

BBC HANDBOOK 1973

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British Broadcasting Corporation

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British Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors

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The First Fifty Years

by Charles Curran,

Director-General of the B B C

When I joined the B B C as a producer of Home Talks in 1947 one of the first B B C publications to come my way was the Year Book, as this Handbook was then called. The B B C was 25 years old, and it had just taken delivery of its third Royal Charter. Moreover, since the end of the war it had been coping with one of those massive upheavals which it inflicts upon itself from time to time for the good (it hopes) of its audience. The Television Service had re-opened. The Third Programme was brand new. There was a new Light Programme – and so on.

It is interesting to recall now what Sir William Haley, then Director-General, had to say in *his* introductory chapter. Of the Charter and the Licence that went with it he said:

'The main provisions are largely the same as before. The Corporation's constitutional organisation has been preserved. It remains an independent body. It has charge of its own affairs. Its programmes are safeguarded from outside interference. Its position within the community and the corollary of its trust of impartiality remain.'

I am happy to be able to say as much 25 years and three Directors-General later.

Sir William Haley also had something to say about the justification for the B B C's unique place within the community, and what he had to say is more debatable in our day and age.

'The real justification . . . is that it is an instrument of social purpose and a means to raise public taste.'

What did he mean by social purpose? Apparently it was no less than to serve the end of bringing about an informed democracy. Now I am fully in agreement with that statement. My only reservation concerns the use of the word 'instrument', because of its possible misinterpretation. The B B C is not and cannot be allowed to become an instrument for anything or anyone. But, so far as ours is an informed democracy, the B B C has played a part in making it so; and I am glad that the B B C should take its share of the credit.

To present broadcasting as a means to raise public taste is to adopt a somewhat paternalistic attitude which may seem out of tune with our times. The B B C does not exist to shape society to some pre-determined pattern. Supplying that society with an accurate and comprehensive service of impartial broadcast journalism is not shaping it to a pattern. Setting out to 'raise taste' could be. We have a continuing duty to educate

as well as to inform and entertain. So the B B C provides an educational service and includes in its schedules many serious general programmes which are educative without being formally educational. It is providing a service; it is not setting itself up as an arbiter of taste or a manipulator of society. But if it is doing its job responsibly and well it will give its audiences a clear picture of the prevailing scale of values within society, and will reflect the order in which society as a whole (often described as 'the consensus') classifies those values. By being truthful and responsible it achieves more than it could ever achieve by setting itself up as the nation's guide in matters of taste or morals.

Now we are fifty years old. Society has changed, but not as much as some would claim – or wish – and the B B C has changed with it in some ways. But the foundations remain undisturbed. The proof is in the fact that I have been able to reproduce a 25-year-old statement of the constitutional position without changing a comma. We have also seen that the B B C does not behave – if it ever did – as a superior being in its attitude to the audience. What it has tried to offer is the best that has been thought and known.

The foundations, of course, were laid 25 years before Sir William Haley wrote the article which served as the starting point of mine. All who have sat in Reith's chair since he left the B B C in 1938 have been conscious of an enormous debt to him and his pioneering colleagues. But even Reith could not have built soundly if a much maligned generation of statesmen had not given him secure constitutional foundations.

The historical narrative which follows this article gives the framework of events and dates, of broadcasting committees and Royal Charters, setbacks and advances. Here I think it worth mentioning that the infant B B C was at the mercy of men of all three parties between 1922, when the Company was formed, and 1927, when the Company became a Corporation. It says something for the quality of political restraint in this country that those politicians, first under Lloyd George, then under Bonar Law, Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin again, chose such a sensible and mature constitution for the B B C. Baldwin, in particular, was always conscious of its national and non-partisan character.

Of course self-interest played its part. They could see that there would be nothing but trouble if broadcasting became a party football, if it fell into the hands of unscrupulous men or groups of men of extreme views. So they settled for a compromise. Broadcasting would be subject to the ultimate control of the state, to which it owed its constitution, but it would be free from the detailed control and supervision of the Postmaster General. It would indeed be 'invested with the maximum of freedom which Parliament was prepared to concede.'

