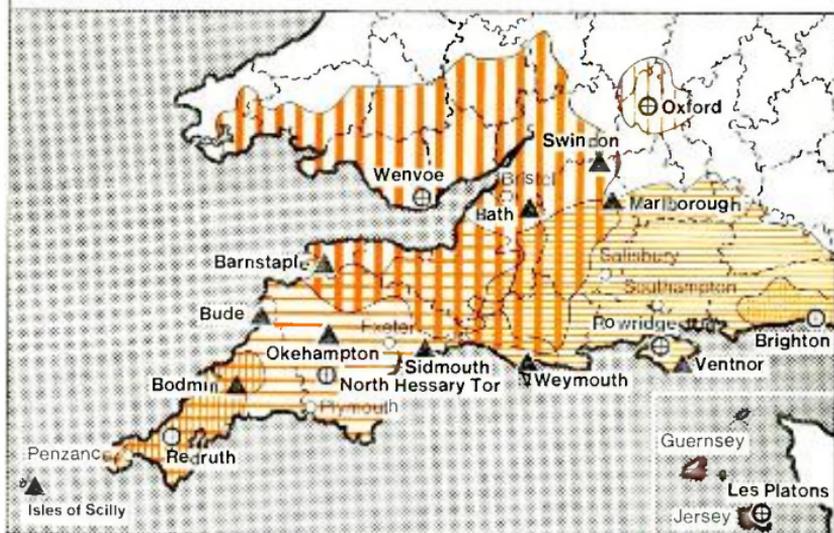
*Names of relay stations are inset under the main station of the group*

**South and West  
405-line Television (BBC-1)**

⊕ Main station  
▲ Relay station

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Miles



	<b>Channel &amp; Polarisation</b>	<b>Max. effective radiated power</b>
Barnstaple	3 H	200 W*
Bath	6 H	250 W*
Bodmin	5 H	10 W*
Brighton	2 V	400 W*
Bude	4 V	100 W*
Isles of Scilly	3 H	20 W*
Les Platons	4 H	1 kW
Marlborough	7 H	25 W*
North Hessay Tor	2 V	15 kW*
Okehampton	4 V	40 W*
Oxford	2 H	650 W*
Redruth	1 H	10 kW*
Rowridge	3 V	100 kW*
Sidmouth	4 H	30 W*
Swindon	3 H	200 W*
Ventnor	5 H	10 W*
Wenvoe	5 V	100 kW
Weymouth	1 H	50 W*

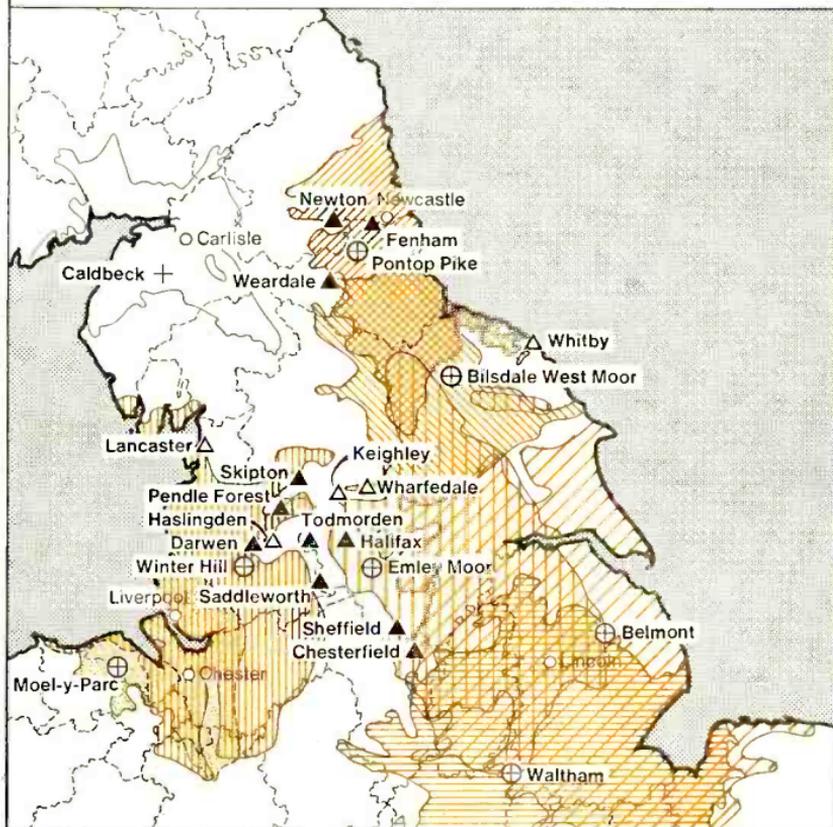
\* *Directional aerial*

**North**  
**625-line Television**

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of miles

- ⊕ Main station in service
- + Future main station
- ▲ Relay station in service
- △ Future relay station



	Channels			Receiving aerial		Max. effective radiated power (main stations)	
	BBC-1	BBC-2	ITA	group	Polarisation	kW	
Belmont	22	28	25	32	A	Horizontal	500
Bilsdale West Moor	33	26	29	23	A	Horizontal	500
Whitby	55	62	59	65	C	Vertical	
Caldbeck							
Emley Moor							
(interim service) †	44	51	47	41	B	Horizontal	300*
Chesterfield	33	26	23	29	A	Vertical	
Halifax	21	27	24	31	A	Vertical	
Keighley	58	64	61	54	C	Vertical	
Sheffield	21	27	24	31	A	Vertical	
Wharfedale	22	28	25	32	A	Vertical	
Moel-y-Parc							
(BBC-Wales)	52	45	49	42	E	Horizontal	100
Pontop Pike	58	64	61	54	C	Horizontal	500
Fenham	21	27	24	31	A	Vertical	
Newton	33	26	23	29	A	Vertical	
Weardale	51	44	41	47	B	Vertical	
Waltham	58	64	61	54	C	Horizontal	250
Winter Hill	55	62	59	65	C	Horizontal	500
Darwen	39	45	49	42	B	Vertical	
Haslingden	33	26	23	29	A	Vertical	
Lancaster							
Pendle Forest	22	28	25	32	A	Vertical	
Saddleworth	52	45	49	42	E	Vertical	
Skipton	39	45	49	42	B	Vertical	
Todmorden	39	45	49	42	B	Vertical	

\*Directional aerial

† Following the collapse of the ITA mast in March 1969, the uhf services from Emley Moor are restricted in power. The full-power service will be restored when the transmitting aerial on the ITA's new concrete tower is brought into service.

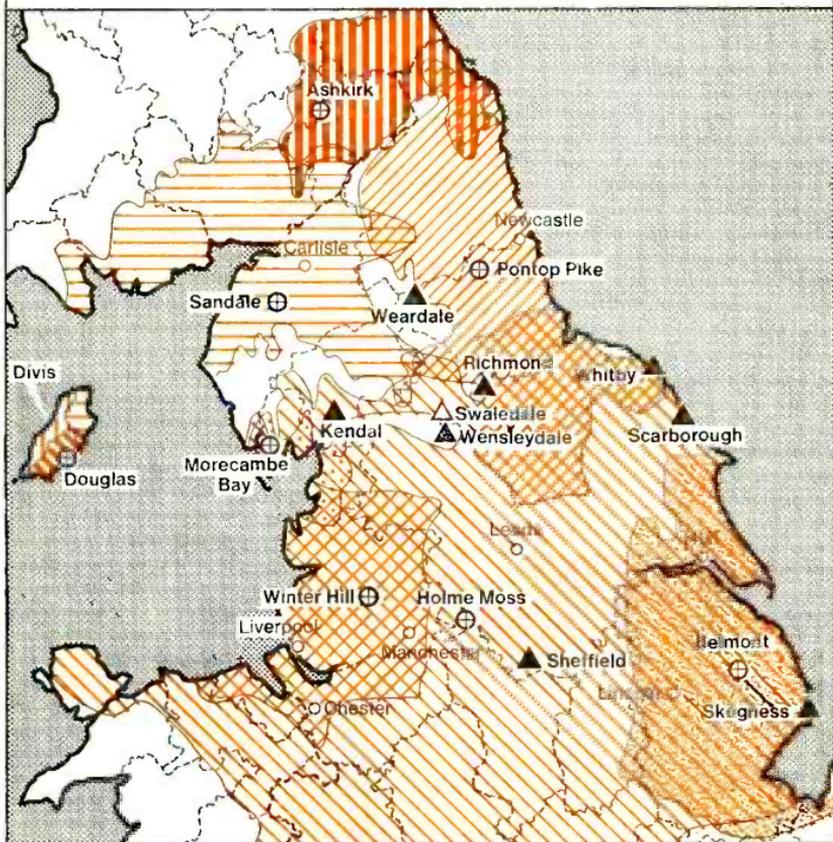
*Names of relay stations are inset under the main station of the group*

**North**  
**405-line Television (BBC-1)**

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Miles

- ⊕ Main station
- ▲ Relay station
- △ Future relay station

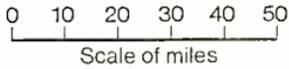


	<b>Channel &amp; Polarisation</b>	<b>Max. effective radiated power</b>
Ashkirk	1 V	18 kW*
Belmont	13 V	20 kW*
Douglas	5 V	3 kW*
Holme Moss	2 V	100 kW
Kendal	1 H	25 W*
Morecambe Bay	3 H	5 kW*
Pontop Pike	5 H	17 kW
Richmond	3 V	45 W*
Sandale	4 H	30 kW*
Scarborough	1 H	500 W*
Sheffield	1 H	50 W
Skegness	1 H	60 W
Swaledale	13 H	100 W*
Weardale	1 H	150 W*
Wensleydale	1 V	20 W*
Whitby	4 V	40 W*
Winter Hill	12 V	125 kW*

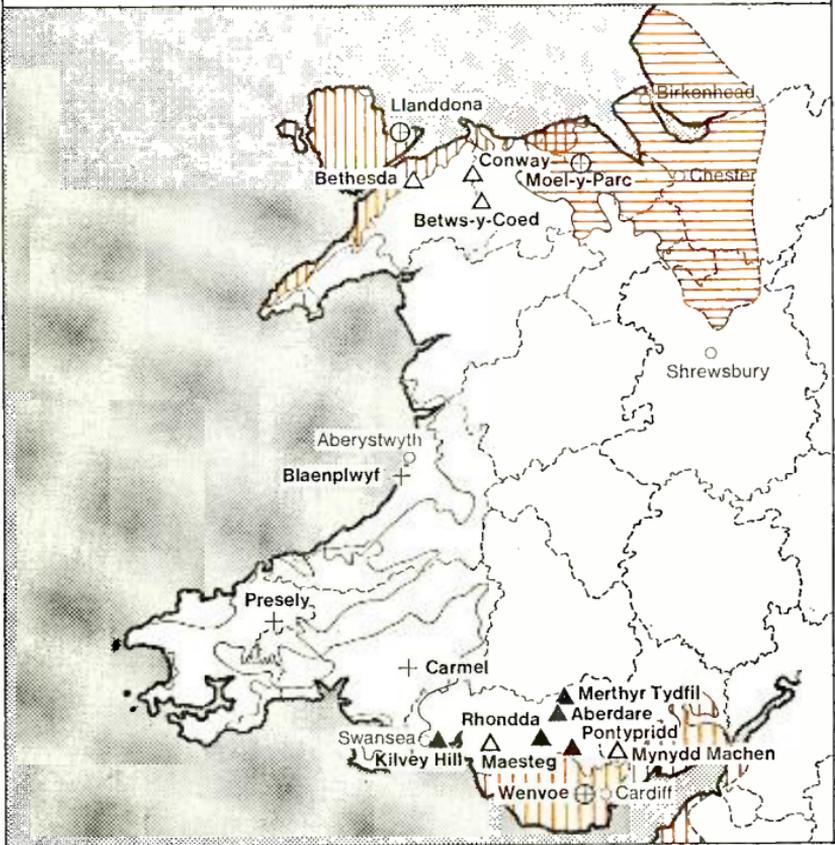
\* *Directional aerial*

**Wales**

**625-line Television**



- ⊕ Main station in service
- + Future main station
- ▲ Relay station in service
- △ Future relay station



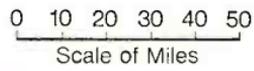
	Channels			Receiving aerial group	Polarisation	Max. effective radiated power (main stations) kW	
	BBC Wales	BBC-2	ITA				
Blaenplwyf	21	27	24	31	A	Horizontal	100
Carmel	57	63	60	53	C	Horizontal	100
Llanddona	57	63	60	53	C	Horizontal	100*
Bethesda	57	63	60	53	C	Vertical	
Betws-y-Coed	21	27	24	31	A	Vertical	
Conway	40	46	43	50	B	Vertical	
Moel-y-Parc	52	45	49	42	E	Horizontal	100
Presely							
Wenvoe	44	51	41	47	B	Horizontal	500
Aberdare	21	27	24	31	A	Vertical	
Kilvey Hill	33	26	23	29	A	Vertical	
Maesteg	22	28	25	32	A	Vertical	
Merthyr Tydfil	22	28	25	32	A	Vertical	
Mynydd Machen	33	26	23	29	A	Vertical	
Pontypridd	22	28	25	32	A	Vertical	
Rhondda	33	26	23	29	A	Vertical	

\*Directional aerial

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

**Wales**  
**405-line Television**  
**(BBC Wales and BBC-1)**

- ⊕ Main station
- ▲ Relay station
- △ Future relay station

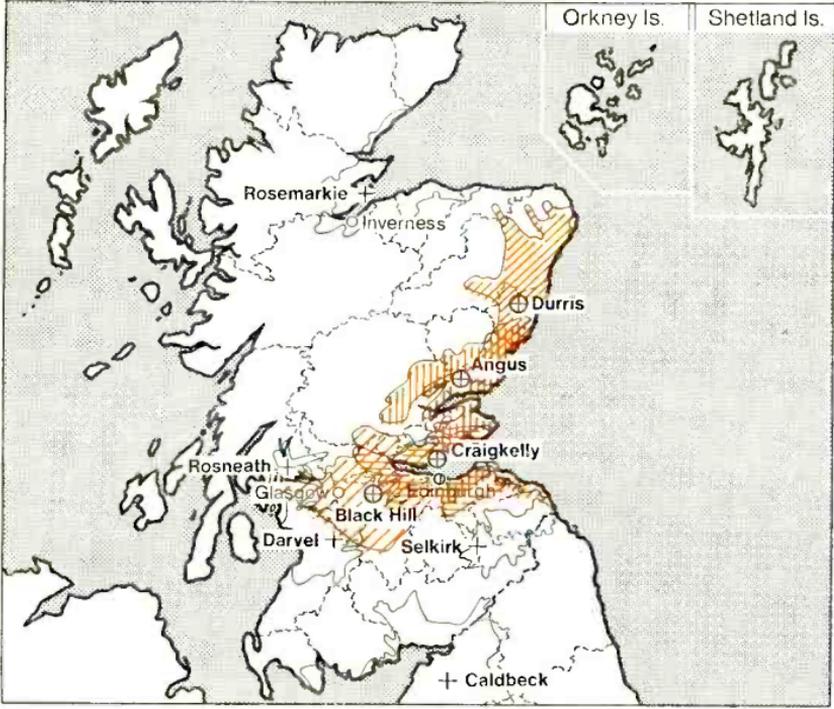
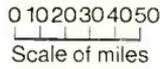


	<b>Channel &amp; Polarisation</b>	<b>Max. effective radiated power</b>
Abergavenny	3 H	30 W*
Ammanford	12 H	20 W*
Betws-y-Coed	4 H	35 W*
Blaenplwyf	3 H	3 kW*
Cardigan	2 H	45 W*
Carmarthen	1 V	20 W*
Dolgellau	5 V	25 W*
Ffestiniog	5 H	50 W*
Haverfordwest	4 H	10 kW*
Holyhead	4 H	10 W*
Kilvey Hill	2 H	500 W*
Llanddona	1 V	6 kW*
Llandrindod Wells	1 H	1.5 kW
Llanelli	3 V	15 W*
Llangollen	1 H	35 W*
Llanidloes	13 H	20 W*
Machynlleth	5 H	50 W*
Moel-y-Parc	6 V	20 kW*
Wenvoe	13 V	200 kW*
Wenvoe (BBC-1)	5 V	100 kW

\* *Directional aerial*

Scotland  
625-line Television

- ⊕ Main station in service
- + Future main station



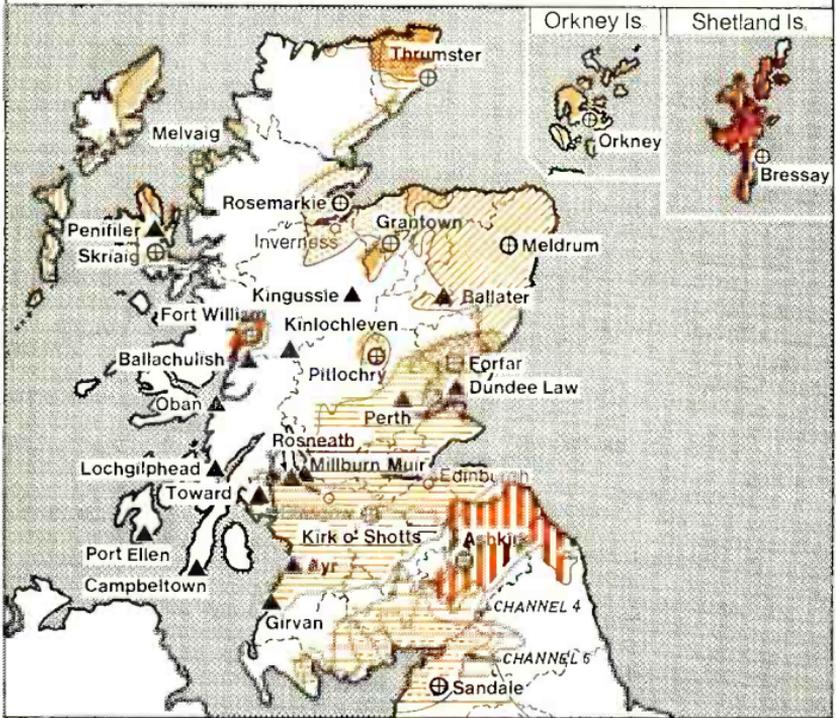
	Channels			Receiving aerial		Polarisation	Max. effective radiated power (main stations) kW
	BBC-1	BBC-2	ITA	group			
Angus	57	63	60	53	C	Horizontal	100
Black Hill	40	46	43	50	B	Horizontal	500
Caldbeck							
Craigkelly	21	27	24	31	A	Horizontal	100
Darvel	33	26	23	29	A	Horizontal	100
Durris	22	28	25	32	A	Horizontal	500
Rosemarkie	39	45	49	42	B	Horizontal	100
Rosneath							
Selkirk							

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

**Scotland**  
**405-line Television (BBC-1)**

- ⊕ Main station
- ▲ Relay station

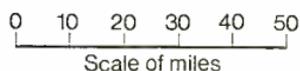
0 10 20 30 40 50  
 Scale of Miles



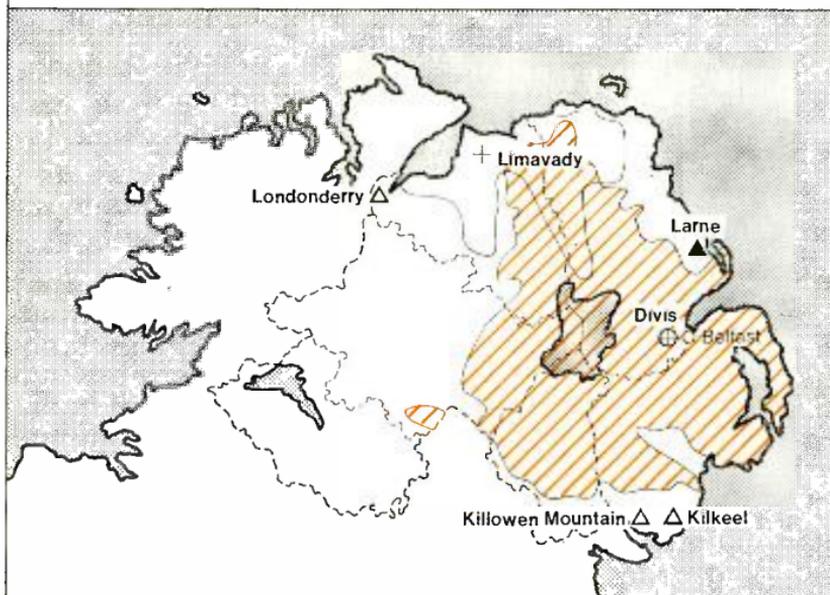
	<b>Channel &amp; Polarisation</b>	<b>Max. effective radiated power</b>
Ashkirk	1 V	18 kW*
Ayr	2 H	50 W*
Ballachulish	2 V	100 W*
Ballater	1 V	10 W*
Bressay	3 V	6 kW*
Campbeltown	5 V	500 W*
Dundee Law	2 V	10 W*
Forfar	5 V	5 kW*
Fort William	5 H	1.5 kW
Girvan	4 V	20 W*
Grantown	1 H	400 W*
Kingussie	5 H	35 W*
Kinlochleven	1 V	5 W*
Kirk o' Shotts	3 V	100 kW
Lochgilphead	1 V	20 W*
Meldrum	4 H	17 kW*
Melvaig	4 V	25 kW*
Millburn Muir	1 V	10 W*
Oban	4 V	3 kW*
Orkney	5 V	15 kW*
Penifiler	1 H	25 W*
Perth	4 V	25 W*
Pitlochry	1 H	200 W*
Port Ellen	2 V	50 W*
Rosemarkie	2 H	20 kW*
Rosneath	2 V	20 W*
Sandale	6 H	70 kW*
Sandale (North)	4 H	30 kW*
Skriaig	3 H	12 kW*
Thrumster	1 V	7 kW*
Toward	5 V	250 W*

\* *Directional aerial*

**Northern Ireland  
625-line Television**



- ⊕ Main station in service
- + Future main station
- ▲ Relay station in service
- △ Future relay station



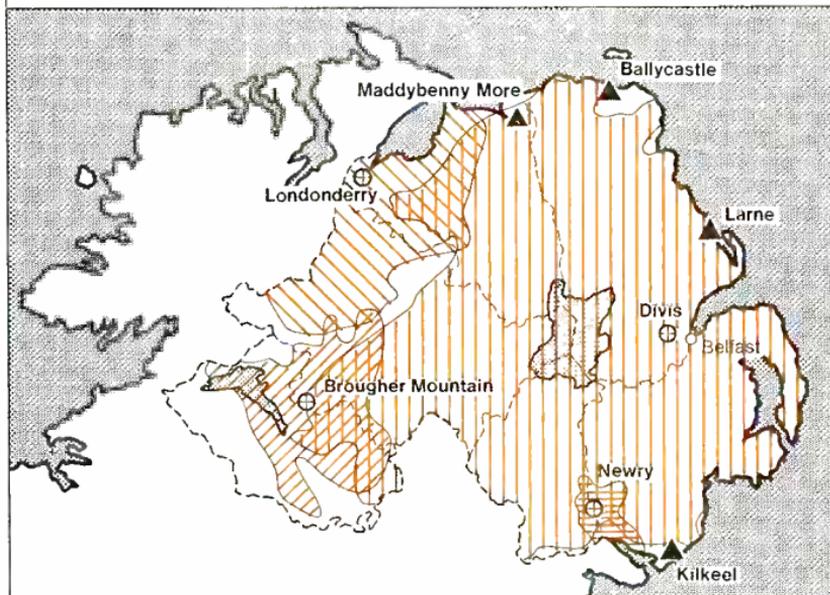
	Channels				Receiving aerial group	Polarisation	Max. effective radiated power (main stations) kW
	BBC-1	BBC-2	ITA				
Divis	21	27	24	31	A	Horizontal	500
Kilkeel	39	45	49	42	B	Vertical	
Killowen							
Mountain	21	27	24	31	A	Vertical	
Larne	39	45	49	42	B	Vertical	
Limavady	55	62	59	65	C	Horizontal	100
Londonderry	51	44	41	47	B	Vertical	

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

**Northern Ireland  
405-line Television (BBC-1)**

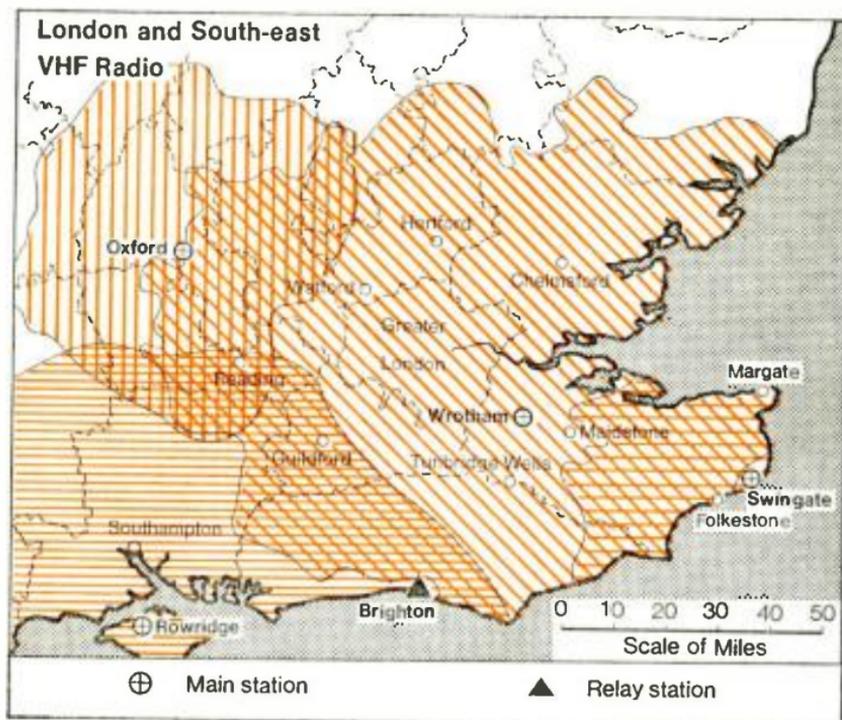
⊕ Main station  
▲ Relay station

0 10 20 30 40 50  
Scale of Miles



	<b>Channel &amp; Polarisation</b>	<b>Max. effective radiated power</b>
Ballycastle	4 H	50 W*
Brougher Mountain	5 V	7 kW*
Divis	1 H	35 kW*
Killeel	3 H	25 W*
Larne	3 H	50 W*
Londonderry	2 H	1.5 kW*
Maddybenny More	5 H	20 W*
Newry	4 V	30 W*

\* *Directional aerial*

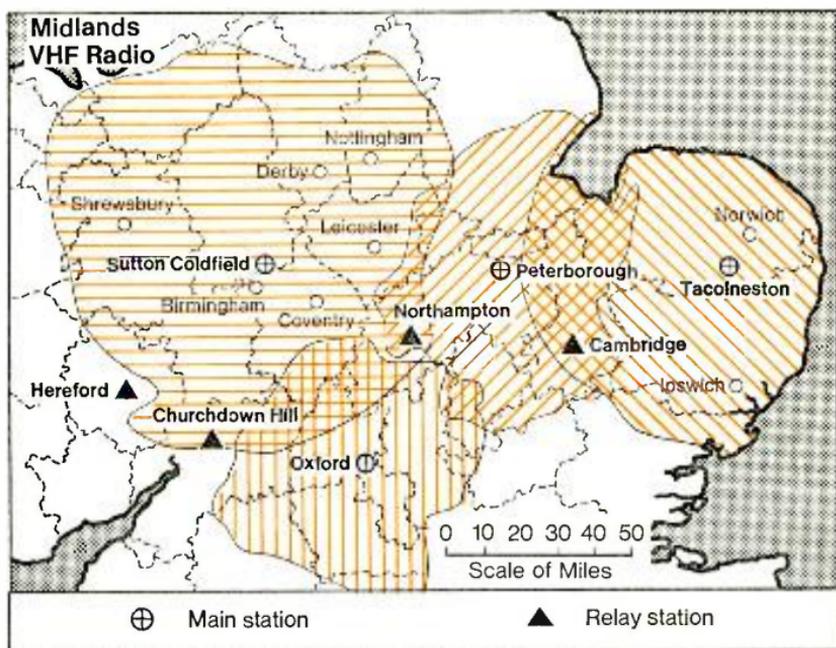


	Frequencies (MHz)			Version of Radio 4	Max. effective radiated power
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4		
Brighton	90.1	92.3*	94.5	South & West	150 W*
Oxford	89.5	91.7*	93.9	Midland	22 kW*
Oxford			95.85	South & West	22 kW*
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	South & West	60 kW
Swingate	90.0	92.4*	94.4	London	7 kW*
Wrotham	89.1	91.3*	93.5	London	120 kW

\* *Directional aerial*

\* *Transmits stereophonic programmes*

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised

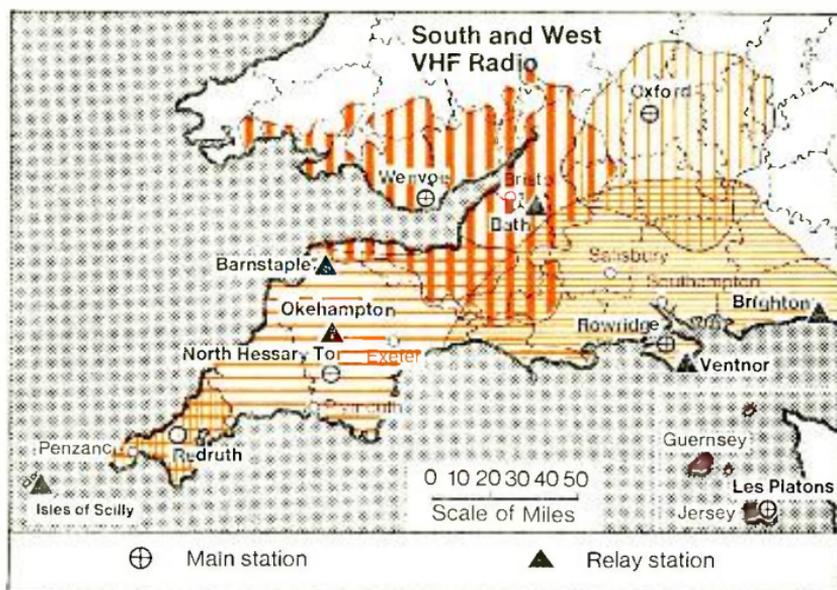


	Frequencies (MHz)			Max. effective radiated power
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
Cambridge	88.9	91.1	93.3	20 W*
Churchdown Hill	89.0	91.2	93.4	25 W*
Hereford	89.7	91.9	94.1	25 W*
Northampton	88.9	91.1 <sup>§</sup>	93.3	60 W*
Oxford	89.5	91.7 <sup>§</sup>	93.9	22 kW*
Oxford (Radio 4 – South & West)			95.85	22 kW*
Peterborough	90.1	92.3	94.5	20 kW*
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5 <sup>§</sup>	92.7	120 kW
Tacolneston	89.7	91.9	94.1	120 kW