The Charter gave the B B C a mandate to broadcast, and the Licence

and Agreement set limits to the exercise of that mandate. The B B C henceforth enjoyed the independence of a corporate citizen of the United Kingdom. It stood four square within the constitution, where it remains today, and it was corporately as free an agent as any other adult citizen subject to laws and statutes. From 1927 onwards it was served by a Board of Governors whose members saw themselves as guardians and trustees of the public interest in broadcasting. They owed their appointments to the Sovereign in Council, a constitutional device which blunted the edge of any suspicion – in public belief and in fact – that their selection by the Prime Minister of the day influenced their subsequent behaviour. Indeed I do not believe that any Prime Minister in our constitutional system would wish to pack a Board of Governors with his political friends. The very thought is unacceptable, and long may public and political opinion continue in the same mind.

The founders not only gave us freedom and a sound constitution. They blessed us with a system of finance which has proved its worth time and time again. I mean the licence-fee system. It has had its ups and downs. There was a time when the Treasury took a share of the revenue, in addition to what the Post Office charged for its collection and investigation services. Governments have been slow to increase the licence fee when the need was great. But the existence of a source of revenue, predictable in the terms of the Agreement – for it is a Licence and Agreement — has been vital to the independence of the B B C. It has enabled us to be single-minded in our service to the public, a service which has been eloquently expressed by a colleague of mine as the pursuit of excellence.

So the B B C at fifty retains a sound constitution and a financial system which makes the constitution workable. We have a lot to be thankful for. But an independent broadcasting organisation like ours must not expect its course to be all plain sailing. It never has been. The very fact that we are independent rightly exposes us to criticism. Members of the public, including M P s, feel that they have a duty and a right to attempt to keep us up to the mark. I do not for one moment question that ; nor do I ask any favours for the B B C, unless it is to ask that we should be judged on our programmes as a whole and not solely on our mistakes – so long as they are few. But that is not a favour ; it is natural justice.

This criticism, by the way, is no new thing. To read some commentators you would think that the B B C in some indeterminate period of its existence was beloved by all and never criticised. Not so. The B B C has always provided its audiences with opportunities to disagree among themselves.

Where, then, do we go from here ? We enter a period of competition with commercial radio. We salute our future competitors, build up our Local Radio audience fast now that we have medium-wave frequencies for them, and look forward to the battle. In television there are two continuing preoccupations – the need to make more and more effective use

of available resources in a time of inflation, and the expansion of the U H F colour service.

It has never been possible for technical, economic and political reasons in broadcasting to see more than ten years ahead. But however limited the horizon, the B B C has a long-term, constructive contribution to make of the same order as it has made in its first fifty years.

BBC 1922—1972

A Profile of Fifty Years

'Mainly fair; mist or fog in places'. This was the weather forecast for Tuesday 14 November 1922, the day daily broadcasting began in Britain, and it was not, perhaps, an inappropriate augury for the new medium. The next day, as it happened, was polling day in a General Election. 'Many theatres will remain open till midnight for the display of results after the performances, and announcements will also be made at some of the outlying cinema houses', *The Times* told its readers. But 36,000 people must have studied this and similar announcements with a pleasant feeling of superiority. They could hear the news in comfort at home, on their newly-acquired 'broadcasting receiving apparatus', commonly known as a 'wireless set'.

Broadcasting had really passed out of the experimental stage, when the chief aim of the listener was to pick-up *something* on his set. Two weeks earlier, on 1 November 1922, it had become obligatory to take out a receiving licence. Before then various radio manufacturers had put out individual programmes at various times, some good, some amateurish, but there had been no regular service. Now, the principal companies were, by government order, united into one, the British Broadcasting Company, which was to enjoy a monopoly and to be financed partly from the new licence and partly from royalties on every set sold.

Despite the Company's commercial origins no-one, with the example of the United States before them, ever seems to have considered financing broadcasting from advertising. Everyone agreed that a single clear and audible service, carrying high-quality programmes, was better than the 'chaos of the ether' prevailing there, where hundreds of stations put out similar programmes, interspersed with constant advertisements, offering the listener no real choice, and interfering with each other.

During the four years of the Company's life the foundations of future development were securely laid. The first was the technical achievement of providing adequate, if not always good, reception to virtually the whole population. The first transmitters served only a small area and, by Christmas 1922, only London, Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle upon Tyne had stations of their own, but thereafter coverage was rapidly extended. By the end of 1924, 70 per cent of the population were already within range of a BBC station, and the opening of the powerful long-wave transmitter at Daventry in July 1925 brought almost the whole British Isles within reach of at least one BBC programme.