\* *Directional aerial*

§ *Transmits stereophonic programmes*

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised

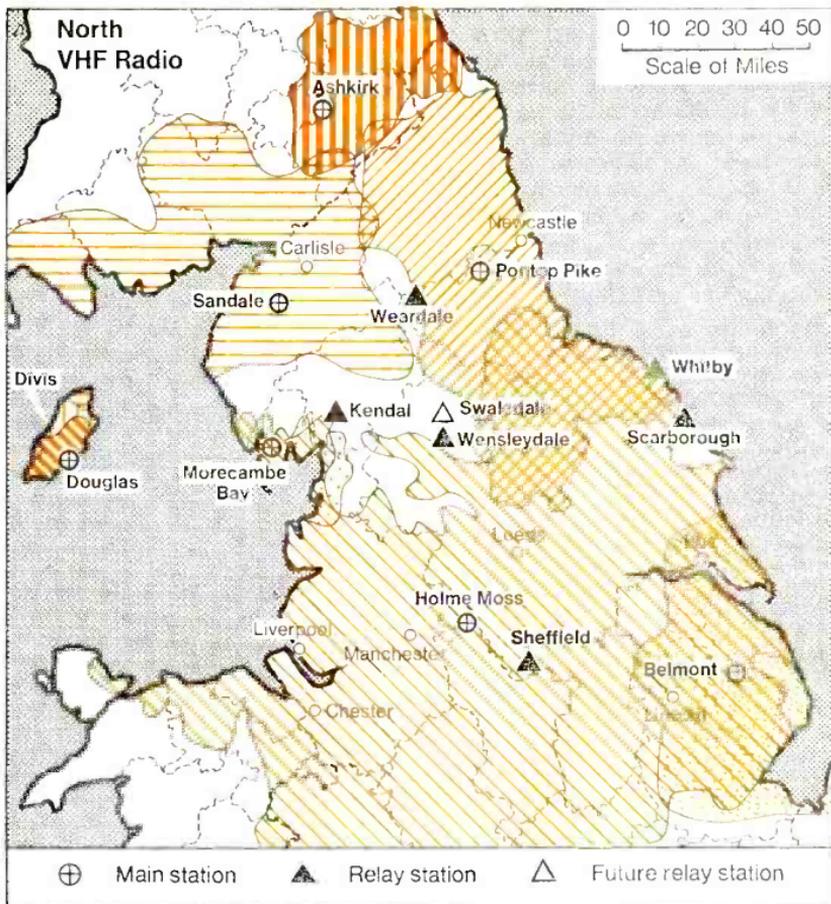


	Frequencies (MHz)			Max. effective radiated power
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
Barnstaple	88.5	90.7	92.9	150 W*
Bath	88.8	91.0	93.2	35 W*
Brighton	90.1	92.3 <sup>s</sup>	94.5	150 W*
Isles of Scilly	88.8	91.0	93.2	20 W*
Les Platons	91.1	94.75	97.1	1.5 kW*
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60 kW
Okehampton	88.7	90.9	93.1	15 W*
Oxford	89.5	91.7 <sup>s</sup>	95.85	22 kW*
Oxford (Radio 4 – Midlands)			93.9	22 kW*
Redruth	89.7	91.9	94.1	9 kW*
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60 kW
Ventnor	89.4	91.6	93.8	20 W*
Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	92.125	120 kW
Wenvoe (Radio 4 – Welsh)			94.3	120 kW

\* *Directional aerial*

<sup>s</sup> *Transmits stereophonic programmes*

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



**Frequencies (MHz) Max. effective radiated power**

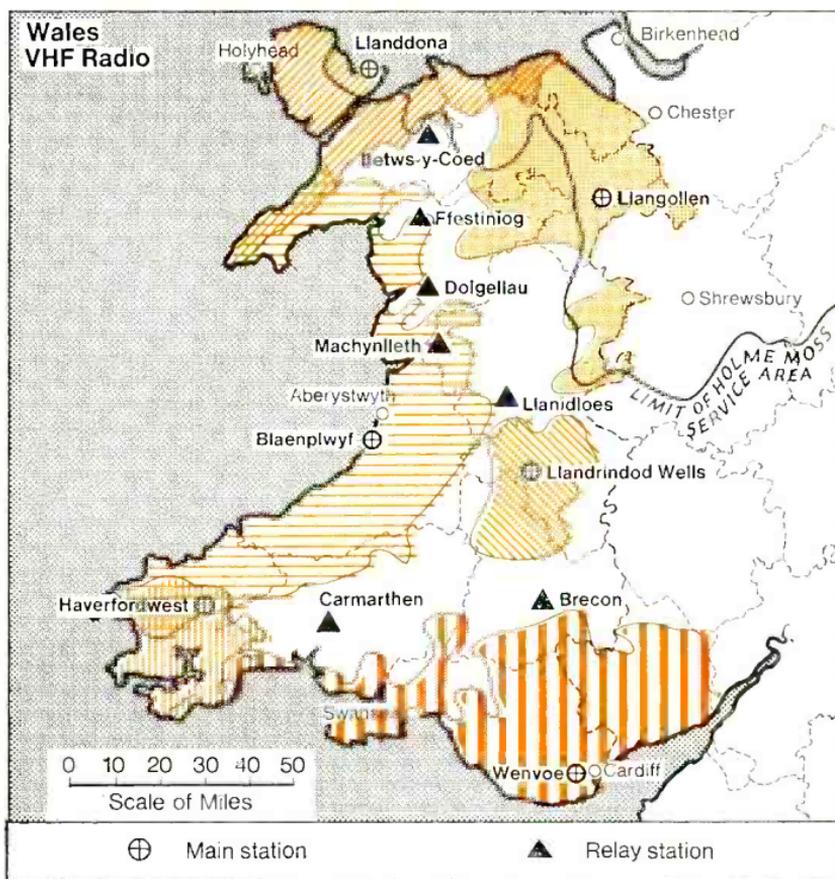
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	North radiated power
Ashkirk	89.1	91.3	93.5†	18 kW*
Belmont	88.8	90.9	93.1	8 kW*
Douglas	88.4	90.6	92.8	6 kW*
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5 <sup>s</sup>	93.7	120 kW
Kendal	88.7	90.9 <sup>s</sup>	93.1	25 W*
Morecambe Bay	90.0	92.2 <sup>s</sup>	94.4	4 kW*
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60 kW
Sandale	88.1	90.3	94.7	120 kW
Sandale (Radio 4–Scottish)			92.5	120 kW
Scarborough	89.9	92.1 <sup>s</sup>	94.3	25 W*
Sheffield	89.9	92.1 <sup>s</sup>	94.3	60 W
Swaledale	89.6	91.8	94.0	35 W*
Weardale	89.7	91.9	94.1	100 W*
Wensleydale	88.3	90.5	92.7	25 W*
Whitby	89.6	91.8	94.0	40 W*

\* Directional aerial

<sup>s</sup> Transmits stereophonic programmes

† Scottish

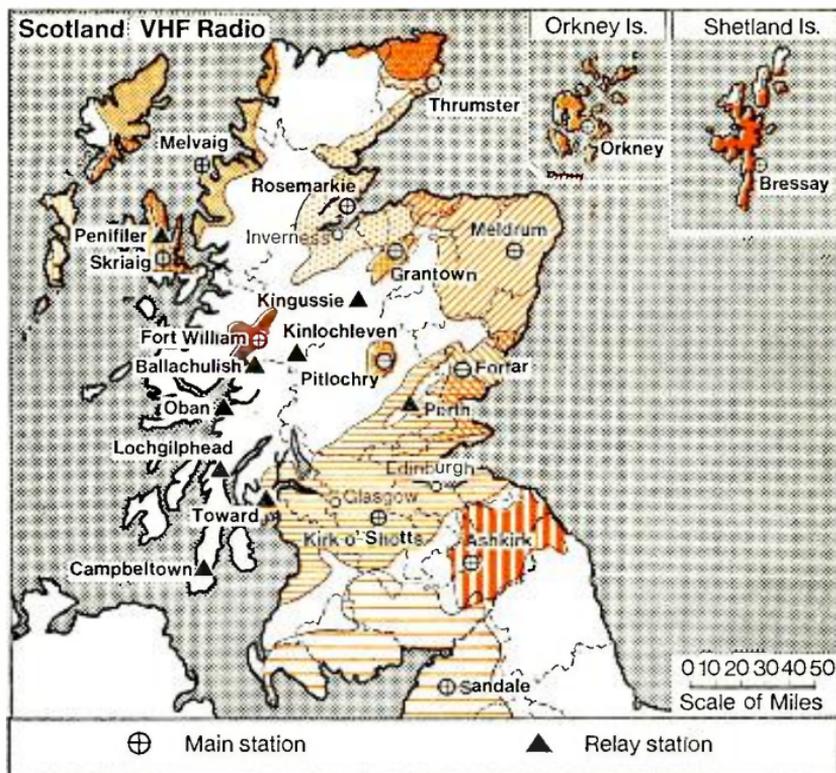
All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised.



	Frequencies (MHz)			Max. effective radiated power
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
Betws-y-Coed	88.2	90.4	92.6	10 W*
Blaenplwyf	88.7	90.9	93.1	60 kW
Brecon	88.9	91.1	93.3	10 W*
Carmarthen	88.5	90.7	92.9	10 W*
Dolgellau	90.1	92.3	94.5	15 W*
Ffestiniog	88.1	90.3	92.5	50 W*
Haverfordwest	89.3	91.5	93.7	10 kW*
Llanddona	89.6	91.8	94.0	12 kW*
Llandrindod Wells	89.1	91.3	93.5	1.5 kW
Llangollen	88.85	91.05	93.25	10 kW*
Llanidloes	88.1	90.3	92.5	5 W
Machynlleth	89.4	91.6	93.8	60 W*
Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	94.3	120 kW
Wenvoe (Radio 4 – South and West)			92.125	120 kW

\* Directional aerial

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised

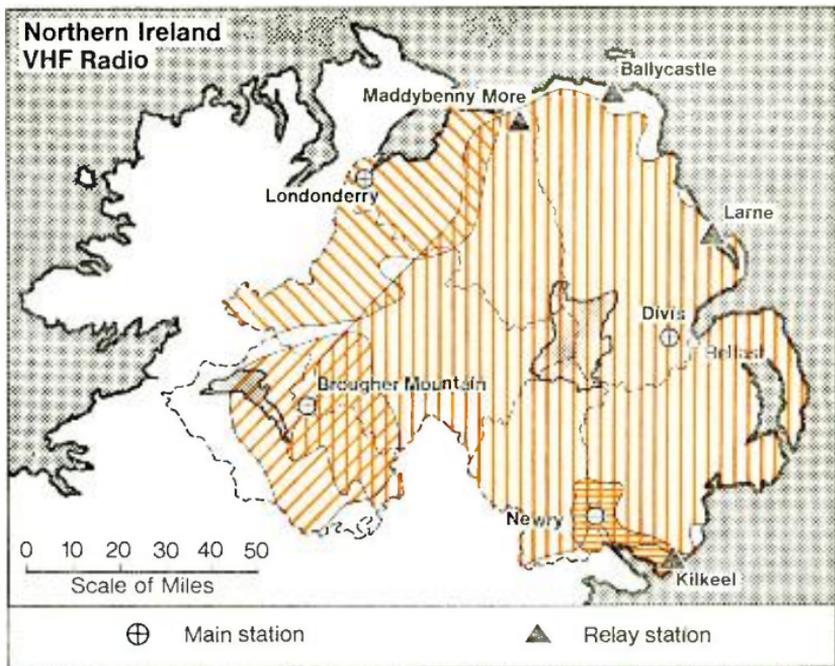


*See table of frequencies and power on following page*

	Frequencies (MHz)			Max. effective radiated power
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Scottish	
			Radio 4	
Ashkirk	89.1	91.3	93.5	18 kW*
Ballachulish	88.1	90.3	92.5	15 W*
Bressay	88.3	90.5	92.7	10 kW*
Campbeltown	88.2	90.4	92.6	35 W*
Forfar	88.3	90.5	92.7	10 kW*
Fort William	89.3	91.5	93.7	1.5 kW
Grantown	89.8	92.0	94.2	350 W*
Kingussie	89.1	91.3	93.5	35 W*
Kinlochleven	89.7	91.9	94.1	2 W
Kirk o'Shotts	89.9	92.1	94.3	120 kW
Lochgilphead	88.3	90.5	92.7	10 W*
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60 kW
Melvaig	89.1	91.3	93.5	22 kW*
Oban	88.9	91.1	93.3	1.5 kW
Orkney	89.3	91.5	93.7	20 kW*
Penifiler	89.5	91.7	93.9	6 W*
Perth	89.3	91.5	93.7	15 W*
Pitlochry	89.2	91.4	93.6	200 W*
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0	12 kW*
Sandale	88.1	90.3	92.5	120 kW
Sandale (Radio 4 – North)			94.7	120 kW
Skriaig	88.5	90.7	92.9	10 kW*
Thrumster	90.1	92.3	94.5	10 kW*
Toward	88.5	90.7	92.9	250 W*

\* *Directional aerial*

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised



	Frequencies (MHz)			Max. effective radiated power
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Northern Ireland Radio 4	
Ballycastle	89.0	91.2	93.4	40 W*
Brougher Mountain	88.9	91.1	93.3	2.5 kW
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	60 kW
Kilkeel	88.8	91.0	93.2	25 W*
Larne	89.1	91.3	93.5	15 W*
Londonderry	88.3	90.55	92.7	13 kW*
Maddybenny More	88.7	90.9	93.1	30 W*
Newry	88.6	90.8	93.0	30 W*

\* *Directional aerial*

All vhf radio transmissions are horizontally polarised

## Long and medium-wave stations

Radios 2, 3 and 4 are also transmitted on vhf (see preceding pages).

### Radio 4

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

## Radio 4 continued

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wave length (metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
<b>Wales</b>				
Penmon	881	341	10	} Wales
Tywyn	881	341	5	
Washford	881	341	100	
Wrexham	881	341	2	
<b>Scotland</b>				
Burghead	809	371	100	} Scotland
Dumfries	809	371	2	
Redmoss	809	371	5	
Westerglen	809	371	100	
<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
Lisnagarvey	1340	224	100	Most of Ulster
Londonderry	1340	224	0.25	Londonderry district

## Radio 2

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
Droitwich	200	1500	400	} Most of British Isles
Dundee	1484	202	2	
Edinburgh	1484	202	2	} Local areas
Glasgow	1484	202	2	
Redmoss	1484	202	2	

## Radio 3

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency (kHz)</i>	<i>Wavelength (metres)</i>	<i>Power (kW)</i>	<i>Main areas served</i>
<b>Main transmission</b>				
Daventry	647	464	150	Within a radius of about 100 miles of Daventry, Northants.
<b>Auxiliary transmissions</b>				
Belfast	1546	194	0.25	} Local areas
Bournemouth	1594	188	0.25	
Brighton	1546	194	1	
Dundee	1594	188	0.25	
Edinburgh	647	464	2	
Exeter	1546	194	0.25	
Fareham	1546	194	1	

### Radio 3 continued

Station	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
<i>Auxiliary transmissions (continued)</i>				
Glasgow	647	464	2	} Local areas
Leeds	1546	194	1	
Liverpool	1546	194	1	
Newcastle	647	464	2	
Plymouth	1546	194	1	
Preston	1546	194	1	
Redmoss	647	464	2	
Redruth	1546	194	1	
Stockton	1546	194	0.25	
Swansea	1546	194	1	

### Radio 1

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

## Research and development

A major landmark for BBC Engineering in 1969 was the receipt of the Queen's Award to Industry in recognition of the development of electronic television standards converters. Two of these converters are installed at the BBC Television Centre and are in frequent use to convert pictures between the European and American television standards and colour systems. It is hoped that considerable export orders for the converters will result from agreements which have been made with industry for commercial manufacture and sale.

The planning of the uhf transmitter network and developments in colour television continue to be major tasks for the engineering departments.

A significant development in uhf planning, which will avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, follows from an agreement for participation by the ITA in BBC research and development. Under the agreement the BBC is responsible for uhf service planning work on behalf of both organisations. The allocation of channels for BBC-1, BBC-2 and ITA to the individual transmitting stations, in order to provide the best possible service for viewers, is a highly complex operation. Each uhf transmitter site accommodates the transmitters for all three programmes.

New colour studios are being commissioned, and existing monochrome ones converted. Progress is being made on the conversion of the Lime Grove studios for colour working.

Another recent BBC development offers a means of carrying the television sound signal over the same circuit which carries the picture signal. This new system uses pulse code modulation to 'interleave' the sound and picture signals so that both travel together; it could also effect considerable saving in the cost of networking programmes between studios and transmitters. The system has been field-tested over a circuit between London and Scotland, and great interest has been shown by other broadcasting organisations.

Among the facilities recently installed for the radio services is a completely new stereophonic control desk at Maida Vale. Other new equipment now in use continues the trend towards lighter and more compact designs, particularly for outside broadcasting and other mobile uses.

Experiments have been conducted with a system of vhf radio transmission using a modification of the normal horizontal polarisation. Results to date indicate some promise of improvement in vhf radio reception in cars and with portable receivers.

## How to get good reception

To make the best use of the broadcast services available, it is essential to have a suitable receiver in good working order connected to an aerial of the proper type. In some circumstances, an aerial inside the receiver is sufficient, but often a separate aerial is needed and one placed out of doors will almost always pick up much more of the transmission than one inside the house.

As a general rule, internal aerials are only effective at fairly short distances from transmitting stations and the use of aerials in roofspaces, or out of doors altogether, becomes more and more important at greater distances from the stations and at locations where there is serious screening or interference. A properly-installed outdoor aerial can improve reception in three ways :

1. by providing the receiver with a stronger signal ;
2. by being relatively remote from sources of interference inside the house, in a neighbouring house, or in the street ;
3. by directional performance, which means being less sensitive in some directions than in others so that, by careful siting, it may be possible to reduce the pick-up of interference or reflected signals.

All these points are true for all the broadcast services, but some are more important than others for one situation and the following notes give some general guidance on problems commonly encountered in the different circumstances. More detailed advice is given in free leaflets available from the ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA.

### Long and medium waves

The aerials inside the cases of nearly all modern radio sets for medium and long waves are quite sensitive and fairly strongly directional. In many areas, therefore, satisfactory reception will be obtained without an external aerial. Where there are serious reception problems, however, the internal aerial will often prove unsatisfactory because it is much closer to electrical wiring, domestic appliances etc., which are common sources of interference, and because its own good directional performance is degraded by being surrounded by the structure of the house.

In cases of difficulty it is usually worthwhile to try an outdoor aerial – provided that the receiver has a socket to which an external aerial can be connected.

### vhf radio

Portable receivers for the vhf transmissions almost always have telescopic aerials which can be extended to a length of about two feet and such aerials give quite good results in areas where the transmissions

are strong. Where the signal is not quite strong enough for this type of aerial the listener will find that the position of the aerial has a marked influence on the standard of reception and the movement of people in the room also affects it. Reception will also tend to be better upstairs than down, and sometimes impossible in basements. Results are also worse in steel-framed buildings and in those built of reinforced concrete.

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

If the transmissions can travel to the receiver over two or more different paths, because of reflections from hills or other large objects, an unpleasant form of distortion may be heard. Larger and hence more directional aerials can give considerable protection against this distortion by discriminating against the reflected signals. The more expensive receivers are also less likely to produce this form of distortion.

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

### **Television on 405 lines**

BBC-1 and BBC Wales have been broadcast on 405 lines for many years in Band I (channels 1-5) and Band III (channels 6-13) - these are simply the names used to describe, in effect, the range of wavelengths used. Television receivers, apart from portables, do not as a rule have aerials built in and some kind of aerial outside the case is required. In a few places an aerial on top of the receiver (or the built-in aerial of a portable set) can give good reception, but this situation only applies in particularly favourable receiving sites. Television reception is very susceptible to the disadvantages of small aerials inside rooms: weak signal, poor directional performance and vulnerability to the movement of people in the vicinity. A suitable aerial mounted on the roof is nearly everywhere free from these drawbacks and can provide a strong signal, with good discrimination against interference coming from the back or sides.

It is important to use aerials on the correct channel, for television aerials generally are less sensitive on channels for which they were not designed and their directional performance is often very poor indeed. In

areas where relay stations have been provided to overcome the problems of interference, a common cause of poor television reception is the use of the old receiving aerial which was installed for the original station and which is in most cases quite unsuitable for reception of the relay station. The old aerial often gives good results initially, and this misleads many viewers into thinking that all is well, but the good reception simply shows that the low sensitivity of the aerial on the new channel is of no importance with the much stronger transmissions. The severely degraded directional performance leaves the aerial highly vulnerable to interference from the back and sides, and viewers who experience such interference when receiving from a relay station should check whether their aerial is for the correct channel.

Interference from other transmitting stations does, however, occur, particularly during the summer months and particularly for channels 1–5 (Band I). It is not practicable to improve the position further by the construction of more relay stations, and the only way to reduce the effects of interference in Band I is to use more directional receiving aerials where this is appropriate.

In some areas more than one television service is available in Band III (channels 6–13) from the same station, or from two stations close together. This applies, for example, to the service area of Belmont, where BBC-1 uses channel 13 and the ITA uses channel 7, and in South Wales where BBC-Wales is available from Wenvoe on channel 13 and Harlech Television Welsh and English services are transmitted from St Hilary on channels 7 and 10. In such circumstances it is preferable to use a single aerial designed to operate on all the channels available in the area.

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

### **Television on 625 lines**

The 625-line television system has been in use since the introduction of BBC-2 in 1964. As part of a gradual changeover to 625 lines for all television services BBC-1 and the ITA services have now begun operation on this system. All 625-line transmissions are in the uhf Bands IV (channels 21–34) and V (channels 39–68). The 405-line transmissions will continue side by side with the new services for many years, so that viewers without 625-line receivers will not be deprived of their programmes in the present form. The 625-line transmissions carry the programmes in colour which can be received on special colour sets.

Aerials for reception of television in Bands IV and V are, in general,

much smaller than their counterparts for Bands I and III, and so are much less conspicuous and put much less strain on chimneys. The transmissions are, however, more easily obstructed by walls, furniture, people, etc., so that indoor aerials are even less satisfactory and it is even more important to mount the receiving aerial sufficiently high to be clear of local obstructions. A single aerial of the right type is sufficient in nearly all cases to receive all three television services in areas where they are all available on the uhf 625-line system.

In general, an aerial which gives good reception on a black-and-white receiver will also give good reception of colour on a colour set. The colour transmissions are, however, a little more sensitive to some shortcomings, and in certain circumstances an aerial which gave imperfect but acceptable results in black and white might produce unsatisfactory pictures in colour. It is therefore particularly important for viewers who are obtaining colour receivers to ensure that the aerial installation is done with care.

Most uhf receiving aerials (i.e. those for Bands IV and V) are much more directional in performance than nearly all other domestic receiving aerials, and in consequence problems associated with the presence of reflected signals are much less common in these bands.

## **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 allocation of frequencies in the long- and medium-wave bands to countries in the European Broadcasting Area is, in general, covered by the Copenhagen Convention and Plan of 1948 which was implemented on 15 March 1950. For the African Broadcasting Area a similar Agreement and Plan was introduced on 1 January 1968.

In the Copenhagen Convention provision is made for modifications to the Plan, such as new stations or increases in power at existing stations, to be negotiated between the countries affected. Modifications agreed under this procedure apply to some 350 stations among the 42 countries in the European Broadcasting Area and in addition many

countries have made modifications to their transmitter networks (to a total of about 520) without going through the internationally agreed negotiating procedures.

The present situation is that, apart from the two international common frequencies (1484 and 1594 kHz) which can be used by any number of stations up to 2 kW, there are 1,215 stations in operation, whereas the original Plan provided for only 364. The total power used by all the stations now operating is about 50,000 kW, whereas the total power provided for in the Plan was about 21,000 kW.

The Plan intended to permit the 15 channels in the long-wave band and the 121 channels in the medium-wave band to be used in such a way that stations using the same, or adjacent, channels would not seriously interfere with each other. The great increase in the number and power of stations has resulted in a general increase in interference at night (which for this purpose means the period from an hour or more before sunset until an hour or more after sunrise). This interference affects the United Kingdom and most other countries in Europe.

It is felt in many countries that the time has come to have a new conference to make an entirely new wavelength plan. It will clearly be impossible, however, to make a satisfactory plan if all countries insist on retaining all their present services, unless some technical means can be found to enable more stations to be fitted in without excessive interference than is possible with the present methods of transmission. A number of studies are therefore being made by the EBU (European Broadcasting Union) and the CCIR (International Radio Consultative Committee) to find means of increasing the number of stations that can be satisfactorily accommodated. The BBC is actively participating in this work.

### **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 radio broadcasting and the need to prepare for television in colour 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.

For the African continent a similar frequency plan was drafted by the African Broadcasting Conference meeting which was held in Geneva in 1963, and this plan was implemented in October 1964.

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 MHz) 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 MHz) enough allocations were made available to permit the extension of the BBC's vhf radio services, by means of relay stations, to virtually the whole population of the United Kingdom, and also for local radio stations.

Allocations in Band III (174–216 MHz) are sufficient to enable the 405-line television services of the BBC and ITA to be extended and in some areas reinforced, and to serve areas with special needs, such as Wales and Scotland.

The uhf Television Bands IV and V (470–582 MHz and 614–854 MHz respectively) have been planned on the basis of the use of the 625-line standard with 8-MHz channels, and this standard has been approved by the government for future development. BBC-2 and the BBC-1 Colour service are transmitted on 625 lines in Bands IV and V.

*(See also Other international bodies, pages 91–3).*

## Engineering Training

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

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

The Technical Publications Section prepares Technical Instructions on the operation and maintenance of broadcasting equipment and an increasing number of textbooks, brochures and miscellaneous publications. A new publication, *BBC Engineering*, was introduced in January 1970, replacing the Engineering Monographs which the BBC had been publishing for fourteen years. About four copies will be published each year and the scope has been enlarged to include articles, papers or announcements dealing with a wide range of BBC Engineering developments and operational experience in both television and radio.

## **External Services Engineering**

The External Services use a total of 70 transmitters, 44 of them at sites in the United Kingdom and 26 of them at relay bases overseas. The UK transmitters carry the entire output of External Services: most of them are short-wave transmitters, but certain high-power medium- and long-wave transmitters are used for the European Services, which are also relayed in West Berlin by one medium-wave and one vhf transmitter. The UK transmitters are in process of being modernised. Six wartime transmitters of 100 kW at Skelton have recently been replaced by six 250-kW units, and work is in progress on the aerials at Rampisham, Daventry and Skelton.

A new relay station came into service on 1 June 1969, serving India and Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf area. This is the Eastern Relay Station, which operates on medium waves with a maximum power of 1500 kW and broadcasts both the World Service and vernacular services to the area.

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

The B B C Far Eastern Relay Station relays on short waves the World Service and most of the language services for South and South-east Asia and the Far East.

The Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island uses four 250-kW short-wave transmitters and carries the World Service, African Service, French Language Service for Africa, and the Latin American Service. It has improved reception of B B C programmes in West, Central and South Africa, and in South and Central America.

## Wavebands and frequencies allocated to broadcasting

<i>Band</i>	<i>Frequencies*</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Long-wave (LF)	150-285 kHz (2,000-1,053 m.)	One frequency (200 kHz) available to BBC and used for Droitwich (Radio 2)
Medium-wave (MF)	525-1,605 kHz (571-187 m.)	Twelve frequencies for Radio 1, 2, 3 and 4 Programmes and one for European Services, plus two international common frequencies, both of which are in use by the BBC
Short-wave (HF)	3,950-4,000 kHz (75-m. band) 5,950-6,200 kHz (49-m. band) 7,100-7,300 kHz (41-m. band) 9,500-9,775 kHz (31-m. band) 11,700-11,975 kHz (25-m. band) 15,100-15,450 kHz (19-m. band) 17,700-17,900 kHz (16-m. band) 21,450-21,750 kHz (13-m. band) 25,600-26,100 kHz (11-m. band)	Frequencies in these bands are agreed for use as requested by the BBC European and Overseas Services
Band I (vhf)	41-68 MHz	Five 405-line channels for BBC television
Band II (vhf)	87.5-100 MHz	Frequencies, at present mainly restricted to 88-97.6 MHz, are used for BBC vhf radio
Band III (vhf)	174-216 MHz	Eight 405-line television channels for use by ITA and BBC
Band IV (uhf)	470-582 MHz	Fourteen channels for 625-line television
Band V (uhf)	614-854 MHz	Thirty channels for 625-line television

\* The relationship between frequency and wavelength is as follows:

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

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

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

## BBC transmitting stations and studios (31 December 1969)

### Transmitting Stations, Domestic Services

Long- and medium-wave	69 transmitters at	44 stations	
vhf Radio 2, 3, 4	228 transmitters at	78 stations	
vhf Local Radio	9 transmitters at	9 stations	
BBC-1 and BBC Wales (vhf)	109 transmitters at	107 stations	
BBC-1 (uhf)	6 transmitters at	6 stations	
BBC-2	34 transmitters at	34 stations	
Total of transmitting stations			196
Total of transmitters in service			469

### External Services Transmitting Stations

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

### Television Studios

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

### Domestic Radio Studios

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

### External Services Studios

	London	44
Total of studios in United Kingdom.		281
Overseas (Beirut, Paris, Berlin, and New York)		7
		—
<b>Total of studios in United Kingdom and Overseas</b>		<b>288</b>
		—

# REFERENCE

The constitution of the B B C  
The national broadcasting councils  
Advisory councils and committees  
Staff and recruitment  
Finance – Licences  
Programme contracts – Copyright  
Publications – Reith lectures  
Orchestras – Auditions  
Record requests – Writing to the B B C  
Submission of scripts and scores  
Visits to the B B C – Tickets for shows  
SOS messages – Weather forecasts  
Appeals  
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 Licence. Its object is to provide a public service of broadcasting for general reception at home and overseas.

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

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

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

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

## Its foundation

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

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

The BBC's policy during those years was based on Reith's conviction,

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

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

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

### **The Licence and Agreement**

In order to carry on its business as broadly stated in the Charter, the B B C 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 B B C's Licence and Agreement (*see pages 277–90 for the text*) with the Postmaster General is devoted to a statement of the terms and conditions under which the Corporation is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. There are also important clauses relating to finance, and others relating to programmes.

### **Finance**

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

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

\* Under the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, these powers of the Postmaster General are now vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. In fact, the title 'Postmaster General' became defunct as from 1 October 1969, but it has been retained in the text of this section for historical reasons. (*See Supplemental Royal Charter, page 250*).

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 199.)*

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

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

Another increasingly valuable source of supplementary income is provided by B B C Television Enterprises (*see page 43*). Radio Enterprises, which was established in 1966, also contributes.

A Sales Development Committee was established in December 1965 to co-ordinate the activities of the several B B C departments operationally involved in either the sale or the non-commercial exploitation of B B C programme material.

### **Advertising in programmes**

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

This means in fact that the B B C'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 B B C, 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 B B C's policy is to avoid giving publicity to any individual person or product, firm or organised interest, except in so far as this is necessary in providing effective and informative programmes.

## **The powers of the Government**

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

Under Clause 13 (4) of the Licence, the Postmaster General :  
may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matters of any class specified in such notice.

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

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

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

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

## **Controversy and impartiality**

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

For the B B C to take sides in a controversial issue would be contrary in any case to its policy of impartiality, although it does not feel itself called on to provide any platform for views subversive to society as a whole, such as antisemitism and racialism. 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 exclusion of commercial advertisements, already mentioned, is in line with the traditional policy of the BBC and in practice involves no limitations of independence.

### **Obligations**

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

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

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

The other restriction (now also revoked) was expressed in a formal Notice from the Postmaster General in 1955, requiring the Corporation to refrain from sending party political broadcasts on behalf of any political party, other than the series of Party Political Broadcasts agreed by the Broadcasting Authority with the leading political parties. This prohibition was continued in a direction issued in August 1964 under the terms of the Licence of 1963. The prohibition (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 National parties intended exclusively for Wales or Scotland.

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

Secondly, the B B C is required to broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament (Clause 13 (2) of the Licence). This requirement ensures the continuance of a practice, which had already been initiated by the B B C 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 B B C, with their undivided responsibility for the conduct of the programmes, take as a guide the words in the preamble to the Royal Charter that the broadcasting services are a means of 'disseminating information, education, and entertainment'.

The 'great value' of broadcasting also mentioned in the preamble has become very widely recognised. Strong views are often held by private citizens, no less than by powerful interests, as to what should or should not be broadcast in the way of information, education, and entertainment. It is the duty of the Corporation to keep in touch with public opinion and to weigh such representations as may be made to them. The B B C makes a systematic study of the tastes and preference of its many audiences (*see pages 94-96 for Audience Research*), and it pays careful attention to its many correspondents among the public and to the views expressed in Parliament, the press, and elsewhere. Its decisions are its own.

## **The National Broadcasting Councils**

The Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. These Councils have been established by the B B C under Article 1.0 of its Charter. (*see pages 258 and 267*). The Charter provides for the setting up of a similar Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland,

should the Government of Northern Ireland at any time formally request it.

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

1. to control the policy and content of the B B C'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 B B C 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 B B C and bear the title of National Governor for Scotland and National Governor for Wales respectively. (There is also a National Governor for Northern Ireland).

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

### **National Broadcasting Council for Scotland**

Lady Baird, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

James Cummings

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

John Irvine

John Johnston

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

I. D. Lowe

Mrs T. W. Mackie

John A. Macdonald

A. H. Martin

Michael Weir

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

Professor Glanmor Williams (*Chairman*)

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

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

R. Gerallt Jones

Alderman Tom Jones

Mrs W. E. Jones

D. P. M. Michael

C. E. H. Morris

John Samuel

Mrs E. M. Williams

Glyn Williams

## **Advisory Councils and Committees**

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

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

The BBC's School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are in a different category from the other specialised bodies in that they have been given functions of an executive nature with well-defined responsibilities in their field (*see page 71*).

The introduction of BBC local radio stations, initially in eight centres, in 1967-68 was accompanied by the creation of Local Radio Councils, one for each station, with advisory functions. The members of these Councils are appointed by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in consultation with the BBC. (*See pages 180-1*).

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

\* '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

J. S. Shields (*Chairman*)  
Professor Richard I. Aaron, F.B.A.  
W. O. Campbell Adamson  
The Rt Hon. Lord Aldington, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Jack Ashley, M.P.  
Arthur Blenkinsop, M.P.  
Lady Brunner, O.B.E.  
The Rt Hon. Lord Butler, C.H.  
Charles F. Carter  
Sir Philip de Zulueta  
The Lord Douglass  
Mrs Gwen Dunn  
Victor Feather, C.B.E.  
Major-General Sir Randle Feilden,  
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.  
Hugh Finn, C.B.E.  
Professor David Finney, F.R.S.  
David Gibson-Watt, M.C., M.P.  
Mrs J. Wolrige Gordon  
Miss Joyce Grenfell, O.B.E.  
Francis G. Guckian  
Professor Sir Alexander Haddow, F.R.S.  
The Earl of Harewood  
Dr Marita Harper  
C. P. Hill, C.B., C.B.E.  
Richard Hornby, M.P.  
James Jack  
Mrs Peggy Jay

Ben G. Jones  
Mrs Dorothy M. Jones, C.B.E.  
Mrs Geoffrey Karet  
Peter Kirk, M.P.  
Charles Longbottom  
John Maddox  
Dr D. C. Martin, C.B.E.  
T. Geoffrey Martin  
Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.  
Dame Margaret Miles, D.B.E.  
Peter Montgomery  
Alfred Morris, M.P.  
John Mortimer, Q.C.  
Sir William S. Murrie, G.C.B., K.B.E.  
Dr Kathleen Ollerenshaw  
Peter Parker, M.V.O.  
Niel Pearson, C.B.E.  
Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs  
Mrs Helen Ramage  
Sir Paul Reilly  
Dr E. J. Richards, O.B.E.  
Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E.  
John Schlesinger  
Professor Roy Shaw  
Miss Moira Shearer  
J. C. Swaffield  
Mrs John Tilney  
The Rt Rev. Oliver S. Tomkins  
Dr Michael Winstanley, M.P.

## Northern Ireland Advisory Council

The Lord Dunleath, T.D. (*Chairman*)  
Denis T. Archdale  
Mrs M. Allison Bell  
T. Patrick Brand  
Miss M. Weir Cunningham  
John M. Gray, M.B.E.  
F. G. Guckian  
Dr J. Stuart Hawnt, C.B.E.  
Maurice N. Hayes  
Mrs W. R. Hutchison  
W. J. Johnston

W. McKay Kenny  
T. G. McLaughlin  
J. F. MacMahon  
Captain Peter Montgomery  
Samuel Napier  
Mrs Anne O'Hara  
Edwin Rhodes  
Mrs Jane Shaw  
Bernard Sherlock, M.B.E.  
David Wylie

## **Northern Advisory Council**

N. G. C. Pearson, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)  
Colonel Rupert Alec-Smith  
Graham W. Ashworth  
Stan Barstow  
The Rt. Rev. S. Y. Blanch, Bishop of  
Liverpool  
Miss Elizabeth Creyke  
Sir James Duff  
Captain Jeremy Elwes, K.M.  
Miss Anna Ford  
Roger Fulford

Mrs Janet Garvey  
Mrs Kathleen M. Holt  
Alderman Frank Marshall  
The Lady Morrison  
Stephen Murray  
David Simon  
Lt. Col. P. A. Spittall  
Sir E. Raymond Streat, K.B.E.  
Dr. J. Taylor  
J. H. Wall  
The Lord Wright of Ashton-under-Lyne

## **Midlands Advisory Council**

Dr E. J. Richards, O.B.E. (*Chairman*)  
Miss V. Adamson  
H. Baker, M.B.E.  
Miss H. N. Burman  
Mrs M. Cannell  
K. R. Cooper  
J. G. W. Davies, O.B.E.  
P. Davy  
A. C. Erskine

J. D. Halloran  
D. Hornby  
E. N. Ireland  
W. Jenkins  
Mrs F. S. Lodder  
Alderman E. E. Mole, O.B.E.  
The Hon. Mrs D. H. Robson  
R. R. Thornton  
B. Webster

## **South and West Advisory Council**

Dr Marita Harper (*Chairman*)  
Dr F. J. Llewellyn (*Deputy Chairman*)  
Miss V. Armstrong  
J. E. Blacksell, M.B.E.  
J. L. Bowron  
Michael Bradford  
Mrs Y. C. R. Brock

Miss Barbara Buchanan  
Professor B. W. Cunliffe  
Dennis Cunningham  
J. D. Jones  
Miss M. Newby  
Donald Vage  
Guy E. Wentworth

## **The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom**

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

Miss S. D. Wood  
L. J. Drew  
S. W. Hobson  
W. C. Primmer  
Miss W. Ashton  
C. A. Frith

R. B. Hunter, O.B.E.  
M. Faragher  
R. G. Holloway

*continued*

*County Councils Association  
Department of Education and Science*

*Federal Council of Teachers in Northern Ireland  
Headmasters' Conference  
Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters  
Incorporated Association of Headmasters  
Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools  
Independent Schools Association  
Inner London Education Authority  
Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland  
National Association of Head Teachers  
National Association of Schoolmasters  
National Union of Teachers*

*School Broadcasting Council for Scotland*

*School Broadcasting for Wales*

*British Broadcasting Corporation*

Dr C. W. W. Read  
L. J. Burrows  
H. J. Edwards  
W. R. Elliott, C.B.  
R. H. Brown, M.B.E.  
W. A. Barker  
A. W. S. Hutchings  
R. R. Pedley  
The Rev. R. G. Wickham  
E. I. Hughes  
L. W. H. Payling  
R. MacDonald  
E. Charles  
B. Morton  
Sir Ronald Gould  
C. W. Griggs  
F. M. Newrick  
O. Whitfield  
J. Bennett  
T. E. M. Landsborough  
I. D. McIntosh  
W. B. Monaghan  
Sir James Robertson, O.B.E.  
G. P. Ambrose  
D. Bonner  
T. Glyn Davies, C.B.E.  
Professor D. W. T. Jenkins  
Wynne Ll. Lloyd, C.B.  
Professor G. C. Allen, C.B.E.  
A. M. Baird  
Professor R. D'Aeth  
Mrs A. J. Dean  
A. A. Evans  
J. Stuart Hawnt, C.B.E.  
A. Keith  
Dame Margaret Miles, D.B.E.  
W. H. Perkins  
Stanley Reed  
A. Shimeld  
Miss B. R. Winstanley, M.B.E.

### **School Broadcasting Council for Scotland**

Sir James Robertson, O.B.E. (*Chairman*)

I. D. McIntosh (*Vice-Chairman*)

*Association of County Councils in Scotland*

*Association of Directors of Education in Scotland*

A. B. Cameron  
J. Marshall  
D. Baillie  
J. A. D. Michie

*continued*

## **School Broadcasting Council for Scotland** *(continued)*

*Educational Institute of Scotland*

T. C. Bird  
K. Macdonald  
Miss E. G. Rennie  
G. Gunn

*General Teaching Council*

*Joint Committee of Colleges of Education in  
Scotland*

*Scottish Council for Research in Education*

*Scottish Counties of Cities Association*

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

*Scottish Education Department*

*Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association*

*British Broadcasting Corporation*

## **School Broadcasting Council for Wales**

T. Glyn Davies, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Principal G. P. Ambrose (*Vice-Chairman*)

*Department of Education and Science*

*National Association of Schoolmasters*

*National Union of Teachers*

*Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru*

*University of Wales*

*University of Wales School of Education*

*Welsh Joint Education Committee*

*Welsh Joint Secondary Committee*

*Welsh Secondary Schools Association*

*British Broadcasting Corporation*

R. Wallis Evans  
Wynne Ll. Lloyd, C.B.  
Roy Jenkins  
D. Bonner  
T. Rhys Jones  
J. E. Morris  
D. E. Powell, C.B.E.  
H. W. Vaughan  
Beni Harris  
Professor Jac L. Williams  
Principal E. D. Lewis  
Edward Rees  
Wynford Davies  
M. J. Jones  
W. E. Jones  
Harold E. Davies  
R. Griffiths  
Dr Elwyn Davies  
Professor D. W. T. Jenkins  
Dr D. Dilwyn John, C.B.E.  
Miss F. H. Rosser  
Gareth Thomas  
Professor J. R. Webster  
J. M. Williams

## Further Education Advisory Council

Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs (*Chairman*)

*Association of Chief Education Officers*

*Association of Education Committees*

*Association of Municipal Corporations*

*Association of Principals of Technical Institutions*

*Association of Teachers in Colleges and*

*Departments of Education*

*Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions*

*Association of Tutors in Adult Education*

*Association of University Teachers*

*British Association for the Advancement of*

*Science*

*Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals*

*County Councils Association*

*Department of Education and Science*

*Inner London Education Authority*

*Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland*

*National Advisory Council on Education for*

*Industry and Commerce*

*National Federation of Women's Institutes*

*National Institute of Adult Education*

*National Union of Students*

*National Union of Townswomen's Guilds*

*School Broadcasting Council for the United*

*Kingdom*

*Scottish Education Department*

*Scottish Institute of Adult Education*

*Trades Union Congress, Education Committee*

*Universities Council for Adult Education*

*Welsh Joint Education Committee*

*Workers' Educational Association*

*British Broadcasting Corporation*

Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs

S. W. Hobson

L. J. Drew

R. L. Helmore

A. A. Evans

Dr F. D. Bacon

G. Stuttard

M. Hookham

Dr H. D. Turner

Sir Brynmor Jones

R. N. Parker, O.B.E.

M. W. Hodges

W. Ll. Lloyd, C.B.

R. A. Richardson

W. A. Devereux

E. K. Ashworth

E. R. L. Lewis

The Marchioness of Anglesey

E. M. Hutchinson, O.B.E.

A. Preston

Councillor Mrs C. Thubrun, M.B.E.

Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs (*see also*  
*Association of Chief Education*  
*Officers, above*)

D. S. Graham

T. E. M. Landsborough

D. Winnard

Professor R. Shaw

Alderman Mrs D. M. Rees, C.B.E.

R. J. Jefferies

Professor A. Briggs

## Central Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt Rev. O. S. Tomkins,  
Bishop of Bristol (*Chairman*)  
Miss A. Allen  
Mrs K. M. Baxter  
D. W. Black  
The Rt Rev. S. Y. Blanch,  
Bishop of Liverpool  
Miss M. Bray  
The Very Rev. A. C. Bridge,  
Dean of Guildford  
The Rt Rev. B. C. Butler  
The Rev. Canon H. Chadwick  
The Rev. L. Davison  
The Rt Rev. Langton D. Fox,  
Auxiliary Bishop of Menevia  
G. H. Gorman  
His Eminence Cardinal Gordon J. Gray,  
Archbishop of St. Andrews  
and Edinburgh

The Rev. J. Huxtable  
The Very Rev. M. Knight, Dean of Exeter  
Michael McCrum  
The Countess of Mar and Kellie  
Miss F. Matchett  
The Rev. Canon B. S. Moss  
D. Z. Phillips  
Professor D. Pond  
The Rev. B. M. Pratt  
The Rt Rev. A. S. Reeve,  
Bishop of Lichfield  
The Rt Rev. W. Roy Sanderson  
The Most Rev. Glyn Simon, Archbishop  
of Wales  
The Rev. Dr H. Walker  
The Rev. Dr W. M. S. West  
Prebendary M. A. P. Wood  
A. S. Worrall

## Northern Ireland Religious Advisory Committee

A. S. Worrall (*Chairman*)  
The Rev. Robert N. Brown  
Charles Cooper  
The Rev. Father Malachy Coyle  
G. Edmund Gordon  
Principal D. P. Kingdon

The Rev. W. S. Magee  
The Rev. Father Seumas Moore  
The Rev. Father James L. Skelly  
The Rev. R. E. Turner  
Dr Oliver M. White  
The Rev. Robin J. H. Williamson

## Scottish Religious Advisory Committee

The Very Rev. W. Roy Sanderson  
(*Chairman*)  
The Rev. E. George Balls  
The Rev. A. S. Black  
William Branstons  
The Rt Rev. Monignor Philip Flanagan  
The Rev. James W. Fraser

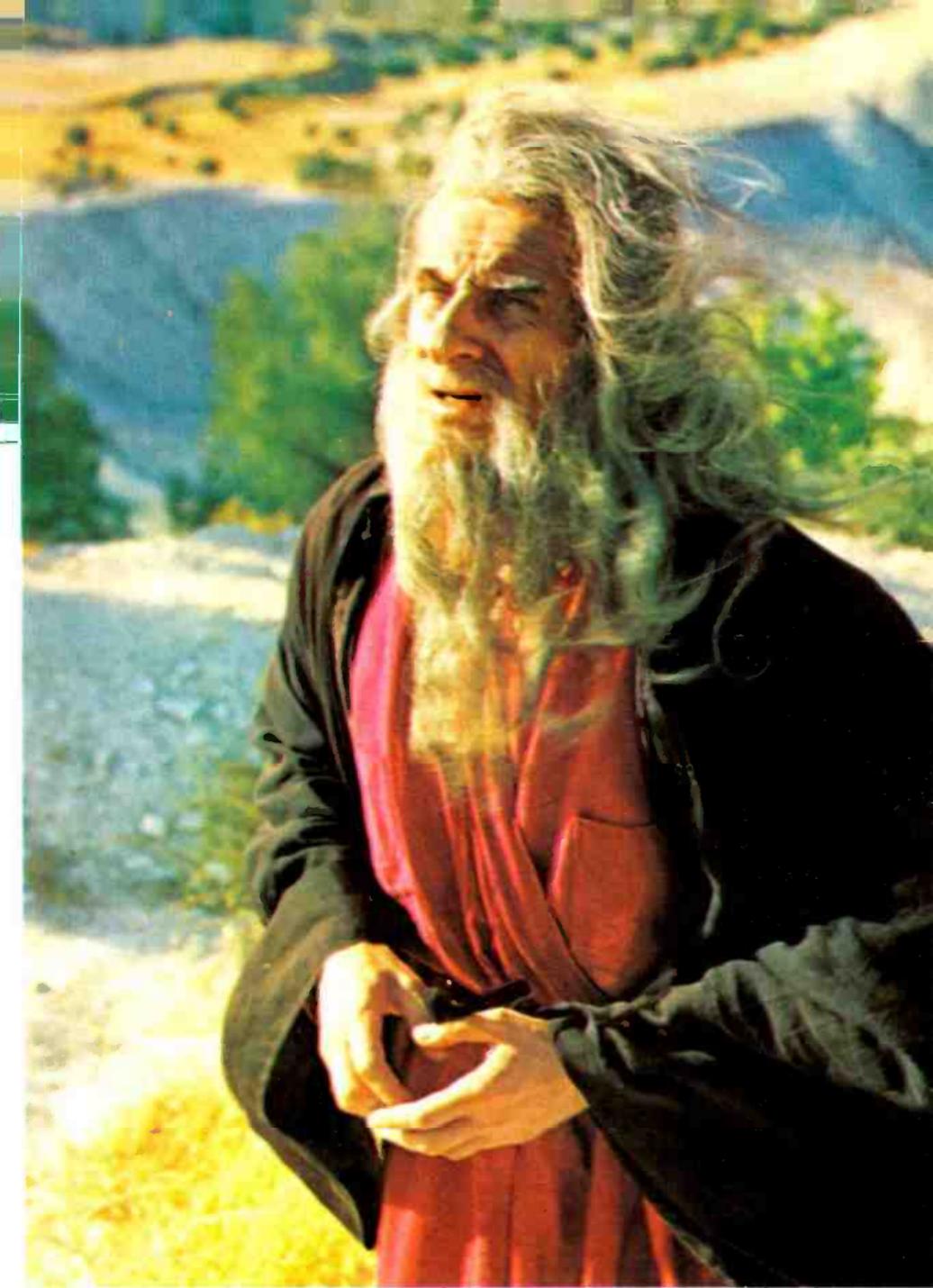
The Rev. John T. George  
The Rev. David Hamilton  
The Rev. Andrew Herron  
The Rev. James Mack  
The Rev. John MacLeod  
The Rev. A. Brunton Scott  
The Rev. Mrs Elizabeth J. Wardlaw



'Royal Family', the BBC-ITV joint production:  
Her Majesty the Queen talks to producer Richard Cawston



Michael Goodliffe as Walter (seated)  
in *The Clerk's Tale*: from 'The Canterbury Tales',  
BBC-2's major series in colour



BBC-2's presentation of *Christ Recrucified* on location in Cyprus; John Franklyn-Robbins as Pope Fotis



The Investiture of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales



Sir Kenneth Clark in his library at Saltwood Castle, during filming for the final episode of BBC-2's series 'Civilisation'



A scene from 'Up Pompeii', of the 'Comedy Playhouse' BBC-tv series, starring Frankie Howerd



'Bird's Eye View': BBC-tv Features presents a picture of Britain by helicopter (*Photograph by George Daulby*)

The British Open Golf Championship in colour: Tony Jacklin, the winner, in action (*Sport and General Agency*)





Daniel, the 'Blue Peter'  
baby, at the Zoo

## Welsh Religious Advisory Committee

The Most Rev. Glyn Simon, Archbishop  
of Wales (*Chairman*)

The Rev. Dr Ronald Ashman

Principal Ivor Enoch

The Rev. Father John Fitzgerald

The Rt Rev. Langton D. Fox

Ieuan Williams Hughes

Miss Irene M. James

The Rev. Hugh Pierce Jones

The Rev. Iorwerth Jones

The Rev. J. Melville Jones

The Rev. Frank Lee

The Rev. Elfed ap Nefydd

Dewi Z. Phillips

The Rev. Dafydd Rowlands

The Rev. Hugh Rowlands

The Rev. Gwilym R. Tilsley

The Rev. R. Williams

## Central Music Advisory Committee

The Earl of Harewood (*Chairman*)

Ronald Binge

David Drew

David Franklin

Mrs Ruth Hall

Yehudi Menuhin, K.B.E.

Donald Mitchell

Miss Thea Musgrave

John Noble

Simon Preston

Sir Michael Tippett, C.B.E.

Sidney Torch

Mrs Margaret Watkinson

Hiram Winterbotham

## Scottish Music Advisory Committee

John Noble (*Chairman*)

Neill B. Aitken

Morrison Dunbar

Iain D. Barber Fleming, C.B.E.

Mrs Trefor Jones

Maurice Lindsay

Miss Jean McPherson

Miss Margaret Rennie Moncrieff

Lady Napier

John Purser

Major-General F. M. Richardson, C.B.,  
D.S.O., O.B.E.

Professor Frederick Rimmer

David E. Stone

## Central Agricultural Advisory Committee

H. Finn (*Chairman*)

J. Arbuckle

W. A. R. Bilson

Miss E. Creak

J. Llefelys Davies, C.B.E.

Mrs J. Evans

F. Gale

D. Hodsdon

Professor J. D. Ivins

A. Jackson

J. W. Miller, M.B.E.

J. O'Brien

W. R. Smith

H. Watt

## **Welsh Agricultural Advisory Committee**

J. Llefelys Davies, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)  
D. J. Davies, C.B.E.  
Gwilym Davies, M.B.E.  
H. E. Evans  
E. G. Griffiths  
Professor Martin Jones

William Jones  
Glyngwyn Roberts  
Evan R. Thomas  
Leslie Williams  
Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne D.S.O.

## **Scottish Agricultural Advisory Committee**

John Arbuckle (*Chairman*)  
William Anderson  
J. S. Annand  
Denis J. Cadzow  
Archibald Gillespie, M.B.E.  
Professor James S. Hall  
J. Logan McDougal

Maitland Mackie, Jnr, C.B.E.  
Andrew Martin  
G. C. Pinkerton, O.B.E., D.F.C.  
Morris Pottinger  
N. W. Simmonds  
John M. Stevenson  
Mrs Anne E. D. Thomson

## **Northern Ireland Agricultural Advisory Committee**

James T. O'Brien, O.B.E. (*Chairman*)  
Robert Bell  
Walter H. Keag  
Warren B. Loane  
Edward V. McCullagh  
Gilbert McDowell

Alastair McGuckian  
Thomas L. Orr  
Joseph Patton  
W. George Shannon  
Thomas Steele  
Andrew Wauchob

## **Central Appeals Advisory Committee**

C. P. Hill, C.B., C.B.E. (*Chairman*)  
Dame Anne Bryans, D.B.E.  
Sir Edward Ford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
Dame Annis Gillie, D.B.E.  
W. L. Graham  
David Hobman  
Brig. T. de F. Jago  
E. L. Kelting, O.B.E.  
W. H. W. McLaughlin

Mrs W. J. Morris  
Capt. Sir Stuart Paton, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.,  
R.N. (ret.)  
Miss D. A. Plastow, O.B.E.  
P. E. Pritchard, O.B.E.  
Miss A. B. Read  
Councillor Dr J. Taylor  
A. Lloyd Thomas  
B. H. Woods

## **Midlands Appeals Advisory Committee**

P. E. Pritchard, O.B.E. (*Chairman*)  
J. A. Black  
Mrs S. R. Booth  
J. H. Christmas  
Miss B. O. Glasgow  
G. Hoare

Mrs R. I. Johns  
Mrs R. Price  
G. W. L. Smith  
Alderman Miss A. Spokes  
K. B. Turner

## **Northern Appeals Advisory Committee**

Councillor Dr J. Taylor (*Chairman*)

A. L. James, O.B.E.

Mrs Kay Jenner

J. Neil Milne

The Rev. K. S. Pound

J. F. Power, M.B.E.

Dame Ethel M. Wormald, D.B.E.

## **Northern Ireland Appeals Advisory Committee**

W. H. W. McLaughlin (*Chairman*)

J. E. Cyril Abraham

Mrs P. Cranmer

The Lady Dunleath

Councillor Ben Horan

B. McK. McGuigan

Mrs R. Stephens

## **Scottish Appeals Advisory Committee**

Mrs W. J. Morris (*Chairman*)

The Hon. The Lord Birsay, C.B.E., T.D.

W. Hewitson Brown, O.B.E.

Major D. F. Callander, M.C.

Mrs Alison Gray, M.B.E.

The Rev. Arthur H. Gray

Miss A. Evelyn Ingham, M.B.E.

Mrs P. C. Millar

Mrs Kenneth Quaille, O.B.E.

Mrs Mhairi M. Sinclair

Philip Sked

Dr Alexander L. Speirs

The Rev. J. Callan Wilson

## **Welsh Appeals Advisory Committee**

A. Lloyd Thomas (*Chairman*)

The Rev. J. Haines Davies

Mrs Mary Griffith

Mrs A. James

Mrs M. E. James

Alderman Ifor Lewis

Bryn Calvin Thomas

Mrs Auriol Watkin

J. Oliver Watkins, M.B.E.

## **South and West Appeals Advisory Committee**

E. L. Kelting, O.B.E. (*Chairman*)

The Lady Digby

R. P. Harries

Mrs G. Harris

Ivor Popham

Robert Potter

Mrs M. Stallard

## **Programmes for Immigrants Advisory Committee**

Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Johur Ali

Sir Donald Falshaw

Dr G. S. Khan

M. Muneer

Dipak Nandy

Dr D. R. Prem

Mrs Rafia Qreshi

S. A. Rasul

G. S. Sahn

## **Science Consultative Group**

Dr D. C. Martin, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

R. J. H. Beverton

Professor R. L. F. Boyd

Dr D. E. Broadbent

G. B. R. Feilden, C.B.E., F.R.S.

I. Maddock, C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S.

Dr B. J. Mason, F.R.S.

Professor Henry Miller

Professor D. C. Phillips, F.R.S.

N. W. Pirie, F.R.S.

Professor George Porter, F.R.S.

## Engineering Advisory Committee

Professor Lord Jackson of Burnley, F.R.S.

*(Chairman)*

Professor H. E. M. Barlow, F.R.S.

Professor John Brown

Professor A. L. Cullen, O.B.E.

Professor M. W. Humphrey-Davies

Dr R. L. Smith-Rose, C.B.E.

## Local Radio Councils

### BBC Radio Brighton

Alderman G. R. Lucraft *(Chairman)*

Stanley R. Allen

Alderman Arthur Brocke

Leslie J. D. Bunker

Alderman Stanley Deason

Professor E. M. Eppel

Alderman H. W. Greatrex, M.C.

Miss Jean Irwin

E. Courtney King

Mrs Ann Lyons

Alan Melville

R. E. Milburn

Henry Smith

### BBC Radio Durham

Dr Sydney Holgate *(Chairman)*

Louis Allen

R. W. Beattie

Miss R. J. Cramp

Alderman A. Cunningham

T. Dargon

R. J. A. Gazzard

Gordon Gilson

Alderman J. S. Goodwin

Derek Hanson

Councillor S. R. Haswell

C. H. Hocking

Councillor Mrs Rene Mohon

The Rt Rev. Ian Ramsey, Lord Bishop of Durham

Alderman N. Richardson

Councillor W. O. Stephenson, M.B.E.

R. W. Toothill, D.F.C.

M. P. Weston

### BBC Radio Leeds

Professor Sir Ronald Tunbridge, O.B.E.

*(Chairman)*

Raymond Clarke

William Fallowfield, O.B.E.

Charles W. Gardiner, M.B.E.

E. Hayhurst

Sydney Jacobson

Alderman A. King

Alderman F. S. Marshall

P. Medlock

Canon Fenton Morley

Mrs Doreen Newlyn

Professor S. G. Raybould

Alderman Mrs J. Smith

Mrs M. Stearman

Miss Fanny Waterman

### BBC Radio Leicester

Professor J. Simmons *(Chairman)*

Geoffrey Burton

Miss P. K. Coulthard

Mrs A. Gumbrell

J. M. Hardy

Councillor Denis J. Holt

The Ven. Archdeacon Harold Lockley

Miss B. J. Mead

H. L. Milliard

H. B. Peachey

Mrs S. Pratt

D. Rice

Mrs J. Setchfield

A. E. Simons

D. H. Taylor

Councillor Bernard Toft

## **BBC Radio Merseyside**

Norman Cave (*Chairman*)  
The Rev. Father B. Boardman  
G. Bundred  
A. J. Davis  
Alderman J. O. P. Griffiths  
Charles Groves, C.B.E.  
Professor T. Kelly  
Mrs N. Nelson  
Ian Park  
The Very Rev. Edward Patey

Alderman Hugh Platt, O.B.E.  
H. R. Poole  
W. J. L. Rushworth, O.B.E.  
Alderman William H. Sefton  
Alderman H. Macdonald Steward  
H. L. Storrs  
F. H. Turner  
R. Uren  
Miss M. E. Walsh

## **BBC Radio Nottingham**

R. G. Waiton (*Chairman*)  
Mrs P. Brandom  
D. P. Bromley  
J. Charlesworth  
Alderman W. Derbyshire  
Alderman E. S. Foster  
F. R. Hall-Carter  
L. A. Harrison  
Eric G. Irons

Mrs Ruth I. Johns  
Professor D. C. Marsh  
W. K. Martin  
Dr Gordon Savage, Bishop of Southwell  
Alderman Sir Frank Small  
Edwin Smith  
A. H. Thornton  
Alderman Mrs E. A. Yates

## **BBC Radio Sheffield**

S. M. de Bartolomé (*Chairman*)  
Councillor Roy Bishop  
Councillor Mrs S. M. Cameron  
C. J. Chislett  
J. F. Goulden, C.B.E.  
F. Grayson  
Mrs S. Greenfield  
A. B. Hampton, T.D.  
Alderman P. H. Jackson

Alderman I. Lewis  
Dr H. N. Robson  
Deaconess M. Saunders  
D. Spooner  
Dr F. J. Taylor, Bishop of Sheffield  
Vernon M. Thornes  
D. White  
N. Yardley

## **BBC Radio Stoke-on-Trent**

Professor Roy Shaw (*Chairman*)  
Mrs L. Barker  
The Rev. A. G. Bond  
Peter Cheeseman  
Kenneth R. Cooper  
Alfred Dulson  
Mrs Evelyn E. Fallows  
G. Fawn

Professor M. Harrison  
Roy Holland  
Alderman R. G. Lane  
Alderman Harold Naylor  
Howard Neatham  
Mrs Rose Price  
Denis Wilshaw  
Alderman Kenneth Wright

## Staff

### Staff numbers

The total number of staff employed on 31 March 1969 (excluding performers and those employed on programme contract) numbered 22,493 full-time and 1,260 part-time. Of those 14,902 were men and 8,851 were women.

Analysed into broad categories, there were some:

5,500 engineering staff

9,478 production and programme services staff

2,785 staff employed in supporting and administrative services

5,990 in the manual and catering groups

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

5,750 were engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with radio

14,403 were similarly engaged on work connected with television

3,600 were engaged on work for External Services

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

### Staff training

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

(a) to train newly recruited staff and develop their skill and knowledge at any stage in their subsequent careers;

(b) to raise standards, to increase efficiency and save cost;

(c) to maintain central operational reserves in certain categories of staff.

There are two main training units: the *Staff Training Department*, which organises courses in both radio and television broadcasting techniques and practices and in a variety of managerial, administrative, secretarial, and other skills for staff generally, and the *Engineering Training Department*, which conducts courses for technical staff in Engineering Division. The Staff Training Department carries on its main activities in London; the Engineering Training Department has its headquarters at Wood Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire. (See also page 159 for details of engineering training.)

Staff Training began in 1936 with regular courses for the study of radio production. The main part of the Department's work is concerned with professional skills. Training in radio includes courses for producers, announcers and programme operations assistants, and special courses for particular groups of staff to meet the individual requirements of Directorates. Television production, with various specialised courses for ancillary staff, is taught at Shepherd's Bush. This includes training for producers, production and producers' assistants and make-up staff. Special courses in film direction for television are also held. Seminars for the study of particular subjects, e.g. stereophony, radio drama, and specialised aspects of programme administration, are held in co-operation with interested departments, often with the participation of outside contributors.

Management training is provided at all levels from manual and clerical supervisors to the most senior staff, and includes administrative training for producers as well as executives. For senior staff there are regular residential conferences each year. For newly-joined staff induction courses in BBC programme and administrative practices are obligatory. There are also shorter specialised courses in organisation and methods, quicker reading and establishment work.

The task of aiding the development of broadcasting systems in emergent countries is an urgent one. Apart from the senior overseas guests who attend domestic courses, two special ten-week courses in radio production are arranged each year in collaboration with the Ministry of Overseas Development and other overseas aid organisations. A third extended course has been introduced for overseas educational broadcasters. Technical training was provided during the year at BBC stations and studios and at the Engineering Training Centre at Wood Norton for some seventy-eight broadcasting engineers and technicians from overseas. Instructors from Staff Training Department and staff from other departments in the BBC also carry out training missions overseas. Courses in television direction for overseas students are conducted in a specially constructed studio in London. In 1969 a special course for Kuwaiti students was held entirely in Arabic. (*See also page 93.*)

Also within the department is a centre for Secretarial and Clerical Training where over one thousand students a year receive instruction. This consists, for the most part, of short induction and follow-up courses, but special courses are mounted for secretaries working in radio production. Training is also given in the use of office machines, such as teleprinters and duplicators, and in telephony and in typewriting for junior recruits. Evening classes, proficiency testing, and special instruction for data tape typists are other activities of the Training Centre, which also administers grants to enable BBC staff to attend external

courses for specialised training and arranges for junior staff to attend Further Education Colleges on day release.

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

## **Recruitment**

It is the B B C's policy to fill vacancies on its permanent staff by competition except in the junior 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 Department of Employment and Productivity, University Appointment Boards, and other organisations. Most vacancies call for some specialised experience and qualifications which are outlined in the advertisements. It is impossible to see every applicant and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview. There are also certain training schemes for graduates and others, broadly for the twenty to twenty-five age range, and details of these can be obtained from the B B C Appointments Department.

Some 400 technical staff are recruited each year for the Engineering departments; 250 of these, between 18 and 26 years of age, are accepted for employment as Technical Operators or Technical Assistants. These are required to have good G.C.E. 'O' levels in English language, mathematics and physics, and in the case of Technical Assistants, to have studied up to 'A' level standard in either mathematics or physics. An Ordinary National Certificate, or the equivalent City and Guilds Telecommunication Certificates, are also acceptable qualifications. Each year some 150 qualified engineers are also appointed, a high proportion of these being graduates. Most of these engineers are appointed to the radio, television and transmitter engineering departments. About 25 graduates are appointed each year as trainees in the Research, Designs and Planning and Installation Departments. Two research scholarships are offered each year to selected graduates to read for a Ph.D. in physics or electrical engineering at any university in the United Kingdom.

Enquiries about employment should be addressed as follows:

- (a) Programme, editorial and administrative staff concerned with all services in radio and television broadcasting to:  
Head of Appointments Department, B B C,  
Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA
- (b) Engineering staff to:  
Engineering Recruitment Officer, B B C,  
Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA
- (c) Staff in the clerical, secretarial, and manual categories:  
In London to:  
Head of Appointments Department, B B C,  
Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA  
In regional centres to:  
Head of Administration, Head of Production Centre or Area Television Manager at the addresses given on pages 240 and 241.

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\* recognised by the Corporation and through normal managerial channels. In the United Kingdom there are five such unions: these are the *Association of Broadcasting Staff* (an 'industrial' union representing all categories of staff), the *Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications Union/Plumbing Trades Union*, the *National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees*, the *National Union of Journalists* and the *Society of Graphical and Allied Trades*. The *BBC (Malaya) Staff Association* is recognised for staff employed at the Corporation's Far Eastern Station.

Machinery for dealing with all matters affecting staff, including rates of pay, grading, and conditions of service, has been developed over the years between the Corporation and the recognised unions into what has now become a fully comprehensive system of negotiation and joint consultation effective at both local and national levels. The relationships between the Corporation and the unions, and between the unions themselves, are covered by agreements freely negotiated between the parties concerned which, in particular, make provision for joint union working for those categories of staff represented by more than one recognised union. There are also arrangements for arbitration on appropriate matters

\* For trade unions and other bodies representing performers, etc., see also pages 221-2.

where, exceptionally, these have not been resolved through the normal negotiating processes.

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

## Organisation and senior staff of the Corporation

The following charts give a broad outline of the way in which the Corporation is organised. The lists of staff (*given on pages 192-7*) link up approximately with the charts so as to indicate who are the people bearing divisional and department responsibility; the lists do not include all senior staff in the B B C.

### Board of Governors

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

National Governor for Scotland

National Governor for Wales

National Governor for Northern Ireland

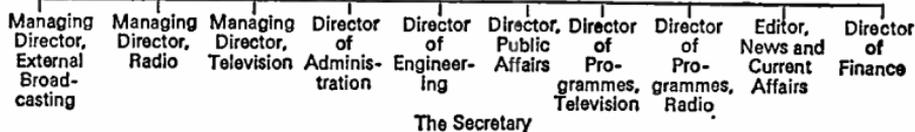
Seven other Governors

Director-General

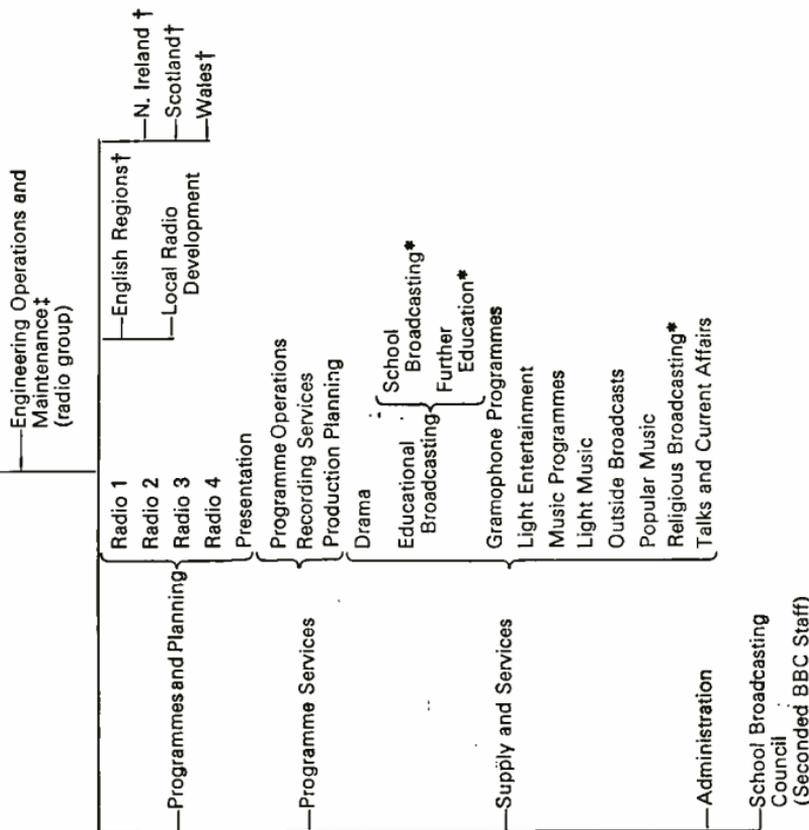
### Board of Management

#### Board of Management

Director-General

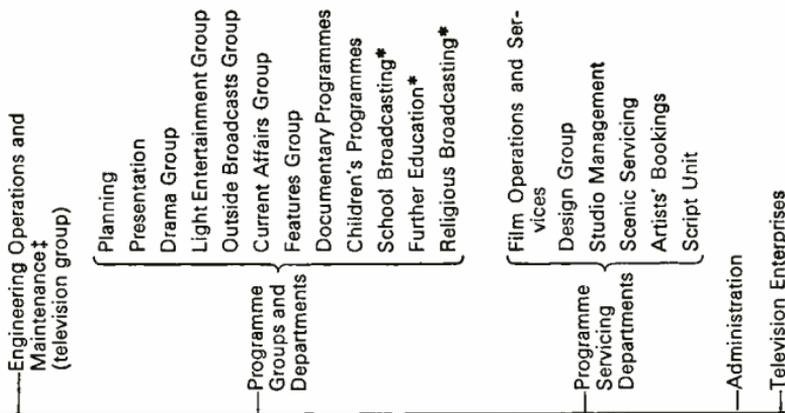


## Managing Director, Radio

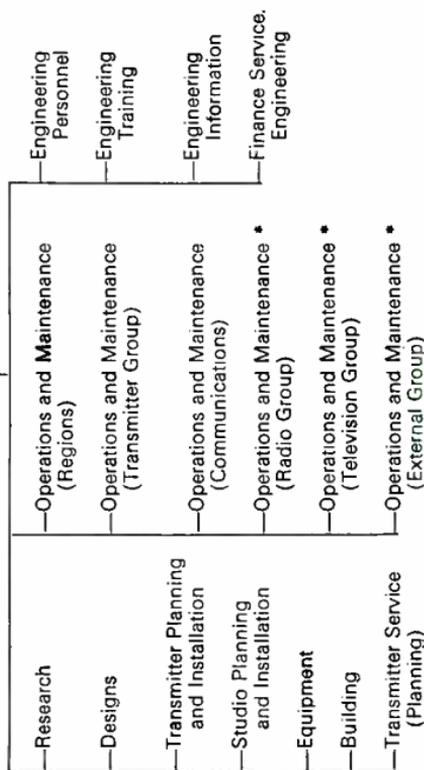


- \* Parts of Educational & Religious Broadcasting Departments, which cover radio & television
- † Under Managing Director, Radio, but responsible to Managing Director, Radio, Managing Director, Television, and Director of Engineering for day-to-day working in their respective branches
- ‡ Responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards

## Managing Director, Television

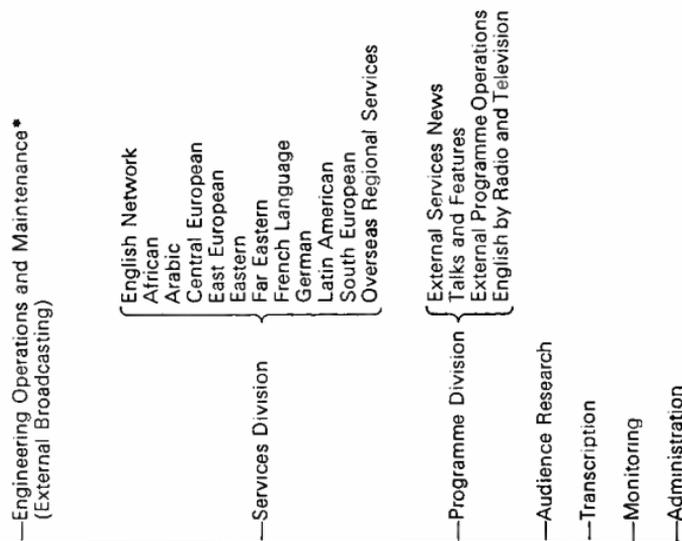


## Director of Engineering

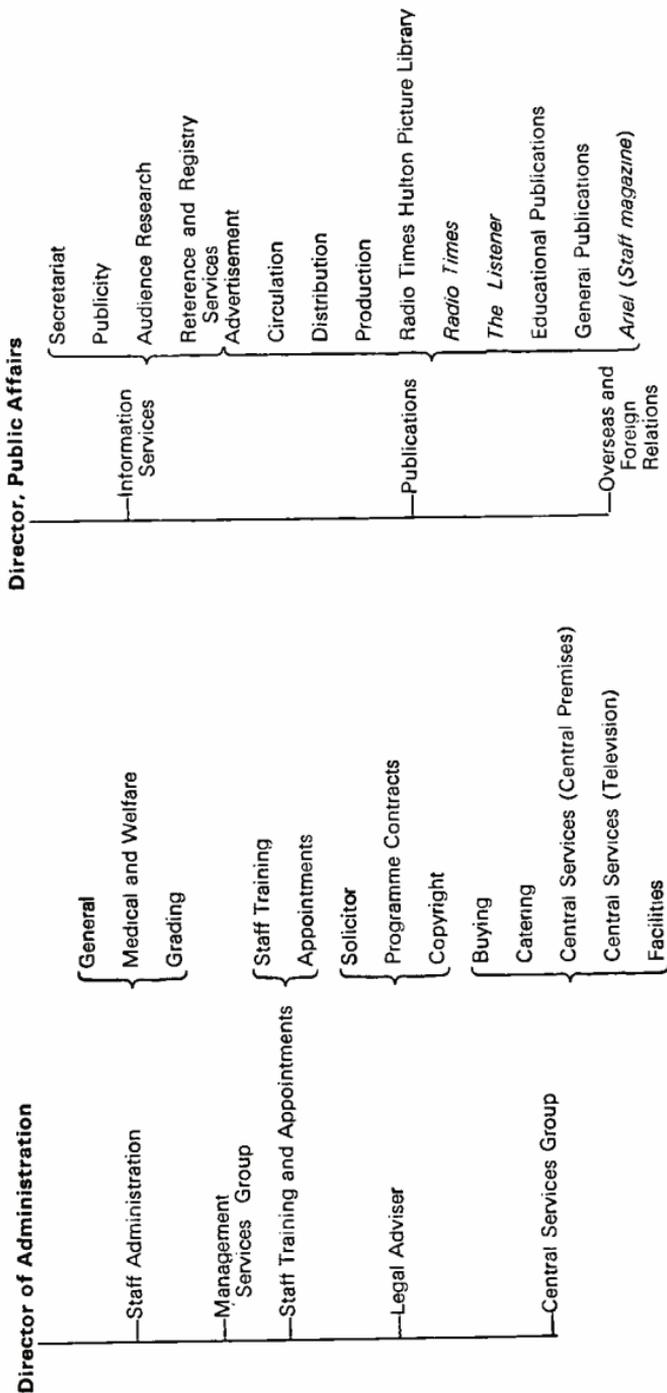


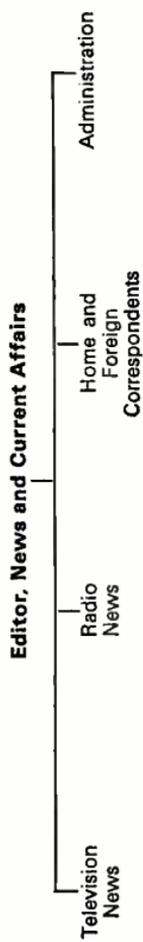
\* Under Managing Director concerned but responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards

## Managing Director, External Broadcasting



\* Responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards





Director-General  
Secretary to the Director-General

C. J. Curran  
Miss B. M. Lock

## Radio

Managing Director, Radio  
Director, Programmes (Radio)  
Controller, Radio 3  
Controller, Radio 1 and 2  
Controller, Radio 4  
Controller, Music  
Head of Personnel and Administration (Radio)  
Head of Programme Services (Radio)  
Chief Engineer, Radio Broadcasting  
Chief Accountant (Radio)  
Assistant Controller, Music  
Head of Presentation (Radio)  
Head of Drama (Radio)  
Head of Gramophone Programmes  
Head of Light Entertainment (Radio)  
Head of Outside Broadcasts (Radio)  
Head of Popular Music  
Head of Religious Broadcasting  
Head of Talks and Current Affairs Group (Radio)  
Editor, General Current Affairs Programmes (Radio)  
Editor, Documentary and Talks Programmes (Radio)  
Head of Programme Operations (Radio)  
Head of Recording Services (Radio)  
Head of Production Planning (Radio)  
Head of Radio Personnel Department  
Secretary, School Broadcasting Council  
Controller, Educational Broadcasting  
Head of Educational Broadcasting Services  
Head of School Broadcasting (Radio)  
Head of Further Education (Radio)  
Superintendent Engineer, Radio Broadcasting  
(Equipment)  
Superintendent Engineer, Radio Broadcasting  
(Operations)

Ian Trethowan  
G. E. H. Mansell  
P. H. Newby  
D. T. Muggendge  
A. C. Whitby  
Sir William Glock, C.B.E.  
G. A. Tree  
J. K. Rickard  
A. P. Monson  
G. B. Parkin  
L. Satter  
D. O. Lloyd-James  
M. J. Esslin  
Miss A. E. Instone, O.B.E.  
C. J. Mahoney  
R. C. Hudson  
K. S. Baynes  
Penry Jones  
A. L. Hutchinson  
S. W. Bonarjee  
Lord Archie Gordon  
G. Manuel  
T. H. Eckersley  
O. G. Taylor  
F. H. Vivian, M.B.E.  
J. S. Robson  
R. S. Postgate  
E. I. Gilman  
F. N. Lloyd Williams  
M. W. Stephens  
J. R. Wakefield  
D. H. Cummings

## Non-metropolitan

Controller, English Regions  
Head of Personnel, English Regions  
Head of Finance, English Regions  
Head of Area Television Development  
Head of Local Radio Development  
Controller, Northern Ireland  
Head of Northern Ireland Programmes  
Head of Administration, Northern Ireland

P. M. Beech, C.B.E.  
W. A. Roberts  
W. J. Bridges  
M. Alder  
H. H. Pierce  
B. W. Maguire  
D. Hannon  
R. A. Gangel

Head of Engineering, Northern Ireland  
 Controller, Scotland  
 Head of Programmes, Scotland  
 Head of Administration, Scotland  
 Head of Engineering, Scotland  
 Controller, Wales  
 Head of Programmes, Wales  
 Head of Administration, Wales  
 Head of Engineering, Wales  
 Head of Programmes, Midlands  
 Head of Engineering, Midlands  
 Head of Programmes, North  
 Head of Administration, North  
 Head of Engineering, North  
 Head of Network Production Centre, Bristol  
 Head of Administration, South and West  
 Head of Engineering, South and West

G. W. Mackenzie  
 A. D. G. Milne  
 R. G. Coulter  
 A. M. Brown  
 W. A. Jackson  
 J. H. Rowley C.B.E.  
 A. Talfan Davies, O.B.E.  
 E. W. Timothy  
 G. Salter  
 D. L. Porter  
 E. R. Deighton  
 G. D. Miller  
 G. K. Brown  
 H. G. Anstey  
 S. F. Wyton  
 J. A. C. Knott, O.B.E.  
 P. E. F. A. West

## Television

Managing Director, Television  
 Director of Programmes, Television  
 Controller, Television Administration  
 Controller, Programme Services, Television  
 Controller, BBC-1  
 Controller, BBC-2  
 Chief Engineer, Television  
 Assistant Controller, Television Administration  
 Assistant Controller, Programme Planning, Television  
 Assistant Controller, Television Developments  
 Assistant Chief Engineer, Television Operations  
 Assistant Chief Engineer, Television Developments  
 Chief Accountant, Television  
 Chief Assistant to Director of Programmes,  
 Television  
 Head of Light Entertainment Group, Television  
 Head of Comedy  
 Head of Variety  
 General Manager, Outside Broadcasts, Television  
 Chief Assistant to General Manager, Outside  
 Broadcasts, Television  
 Head of Sports and Events  
 Head of Drama Group, Television  
 Head of Plays  
 Head of Series  
 Head of Serials  
 Head of Current Affairs Group, Television  
 Assistant Head of Current Affairs Group, Television

H. P. Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C.  
 D. Attenborough  
 S. G. Williams, O.B.E.  
 I. R. Atkins, O.B.E.  
 P. L. Fox  
 R. H. Scott  
 S. N. Watson  
 C. L. Page, O.B.E.  
 P. G. A. Ramsay  
 Mrs J. R. Spicer O.B.E.  
 G. D. Cook  
 D. M. B. Grubb  
 H. P. Hughes  
 J. Mair, M.B.E.  
 T. J. H. Sloan  
 M. Mills  
 W. F. Cotton  
 P. H. Dimmock C.V.O., O.B.E.  
 H. L. Middleton  
 G. B. Cowgill  
 S. Sutton  
 G. Savory  
 A. Osborn  
 R. A. Marsh  
 J. F. Grist  
 D. J. Amore

Head of Features Group, Television	A. E. Singer
Assistant Head of Features Group, Television	N. M. Wilson
Head of Science and Features, Television	R. W. Reid
Head of Arts Features, Television	S. Hearst
Head of General Features, Television	C. Brasher
Head of Music Programmes, Television	J. Culshaw, O.B.E.
Head of Documentary Programmes, Television	E. R. Cawston
Head of Children's Programmes, Television	Miss M. L. Sims
Head of Further Education, Television	D. H. Gratton
Head of School Broadcasting, Television	K. L. Fawdry
Head of Religious Broadcasting, Television	O. J. W. Hunkin
Head of Presentation, Television	R. Moorfoot
Head of Planning (Forward)	P. Raleigh
General Manager, Television Enterprises	D. Scuse, M.B.E.
General Manager, Film Operations and Services, Television	J. H. Mewett, O.B.E.
Head of Film Operations, Television	C. V. Phipps
Head of Film Services, Television	D. O. Martin
Head of Design Group, Television	R. Levin, O.B.E.
Head of Scenic Design, Television	C. R. Hatts
Head of Design Services, Television	I. Beynon-Lewis, O.B.E.
Head of Graphics	A. Alfer
Head of Costume	P. Shepherd
Head of Make-Up	Miss C. Hillcoat
Head of Scenic Servicing, Television	J. F. Mudie, M.B.E.
Head of Studio Management, Television	B. E. Adams, M.B.E.
Head of Artists' Bookings, Television	T. H. B. Bailey
Head of Television Liaison	B. J. Forbes
Head of Finance Services, Television	P. A. Findlay
Chief Personnel Officer, Television	C. R. East
Head of Personnel, Television Programmes	J. R. Smith
Head of Personnel, Television Programme Services	R. R. Chase
Head of Personnel, Television Engineering	J. Auty
Head of Engineering, Television Studios	C. R. Longman
Head of Engineering, Television Outside Broadcasts	H. A. Goodings
Head of Engineering, Television Network	R. B. Mobsby
Head of Engineering, Television Services	R. de B. McCullough
Head of Engineering, Television Recording	L. H. Griffith
Head of Engineering, Television News	H. C. J. Turner

## **News and current affairs**

Editor, News and Current Affairs	J. C. Crawley, M.B.E.
Chief Assistant to Editor, News and Current Affairs	J. M. Tisdall
Editor, Television News	D. M. Taylor
Editor, Radio News	P. W. Woon
Head of Home and Foreign Correspondents	C. D. Small
Editor, Sports News Programmes	H. M. Mackay, M.B.E.
Head of News Administration	C. P. Jubb

## External broadcasting

Managing Director, External Broadcasting  
Controller External Broadcasting Services  
Controller, Programmes, External Broadcasting  
Controller, Administration, External Broadcasting  
Assistant Controller, External Broadcasting Services  
(Europe)  
Assistant Controller, External Broadcasting Services  
(Overseas)  
Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting  
Head of External Broadcasting Administration  
Head of Monitoring Service  
Head of Transcription Service  
Editor, External Services News  
Editor, Talks and Features  
Chief Assistant, Talks and Features  
Programme Editor (English), Talks and Features  
Programme Editor (General), Talks and Features  
Programme Editor (Current Affairs), Talks and  
Features  
Head of English by Radio and Television  
Head of External Services Programme Operations  
Editor, English Network  
Head of Central European Service  
Head of East European Service  
Head of French Language Services  
Head of German Service  
Head of South European Service  
Head of African Service  
Head of Arabic Service  
Head of Eastern Service  
Head of Far Eastern Service  
Head of Latin American Service  
Head of Overseas Regional Services  
Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting

O. J. Whitley  
J. H. Monahan, C.B.E.  
D. M. Hodson  
R. W. P. Cockburn  
F. L. M. Shepley  
E. D. Robertson, O.B.E.  
D. A. V. Williams  
W. H. A. Tothill  
J. Rae  
M. A. Frost  
K. Fairfax O.B.E.  
M. B. Latey, O.B.E.  
S. E. Watrous  
R. Milne-Tyte  
K. Syrop  
Miss E. M. Barker, O.B.E.  
C. W. Dilke  
H. G. Venables, O.B.E.  
R. E. Gregson  
G. Tarjan  
A. Lieven  
J. H. M. Sherwood  
R. A. L. O'Rorke  
A. S. Kark  
J. F. Wilkinson  
D. J. S. Thomson  
M. W. Dodd  
H. R. Howse  
W. A. Tate  
G. Steedman  
E. A. Beaumont, M.B.E.

## Engineering

Director of Engineering  
Deputy Director of Engineering  
Assistant Director of Engineering  
Chief Engineer, External Relations  
Chief Engineer, Research and Development  
Chief Engineer, Capital Projects  
Chief Engineer, Regions  
Head of Designs Department  
Head of Research Department  
Head of Transmitter Service Planning

J. Redmond  
D. B. Weigall  
D. E. Todd  
E. L. E. Pawley, O.B.E.  
G. G. Gouriet  
D. R. Morse  
J. D. MacEwan  
P. R. Rainger  
R. D. A. Maurice, O.B.E.  
F. D. Bolt

Head of Studio Planning and Installation  
Department  
Head of Transmitter Planning and Installation  
Department  
Head of Equipment Department  
Head of Building Department  
Chief Personnel Officer, Engineering  
Head of Engineering Information Department  
Head of Engineering Training Department  
Head of Finance Services Engineering  
Chief Engineer, Transmitters  
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (I)  
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (II)  
Chief Engineer, Communications  
Superintendent Engineer, Communications

T. B. McCrerrick  
W. Wharton  
T. J. Allport  
R. A. Brown  
D. E. Creasey  
L. W. Turner  
H. Henderson  
J. A. Fitzgerald  
M. J. Crawt  
D. East  
C. G. Butler  
G. Stannard  
D. G. Preston

### **Administration**

Director of Administration  
Controller, Staff Administration  
Controller Staff Training and Appointments  
Legal Adviser  
Solicitor  
Head of Central Services Group  
Head of Programme Contracts  
Head of Copyright  
Head of Buying  
Head of Management Services Group  
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration  
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration (Technical)  
Staff Administration Officer  
Head of Staff Training  
Head of Appointments Department  
Corporation Medical Adviser  
  
Head of Grading  
Head of Computer Planning  
Industrial Relations Officer

J. H. Arkell, C.B.E.  
M. Kinchin Smith  
L. G. Thirkell  
E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.  
R. J. Marshall  
A. M. Andrews, O.B.E.  
J. G. H. Wadsworth  
R. G. Walford  
C. W. Naish  
L. Gregory  
G. W. M. Cockburn  
J. E. F. Voss  
A. G. Finch  
O. P. E. Reed, O.B.E.  
D. K. Ashton  
A. D. Muirhead, M.C., M.B.,  
B.CHIR., M.R.C.O.G., D.I.H.  
W. T. Aird  
A. F. M. Foister  
H. R. Ginn

### **Finance**

Director, Finance  
Controller, Finance  
Chief Accountant (Central Finance Services)  
Head of Accounting Services Group

J. G. L. Francis, C.B.E.  
E. B. Thorne  
M. C. Checkland  
L. A. Pearman

### **Public Affairs**

Director, Public Affairs  
Controller, Information Services

K. H. L. Lamb  
G. T. M. de M. Morgan, M.C.

Head of Publicity  
Head of Secretariat  
Head of Audience Research  
Head of Reference and Registry Services  
Controller, Overseas and Foreign Relations  
General Manager, Publications  
Assistant General Manager, Publications  
Editor, *Radio Times*  
Editor, *The Listener*  
Head of Advertisement Department  
Circulation Manager, Publications  
Books Editor  
The Secretary

H. G. Campey, O.B.E.  
R. D. Pendlebury  
B. P. Emmett  
R. D. Hewlett  
D. Stephenson, C.B.E.  
M. W. Webb  
J. G. Holmes  
G. J. Cannon  
K. F. C. Miller  
A. D. Duggin  
T. H. Martin  
A. L. Kingsford  
C. D. Shaw

## **BBC Finance**

### **Income and Expenditure**

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 1968–9 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 1968–9 this charge amounted to £5,367,800.

In 1968–9 the licence fee for a radio-only licence was £1 5s. 0d. (including car radios) and for a combined radio and monochrome television licence £5 0s. 0d. from 1 April 1968 to 31 December 1968 and £6 0s. 0d. thereafter. The colour supplement continued at £5 0s. 0d. in 1968–9. The gross licence revenue was £85,994,264 and the income received from the Postmaster General after the Post Office deduction was £80,626,464. Crediting £1 5s. 0d. from each combined radio and television licence to radio and apportioning the Post Office deduction between radio and television, radio received £21,075,122 and television received £59,551,342.

## Summary of Finances of the Home Services

<b>BROADCASTING</b>		<i>Radio</i>	<i>Television</i>
<i>Income</i>		£	£
	Income received from the Postmaster General	21,075,122	59,551,342
	Other Income	395,226	28,386
		<hr/> 21,470,348	<hr/> 59,579,728
<i>Expenditure</i>	Operating	20,801,713	54,189,388
	Capital	1,255,387	9,895,573
		<hr/> 22,057,100	<hr/> 64,084,961
	Broadcasting Deficit(—)	<hr/> —586,752	<hr/> —4,505,233
<b>NON-BROADCASTING</b>			
	Net Surplus	368,573	267,749
	Net deficit (—) on the year's working	<hr/> —218,179	<hr/> —4,237,484

### External services

The External Services directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants-in-Aid from the Treasury which in 1968–9 amounted to £9,774,000 for operating expenses and £1,319,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £11,093,000.

**Balance Sheet at****Home Services**

31 March 1968		31 March 1969
£		£
	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	
47,514,051	Representing net capital expenditure less depreciation to date	53,131,123
	<b>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT</b>	
1,151,654	Deficit (—) carried forward representing the excess of operating and net capital expenditure over total income to date	—3,304,009

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**48,665,705**

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**TOTAL HOME SERVICES**

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**49,827,114**

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## 31 March 1969

### Home Services

31 March 1968		Radio	Tele- vision	31 March 1969
£		£	£	£
	<b>FIXED ASSETS – Statement 4</b>			
65,459,476	At 31 March 1968 at cost	21,701,723	52,904,008	74,605,731
11,035,168	Gross additions during the year	1,255,387	9,890,573	11,145,960
<hr/>				
76,494,644		22,957,110	62,794,581	85,751,691
1,888,913	Less Assets written off during the year	429,155	2,077,122	2,506,277
<hr/>				
74,605,731		22,527,955	60,717,459	83,245,414
27,139,680	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	12,324,086	17,843,205	30,167,291
<hr/>				
47,466,051	At 31 March 1969 at cost less depreciation	10,203,869	42,874,254	53,078,123
<hr/>				
48,000	<b>INVESTMENTS</b>			
	Shares in Visnews Ltd. at cost			53,000
<hr/>				
47,514,051				53,131,123
<hr/>				
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
2,037,862	Stores on Hand at cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)			2,390,154
8,750,531	Debtors and Unexpired Charges			11,309,761
—	British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £926,875)			926,096
3,276,192	Bank Balances			—
355,802	Cash in Hand			387,706
<hr/>				
14,420,387				15,013,717
<hr/>				
13,268,733	<b>Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
—	Creditors including Corporation Tax			14,166,566
<hr/>	Bank Loan and Overdraft			4,151,160
13,268,733				18,317,726
<hr/>				
1,151,654				—3,304,009
<hr/>				
48,665,705	<b>TOTAL HOME SERVICES</b>			49,827,114
<hr/>				

Balance Sheet continued on following page

**Balance Sheet at***(continued from***External Services**

31 March 1968		31 March 1969
£		£
	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	
12,238,765	Representing net capital expenditure to date	13,444,574
	<b>GRANT-IN-AID</b>	
264,904	Surplus carried forward	152,628
	Hill of Luton } Governors	
	Dunleath }	
	Charles Curran } Director-General	

12,503,669**TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES**13,597,20261,169,374**TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES**63,424,316*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 the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net-book value of such assets at 31 March 1969, calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £3,553,353, £181,703 and £Nil for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.

2. Future capital expenditure approved by the Board of Governors at 31 March 1969 amounted to £15,264,915 (1968 £16,304,458) including £6,184,449 (1968 £7,223,136) for which contracts have been placed.

## 31 March 1969

*previous page)*

### External Services

31 March 1968		31 March 1969
£		£
	<b>FIXED ASSETS – Statement 5</b>	
11,275,525	At 31 March 1968 at cost	12,238,765
1,133,836	Gross additions during the year	1,318,733
<u>12,409,361</u>		<u>13,557,498</u>
170,596	Less Assets written off during the year	112,924
<u>12,238,765</u>	At 31 March 1969 at cost	<u>13,444,574</u>
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
71,000	Stores on Hand, amount allocated from Home Services	71,000
244,423	Debtors and Unexpired Charges	337,048
160,997	Bank Balances	—
51,181	Cash in Hand	58,703
<u>527,601</u>		<u>466,751</u>
	<b>Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	
262,697	Creditors including Corporation Tax	275,536
—	Bank Overdraft	38,587
<u>262,697</u>		<u>314,123</u>
<u>264,904</u>		<u>152,628</u>
<u>12,503,669</u>	<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>	<u>13,597,202</u>
<u>61,169,374</u>	<b>TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>	<u>63,424,316</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. The deficit for the year on Broadcasting Activities of £5,091,985 is arrived at after transferring to Capital Account an amount of £5,617,072 representing the net increase in Fixed Assets and Investments 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 Account give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1969 and of the Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

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

128, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.  
30 July 1969

## Home Services Radio Income and Expenditure Account

Year ended 31 March 1968	Year ended 31 March 1969		Statements 1 and 2	£	£
19,174,573		Operating Expenditure		20,201,551	
<u>220,055</u>		Radio		<u>600,162</u>	
		Local Radio			
19,394,628				20,801,713	
<u>47,461,743</u>		Television		<u>54,189,388</u>	
	66,856,371				74,991,101
1,067,853		Depreciation	Statement 4	990,460	
<u>87,200</u>		Radio		<u>52,426</u>	
		Local Radio			
1,155,053				1,042,886	
<u>3,644,660</u>		Television		<u>4,491,002</u>	
	4,799,713				5,533,888
1,330,052		Capital Expenditure	Statement 4	1,177,799	
<u>203,694</u>		Radio		<u>77,588</u>	
		Local Radio			
1,533,746				1,255,387	
<u>9,501,422</u>		Television		<u>9,890,573</u>	
11,035,168				11,145,980	
<u>4,799,713</u>		Less Depreciation charged above		<u>5,533,888</u>	
6,235,455				5,612,072	
<u>—</u>		Additional shares in Visnews Limited		<u>5,000</u>	
	6,235,455	Transferred to Capital Account			5,617,072
	<u>77,891,539</u>				<u>86,142,061</u>
2,926,883		Deficit on Broadcasting activities brought down		5,091,985	
<u>535,370</u>		Corporation tax, less excess provisions written back (£75,749)		<u>394,657</u>	
	3,462,253				5,486,642
2,087,183		Net deficit for the year brought down		4,455,663	
<u>1,151,654</u>		Surplus carried forward at 31 March 1968		<u>—</u>	
	3,238,837				4,455,663

**and Television Broadcasting  
for the Year ended 31 March 1969**

Year ended 31 March 1968 £		Year ended 31 March 1969 £
	Income received from Postmaster General	
20,873,042	Attributable to Radio	21,075,122
53,873,901	Attributable to Television	59,551,342
<hr/>		<hr/>
74,746,943		80,626,464
33,694	Income received from contributions for Local Broadcasting	328,594
134,410	Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service etc.	72,083
49,609	Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence expenditure	22,935
2,926,883	Deficit on Broadcasting activities carried down	5,091,985
<hr/>		<hr/>
77,891,539		86,142,061
<hr/>		<hr/>
945,314	Surplus on Trading Activities	706,990
429,756	Interest receivable, less payable	323,989
2,087,183	Net deficit for the year carried down	4,455,663
<hr/>		<hr/>
3,462,253		5,486,642
<hr/>		<hr/>
3,238,837	Surplus brought forward at 31 March 1968	1,151,654
—	Deficit carried forward at 31 March 1969	3,304,009
<hr/>		<hr/>
3,238,837		4,455,663

*Note 1.* Income receivable from the Postmaster General has been attributed to Radio and Television services respectively on the basis explained on page 199 of this report.

*Note 2.* The Corporation is not liable to taxation on any surplus arising from its broadcasting activities.

## External Services

### Grant-in-Aid Account for the Year ended 31 March 1969

Year ended 31 March 1968		Year ended 31 March 1969					Total £
		Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil De- fence	
£		Current £	Capital £	Current £	Capital £	£	£
	<b>INCOME</b>						
10,566,000	Grant-in-Aid receipts	8,878,000	1,289,000	896,000	30,000		11,093,000
	Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	7,556					7,556
25,313	Interest	4,138	2,432	313	182		7,065
18,516							
<u>10,609,829</u>		<u>8,889,694</u>	<u>1,291,432</u>	<u>896,313</u>	<u>30,182</u>		<u>11,107,621</u>
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
9,431,034	Operating expenditure Statement 3	8,995,643		898,579			9,894,222
1,133,836	Capital expenditure Statement 5		1,290,924		27,809		1,318,733
7,869	Corporation Tax	5,625	1,094	141	82		6,942
<u>10,572,739</u>		<u>9,001,268</u>	<u>1,292,018</u>	<u>898,720</u>	<u>27,891</u>		<u>11,219,897</u>
37,090	Deficit (—) for the year	—111,574	--586	—2,407	2,291		—112,276
227,814	Balance at 31 March 1968	341,664	—94,418	17,321	120 217		264,904
<u>264,904</u>	Surplus at 31 March 1969	<u>230,090</u>	<u>--95,004</u>	<u>14,914</u>	<u>2,411 217</u>		<u>152,628</u>

# STATEMENT 1

## Statement of Operating Expenditure for Year ended 31 March 1969

### Radio Broadcasting – including Local Radio

Year ended 31 March 1968			Year ended 31 March 1969	
Amount £	Percentage of Total %		Amount £	Percentage of Total %
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>				
		Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Re- production Fees etc.	5,862,098	28·18
5,830,633	30·06	Permanent Orchestras	1,366,775	6·57
1,290,032	6·65	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	5,300,071	25·48
4,553,117	23·48	Sundry Expenses	399,592	1·92
337,530	1·74			
<u>12,011,312</u>	<u>61·93</u>		<u>12,928,536</u>	<u>62·15</u>
<b>ENGINEERING</b>				
		S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	424,151	2·04
393,598	2·03	Power, Lighting and Heating	498,430	2·40
478,333	2·47	Plant Maintenance	256,543	1·23
233,369	1·20	Transport	140,844	·68
111,936	·58	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	2,658,686	12·78
2,611,417	13·46	Sundry Expenses	213,335	1·02
194,787	1·00			
<u>4,023,440</u>	<u>20·74</u>		<u>4,191,989</u>	<u>20·15</u>
<b>PREMISES</b>				
		Rent and Rates	1,020,869	4·91
958,256	4·94	Telephones	196,054	·94
164,824	·85	Household Maintenance	80,936	·39
71,965	·37	Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.	192,974	·93
198,307	1·02	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	1,094,433	5·26
997,157	5·15	Sundry Expenses	273,889	1·32
239,091	1·23			
<u>2,629,600</u>	<u>13·56</u>		<u>2,859,155</u>	<u>13·75</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT</b>				
		Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	694,040	3·34
605,156	3·12	Sundry Expenses	119,150	·57
117,677	·61			
<u>722,833</u>	<u>3·73</u>		<u>813,190</u>	<u>3·91</u>
<u>7,443</u>	<u>·04</u>	<b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>	<u>8,843</u>	<u>·04</u>
<u>19,394,628</u>	<u>100·00</u>		<u>20,801,713</u>	<u>100·00</u>

## STATEMENT 2

### Statement of Operating Expenditure for the Year ended 31 March 1969

#### Television Broadcasting

Year ended 31 March 1968			Year ended 31 March 1969		
Amount £	Percentage of Total		Amount £	Percentage of Total	
	£	%		£	%
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>					
17,121,207	36·07	Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Re- production Fees etc.,	19,737,360	36·43	
38,608	·08	Permanent Orchestras	35,084	·06	
11,081,024	23·35	Salaries and Wages Pensions etc.	12,901,658	23·81	
470,584	·99	Sundry Expenses	553,241	1·02	
<u>28,711,423</u>	<u>60·49</u>		<u>33,227,343</u>	<u>61·32</u>	
<b>ENGINEERING</b>					
1,651,397	3·48	S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	1,727,783	3·19	
812,825	1·71	Power, Lighting and Heating	904,464	1·67	
729,945	1·54	Plant Maintenance	704,821	1·30	
692,902	1·46	Transport	745,641	1·37	
8,534,536	17·98	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	9,708,300	17·92	
645,143	1·36	Sundry Expenses	790,099	1·46	
<u>13,066,748</u>	<u>27·53</u>		<u>14,581,108</u>	<u>26·91</u>	
<b>PREMISES</b>					
1,414,659	2·98	Rents and Rates	1,527,170	2·82	
353,602	·74	Telephones	422,620	·78	
140,163	·30	Household Maintenance	161,327	·30	
327,561	·69	Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.	308,425	·57	
1,807,032	3·81	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	2,041,793	3·77	
486,118	1·02	Sundry Expenses	557,975	1·02	
<u>4,529,135</u>	<u>9·54</u>		<u>5,019,310</u>	<u>9·26</u>	
<b>MANAGEMENT</b>					
957,761	2·02	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	1,122,198	2·07	
189,234	·40	Sundry Expenses	230,587	·43	
<u>1,146,995</u>	<u>2·42</u>		<u>1,352,785</u>	<u>2·50</u>	
7,442	·02	<b>GOVERNORS' FEES</b>	8,842	·01	
<u>47,461,743</u>	<u>100·00</u>		<u>54,189,388</u>	<u>100·00</u>	

## STATEMENT 3

### Statement of Operating Expenditure for the Year ended 31 March 1969

#### External Services

Year ended 31 March 1968			Year ended 31 March 1969	
Amount £	Percentage of Total %		Amount £	Percentage of Total %
<b>PROGRAMMES</b>				
		Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Re- production Fees etc.	997,734	10.08
1,219,849	12.94	Permanent Orchestras	30,401	.31
29,266	.31	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	4,568,197	46.18
4,113,870	43.62	Sundry Expenses	418,014	4.22
394,232	4.18			
<u>5,757,217</u>	<u>61.05</u>		<u>6,014,346</u>	<u>60.79</u>
<b>ENGINEERING</b>				
		S.B. & Intercommunication Lines	139,576	1.41
135,493	1.44	Power, Lighting and Heating	549,661	5.58
492,937	5.22	Plant Maintenance	157,458	1.59
113,061	1.20	Hired Transmitters	23,978	.24
26,280	.28	Transport	69,649	.70
63,104	.67	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	1,267,977	12.82
1,306,279	13.85	Sundry Expenses	90,045	.91
98,202	1.04			
<u>2,235,356</u>	<u>23.70</u>		<u>2,298,344</u>	<u>23.23</u>
<b>PREMISES</b>				
		Rent and Rates	614,688	6.21
565,131	5.99	Telephones	47,825	.49
45,754	.49	Household Maintenance	27,958	.28
26,537	.28	Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts etc.	74,229	.75
72,755	.77	Salaries and Wages, Pensions etc.	336,715	3.40
317,951	3.37	Sundry Expenses	143,663	1.45
125,230	1.33			
<u>1,153,358</u>	<u>12.23</u>		<u>1,245,078</u>	<u>12.58</u>
<b>MANAGEMENT</b>				
		Salaries and wages, Pensions etc.	288,387	2.91
253,742	2.69	Sundry Expenses	48,067	.49
31,361	.33			
<u>285,103</u>	<u>3.02</u>		<u>336,454</u>	<u>3.40</u>
<u>9,431,034</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>9,894,222</u>	<u>100.00</u>
<b>WHEREOF:</b>				
		Broadcasting	8,995,643	90.92
8,583,237	91.01	Monitoring	898,579	9.08
847,797	8.99			

**Note:**

The charge for Artists, Speakers etc. for the year ended 31 March 1969 is after deducting a credit of £112,647 relating to prior years.

## STATEMENT 4

### Statement of Fixed Assets Home Services

	31 March 1968	31 March 1969	Total
	Radio £	Television £	£
FREEHOLD LAND			
At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	92,413	229,814	322,227
Net Additions – at Cost	226,836	1,289,025	1,515,861
	319,249	1,518,839	1,838,088
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD BUILDINGS			
At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	10,160,047	21,732,966	31,893,013
Net Additions – at Cost	492,685	2,141,117	2,633,802
	10,652,732	23,874,083	34,526,815
<i>Deduct Depreciation accrued to date</i>	3,628,436	4,295,741	7,924,177
	7,024,296	19,578,342	26,602,638
PLANT			
At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	8,346,207	21,270,715	29,616,922
Net Additions – at Cost	241,405	4,470,073	4,711,478
	8,587,612	25,740,788	34,328,400
<i>Deduct Depreciation accrued to date</i>	6,553,609	10,249,933	16,803,542
	2,034,003	15,490,855	17,524,858
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS			
At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	1,701,225	1,564,333	3,265,558
Net Additions – at Cost	74,936	1,95,320	270,256
	1,776,161	1,759,653	3,535,814
<i>Deduct Depreciation accrued to date</i>	1,218,832	876,343	2,095,175
	557,329	883,310	1,440,639
At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	319,249	1,518,839	1,838,088
Net Additions – at Cost	589,365	2,347,252	2,916,617
	11,222,097	26,221,335	37,443,432
<i>Deduct Depreciation accrued to date</i>	3,872,385	4,921,375	8,793,760
	7,349,712	21,299,960	28,649,672
At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	8,587,612	25,740,788	34,328,400
Net Additions – at Cost	221,190	5,323,208	5,544,398
	8,808,802	31,063,996	39,872,798
<i>Deduct Depreciation accrued to date</i>	6,872,877	11,905,084	18,777,961
	1,935,925	19,158,912	21,094,837
At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	1,776,161	1,759,653	3,535,814
Net Additions – at Cost	22,589	137,005	159,594
	1,798,750	1,996,658	3,695,408
<i>Deduct Depreciation accrued to date</i>	1,266,436	1,008,688	2,275,124
	532,314	887,970	1,420,284

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

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS

352,821	8,935	361,756	365,969	10,645	376,614
13,148	1,710	14,858	13,088	938	14,026
<hr/>					
365,969	10,645	376,614	379,057	11,583	390,640
309,478	7,308	316,786	312,388	8,058	320,446
<hr/>					
56,491	3,337	59,828	66,669	3,525	70,194
<hr/>					

Deduct Depreciation accrued to date

<b>TOTAL</b>					
20,652,713	44,806,763	65,459,476	21,701,723	52,904,008	74,605,731
1,533,746	9,501,422	11,035,168	1,255,387	9,890,573	11,145,960
<hr/>					
22,186,459	54,308,185	76,494,644	22,957,110	62,794,581	85,751,691
484,736	1,404,177	1,888,913	429,155	2,077,122	2,506,277
<hr/>					
21,701,723	52,904,008	74,605,731	22,527,955	60,717,459	83,245,414
11,710,355	15,429,325	27,139,680	12,324,086	17,843,205	30,167,291
<hr/>					
9,991,368	37,474,683	47,466,051	10,203,869	42,874,254	53,078,123
<hr/>					

	Year ended		Radio £	Television £	Total £
	31 March 1968				
<b>DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR</b>					
Gross					
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	409,629	823,924	378,842	989,808	1,368,650
Plant	602,838	2,620,401	523,224	3,308,029	3,831,253
Furniture and Fittings	131,508	199,910	127,499	192,415	319,914
Musical Instruments	11,078	425	13,321	750	14,071
<hr/>					
Less Assets written off during the year	1,155,053	3,644,660	1,042,886	4,491,002	5,533,888
	484,736	1,404,177	429,155	2,077,122	2,606,277
<hr/>					
Net increase in depreciation accrued	670,317	2,240,483	613,731	2,413,880	3,027,611
<hr/>					

Note:

In the year to 31 March 1969 an amount of £1,861,256 (1968 £1,476,243) being non-recurrent expenditure associated with capital has been included in capital expenditure of the year and has been wholly depreciated by the inclusion of a like amount in the charge for depreciation.

## STATEMENT 5

### Statement of Fixed Assets

#### External Services

At 31 March 1968 £		At 31 March 1969 £
<i>91,013</i>	FREEHOLD LAND	
<i>—</i>	At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	91,013
<u><i>91,013</i></u>	Net Additions – at Cost	<u>2,100</u>
		93,113
	FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD BUILDINGS	
<i>4,800,238</i>	At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	5,313,967
<i>513,729</i>	Net Additions – at Cost	<u>407,642</u>
<u><i>5,313,967</i></u>		5,721,609
	PLANT	
<i>6,069,323</i>	At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	6,498,204
<i>428,881</i>	Net Additions – at Cost	<u>783,032</u>
<u><i>6,498,204</i></u>		7,281,236
	FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	
<i>314,951</i>	At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	335,581
<i>20,630</i>	Net Additions – at Cost	<u>13,035</u>
<u><i>335,581</i></u>		348,616
	TOTAL	
<i>11,275,525</i>	At 31 March 1968 – at Cost	12,238,765
<i>1,133,836</i>	Gross Additions during the year	1,318,733
<i>170,596</i>	Less: Assets written off during the year	<u>112,924</u>
<u><i>963,240</i></u>	Net Additions – at Cost	1,205,809
<u><i>12,238,765</i></u>	PER BALANCE SHEET – AT COST	<u>13,444,574</u>
	WHEREOF:	
<i>11,768,174</i>	Broadcasting	12,950,384
<i>440,009</i>	Monitoring	463,608
<u><i>30,582</i></u>	Civil Defence	<u>30,582</u>

## STATEMENT 6

### **Home Services Analysis of Income and Expenditure, 1968-9**

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

Income receivable from the Postmaster General and the net income from trading activities are analysed among the regions and London in relation to the number of licences in force and *Radio Times* circulation respectively. Capital expenditure has been shared in proportion to income; the balance represents the net income available for operating expenditure in each region.

Since there are no regional radio and television services for London as such, it has been assumed that services have to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the local programme services in other regions, and the appropriate parts of the expenditure on radio and television network programmes have been attributed to London as direct expenditure. The remaining expenditure, representing the cost of the shared services, has been allocated among regions, including London, in proportion to net income receivable from the 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 1968-9

INCOME	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	South and West £000	Wales £000	Total £000
Income receivable from the Postmaster General								
Attributable to Radio	5,643	3,903	5,929	416	1,839	2,365	980	21,075
Attributable to Television	15,543	10,998	17,257	1,113	5,296	6,512	2,832	59,551
	21,186	14,901	23,186	1,529	7,135	8,877	3,812	80,626
Net Income from Trading activities, Interest, etc.								
Radio Broadcasting	143	199	286	10	28	89	9	764
Television Broadcasting	98	46	75	7	19	46	6	297
	241	245	361	17	47	135	15	1,061
<i>Total Income</i>	21,427	15,146	23,547	1,546	7,182	9,012	3,827	81,687
Deduct: Capital Expenditure								
Radio Broadcasting	333	236	357	25	107	141	56	1,255
Television Broadcasting	2,587	1,826	2,866	185	879	1,084	469	9,896
<i>Total Capital Expenditure</i>	2,920	2,062	3,223	210	986	1,225	525	11,151
<i>Income available for Operating Expenditure</i>	18,507	13,084	20,324	1,336	6,196	7,787	3,302	70,536

## STATEMENT 6 (continued)

<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>						
<i>Radio Broadcasting</i>						
Gross expenditure in the Regions	659	1,182	1,583	1,219	893	7,011
Deduct: Charges to Shared Services	—	147	313	173	130	966
	<u>659</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>6,045</u>
Proportion of Daventry and Droitwich high-power transmitters	38	—102	34	9	14	5
Proportion of Shared Services	3,926	2,727	4,187	1,252	1,691	677
	<u>4,623</u>	<u>3,660</u>	<u>5,491</u>	<u>2,307</u>	<u>2,468</u>	<u>1,504</u>
<i>Total Radio Broadcasting</i>						
<i>Television Broadcasting</i>						
Gross expenditure in the Regions	1,027	1,605	1,996	2,032	1,400	10,342
Deduct: Charges to Shared Services	—	421	260	146	236	1,272
	<u>1,027</u>	<u>1,184</u>	<u>1,436</u>	<u>1,886</u>	<u>1,164</u>	<u>9,070</u>
Proportion of Shared Services	11,841	8,387	13,197	3,892	4,979	45,119
	<u>12,868</u>	<u>9,571</u>	<u>14,633</u>	<u>5,778</u>	<u>6,143</u>	<u>54,189</u>
<i>Total Television Broadcasting</i>						
<i>Total Operating Expenditure</i>						
	<u>17,491</u>	<u>13,231</u>	<u>20,124</u>	<u>8,085</u>	<u>8,611</u>	<u>74,991</u>
<b>SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (—)</b>						
Radio Broadcasting	830	206	367	—547	—155	—218
Television Broadcasting	186	—353	—167	—1,342	—669	—4,237
	<u>1,016</u>	<u>—147</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>—1,889</u>	<u>—824</u>	<u>—4,455</u>
Total						

# STATEMENT 7

## Summarised Balance Sheets: 31 March 1965 to 31 March 1969

	Year ended 31 March				
	1965 £	1966 £	1967 £	1968 £	1969 £
<b>HOME SERVICES</b>					
Fixed assets at cost, less depreciation					
Radio	9,455,250	9,538,195	9,612,675	9,991,368	10,203,869
Television	27,881,685	29,616,962	31,617,921	37,474,683	42,874,254
	<u>37,136,835</u>	<u>39,155,157</u>	<u>41,230,596</u>	<u>47,466,051</u>	<u>53,078,123</u>
Investment in Visnews Ltd.	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	53,000
	<u>37,184,835</u>	<u>39,203,157</u>	<u>41,278,596</u>	<u>47,514,051</u>	<u>53,131,123</u>
Net Current Assets					
Current Assets	7,476,057	7,169,619	13,858,628	14,420,387	15,013,717
Less: Current Liabilities	12,172,596	9,132,325	10,619,791	13,268,733	18,317,726
	<u>-4,696,539</u>	<u>-1,962,706</u>	<u>3,238,837</u>	<u>1,151,654</u>	<u>-3,304,009</u>
Amount set aside for future Income Tax	516,230	-	-	-	-
Provision towards contractual payments to staff	750,000	400,000	50,000	-	-
Less: Investments to cover this liability	750,000	400,000	50,000	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Total Assets	<u>31,972,066</u>	<u>37,240,451</u>	<u>44,517,433</u>	<u>48,665,705</u>	<u>49,827,114</u>
Represented by:					
Capital Account	37,184,835	39,203,157	41,278,596	47,514,051	53,131,123
Income and Expenditure Account, surplus or deficit (—) carried forward	<u>-5,212,769</u>	<u>-1,962,706</u>	<u>3,238,837</u>	<u>1,151,654</u>	<u>-3,304,009</u>
<b>EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>					
Fixed Assets at cost	7,489,627	9,441,762	11,275,525	12,238,765	13,444,574
Net Current Assets					
Current Assets	339,496	409,394	484,566	527,601	466,751
Less: Current Liabilities	225,356	256,491	256,752	262,697	314,123
	<u>114,140</u>	<u>152,903</u>	<u>227,814</u>	<u>264,904</u>	<u>152,628</u>
Amount set aside for future Income Tax	2,814	-	-	-	-
Net Total Assets	<u>7,600,953</u>	<u>9,594,665</u>	<u>11,503,339</u>	<u>12,503,669</u>	<u>13,597,202</u>
Represented by:					
Capital Account	7,489,627	9,441,762	11,275,525	12,238,765	13,444,574
Grant-in-Aid Account, surplus carried forward	<u>111,326</u>	<u>152,903</u>	<u>227,814</u>	<u>264,904</u>	<u>152,628</u>

## STATEMENT 7 (continued)

### Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant-in-Aid for the period 1 April 1964 to 31 March 1969

	Year ended 31 March				
	1965 £	1966 £	1967 £	1968 £	1969 £
<b>HOME SERVICES</b>					
Income					
Income receivable from the Postmaster General					
Attributable to Radio	15,107,966	18,193,321	20,105,422	20,873,042	21,075,122
Attributable to Television	37,590,478	46,121,448	51,467,748	53,873,901	59,551,342
	<u>52,698,444</u>	<u>64,314,769</u>	<u>71,573,170</u>	<u>74,746,943</u>	<u>80,626,464</u>
Publications Revenue etc.	1,504,468	1,181,595	1,075,420	1,592,783	1,454,591
	<u>54,202,912</u>	<u>65,496,364</u>	<u>72,648,590</u>	<u>76,339,726</u>	<u>82,081,055</u>
Expenditure					
Operating					
Radio	15,883,672	17,146,162	17,975,970	19,394,628	20,801,713
Television	34,794,165	38,496,302	42,769,027	47,461,743	54,189,388
Depreciation					
Radio	1,183,249	1,177,956	1,145,557	1,155,053	1,042,886
Television	2,860,678	3,256,653	3,132,700	3,644,660	4,491,002
Capital (less depreciation)					
Radio	2,535,346	82,945	74,480	378,693	212,501
Television	3,759,311	1,935,377	2,000,959	5,856,762	5,404,571
Taxation	558,492	340,180	348,354	535,370	394,657
	<u>61,574,913</u>	<u>62,435,575</u>	<u>67,447,047</u>	<u>78,426,909</u>	<u>86,536,718</u>
Surplus or deficit (—) for year	—7,372,001	3,060,789	5,201,543	—2,087,183	—4,455,663
Balance brought forward	—868,135	—5,212,769	—1,962,706	3,238,837	1,151,654
Income Tax recoverable and taxation provisions no longer required	3,027,367	189,274	—	—	—
	<u>—5,212,769</u>	<u>—1,962,706</u>	<u>3,238,837</u>	<u>1,151,654</u>	<u>—3,304,009</u>
<b>EXTERNAL SERVICES</b>					
(Grant-in-Aid)					
Income					
Grant-in-Aid receipts	9,434,000	10,555,000	11,811,000	10,566,000	11,093,000
Other receipts	149,451	14,172	18,543	43,829	14,621
	<u>9,583,451</u>	<u>10,569,172</u>	<u>11,830,543</u>	<u>10,609,829</u>	<u>11,107,621</u>
Expenditure					
Operating	8,021,571	8,498,884	9,503,324	9,431,034	9,894,222
Capital	1,354,510	2,024,209	2,047,211	1,133,836	1,318,733
Taxation	2,814	4,502	5,097	7,869	6,942
	<u>9,378,895</u>	<u>10,527,595</u>	<u>11,555,632</u>	<u>10,572,739</u>	<u>11,219,897</u>
Surplus or deficit (—) for year	204,556	41,577	74,911	37,090	—112,276
Balance brought forward	—12,776	111,326	152,903	227,814	264,904
Income Tax recovered in previous years written back	—80,454	—	—	—	—
Surplus carried forward	<u>111,326</u>	<u>152,903</u>	<u>227,814</u>	<u>264,904</u>	<u>152,628</u>

## Licence fees in Europe

	Radio			Combined radio and television		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Austria	3	17	10	9	14	6
Belgium	1	14	0	8	0	0
Denmark	3	1	1	11	13	4
	Combined licence with colour television: £18 0s. 0d.					
Finland	2	0	3	8	1	0
France	2	5	0	7	10	0
West Germany	2	10	0	8	15	0
Ireland	1	5	0	5	0	0
Italy	2	4	0	8	0	0
Netherlands	2	1	7	6	4	10
Norway	3	10	0	12	5	0
Sweden	2	16	4	10	17	3
	Combined licence with colour television in 1970: £18 19s. 6d.					
Switzerland	3	16	11	11	18	5

## Broadcast receiving licences – history of fees

		<i>Radio Only</i>	<i>Combined Mono- chrome</i>	<i>Colour Supple- mentary</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>1922</b>				
<b>1 November</b>	Introduction of fee	10 0		
<b>1946</b>				
<b>1 June</b>	Radio only increased to Combined fee introduced	1 0 0	2 0 0	
<b>1954</b>				
<b>1 June</b>	Combined fee increased to		3 0 0	
<b>1957</b>				
<b>1 August</b>	Excise duty of £1 0 0 im- posed (not receivable by BBC) and combined fee therefore increased to		4 0 0	
<b>1963</b>				
<b>1 October</b>	Excise duty relinquished and BBC entitled to full £4 0 0 per combined fee			
<b>1965</b>				
<b>1 August</b>	Radio increased to Combined increased to	1 5 0	5 0 0	
<b>1968</b>				
<b>1 January</b>	Supplementary fee for colour introduced			6 0 0
<b>1969</b>				
<b>1 January</b>	Combined fee increased to		6 0 0	
<b>1971</b>				
<b>1 April</b>	Combined fee will be in- creased to <i>Radio only fee will be abol- ished</i>		6 10 0	

## Broadcast receiving licences 1923-69 (at 31 March)

	Radio only			Combined Radio and Television		Total
	Free to Blind Persons	Domestic	Car Radios	Monochrome	Colour	
1923	—	87,561	—	—	—	87,561
1924	—	748,398	—	—	—	748,398
1925	—	1,348,874	—	—	—	1,348,874
1926	—	1,964,174	—	—	—	1,964,174
1927	5,750	2,263,894	—	—	—	2,269,644
1928	12,234	2,470,639	—	—	—	2,482,873
1929	14,505	2,717,367	—	—	—	2,731,872
1930	16,496	3,075,828	—	—	—	3,092,324
1931	21,304	3,626,418	—	—	—	3,647,722
1932	31,513	4,590,292	—	—	—	4,621,805
1933	35,850	5,461,367	—	—	—	5,497,217
1934	39,224	6,220,429	—	—	—	6,259,653
1935	41,868	6,969,885	—	—	—	7,011,753
1936	44,380	7,572,442	—	—	—	7,616,822
1937	46,475	8,081,161	—	—	—	8,127,636
1938	49,730	8,538,946	—	—	—	8,588,676
1939	52,621	8,915,717	—	—	—	8,968,338
1940	53,427	8,897,618	—	—	—	8,951,045
1941	50,555	8,701,899	—	—	—	8,752,454
1942	47,456	8,635,642	—	—	—	8,683,098
1943	48,399	9,193,641	—	—	—	9,242,040
1944	48,124	9,506,714	—	—	—	9,554,838
1945	46,861	9,663,369	—	—	—	9,710,230
1946	47,720	10,347,831	—	—	—	10,395,551
1947	49,846	10,713,298	—	14,560	—	10,777,704
1948	52,135	11,081,977	—	45,564	—	11,179,676
1949	53,654	11,567,227	—	126,567	—	11,747,448
1950	56,376	11,819,190	—	343,882	—	12,219,448
1951	58,161	11,453,469	93,456	763,941	—	12,369,027
1952	60,105	11,113,863	130,278	1,449,260	—	12,753,506
1953	61,095	10,504,688	183,996	2,142,452	—	12,892,231
1954	62,389	9,898,845	226,667	3,248,892	—	13,436,793
1955	62,506	9,146,430	267,794	4,503,766	—	13,980,496
1956	62,745	8,165,754	293,459	5,739,593	—	14,261,551
1957	62,453	7,190,337	306,053	6,966,256	—	14,525,099
1958	61,387	6,161,231	333,729	8,090,003	—	14,646,350
1959	57,784	5,047,154	376,053	9,255,422	—	14,736,413
1960	54,958	4,052,809	427,491	10,469,753	—	15,005,011
1961	50,852	3,383,654	474,478	11,267,741	—	15,176,725
1962	46,782	2,996,026	495,699	11,833,712	—	15,372,219
1963	43,371	2,684,170	528,644	12,442,806	—	15,698,991
1964	40,337	2,382,390	576,621	12,885,331	—	15,884,679
1965	34,355	2,134,786	624,417	13,253,045	—	16,046,603
1966	31,499	1,916,473	663,094	13,567,090	—	16,178,156
1967	29,662	1,721,067	755,205	14,267,271	—	16,773,205
1968	27,564	1,573,721	956,029	15,068,079	20,428	17,645,821
1969	24,966	1,424,203	1,014,703	15,396,642	99,419	17,959,933

- Notes: 1. Licences issued free to blind persons were introduced on 1 January 1927.  
 2. The combined radio and television licences at 31 March 1969 include 37,336 licences issued to blind persons and 71 combined licences for cars.  
 3. Dealers' demonstration fee (costing 5s. for seven years), introduced on 1 January 1968, and licences for residents of old people's homes introduced on 1 March 1968 at 10s. a year, and amended to 1s. a year from 1 January 1969, are not included in the above figures.

## Programme Contracts

In BBC folklore there is a story, apocryphal or not, of the lady who, invited to broadcast, said she would be delighted but what would the fee be. On being told, she is reported to have said that the figure was most reasonable and would she have to pay it before the broadcast and would the BBC prefer cash or a cheque! At the other extreme there are some – few and far between but by no means apocryphal – who imagine that the BBC has inexhaustible resources and is thus fair game. In fact about one-third of the BBC's domestic services' expenditure is devoted to artists, speakers and royalties of one form or another. In the financial year ending March 1969 BBC expenditure under this head was about £27 million. Against this background of such large-scale expenditure out of a purse which is by no means bottomless, given the BBC's tremendous commitments and obligations, the Corporation has to send out nearly 300,000 contracts a year, which means that on average every day some 800 people, in addition to members of the BBC staff, are engaged to inform, educate and entertain the 50 million viewers and listeners at home as well as the vast polyglot audience overseas.

How is it done? There are two departments directly concerned with the issue of contracts which work in close touch with the output departments: *Programme Contracts* (which is responsible for radio and whose Head has the further overall functions referred to below) and *Artists' Bookings, Television*. The first of these is part of the Legal Adviser's Division, the second of Television Programme Servicing Departments. Each is sub-divided into sections to deal with various branches of BBC output such as music, light entertainment, drama, talks, outside broadcasts. Each is staffed by specialist negotiators – there are corresponding arrangements for the BBC's other centres outside London – at whose disposal are the files and indexes relating to hundreds of thousands of contributors and containing details of their broadcasts and fees over the years.

How are these fees assessed and what kind of contractual terms are arranged? In negotiating appropriate payments the BBC has a triple responsibility. First, as a public corporation, it has to make judicious use of the public monies allocated to fees. Secondly, it has to ensure that the fee is correctly assessed in relation to a number of factors which have to be taken into account. These are: the professional status of the contributor and what he may be able to earn in other fields; the nature of his engagement and prominence within the programme; the degree of research or other preparatory work; the value and importance of the contributor to broadcasting (not necessarily the same as his value in other fields); the time involved (which may be much more in

television than in radio); the particular circumstances of the broadcast. Thirdly, in husbanding wisely its resources, the B B C has yet to ensure that it discharges its obligations as a leading employer of artists and speakers.

The B B C attaches the utmost importance to maintaining its good relations with contributors and to ensuring that agreements are properly implemented. It is a matter of pride to the negotiating staff that those whom they engage should have complete faith in the B B C's good name for fair dealing and that, if there is a rare but just cause for complaint, the cause should be found and removed. So the B B C is particularly concerned that not only the fees offered but also the terms of the engagement are fair and equitable. The contracting departments in their work use many types of contract which collectively might appear quite bewildering to the layman. In music, for example, there are different contracts according to the type of engagement involved, such as a chamber orchestra, a symphony orchestra, a brass band, a solo artist in a public concert promoted by the B B C, orchestral extras and deputies, and chorus extras. Similarly, in the talks field there are a number of contracts to cover talks and interviews, reading performances, outside broadcasts, commentaries and news, with appropriate variants for radio and television.

This corpus of contracts is not the result of a zealous Parkinsonian bureaucracy or of any sinister intent on the part of the B B C to get more than its fair share of the bargain, but has evolved over the years to meet differing programme needs and differing types of performance and as a result of agreements with outside organisations. Briefly, in addition to the fee, every contract states the rights acquired respectively by the B B C and by the contributor; in particular it defines the broadcasting and other rights which may be involved, what percentage may be appropriate for a repeat performance or distribution overseas, what are the rights in relation to domestic broadcasts or broadcasts by the External Services and, overall, what are the obligations of both parties in respect of the contribution.

### **Collective agreements**

The collective agreements which are reflected in the relevant forms of contract are the particular responsibility of the Head of Programme Contracts. They deal with every aspect of the employment of both salaried and freelance contributors over the whole field of radio and television broadcasting, involving actors and variety artists, musicians, journalists, and other professional broadcasters who are both writers and speakers, represented by bodies such as the *Musicians' Union*, *British Actors' Equity Association*, the *Incorporated Society of Musicians*, the *Radiowriters' Association*, the *National Union of Journalists* and the

*Ballroom Dancers' Federation*. 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 is a separate agreement with the *Theatres' National Committee* covering broadcasts taken from theatres and other non-BBC places of entertainment. An agreement of a somewhat different kind with the *National Association of Symphony Orchestras* is designed to ensure that public concerts given by BBC orchestras do not harm the interests of that body by unfair competition.

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

## 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 220). Radio and television rights in literary material or commissioned music are acquired in return for agreed fees by direct negotiation with each composer, or with each author or his agent or publisher, and in the case of artistic works used in television with the artist or his agent.

## Agreements with official bodies

In the case of music (other than commissioned music) individual negotiations are not normally involved because broadcasting rights in most copyright music are centrally controlled by the *Performing Right Society* to whom the BBC makes an annual lump sum payment in return for a licence to broadcast all the music controlled by the Society in any BBC programme. The Society then allocates this payment between its members on the basis of actual broadcast uses of music as shown in the BBC's Programmes-as-Broadcast. Likewise the BBC pays an annual lump sum to the *Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society* in return for the right to record copyright musical works under its control, that Society again dividing up the lump sum between its members on the basis of the number of recordings made by the BBC.

The BBC also has a long-standing agreement with the *Publishers'*

*Association*, the *Society of Authors*, and the *League of Dramatists* which provides for stated rates to be paid for a radio broadcast of prose readings and published poems. The rates are assessed at so much per minute for prose. In the case of poems the basis is the number of lines broadcast. An agreement with *Phonographic Performance Ltd* provides for the right to broadcast commercial gramophone records 'live', the B B C's various radio and television services being allocated fixed periods of 'needle time' in return for an annual lump sum payment. Other agreements with the various individual gramophone companies provide for the right to re-record (dub) commercial gramophone records. Another agreement with the *Music Publishers' Association* deals with the rates to be paid for the hire of orchestral material.

Both the *Radiowriters' Association* and the *Writers' Guild of Great Britain* are recognised by the B B C as negotiating bodies for contributors of radio drama and features. On the television side the *Writers' Guild of Great Britain* is the recognised negotiating body. The B B C has two agreements with the Guild, one relating to specially written plays and the other to specially written series and serials. In each case the nature of the rights to be acquired by the B B C is laid down, and minimum fees according to the length of the script are prescribed.

### **Assessment of fees**

Fees for prose readings and published poems for radio broadcasting are based on the terms laid down in the agreement with the *Publishers' Association* and others referred to above. For radio broadcasts of stage plays a scale fee is paid, and for television it is assessed. Fees for all specially written material, whether for radio or television, are assessed on an *ad hoc* basis, taking into account the professional status of the contributor, the degree of preparatory work or research involved, the nature of the contribution, the general outside market rate for the type of contribution in question, and in the case of television the minimum rates referred to above, although for established writers the minimum rates are usually greatly exceeded. The B B C normally pays an initial fee which covers a single broadcast performance and also gives the B B C optional rights, subject to payment of further fees, to give repeats in B B C programmes and, in the case of television, to permit recordings of the programme to be used by overseas broadcasting organisations. For radio programmes overseas rights are separately negotiated. If recordings of the programme are sold abroad the additional fees accruing to the author, especially in the case of television, can be substantial.

## Publications

### Radio Times

*Radio Times* is the B B C's programme journal, published every Thursday, price 9d. It contains full details day by day of the television programmes on B B C-1 and B B C-2; and of radio programmes on Radio 1, Radio 2, Radio 3, Radio 4 and the B B C's local radio stations. Details of stereo radio programmes are shown in the appropriate editions. *Radio Times* enables viewers and listeners to obtain full enjoyment from B B C television and radio programmes. It is the complete guide, with full programme details day by day and a three-page quick reference index to the whole week's B B C broadcasting. Editorial features, many in full colour, are complementary to the programmes, and in addition news items and articles highlight and enlarge on programmes of particular interest during the week. *Radio Times* can be obtained from newsagents throughout the United Kingdom or by subscription at £3 5s. inland and £2 17s. 6d. overseas, and pro rata for shorter periods. It has a circulation of nearly 4,000,000 copies each week.

### The Listener

*The Listener*, like B B C television and radio, reflects in words and pictures most aspects of contemporary life and thought. Its lively and varied contents each week are drawn mainly from the wealth of broadcast talks and discussions and articles based on the programmes. There are also reviews of books, music, art, films and the theatre, and independent criticism of B B C radio and television and ITV programmes. *The Listener* carries a quarterly supplement giving details of the main Radio 3 productions to be broadcast during the following three months.

Distribution is world wide and sales are about 60,000 copies a week. *The Listener* is published each Thursday, price 1s. 3d. or on subscription at £4 2s. 6d. inland and £3 15s. overseas a year, or pro rata for shorter periods. Subscription to the USA and Canadian edition costs \$11 for one year, \$19 for two years and \$26 for three years by surface mail; air freight to New York by second class mail costs \$18 for one year, \$32 for two years and \$45 for three years. Special rates are available to students and schools. Full details of these can be obtained from *The Circulation Manager, B B C Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA.*

## Overseas Journals

Information about programmes in the B B C's External Services is given in the following publications:

*BBC English by Radio and Television*, a monthly magazine for those who follow the B B C's English courses, contains texts to accompany the English by Radio lessons broadcast entirely in English, and articles of general interest to students and teachers of the language. The annual subscription is £1 0s. 0d. in the United Kingdom (and pro rata for shorter periods). Subscriptions can be taken out in overseas countries through local agents and in local currency. Group subscriptions at reduced rates are available for more than ten copies a month. A list of local agents is available on request to *BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA*.

*London Calling*, the monthly journal of the B B C External Services, giving programme details and frequency information for the B B C World Service in English with the alternative World Service programmes for Europe and Africa. Brief details are also given of B B C services in other languages and B B C English by Radio broadcasts.

*Huna London*, the fortnightly magazine of the B B C Arabic Service, gives programme information about the Arabic Service, and contains articles of general interest. *London Calling* and *Huna London* are issued free of charge: further details are obtainable from *External Services Publicity, B B C, Bush House, London, W.C.2*.

## Educational and General Publications

### School Broadcasting Publications

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council, numerous publications are issued to support the B B C's radio and television broadcasts to schools. For many broadcast series there are illustrated pamphlets for pupils, and most series provide supplementary notes for the teacher. To help teachers plan their use of broadcasts, primary and secondary school annual programmes and staffroom display posters are issued free to all schools in the United Kingdom six months in advance of the school year; termly timetables are sent before each term. Colour filmstrips are published for use with radiovision programmes and to support some television broadcasts. There are complete radiovision courses in French and German. Wall pictures, charts and maps, work sheets, working drawings, flash cards, exercise tape recordings, folders of material for group work, and 8 mm film loops are also provided for various series.

Details of current publications can be obtained from *BBC Publications (Schools), 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA*.

## Further Education Publications

Books, study notes, records and tapes are published to accompany many of the Further Education programmes on BBC television and radio (see pages 76-80 for information about Further Education programmes). During 1969-70 these will include:

### Languages

#### Television

*Répondez s'il vous plaît* (three books and three records)

*Wie Bitte?* (three books and three records)

#### Radio

*Amici, buona sera* (book and two records)

*Deux Enquêtes du Commissaire Maigret* (repeat)

*Mosaico Español* (book)

*Second Year German* (book)

*Second Year Russian* (book) (repeat)

### Other subjects

#### Television

*Buying a House*

*Car Wise* (repeat)

*Decide for Yourself*

*English Law* (repeat)

(television and radio)

*Expecting a Baby* (repeat)

*Good Sailing* (repeat)

*Hardy Heating Co. Ltd.* (repeat)

(television and radio)

*Man in Society*

*Representing the Union*

*Square Two* (two books)

*Teaching on Equal Terms*

*Ten Classic Dishes* (repeat)

BBC Further Education publications can be obtained through news-agents and booksellers or from *BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.*

#### Radio

*Britain in the Sixties*

*Chamber Music* (repeat)

*Developing Maths Today*

*Jazz in Perspective* (repeat)

*Music in England*

*Pictures in Britain*

*Reading to Learn*

*Rembrandt* (repeat)

*Research in the Classroom*

*Training for Social Work*

*Use of Qualified Manpower*

*Welfare and Health*

## General Publications

Among the books published during 1969 were:

BBC MUSIC GUIDES. Four further titles in this popular series – *Tchaikovsky Symphonies and Concertos* by John Warrack and *Debussy Piano Music* by Frank Dawes, 6s. each; and *Berlioz Orchestral Music* by Hugh Macdonald and *Schubert Chamber Music* by Sir Jack Westrup, 5s. each.

**BERLIOZ: A SINGULAR OBSESSION**, by Michael Ayrton. A personal view, illustrated by Michael Ayrton's own text and pictures, from the BBC-1 programme. 40s.

**BIZZY LIZZY AND LITTLE MO**, by Freda Lingstrom. Four stories, fully illustrated, about a little girl called Bizzy Lizzy and her very tiny doll Mo, from the BBC-tv series 'Watch with Mother'. 16s.

**'BLUE PETER' BOOKS**. The first four titles in a new series of 'mini' books based on the BBC-tv series 'Blue Peter'. *Book of Pets, Book of Teddy's Clothes, Book of Television, and Safari to Morocco*. 3s. each.

**BLUE PETER: SIXTH BOOK**. The big-selling annual of the BBC-tv programme. 10s.

**THE BRAIN**. Current research into its mechanism and functions. 7s.

**CIVILISATION**, by Sir Kenneth Clark. A fully-illustrated version of Sir Kenneth Clark's personal view of civilisation, from the BBC-2 series. Published jointly with John Murray. 84s.

**THE DALES**, by Rex Edwards. Marks the twenty-first anniversary of 'The Dales' and 'Mrs Dale's Diary', and tells the story of the family since they moved from Parkwood Hill to Exton. Illustrated. 5s.

**GENETIC ENGINEERING**. Significant developments in 'the most fundamental of the biological sciences' and an examination of possible social and moral problems. 7s.

**GIVING A DINNER PARTY**, by Fanny and Johnnie Cradock. Ideas, recipes and useful advice for the hostess planning a dinner party. 2s. 6d.

**GOING FOR A SONG**, by Arthur Negus. The BBC's resident connoisseur of 'Going for a Song' and the radio programme 'Talking About Antiques' discusses his favourite subject – English period furniture. He illustrates its development by describing individual articles he has handled in his broadcast programmes or in his own business. There are hints on how to recognise style, period and value, and more than 100 illustrations. 30s.

**HECTOR'S HOUSE ANNUAL**. A new annual for the under-eights, based on BBC-tv's popular series about Hector the dog and his friends Zaza and Kiki. 12s. 6d.

**THE HERBS' ANNUAL**, by Michael Bond. An annual for younger children, featuring Parsley the Lion and other favourite puppets seen in BBC-tv's 'Watch with Mother'. 12s. 6d.

**HERBS' STORY BOOKS**, by Michael Bond. The first two titles in a new series of picture-story books based on episodes from 'The Herbs', a popular feature of the BBC-tv series 'Watch with Mother', *Parsley's Tail* and *Parsley's Good Deed*. Full colour illustrations by Esor. 9s. 6d. each.

**THE ILIAD AND THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER**, by Kenneth Cavander. Based on a BBC radio dramatisation for schools. 10s.

**JACKANORY STORIES**. Six further titles in this series have been published – *Icelandic Stories*, *Robin Hood*, *The Elm Street Lot*, *Littlenose Moves House*, *The Saturday Man*, and *Stories from Wales*. 3s. 6d. each.

**JOHN PEARSE: 'SATURDAY NIGHT'**. Twenty folk songs in tablature form for guitar, arranged by John Pearse. Published jointly with Keith Prowse Music Publishing Co. Ltd. 12s. 6d.

**LISTEN WITH MOTHER SERIES**. Four titles in this series of illustrated paperbacks from the BBC-1 television series have so far been published: *Stories of Willy Mouse*, *Tippy the Tipper Wagon*, *Brown Bear* and *Skipper Ahoy There*, and *Pussy Simkin*. 3s. 6d. each.

**LOOK**, introduced by Peter Scott. This book contains a selection of twenty programmes from BBC-tv's 'Look' series. The fully-illustrated articles deal with animals, birds, amphibians and insects, as well as such subjects as special aspects of wildlife and the fun of recognising animals by their footprints. 30s. 0d.

**MORE FROM TEN TO EIGHT**. A further selection of talks from 'Ten to Eight' on BBC Radio 4. 5s.

**PEACE IN THE FAMILY OF MAN**, the 1968 BBC Reith Lectures by the Rt Hon. Lester B. Pearson. A statesman of long experience in international affairs assesses the world situation and reviews some of the hopeful signs that face us in our search for peace. 21s.

**PERSONS FROM PORLOCK AND OTHER PLAYS**, by Louis MacNeice. Four of the writer's best-known radio plays, selected and introduced by W. H. Auden. 35s.

**PICTURES IN BRITAIN**, by Nicholas Usherwood. An art book containing twenty-four full-colour reproductions of famous paintings in British galleries, with full descriptive notes. The paintings themselves were discussed in a BBC radio series broadcast in 1969, based on the former 'Painting of the Month' series; the reproductions have all appeared in previous 'Painting of the Month' publications. 35s.

**POMPEII AND VESUVIUS**. The story of how Pompeii was destroyed and how it looks today, based on a BBC radiovision programme for schools. Full-colour illustrations. 21s.

**THE SECOND JIMMY YOUNG COOK BOOK**. A further selection sent in by listeners to Radio 1 and 2's Jimmy Young Show. 3s. 6d.

STILL I BELIEVE, four Lent talks on 'Christianity in a changing World' by the Rev. David Edwards, and five Holy Week talks by Malcolm Muggeridge, Andrew Cruickshank, Bronwen Astor, Tom Driberg and Quintin Hogg, in one volume. 5s.

TALKING OF GANDHI. Three programmes about the Indian mystic originally broadcast in the mid-1950's.

VIOLENT UNIVERSE, by Nigel Calder. A fascinating account of our present knowledge of the universe and of the astronomical research currently being carried out all over the world. 25s.

WOMAN'S HOUR ANTHOLOGY II. A second selection from the material broadcast in 'Woman's Hour' in 1967 and 1968. 15s.

### **To be published in 1970**

ACTING IN THE SIXTIES. A fully-illustrated version of the BBC-2 series in which Richard Burton, Harry Corbett, Albert Finney, John Neville, Eric Porter, Vanessa Redgrave, Maggie Smith, Robert Stephens and Dorothy Tutin talk about acting and their own careers.

CHINA: THE ROOTS OF MADNESS, by Theodore H. White. The story of China from the Manchu emperors and the Boxer rebellion to Communism and Mao. Fully illustrated. 35s.

HOUSE MAINTENANCE. From 'Woman's Hour'.

MORALS AND MEDICINE. A symposium on some of the moral problems raised by recent medical discoveries. From the BBC radio series. 25s. approx.

O JEMIMA!: POEMS FROM PLAY SCHOOL. A fully-illustrated anthology of some of the most loved poems from the BBC-tv programme for the very young. 12s.

PRIVATE LIVES, edited by Jeffery Boswall. A fully-illustrated book based on a BBC-1 series on the life and habits of the kingfisher, robin, great crested grebe, starling, Emperor penguin, albatross, grey seal, Siamese fighting fish, New Forest pony, fox, hedgehog and large white butterfly. 35s.

SAM COSTA'S HOME HINTS. From Sam Costa's daily programme on BBC Radio 2. 4s.

WARS OF THE ROSES, *Henry VI, Edward IV and Richard III*. John Barton's adaptation for Stratford and BBC television of Shakespeare's *Henry VI*, Parts 1, 2 and 3, and *Richard III*, with introductory material by Peter Hall and John Barton.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE LAW? edited by Michael Zander. From the BBC radio series. 21s.

### **Music Guides:**

BEETHOVEN STRING QUARTETS  
BEETHOVEN SYMPHONIES  
BRAHMS CHAMBER MUSIC  
ELGAR ORCHESTRAL MUSIC  
MAHLER SYMPHONIES  
RAVEL ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

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 the BBC is available from *Circulation Manager, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.*

### **Radio Times Hulton Picture Library**

The Radio Times Hulton Picture Library contains more than 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, colour transparencies and maps, covering a wide range of historical subjects, personalities and peoples, arts, sciences, and life in all its aspects. This collection is available to all who require pictures for reproduction.

A scale of fees and any further information may be obtained from: *Librarian, Radio Times Hulton Picture Library, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA, telephone 01-580-5577, 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. 10s. 6d.; paperback, 1966. 5s.)
- 1949 Robert Birley, *Britain in Europe: reflections on the development of a European society*.
- 1950 J. Z. Young, *Doubt and certainty in science*. (O.U.P., 1951. o.p., Galaxy Books, 1960. 12s. 6d.)
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe, *The problem of power*. (Secker & Warburg, 1952. o.p.)
- 1952 A. J. Toynbee, *The world and the west*. (O.U.P., 1953. o.p.)
- 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.; Penguin Books, 1961. 10s. 6d.)
- 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. o.p.; paperback, 1961. 5s.)
- 1959 P. B. Medawar, *The future of man*. (Methuen, 1960. o.p.)
- 1960 Edgar Wind, *Art and anarchy*. (Faber, 1963. 25s.)
- 1961 Margery Perham, *The colonial reckoning*. (Collins, 1962. o.p.)
- 1962 G. M. Carstairs, *This island now*. (Hogarth, 1963. 12s. 6d.; Penguin Books, 1964. 3s.)
- 1963 A. E. Sloman, *A university in the making*. (B B C, 1964. o.p.)
- 1964 Sir Leon Bagrit, *The age of automation*. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1965. 15s.; Penguin Books, 1966. 3s. 6d.)
- 1965 R. K. A. Gardiner, *A world of peoples*. (B B C, 1966. 15s.)
- 1966 J. K. Galbraith, *The new industrial state*. (Hamish Hamilton, 1967. 42s.; includes the 1966 lectures.)
- 1967 E. R. Leach, *A runaway world?* (B B C, 1968. 17s. 6d.)
- 1968 The Rt Hon. Lester Pearson, *Peace in the family of man*. (B B C, 1969. 21s.)
- 1969 Dr Frank Fraser Darling, *Wilderness and plenty* (to be published by the B B C)

### **B B C Orchestras and conductors**

B B C Symphony	Colin Davis	98 players
B B C Concert		54
The Radio	Malcolm Lockyer	56
B B C Scottish Symphony	James Loughran, <i>Conductor</i> Christopher Seaman, <i>Associate Conductor</i>	66
B B C Northern Symphony	Bryden Thomson	70
B B C Midland Light	Jack Coles	31
B B C Welsh	John Carewe	44
B B C Northern Ireland		30
B B C Scottish Radio	Iain Sutherland	24
B B C Northern Dance	Bernard Herrmann	19
The B B C Training Orchestra	Meredith Davies	69
London Studio Players, a group of nineteen musicians, combine to form various light music ensembles of different sizes.		
B B C Chorus	Peter Gellhorn, <i>Chorus Director</i>	28 singers

The BBC Training Orchestra, which is based in Bristol, was formed by the BBC at the beginning of 1966 for the specific purpose of training qualified young musicians aged eighteen to twenty-six and to provide extensive orchestral experience immediately following an instrumentalist's course at a school of music. It is hoped through the establishment of this orchestra to ensure a steady stream of experienced players of the standard required by the leading orchestras in the United Kingdom. Students are admitted for an initial period of one year and a maximum of three years. The orchestra broadcasts every week in the Music Programme on Radio 3 and gives up to twelve public concerts a year, all of which are broadcast.

### **BBC training for conductors**

BBC North offers young conductors attachments to the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra. Young aspirant conductors are in this way given an opportunity to learn how a big orchestra is run and of working intimately in a form of apprenticeship under an experienced conductor. Full details may be obtained from Head of Music North, P.O. Box 27, Manchester M61 1SJ.

### **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 television and radio. The unit produces an output varying from complete background scores of electronic music for radio and television production through sound for poetry and science fiction, to signature tunes and experiments in stereophonic 'total radio'. A commercially available long-playing record, *BBC Radiophonic Music*, containing a selection of items, has been issued by BBC Radio Enterprises.

The Workshop at the BBC Music Studios in Maida Vale, London, is equipped with tape recording machines and other electronic equipment for generating and manipulating sound. The composition and realisation of this music and sound is done by a small specialised creative staff.

### **Drama repertory**

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	5 members (full-time)
'English by Radio' Repertory Company	4 members (full-time)

### **Auditions**

Music, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by Programme Contracts Department (*see page 220*) working in collaboration with the

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

Applications addressed to the B B C, LONDON, W1A 1AA, are brought to the attention of the department concerned. For regional auditions, applications should be made to the Controller of the appropriate region.

### **BBC Choral Society**

Auditions are arranged at various times during the year for amateur singers who wish to become members (unpaid) of the BBC Choral Society. Candidates are required to sing one of two test pieces at choice, and there is a simple sight-reading test. Members of the Society attend rehearsals each Friday evening. Written applications should be made to the CHORUS DIRECTOR, B B C, LONDON, W1A 1AA.

### **Record requests**

Record requests should be sent on a postcard to the title of the programme concerned. In addition to the many request programmes produced for home listeners and for listeners to the vernacular services broadcast overseas, the *B B C World Service* has its own record request programmes. These give listeners in all countries an opportunity to ask for a record for themselves or for their friends. They also provide a link with home for Britons stationed abroad, as well as for immigrants and visitors to Britain.

Listeners in Britain who would like to send a message and have a record played for their friends and families overseas should write to 'Listeners' Choice'.

Listeners from abroad, now settled in Britain, are particularly invited to keep in touch with those they have left behind through 'Records Round the World'.

Where possible, overseas listeners are advised by airmail of the time and date of the playing of their requests. To enable this to be done, it is important to give the full postal address of the person for whom the record is to be played.

Requests for British servicemen overseas should be sent to 'Forces Favourites', and for members of the Merchant Service to the 'Merchant Navy Programme'.

For all these programmes, the address is the same:  
THE WORLD SERVICE, B B C, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.

## **Writing to the BBC**

The BBC's postbag of correspondence from viewers and listeners is a heavy one. It includes 'solicited' mail, i.e. letters sent to particular programmes by invitation which, for some programmes, can amount to as many as 2,000 letters a day.

Letters about television and radio programmes, other than those written in response to broadcast invitations, should be addressed to:

(i) **HEAD OF BBC PROGRAMME CORRESPONDENCE SECTION.**

This section is responsible for seeing that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward in letters are carefully considered. As far as possible, answers are supplied to enquiries relating to: specific items in the programmes; requests entailing detailed research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot normally be met. Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

(ii) **HEAD OF ENGINEERING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.**

This department deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC television and radio programmes.

Letters about the External Services should be addressed to:

**BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.**

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.

BBC addresses are given on pages 240-1.

## **Submissions of scripts and scores**

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

Typescripts of talks or short stories and synopses or scripts of documentaries for broadcasting in radio should be addressed to: **TALKS ORGANISER (RADIO), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA.**

In the case of radio plays, complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to: **SCRIPT EDITOR, DRAMA (RADIO), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA.**

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.**

Television scripts, clearly typed, should be submitted to: HEAD OF TELEVISION SCRIPT UNIT, 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 radio should be addressed to: CHIEF ASSISTANT (MUSIC PROGRAMME ORGANISATION), BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA.

A guide for writers, *Writing for the BBC*, is published by the BBC, price 5s. (by post 5s. 7d.).

### **Visits to BBC premises**

Arrangements for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres can be made only exceptionally. People with a special or professional interest may write to THE SECRETARY, BBC, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W1A 1AA, or the Controller in their own region.

Visitors from overseas should address themselves to: OVERSEAS AUDIENCE RESEARCH, BBC, BUSH HOUSE, LONDON, 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, W1A 1AA.

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

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

These are:

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

## **SOS messages**

SOS and police messages are in certain circumstances included in B B C broadcasts. Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone.

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

*For missing persons and for witnesses of accidents.* Only official requests originated by the police are considered.

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

*For travellers abroad.* It is also possible in circumstances of real urgency for SOS messages to be broadcast in countries abroad by radio organisations which are members of the European Broadcasting Union. These messages would be broadcast in an attempt to reach people travelling abroad who are urgently wanted at home. The rules, in principle, are the same as those which apply to SOS messages broadcast in the United Kingdom. Requests of this kind, which must come from doctors or hospitals, cannot be considered unless all other means of contacting the person who is wanted have been tried and have failed.

Messages are broadcast once only and cannot be repeated.

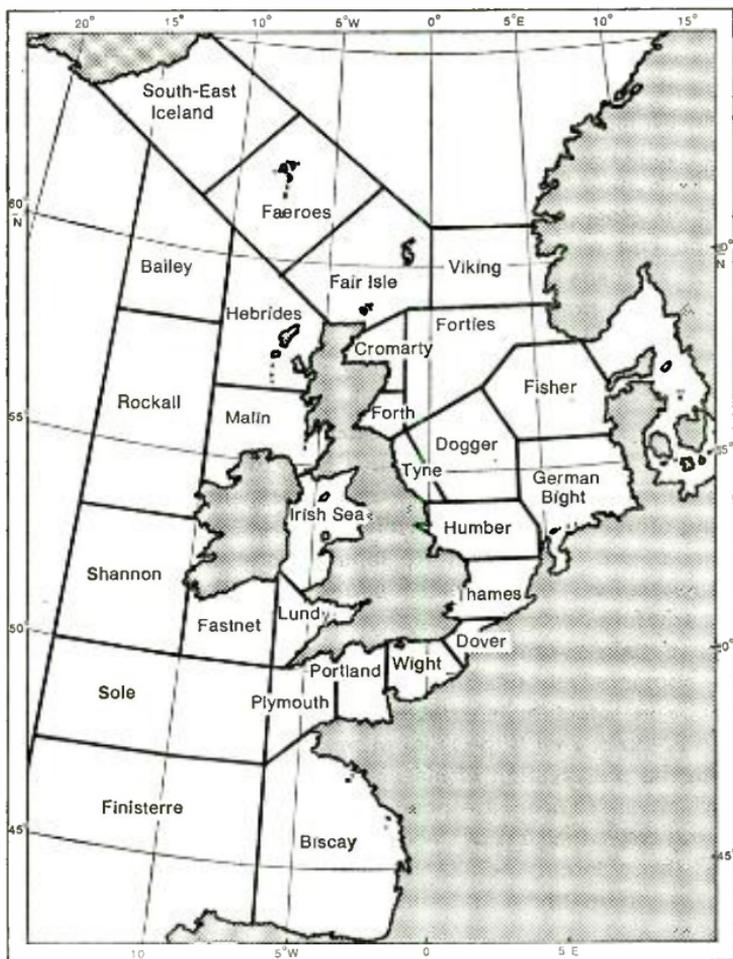
There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

## **Weather forecasts**

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Ministry of Defence, prepares weather forecasts broadcast in B B C radio and television programmes. The Central Forecasting Office supplies most of the bulletins; regional forecasts come from the meteorological offices in the regions concerned. One-third of the forecasts are now broadcast direct from the studio at London Weather Centre. Shipping forecasts are broadcast on radio on 1500 metres. Radio 2 is interrupted at programme breaks for gale warnings and these are repeated if necessary, after the subsequent news summary at 30 minutes past the hour. Warnings of fog, snow, icy roads, heavy or prolonged rains, and sudden weather changes likely to entail danger or considerable inconvenience to the public are also broadcast at short notice on Radio 2.

Times of weather forecasts broadcast in radio, as well as those broadcast in B B C-1 and B B C-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.

## Appeals for charity

The B B C has been broadcasting charitable appeals since 1923. Up to 1969 nearly £12,000,000 had been raised by this means and many hundreds of good causes have benefited.

Appeals on behalf of charitable organisations are considered for broadcasting either on Radio 4 as the Week's Good Cause at 7.25 pm on Sunday evenings, or on B B C-1, usually at 7.20 pm and on the third Sunday of the month. Special appeals for causes of outstanding topical and national interest – for example, in aid of the victims of an earthquake or flood disaster – are occasionally broadcast on a weekday, normally on sound and television. Once in each calendar month the Week's Good Cause space on Radio 4 may be devoted to appeals of regional interest and, on not more than two dates in the year, separate appeals may be broadcast in different regions of the B B C's television service.

In selecting appeals for broadcasting, the B B C seeks the guidance of people with specialised experience and knowledge of the charitable world. In respect of nationally broadcast appeals it is guided by the Central Appeals Advisory Committee, a body of experts which considers all applications for appeals and recommends those it believes to be deserving of public support. Advisory bodies in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the English Regions perform the same function in respect of regional appeals (*see pages 179–80 for members of the appeals advisory bodies*).

Within certain specified limits any deserving cause, whether it be great or comparatively small, may be considered for a broadcast appeal. Preference in selection is, however, given to causes which concern themselves directly with the relief of human distress in any of its forms, and with the preservation of life and health. Second in preference are those which aim to promote social, physical, cultural, or mental or moral well-being but which do not necessarily deal with individual cases of distress; this category includes organisations promoting research into the causes and treatment of disease and of mental or physical handicap. Appeals are also granted occasionally to causes which fall outside these categories, e.g. the preservation of the national heritage.

The B B C welcomes applications from charitable organisations whose work is likely to be of interest to the general public and who have a genuine need to raise money by means of a broadcast appeal. Organisations wishing to be considered should apply in writing to the Appeals Secretary at Broadcasting House, London, or to the appropriate B B C headquarters for appeals in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (*see page 240 for addresses*).

The total response to all the Week's Good Cause Appeals in the year to 31 March 1969, both national and regional, was £147,285, including the Servite Homes, £36,571 and St Martin's Christmas Fund, £22,743.

Regular appeals in television brought in a total of £235,341. Notable results were : Winged Fellowship Trust £10,450 ; Central Council for the Disabled £9,815 ; Attlee Memorial Foundation £6,879 ; National Association of Almshouses £8,063 ; Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children £44,116 ; Royal National Life Boat Institution £36,273.

The customary Christmas Day Appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund was made on Radio 4, 2 and 1 (shared between Eric Robinson and Jimmy Young) and brought in a total of £29,723. In television, Judi Dench appealed on behalf of Christian Aid, raising £35,927. The B B C's own annual radio and television appeals for Children in Need of Help resulted in a total contribution of £29,002.

Two emergency appeals were broadcast during the year : on behalf of Victims of the Iran Earthquake and of Nigeria War Victims. The overall response to these was £207,834 and £242,136 respectively. Each of these two appeals was broadcast on ITV as well as on B B C television and radio.

# BBC Addresses

## London

		Telephones
<b>Headquarters:</b>	Broadcasting House, London, W.1.	01-580-4468
<i>Postal address:</i>	BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA	
<i>Telegrams:</i>	Broadcasts London Telex } All London and	
<i>Cables:</i>	Broadcasts, London-W1 } Regional premises	
<i>Telex:</i>	22182	
<b>Television</b>	Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	01-743-8000
<b>External Broad- casting</b>	Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2	01-240-3456
<b>Publications</b>	35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA	01-580-5577

## Scotland

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W.2	041-339-8844
<i>Edinburgh Office:</i> Broadcasting House, 4, 5, 6, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2	031-225-3131
<i>Aberdeen Representative:</i> G. R. Harvey, Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen	0224-25233

## Wales

Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Cardiff	0222-74888
<i>North Wales Representative:</i> W. R. Owen, Bron Castell, High Street, Bangor, North Wales	0248-2214
<i>West Wales Representative:</i> D. John, Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Cardiff	0222-74888

## Northern Ireland

Broadcasting House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2 BT2-8HQ	0232-27411
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## Network Production Centres

### Birmingham

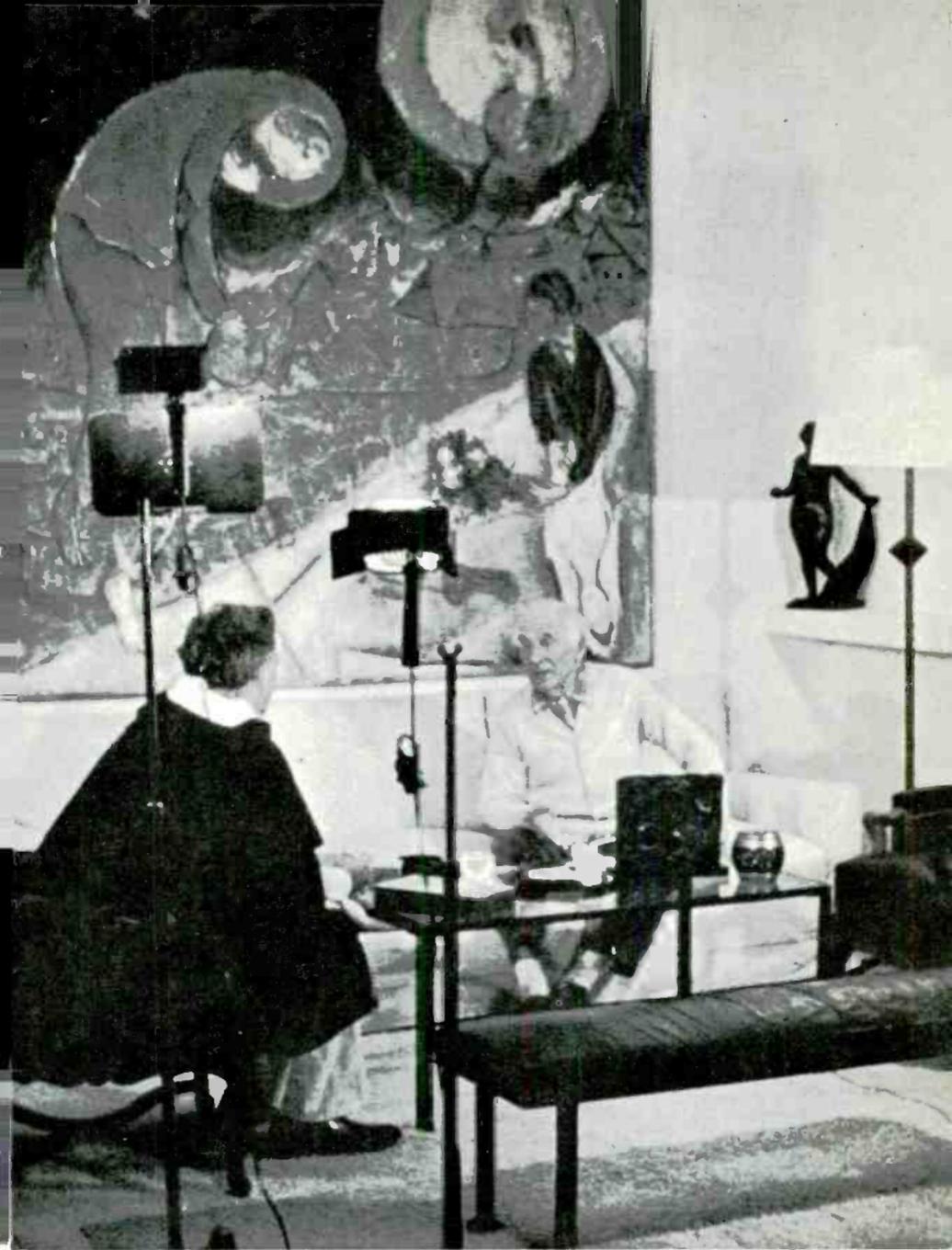
Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15	021-454-4888
Head of Production Centre: to be announced	

### Manchester

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1	061-236-8444
Head of Production Centre: to be announced	

### Bristol

Broadcasting House, 21-33a Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, BS8 2LR	0272-32211
Head of Production Centre: S. Wyton	



For the BBC-2 programme 'At Home with Chagall' the BBC team interviewed the artist in his own surroundings. Here Father Simon Blake, who helped to write the script, talks to Chagall about his work and the influences that shaped it

Prince Edward talking to BBC senior cameraman Frank Wilkins, who is explaining how a 'Blue Peter' camera works



David Fellowes and Jennifer Lumsden, winners of the BBC-tv (South and West Region) 'Animal Magic' competition, as their train takes them to the Arctic





The 'Horizon' series shows how physics can be advantageous in the kitchen. Professor Nicholas Kurti, F.R.S., and his daughter Camilla are using a hypodermic to infuse mince pies with rum



'Today', the topical good-morning programme on Radio 4.  
Jack de Manio introduces it

James Mossman, editor and presenter of the  
weekly television arts programme 'Review'





Tommy Steele with Life Guards of the Household Cavalry in Bermondsey, where they were appearing in a sequence for a BBC-1 'Omnibus' programme



The maiden voyage of the Cunard liner Q.E.2  
was televised 'live' on BBC-1 and in the News on BBC-2

Local Radio in operation: a news story breaks in Sheffield





Further Education on television: Italian for beginners,  
*Si Dice Così*, attractively presented by Yole Marinelli

Alistair Cooke of  
'Letter from America':  
journalist, broadcaster,  
critic, raconteur.  
'Alistair Cooke's Cinema'  
was screened on BBC-1;  
he also appeared on BBC-2  
in 'An Evening With ...'



'One Pair of Eyes' on BBC-2 features jazz musician John Dankworth (right)  
talking to Duke Ellington during filming for the programme 'Some Talk of  
Alexander', which investigates the phenomenon of hero worship



## Area Television Stations

### East Anglia

St. Catherine's Close, All Saints Green, Norwich, Nor. 88B 0603-28841  
*Area Television Manager: J. Johnston*

### Midlands

Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston. 021-454-4888  
Birmingham, 15  
*Area Television Manager: M. Hancock*

### North

Broadcasting House, 146-146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2 0532-31516  
*Area Television Manager: W. Grieve*

### North-east

Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1 0632-20961  
*Area Television Manager: D. Kerr*

### North-west

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1 061-236-8444  
*Area Television Manager: R. Colley*

### South

South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton, SO9-IPF 0703-26201  
*Area Television Manager: L. Mason*

### South-west

Broadcasting House, Seymour Road, Mannamead, Plymouth 0752-62283  
*Area Television Manager: T. Salmon*

### West

Broadcasting House, 21-33a Whiteladies Road, Clifton, 0272-32211  
Bristol BS8 2LR  
*Area Television Manager: J. Dewar*

## Publicity Addresses

The Publicity Department is responsible for BBC relations with the Press, for the organising of exhibitions and displays, for producing printed publicity for circulation at home and overseas and for the distribution of photographs. The department provides full information on programmes and all matters concerning the BBC to the Press, and enquiries from journalists are dealt with in London by Press Officers at the following addresses:

### Press Offices

12 Cavendish Place, W1A 1AA

01-580-4468

Television Centre, Wood Lane, W.12

9 am – 6 pm Monday to Friday

01-743-8000

9 am – end of transmission time Monday to Saturday

3 pm – end of transmission time Sunday

## **External Services Press Office**

Bush House, Strand, W.C.2

*(Visitors should go to Queen's House, 28 Kingsway, W.C.2)*

01-240-3456

## **BBC Representatives Overseas USA**

*Representative:* Leonard Miall, O.B.E.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10020, U S A.

*Cables:* Broadcasts, New York City

*Telex:* 2064-4200-93

(212) 581-7100

## **Canada**

*Representative:* D. G. Wilson

1500, Bronson Avenue, Ottawa 8, Ontario

*Postal Address:* P.O. Box 478, Postal Terminal A,

Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada

*Cables:* Loncalling, Ottawa

*Toronto address:* P.O. Box 500, Terminal A, Toronto,  
Ontario, Canada

*Cables:* Loncalling, Toronto

Ottawa 731-3111  
ext. 533 and 534

Toronto 925-3311

## **Australia and New Zealand**

*Representative:* L. A. Woolard

177 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

*Cables:* Loncalling, Sydney

*Telex:* BBCorp 20705

Sydney 61-9059

## **India and Pakistan**

*Office Manager:* B. S. Anand

P.O. Box 109, 8 Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg,

New Delhi, India

*Cables:* Loncalling, Newdelhi

New Delhi 44811

## **Middle East**

*Representative:* G. A. R. Ebsworth

P.O. Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon

*Cables:* Broadcasts, Beirut

Beirut 225658/  
223102

## **South-east Asia**

*Representative:* W. G. D. Gunn

L2, 11th floor, International Building,

360 Orchard Road, Singapore 9

*Cables:* Loncalling, Singapore

Singapore 362937

## **France**

*Representative:* A. G. Powell

155 rue du faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e, France

*Cables:* Broadbrit, Paris

*Telex:* 65341

225-3900/  
3901/3902

## **Germany**

*BBC German Service Representative, Berlin:*  
P. B. Johnson, Savignyplatz 6, 1 Berlin 12

West Berlin  
316773  
316263

## **Latin America**

*South American Representative:* Mrs L. von Schey  
Avenida Cordoba 657, Piso 14, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
*Cables:* Broadcasts, Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires  
31-3786  
32-5553

## **Office addresses of news correspondents based overseas**

### **Cairo**

R. E. H. Challis, P.O. Box 2040, Cairo

Cairo 44908  
(Reuters)

### **France**

E. C. L. de Mauny, 155 rue du faubourg Saint-Honoré,  
Paris 8e, France

225.2452/2453

### **East and Central Europe**

R. E. Elphick, c/o Foreign Press Club,  
Bankgasse 8, Vienna 1, Austria

Vienna 639356

### **Far East**

A. J. Lawrence, c/o Reuters Ltd., 7th Floor,  
Gloucester Building, Hong Kong

Hong Kong 246566

### **India and Pakistan**

R. C. Robson, 27 Prithviraj Road, New Delhi, India

New Delhi 617759

### **Italy and Mediterranean**

S. P. J. Smith, Via di Propaganda 27,  
00187 Rome, Italy

Rome 689707/  
689916

### **Latin America**

N. E. P. Clark, c/o South American Representative,  
Avenida Cordoba 657, Piso 14, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Buenos Aires  
498261/493112/  
491375/492537  
(Reuters)

### **Middle East**

I. H. Jones, c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Beirut, Lebanon

Beirut 230.103/  
220.060/230.200

### **North Africa**

G. F. Martin *based on* Tunis  
*temporarily c/o* The Hilton Hotel, Tunis

Tunis 282000

### **South-east Asia**

B. M. Barron, Apt. 17G, 7th Floor, Hilton Towers,  
Leonie Hill, Singapore 9

Singapore 35121

## **USA**

### **Washington**

B. E. Saxton, CBS Building, 2020 M. Street N.W., (202) 223-2050  
Washington D.C. 20036, USA (202) 223-2051  
S. C. C. Wheeler, CBS Building, 2020 M. Street, (202) 223-2050  
N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, USA (202) 223-2051

### **New York**

A. H. Wigan, Room C 309, United Nations Building, (212) 355-4244  
New York, N.Y., USA

## **USSR**

D. M. Blakeley, Sadovo Samotechnaya D. 12/24, Moscow 295.85.13  
KV. 72, Moscow, USSR

## **East Africa**

G. P. Stewart, Room 46, Safar, Park Hotel, Nairobi 802311  
P.O. Box 5038, Nairobi, Kenya

## **West Germany**

I. C. McDougall, Adenauerallee 270, (53) Bonn, Bonn 224570/  
Germany 221082

## **BBC Local Radio Stations**

### **BBC Radio Brighton**, Marlborough Place, Brighton, Sussex BN1 1TU

*Telephone* 680231 *Telex* 87313

Frequency 88.1 MHz

Manager: R. Gunnell

### **BBC Radio Durham**, Park House, Merry Oaks, Durham

*Telephone* 62611 *Telex* 53619

Frequency 96.8 MHz

Manager: T. Pitt

### **BBC Radio Leeds**, Merrion Centre, Leeds LS2 8NJ

*Telephone* 29637 *Telex* 57230

Frequency 94.6 MHz

Manager: P. Sidey

### **BBC Radio Leicester**, Epic House, Charles Street, Leicester LE1 3SH

*Telephone* 27113 *Telex* 34401

Frequency 95.05 MHz

Manager: R. Kennedy

### **BBC Radio Merseyside**, Commerce House, 13/17 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool L16 BS

*Telephone* 236-3355 *Telex* 62364

Frequency 95.85 MHz

Manager: R. Bawden

**BBC Radio Nottingham**, York House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham  
NG1 3JB

*Telephone* 47643 *Telex* 37464

Frequency 94.8 MHz

Manager: G. Nethercot

**BBC Radio Sheffield**, Ashdell Grove, 60 Westbourne Road, Sheffield  
S10 2QU

*Telephone* 66185 *Telex* 54400

Frequency 88.6 MHz, 95.05

(Rotherham)

Manager: M. Barton

**BBC Radio Stoke-on-Trent**, Conway House, Cheapside, Hanley,  
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ST1 1JJ

*Telephone* 24827 *Telex* 36104

Frequency 94.9 MHz

Manager: D. Harding

## Some BBC dates

### 1922

- 1 Nov 10s. broadcast receiving licence introduced
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)
- 15 Nov Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations brought into service
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station brought into service

### 1923

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

### 1924

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

### 1925

- 27 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) transferred to Daventry (first BBC long-wave transmitter)

## 1926

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

## 1927

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

## 1928

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

## 1929

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

## 1930

- 21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of King George V opening the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords

## 1932

- 2 May Broadcasting House, London, brought into service
- 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)
- 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
- 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V

## 1934

- 7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme

### 1936

- 2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated
- 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H R H Prince Edward

### 1937

- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
- 12 May King George VI Coronation : first tv Service outside broadcast

### 1938

- 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
- 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
- 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)

### 1939

- 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
- 14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
- 24 May First time Derby televised (scenes from course televised in 1938)
- 4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began (Portuguese discontinued 9 August 1957, resumed 28 April 1963)
- 1 Aug English Service for Europe began
- 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
- 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services
- 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war
- 5 Sep Hungarian Service began
- 7 Sep Polish Service began
- 8 Sep Czechoslovak Service began
- 15 Sep 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

1940 (*continued*)

- 2 Sep Burmese Service began
- 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Nov Albanian Service began (discontinued 20 January 1967)
- 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
- 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
- 28 Dec Persian Service began

1941

- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
- 27 Apr Thai Service began (discontinued 4 March 1960, resumed 3 June 1962)
- 2 May Malay Service began
- 3 May Tamil Service began
- 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyu Service began
- Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
- 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
- 11 Oct Bengali Service began

1942

- 10 Mar Sinhalese Service began
- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English

1943

- 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (reincorporated into German Language Service 14 September 1957)
- 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Jun Pacific Service began
- 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
- 4 Jul Japanese Service began

1944

- 27 Feb General Forces Programme began, replacing Forces Programme (discontinued 31 December 1946)

1945

- 15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London
- 29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted

- 1946
- 24 Mar Russian Service began
  - 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)
  - 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for radio; combined licence for television and radio introduced at £2
  - 7 Jun Television Service resumed
  - 29 Sep Third Programme introduced
- 1947
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
  - 1 Jan General Overseas Service began
- 1948
- 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference
- 1949
- 3 Apr Urdu Service began
  - 30 Oct Hebrew Service and Indonesian Service began
  - 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television station brought into service
- 1950
- 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
  - 30 Sep First 'live' air-to-ground television broadcast
- 1951
- 8 Apr Daventry Third Programme transmitter brought into service
  - 5 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Visit of King Haakon of Norway
  - 13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began
  - 12 Oct Holme Moss television station brought into service
  - 15 Oct First television election address – given by Lord Samuel
- 1952
- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
  - 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
  - 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television station brought into service
  - 5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks' experiment)
  - 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
  - 8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris
  - 15 Aug Wenvoe television station brought into service
- 1953
- 1 May Pontop Pike (completed 15.11.55) and Glencairn (completed at Divis 21.7.55) temporary television stations brought into service

### 1953 *(continued)*

- 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television station brought into service
- 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
- 15 Jun First television relay from ship at sea during the Royal Naval Review
- 20 Dec Douglas (Isle of Man) temporary television station brought into service (completed 12.12.57)

### 1954

- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for radio to remain at £1 ; combined television and radio licence increased to £3
- 6 Jun ) First European exchange of television programmes with eight
- 4 Jul ) countries taking part
- 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television station brought into service (completed 11.6.56)
- 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television station brought into service (replaced by Meldrum, brought into service 12.10.55)
- 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television station brought into service (completed 22.5.56)

### 1955

- 1 Feb Tacolneston (Norwich) temporary television station brought into service (completed 8.10.56)
- 2 May First vhf radio broadcasting station brought into service at Wrotham
- 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary vhf radio station brought into service (replaced by Llanddona 20.12.58)
- 3 Oct Les Platons (Channel Islands) television station brought into service
- 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace
- 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe vhf radio stations brought into service (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only ; West Region Home Service and Light Programme additionally transmitted from 22.12.56 ; Third Programme/Network Three from 1.3.59)

### 1956

- 18 Mar Divis vhf radio station brought into service
- 28 Mar Crystal Palace temporary television station brought into service, replacing Alexandra Palace (completed 18.12.57)
- 29 Mar Meldrum vhf radio station brought into service
- 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
- 16 Jun First 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea

### 1956 (*continued*)

- 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
- 7 Aug North Hessary Tor vhf radio station brought into service
- 14 Oct Blaenplwyf temporary vhf radio station brought into service
- 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
- 5 Nov Sandale temporary television station brought into service (completed 9.12.57)
- 10 Dec Holme Moss vhf radio station brought into service
- 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield vhf radio station began test transmissions (full service 30.4.57)
- 22 Dec Tacolneston (Norwich) vhf radio station began test transmissions on reduced power (full service 30.4.57)

### 1957

- 13 Mar Hausa Service began
- 29 Apr Blaenplwyf television and permanent vhf radio station brought into service (*see* 14.10.56)
- 4 Jun Rowridge vhf radio station brought into service
- 27 Jun Swahili Service began
- 18 Jul Somali Service began
- 1 Aug Combined television and radio licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)
- 16 Aug Rosemarkie television station brought into service
- 24 Sep BBC Television for schools began
- 30 Sep Re-organisation of radio programmes. Network Three began
- 11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace
- 30 Nov Kirk o' Shotts vhf radio station brought into service
- 18 Dec Londonderry television station brought into service
- 25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on radio)

### 1958

- 13 & 14 Jan) Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)
- 9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) vhf radio station brought into service (temporarily North Home Service only, completed 15.6.59)
- 21 Apr Dover temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.2.61)
- 5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace
- 18 Aug Sandale vhf radio station brought into service

### 1958 (*continued*)

- 12 Oct Rosemarkie vhf radio station brought into service
- 18 Oct Fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began
- 28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time
- 15 Dec Thrumster temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.3.60)
- 20 Dec Llangollen vhf radio station brought into service
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary television station brought into service (completed 2.5.60)
- 22 Dec Orkney temporary vhf radio station brought into service with Scottish Home Service only (completed 17.12.59)

### 1959

- 17 Jun First public demonstration of transmission of films for television by transatlantic cable; first programme use 18 June 1959
- 5 Aug Truleigh Hill temporary television station closed; service transferred to Brighton (Whitehawk Hill)
- 5 Oct Peterborough television and vhf radio station brought into service
- 19 Dec New BBC television standards converter (European to N. American standards) used for first time to produce 525-line video tapes of Western Summit Conference in Paris

### 1960

- 26 Mar Grand National televised for first time
- 27 Mar First transmission of colour television between Paris and London demonstrated at the Institution of Electrical Engineers
- 1 Jun Report of the Television Advisory Committee 1960 published
- 20 Jun French for West and Equatorial Africa began
- 29 Jun First transmission from Television Centre (Studio 3)
- 8 Sep Pilkington Committee on the future of British Broadcasting: membership announced by the Postmaster General
- 19 Sep Television for schools; morning transmissions began

### 1961

- 12 Feb French Services for Europe and Africa amalgamated and extended
- 14 Apr First live television broadcast from Russia seen by BBC viewers: welcome in Moscow of first 'space man'
- 27 May Saturday morning television (further education) began
- 10 Jun The first live television broadcast from London to USSR – Trooping the Colour
- 8 Aug Swingate vhf radio station brought into service

1961 (*continued*)

- 22 Aug) First BBC demonstration of live colour television to public at  
2 Sep) Earl's Court Radio Show  
16 Oct Les Platons vhf radio relay station brought into service

1962

- 20 Feb First message from space (US Astronaut Colonel Glenn's messages) retransmitted by BBC  
1 Jul Royal Charter extended to 29 July 1964  
11 Jul First exchange of live transatlantic programmes by satellite Telstar  
16 Jul First transmission of colour television by Telstar  
28 Aug BBC experimental transmissions using Zenith G.E.-stereophonic system began

1963

- Jan Teaching of English by television to overseas viewers began  
7 Jan Separation of the Northern Ireland Home Service from the North of England Home Service  
8-16 BBC demonstrations of three alternative systems of colour  
Jul television to members of the EBU and representatives from the OIRT  
1 & ) General Overseas Service coverage of certain transmissions  
28 Sep) extended to include Europe  
1 Oct BBC to receive full benefit of £4 combined tv and radio licence following government decision to relinquish the £1 per annum excise duty

1964

- 8 Feb Wenvoe Band-III television transmitter (BBC Wales) brought into service  
16 Apr First live television relay from Japan to Europe via Telstar satellite  
20 Apr Winter Hill, BBC-1 Band-III transmitter, brought into service (temporary condition; full power from 28.3.66)  
20 Apr First BBC-2 programmes on 625 lines transmitted from Crystal Palace  
30 Jul Royal Charter renewed for 12 years  
30 Aug Introduction of the Music Programme in the Third Network (completed 22.3.65)  
6 Dec Sutton Coldfield BBC-2 temporary station brought into service (completed 4.10.65)

1965

- 24 May PAL colour television test transmissions on uhf replace NTSC series

### 1965 (continued)

- 1 Aug Broadcast receiving licences for radio increased to £1 5s., combined television and radio licence increased to £5
- 12 Sep Wenvoe BBC-2 brought into service
- 27 Sep Sandale Band-III BBC-1 service began (Scottish programmes)
- 28 Oct Moel-y-Parc BBC Wales Band-III television station brought into service
- 31 Oct Winter Hill BBC-2 station brought into service

### 1966

- 15 Jan Rowridge BBC-2 station brought into service; Emley Moor BBC-2 station brought into service (temporary transmitting aerial; completed 9.7.66)
- 3 Mar Postmaster General authorised introduction of colour television in BBC-2
- 9 Jul Black Hill BBC-2 station brought into service
- 30 Jul Stereophonic broadcasting using the Zenith-G.E. system extended in Radio 3 to two or three programmes a day
- 1 Nov BBC External Services Atlantic relay station on Ascension Island opened (in full service 1.4.67)
- 5 Nov Pontop Pike BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 19 Nov Belmont, BBC-1, BBC-2, and vhf radio transmitting station brought into service

### 1967

- 11 Feb Dover BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 18 Mar Divis BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 3 Jun Llandona BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 1 Jul BBC-2 began regular colour television transmissions using PAL system on 625 lines (first in Europe)
- 29 Jul Durris BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 31 Aug First programme use of BBC field-store standards converter for transatlantic colour-tv
- 9 Sep Tacolneston BBC-2 main station brought into service
- 30 Sep Radio 1 introduced on 247 m. Radio networks renamed Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 8 Nov Local radio experiment began from Leicester; 15 Nov from Sheffield; 22 Nov from Merseyside (see also 31.1.68)
- 2 Dec BBC-2 colour-tv transmissions extended into a full service

### 1968

- 1 Jan A supplementary licence fee of £5 introduced for colour-tv
- 31 Jan Local radio experiment (see 8.11.67) began from Nottingham;

1968 (*continued*)

14 Feb from Brighton ; 14 Mar from Stoke-on-Trent ; 24 Jun from Leeds ; 3 Jul from Durham

- 10 Feb Sudbury B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 17 Feb Oxford B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 21 Jul Stereophony extended to the Midlands (10 Aug to the North)
- 23 Jul Postmaster General authorised an extra 3 hours a week for B B C-1 and an extra 50 hours a year for outside broadcasts. For B B C-2 an extra 2 hours a week and 25 hours a year for outside broadcasts
- 31 Aug Waltham B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 12 Oct First use of B B C advanced standards converter for relaying Olympic Games from Mexico to Europe in colour
- 28 Oct Last transmission of B B C Hebrew Service

1969

- 1 Jan Combined television and radio licence increased to £6, combined colour licence to £11
- 1 Mar First broadcast ever by H R H the Prince of Wales on Radio 4
- 16 May Postmaster General announced start of colour television on B B C-1 and ITV in November 1969
- 21 Jun World première on B B C-1 of the film 'Royal Family', made by Richard Cawston, B B C Head of Documentary Programmes, Television, and 9-man B B C crew
- 5 Jul Caradon Hill and Moel-y-Parc B B C-2 main stations brought into service
- 10 Jul Publication of *Broadcasting in the Seventies*, the B B C's initial plans for the future of network radio and non-metropolitan broadcasting
- 21 Jul Man's first landing on the moon televised on B B C-1
- 22 Jul Presentation to B B C of the Queen's Award to Industry in recognition of development of advanced electronic television standards converter
- 28 Jul Angus B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 14 Aug Postmaster General announced abolition of 'radio only' licence fee and introduction of £6 10s. 0d. combined licence from 1 April 1971 ; also announced development of local radio.
- 15 Sept Sandy Heath B B C-2. main station brought into service
- 27 Oct Craigmally B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 15 Nov Colour television began on B B C-1 and ITV in 625 lines uhf
- 24 Nov Bilsdale West Moor B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 25 Nov Minister of Posts and Telecommunications announced plans for twelve new local radio stations (*see page 57*)
- 1 Dec Mendip B B C-2 main station brought into service

## The Charters of the B B C

**1927** The First Charter, which came into force on 1 January 1927, was granted after Parliamentary consideration of the report of Lord Crawford's committee of 1925 which followed an earlier Report by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923). The Crawford committee recognised the need for a highly responsible body with an independent status to develop broadcasting in the national interest along the lines which had been established. This resulted in the declaration which has been re-affirmed and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions, of the policy that day-to-day control should be left to the judgement of the Governors representing the Corporation, although Parliament must have the 'ultimate control'. This Charter was granted for ten years.

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

This Charter also entrusted the B B C 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 B B C was authorised to provide broadcasting services for reception 'in other countries and places' outside the British Commonwealth; this reflected the fact that the Empire Service in English had developed into a world service in many languages.

The Corporation was required in this Charter to establish machinery for joint consultation with the staff of the Corporation.

The Charter was extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

**1952** Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers *Cmd 8291* of July 1951 (Mr Attlee's Administration) and *Cmd 8550* of May 1952 (Mr Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the B B C acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence.

Subsequently, the Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954.

In the White Paper on Television Policy *Cmd 9005* of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the B B C was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the B B C would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

The B B C'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 B B C and approved by the Committee on Broadcasting were incorporated into the Charter. First, the B B C was authorised to borrow up to £10m. for temporary banking accommodation and up to £20m. for capital expenditure subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Secondly the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales were given powers in television similar to those they already possessed in radio. This meant that the content of television programmes designed primarily for Scotland and Wales is now a matter for the Councils to decide within the limits of the resources at their disposal. Under the 1964 Charter the size of the Councils, previously fixed at eight, may be any number between eight and twelve. The former requirement that three members of each Council should be chosen to represent local authorities has been dropped.

**1969** Supplemental Royal Charter (*Cmnd 4096*) granted, in order to take into account the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, whereby the powers formerly exercised by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The Supplemental Charter stated that all the relevant provisions of the Royal Charter would now apply to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications; and that all references in the Charter to the Postmaster General were to be construed accordingly.

The text of the Royal Charter (*Cmnd 2385*) and the text of the Licence and Agreement (*Cmnd 4095*) follow.

## **Royal Charter**

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith :

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING I WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, Our Royal Predecessor His Majesty King George the Fifth granted unto the British Broadcasting Corporation (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') a Charter of Incorporation :

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation :

AND WHEREAS the period of incorporation of the Corporation will expire on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and it has been represented unto Us by Our right trusty and beloved Counsellor John Reginald Bevins, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for the period ending on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six :

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to Us that some fifteen and three quarter million licences have been issued in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to install and use apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes :

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

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

### **Incorporation**

1. The Corporation shall continue to be a body corporate by the name of The British Broadcasting Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, alter and renew the same at discretion ; willing and ordaining that the Corporation shall and may sue

and be sued in all Courts and be capable in law to take and hold real and personal property and do all matters and things incidental or pertaining to a body corporate, but so that the Corporation shall apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The Governors of the Corporation shall be the members thereof.

### **Term of Charter**

2. This Charter shall come into operation on the thirtieth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

### **Objects of the Corporation**

3. The objects of the Corporation are as follows :

- (a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places overseas (such services hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').
- (b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and install additional stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid, and by any methods for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes.
- (c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid.
- (d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General a Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms, provisions and limitations as he may prescribe, and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by

Our Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.

- (e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, provisions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.
- (f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to equip and use such properties for carrying out any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, install, equip and use stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force, and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods or wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated : and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.
- (h) To perform services in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, and in particular to provide, erect, equip and install, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of, stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.
- (i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television, by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.

- (j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (k) To organise, provide or subsidise concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto.
- (l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.
- (m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (n) For the purposes of the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purposes incidental thereto, to produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, use, sell, rent or dispose of films and records (including tapes and any other devices from which visual images or sounds may be reproduced) and material and apparatus for use in connection with such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.
- (o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, *brevets d'invention*, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.
- (p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the

- dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.
- (r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.
  - (s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidise and assist any such company.
  - (t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.
  - (u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £10,000,000 and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £20,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.

- (v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation : Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.
- (w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.
- (x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

### **Restriction on Overseas Concessions**

4. The Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place overseas, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

### **Constitution**

5. (1) The Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times include, in addition to the Chair-

man and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland. Each person to be designated as a National Governor shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in the country for which he is to be designated as the National Governor and his close touch with opinion in that country. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

6. (1) A retiring Governor shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of remuneration for their services as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, or other Governor (as the case may be) such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order.\*

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(3) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof) –

- (a) If he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Postmaster General resign his Governorship;
- (b) If his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;
- (c) If he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;
- (d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;
- (e) If he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of

\* The sums authorised by Order in Council dated 23 June 1964 are: The Chairman £5,000 a year (subsequently increased to £6,000); the Vice-Chairman £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Scotland £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Wales £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Northern Ireland £1,000 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established £2,000 a year; each other Governor £1,000 a year.

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 authorised by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions –

(a) In addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;

(b) The quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Postmaster General may from time to time in writing prescribe;

(c) Subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;

(d) Any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him,

and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.

(4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Corporation may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

### **General Advisory Council and Committees**

8. (1) The Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and such other members as may be selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

9. The Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide.

### **National Broadcasting Councils**

10. The Corporation shall appoint for the purposes in this article mentioned two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of –

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) not less than eight nor more than twelve members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by

the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit. The members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit. Any such member who is appointed for a period of less than five years shall be eligible for reappointment for the remainder of the period of five years from the beginning of his appointment, or for any less period. Otherwise any such member shall be eligible for reappointment provided that his reappointment takes effect not less than one year after the expiration of his appointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the following functions which shall be exercised with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests and tastes of Our People in the country for which the Council is established.

- (a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes in that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in that country;
- (b) the function of controlling the policy and content of those programmes in the Television Services, which the Council decides shall be provided primarily for reception in that country in replacement of or in addition to programmes provided by the Corporation for general reception in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- (c) such other functions in relation to the said Services as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon the Council; and
- (d) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in that country:

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to —

- (a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of Broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and
- (b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due co-ordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and when in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interests that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory

committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

### **Regional Advisory Councils**

11. (1) The Corporation shall appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall not be less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern

Ireland, or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(7) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(8) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall ensure that the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or in any one of its Regions in England have full regard to the interests of Our People in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(9) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council; and in that event the last preceding paragraph of this article shall cease to apply in respect of Northern Ireland.

## **Organisation**

12. (1) The Corporation shall appoint such officers and such staffs as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(2) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 10 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

13. (1) It shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purpose of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organisation appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organisation of such agree-

ments as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for –

- (a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and
- (b) the discussion of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons, including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour.

(3) In relation to any agreement affecting employment in Northern Ireland, the foregoing reference to Our Minister of Labour shall be construed as including a reference to Our Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

### **Provision and Review of Services**

14. The Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required to provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation.

15. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

### **Financial**

16. (1) The Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required –

- (a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of moneys provided by Parliament in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;
- (b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given

to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived : Provided that moneys borrowed or raised in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including the repayment or replacement of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

17. (1) In the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall make proper provision for meeting depreciation of or for renewing any property of the Corporation : Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose.

(3) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

### **Annual Report and Statement of Accounts**

18. (1) The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors to be appointed by the Corporation with the approval of Our Postmaster General, and a person shall not be qualified

to be so appointed unless he is a member of a body of accountants established in Our United Kingdom and for the time being recognised by the Board of Trade for the purposes of section 161 (1) (a) of the Companies Act 1948.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 10 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

(4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

## **General**

19. (1) The Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any

Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members party to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

(4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorised for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be any officer duly authorised as such by the Corporation.

20. (1) The grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner 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 authorise the continuance of the said undertaking under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

### **Dissolution and Winding-up**

22. It shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

23. Upon the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

### **General Declaration**

24. Lastly We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. WITNESS Ourselves at Westminster the twenty-sixth day of March in the thirteenth year of Our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL

*Coldstream*

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## Licence and Agreement

### Treasury Minute dated the 7th July, 1969

My Lords have had before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 7th July 1969, granted by the Postmaster General to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

2. The last Licence which was granted by the Postmaster General to the Corporation was for a term from 30th July 1964 to 31st July 1976.

3. The term of the new Licence begins immediately before such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint as the appointed day under any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which a Bill entitled 'the Post Office Bill' is enacted, and ends on 31st July 1976, subject to revocation in the event of non-observance or non-performance by the Corporation of any of its conditions or those of the Royal Charter of the Corporation. The last Licence is determined as from the beginning of the term of the new Licence. The new Licence is expressed to be conditional upon the enactment of the said Bill and of no effect unless and until the said Bill is enacted.

4. The new Licence provides that as from the said appointed day, 'Postmaster General' means and includes the Minister in whom the functions which immediately previously to such day are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 vest in any other Minister appointed by Her Majesty under any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which the said Post Office Bill is enacted.

5. The new Licence authorises the Corporation to maintain the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy established and installed by the Corporation under the terms of licences granted by the Postmaster General, and to establish and install other stations and apparatus. Certain provisions are incorporated concerning the working of the stations.

6. Under the new Licence and Agreement the Corporation undertakes, unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, to send broadcast programmes in the Home Radio Services and the Television Services for reception in the British Islands. The Postmaster General may give directions to the Corporation as to the hours of broadcasting in those services. The Corporation also undertakes to send programmes in the External Services at such times as may be prescribed (after consultation with the Corporation and with the approval of the Postmaster General and My Lords) by the Government Departments concerned, for reception in countries and places beyond the seas.

7. For the purposes of the Home Services (Radio and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the term of the Licence a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in Clause 16 (3) ) or

to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

8. For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year of the term such sums as My Lords shall authorise. The Corporation is to deliver to the Postmaster General such account of its expenditure on the External Services and other services performed at such request as he may prescribe.

9. An Agreement dated 19th February 1954 (*Cmnd* 9089) relating to the execution of certain defence work is continued in force during the continuance of the new Licence.

10. My Lords consider the terms of the new Licence and Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorised the Postmaster General to grant and conclude it.

### **Licence and Agreement**

THIS DEED is made the seventh day of July one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN THOMSON STONEHOUSE, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the City of Westminster (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the 20th December 1926 by 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 from time to time; and on the 26th March 1964 a Charter of Incorporation was granted for a term beginning on the 30th July 1964 and ending on the 31st July 1976:

AND WHEREAS by a Deed dated the 19th December 1963 made between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the British Broadcasting Corporation of the other part Her Majesty's then Postmaster General granted to the Corporation (subject to the terms provisions and limitations therein contained) a licence for the term beginning on 30th July 1964 and ending on 31st July 1976 to continue to use for the purposes therein stated its then existing stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish install and use for the said purposes additional stations and apparatus and granting to the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS under the provisions of a Bill entitled and hereinafter referred to as 'the Post Office Bill' presented to Parliament in the present Session it is proposed that on such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint the functions which, immediately before that day, are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 which remain in force on and after the day shall, on that day, vest in a Minister of Posts and Telecommunications to be appointed by Her Majesty :

AND WHEREAS having regard to the provisions of the Post Office Bill it is deemed expedient that the said Deed dated 19th December 1963 should be determined as hereinafter provided and that the Postmaster General should grant to the Corporation the licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed :

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows –

1. IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires –

(a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say –

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy ;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 ;

'appointed day' means such day as under the Post Office Act Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint, being the day on which those functions which immediately previously thereto are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 and which remains in force on and after that day shall (with other functions) vest in any other Minister (hereinafter referred to as 'the Minister') appointed by Her Majesty ;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man ;

'interference' in relation to wireless telegraphy has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 ;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st December 1959 and the Regulations and Additional Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof ;

'messages' includes other communications ;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General and as from the appointed day means and includes the Minister in whom the functions referred to in the definition in this Deed of 'appointed day' shall vest on that day;

'Post Office' means any public authority so designated which may be established by the Post Office Act;

'Post Office Act' means any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which the Post Office Bill is enacted (whether or not in the form in which such Bill now stands);

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means station for wireless telegraphy;

'station for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

- (b) references to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.
- (c) in relation to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands references to any Act are references to that Act as extended to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

2. The said Deed dated the 19th December 1963 and the licence granted thereby is hereby determined and revoked as from the beginning of the term of the licence granted by Clause 3 hereof.

3. Subject to the terms, provisions and limitations hereinafter contained the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term beginning immediately before the appointed day and ending on the 31st July 1976, licence within the territorial extent of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 –

- (a) to use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing 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 install from time to time and use for the said purposes additional apparatus at the stations of the Corporation and at such other places and in such

vehicles, vessels and aircraft as the Postmaster General may approve in writing ;

(c) to use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving –

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in –

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Radio Services' and 'the Television Services') ; and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services') ; and

(2) wireless telegraphy for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid.

4. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation shall so require by notice in writing, the Corporation shall establish and use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice.

5. – (1) At each station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, the aerial power and directivity, and the characteristics of the modulating signals shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being

measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

6. – (1) The Postmaster General may at any time by notice in writing –

- (a) require the Corporation to radiate such of its broadcast transmissions as may be specified in the notice from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Independent Television Authority (in this clause referred to as 'the Authority') ; or
- (b) require the Corporation to permit such of the Authority's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified to be radiated from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Corporation ; or
- (c) require the Corporation to co-operate with the Authority in providing and using an installation and to radiate such of the Corporation's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified from that installation ;

and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such notice.

(2) Before giving a notice under this clause to the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consult the Corporation and the Authority.

(3) If, after a notice is given under this clause to the Corporation, a dispute between the Corporation and the Authority arising out of the matters to which the notice relates is referred to the Postmaster General by either body, or it appears to the Postmaster General that there is such a dispute, he may give such directions to the Corporation as he may think expedient for determining the dispute, and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such directions.

7. – (1) The stations and apparatus shall be subject to inspection and testing by any person for the time being authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Postmaster General, but such inspection and testing shall be so made and done as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and testing and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General or any person authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

8. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention or international agreement relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty or the Postmaster General may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any station for wireless telegraphy established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Post Office or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect –

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so use the stations and apparatus as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorised official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of, any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

11. The stations and apparatus shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorised by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

12. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any sponsored programme.

13. – (1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently programmes in the Home Radio

Services, the Television Services, and the External Services from such stations as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Minister in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Minister.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the Treasury, by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

14. – (1) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing give directions to the Corporation as to the maximum time, the

minimum time, or both the maximum and the minimum time, which is to be given in any day, week or other period to broadcasts in the Home Services, and as to the hours of the day in which such broadcasts are or are not to be given.

(2) A direction under paragraph (1) may be framed in any way, and in particular: –

- (a) may be confined to broadcasts from those stations which transmit, or usually transmit, the same programme, or may be different for different stations, or for different programmes broadcast from the same stations;
- (b) may make special provision for annual holidays and other special occasions;
- (c) may be confined to a specified day of the week, or may be different for different days of the week;
- (d) in imposing a maximum number of hours for any purpose, may allow for programmes or items of specified kinds being left out of account in determining the maximum, whether in all circumstances or depending on the fulfilment of specified conditions as regards programmes or items so specified.

(3) The Postmaster General may, whether or not a direction under paragraph (1) provides for exemptions, exempt the Corporation from any requirement of such a direction on any occasion or in any circumstances.

15. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General on the execution of this Deed an issue fee of £1 in respect of the licence hereby granted, and on or before the 30th July in each year from 1970 to 1975 inclusive a renewal fee of £900.

16. – (1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the continuance of these presents a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in sub-clause (3) ) or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(2) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(3) The expression 'net licence revenue' means

- (a) sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue, under section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, of licences of a type which are designed primarily to authorise the reception of broadcast programmes, less the amount of any refunds thereof made by the Postmaster General; and

(b) such proportion (if any) as may be agreed between the Postmaster General and the Treasury to be proper of the sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue as aforesaid of licences of a type which, although authorising the reception of broadcast programmes, are primarily designed for a purpose other than such reception (not being licences authorising the relaying of broadcast programmes by wire) after deducting from such sums the amount of any refunds thereof made by the Postmaster General

less the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Postmaster General in the collection of such sums as are mentioned in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, in the administration of the licensing system, and in investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(4) Any account certified by any Secretary, Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Postmaster General of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

17. - (1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed pursuant to clause 13 (5) and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (other than services performed under clause 13 (3) ) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorise.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in sub-clause (1) covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

18. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provision of clauses 16 and 17 shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

19. - (1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to

secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorised by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by sub-clause (1) he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 16 and 17 such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General –

- (a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and
- (b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the issue fee or renewal fee payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 15 as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

20. Any contract entered into by the Corporation for the purposes of these presents shall secure the observance and fulfilment by the Corporation's contractor of the obligations upon contractors specified in any resolution of the House of Commons for the time being in force applicable to contracts of Government Departments as if the Corporation were a Department for the purposes of such resolution.

21. – (1) The Corporation shall not –

- (a) offer or give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;
- (b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorised officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of this contract), the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

22. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

23. - (1) In any of the following cases (that is to say) -

(a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently programmes in the Home Radio Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or

(b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter or Charters of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder or in any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

(c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision

Two aspects of war—1944 and 1969: British paratroops taking cover in a shell hole during the historic battle of Arnhem. BBC-1 showed the film 'Their is the Glory' as a tribute to the men who fought there (*photo by courtesy of the Imperial War Museum*)

(*Below*) Assignment Vietnam: A BBC film unit covering a helicopter assault in the Tay Ninh area near the Cambodia border



Robin Day, who introduces 'Panorama', the BBC-1 Monday programme about people, places and problems which matter to Britain and the world



BBC correspondents gave full coverage on television and radio to the Trades Union Congress in September, 1969. Here delegates are inspecting the BBC's display board



Kenneth Allop, one of the presenters of the current affairs programme '24 Hours', which is screened every night from Monday to Friday on BBC-1



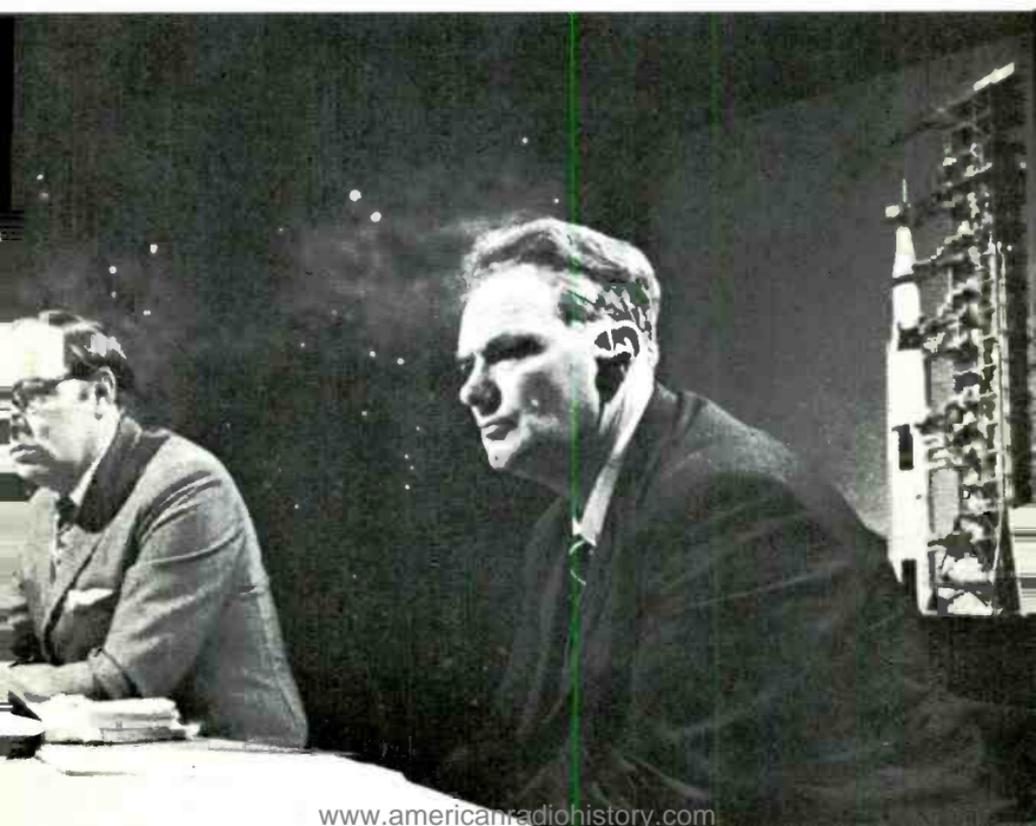
The exiled Soviet writer Anatoli Kuznetsov (*right*) talking to Malcolm Muggeridge. This was an exclusive interview on '24 Hours'



On Monday, 21 July, 1969, television viewers were able to witness a turning-point in history: man's first landing on the moon. An off-screen picture reveals what they actually saw in the early hours of the morning: two of the three American astronauts, flight commander Neil Armstrong and Colonel Edwin Aldrin, walking on the moon's surface, with their spacecraft, Apollo 11, in the background

On earth, in the Apollo 11 space studio, commentators James Burke (*left*) and Patrick Moore (*right*) report on the mission; Cliff Michelmore (*centre*) introduces the programme





The topical programme 'Man Alive' on BBC-2 keeps abreast of social issues. Here, it concentrates on a squatters' campaign to take over a house in Ilford



Racial questions are an important feature in BBC news. Here, young people are demonstrating outside Islington Town Hall, where Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P., is to address a meeting (*United Press International photo*)



Dr Frank Fraser Darling,  
F.R.S.E., who delivered the  
1969 BBC Reith Lectures,  
'Wilderness and Plenty'. He  
analysed the impact of man  
on his environment, and the  
conflicts between modern  
technology and nature.



The Earl of Snowdon listens  
to a BBC English by Radio  
record on the BBC's stand  
at the British Week in Tokyo.  
With him is the Japanese  
Programme Organiser,  
John Newman





The Northern Ireland crisis: BBC Regional staff (reinforced from London and elsewhere) were continuously producing detailed bulletins and reports for local, national and overseas programmes  
*(Above)* Water cannon used to extinguish petrol bombs in Londonderry  
*(Below)* Burned-out houses in the streets of Belfast



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.

24. - (1) Any notice, request, consent approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Postmaster General and may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Postmaster General at The General Post Office, London, or (after the appointed day) to the Minister at Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

25. The Agreement dated the 19th February 1954 and made between The Right Honourable Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which relates to the execution of certain defence work) shall continue in force during the continuance of this Deed, and references therein to the Licence therein mentioned shall be deemed to include reference to this Deed and references therein to the Postmaster General shall as from the appointed day mean and include the Minister in whom the functions referred to in the definition in this Deed of 'appointed day' shall vest on that day.

26. Nothing contained in this Deed shall operate as a licence or authority under Section 5 of the Telegraph Act, 1869.

27. This Deed and the Licence granted thereby are conditional upon

the passing of the Post Office Act and shall be of no effect unless and until the said Act is passed.

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED

on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster  
General by –

F. WOOD

in the presence of –

D. SIBBICK,

General Post Office, E.C.1.

Civil Servant

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the British  
Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto  
affixed in the presence of –

HILL OF LUTON,

*Chairman*

CHARLES CURRAN,

*Director General*

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## **BBC Handbook 1970**

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to the radio services, including the future of local radio;  
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to the world in 40 languages**