Many of the earliest receiving sets were home-made, consisting of a small squat box (cigar boxes were often used for the purpose) with a knob on the front which operated the famous 'cat's whisker', a thin wire groping its way over a pea-sized piece of crystal. With this primitive equipment, plus a pair of earphones, one could make out the faint and distant voice of 2LO, the call-sign of the main station at Savoy Hill, in London, or one of its opposite numbers in the provinces. And what a thrill it was to do so! The really keen listener soon equipped himself with a valve-operated set, housed in a bulky cabinet, dominated by a loudspeaker, and costing £20 or more. (In 1925 a luxury four-valve console, with twin doors concealing the built-in loudspeaker, was priced at £49 – a big sum for those days.) And just as in later years the steady spread of 'H' aerials was to reveal the march of television across the country, so in the 1920s and 1930s each family's conversion to radio was marked by the flagpole-like aerial masts springing up in one back garden after another – for in those days an outside aerial was essential to good wireless reception.

The really decisive event in popularising radio was the production of cheap and reliable loudspeaker sets. This, well advanced by the end of the 1920s and complete by around 1935, meant that the whole family could listen at once and liberated listeners everywhere from the earphones which had tethered them to their sets. But even while the crystal set was still the thing the steadily rising number of licences reflected the advance of the new medium: 36,000 in December 1922: 600,000 in December 1923: 2,200,000 in December 1926. Evasion, incidentally, was already proving a problem. As early as 1923, an amnesty was declared for licence-dodgers ('pirates' as they were called) and as a result the number of licences issued doubled in ten days.

The first four years were inevitably a time of 'firsts': the first regular weather forecast, in March 1923; the first issue of *Radio Times*, in the same year, launched by John Reith when the newspapers, fearing that 'the wireless' would injure their sales, refused to publish details of BBC programmes; the first *Children's Hour*, destined to become perhaps the best-loved of all BBC programmes. In 1924 came the first royal broadcast, by King George V from the Wembley Exhibition, and the first broadcast for schools (the beginning of what was to be a major development of educational broadcasting). Some of the earliest Outside Broadcasts are still remembered by older listeners, like the annual visits to a Surrey wood to hear the nightingale, and the coverage of the Armistice Day ceremony at the Cenotaph – an early demonstration of how broadcasting could bring the nation together in the shared experience of a national event.

In those early years, some three-quarters of the output was music, and broadcasting was already building up a whole new audience for classical concerts. However, it is probably the speech programmes which are

remembered best, such as the stories told by one of the earliest radio personalities, 'A. J. Alan', who was first heard on the air in January 1924.

1926 was an important year in B B C history. It was the year of the General Strike, which deprived the nation of its newspapers and made people everywhere suddenly and dramatically dependent on their wireless sets for news of what was happening. Equally important in the long run was the infant Company's successful resistance to suggestions that the government should take over the B B C during the emergency.

In the same year, 1926, the Crawford Committee, which had been set up by the government to consider the future of broadcasting in the UK, presented its report – a report which was to set the pattern of development of broadcasting for the next generation, not only in Britain but in many countries overseas. The Committee, while praising the achievements of the British Broadcasting Company, recommended that it should be replaced by a public corporation, set up by Royal Charter for a fixed period of years and operated as a non-profit-making public service, financed from licence fees, free of commercial ties, and enjoying a monopoly of broadcasting in Britain. The report was accepted by the government of the day. As trustees for the public interest and ultimate rulers of the new Corporation, a number of public figures were appointed to sit part-time as a Board of Governors, while the responsibilities of day to day management rested on a full-time salaried Director-General. The change-over was made with remarkably little public discussion, or internal upheaval. When the new British Broadcasting Corporation began operations on 1 January 1927, it is doubtful whether either the listeners or the staff noticed very much difference, save that the former General Manager, Mr. Reith, had now become Director-General and Sir John Reith. Nevertheless, the new Charter, with its clear indication that the purposes of broadcasting were to inform, to educate and to entertain, was a major landmark in the history of communication.

The period from 1 January 1927 until 30 June 1938, when Reith resigned, and when the clouds of the coming war were beginning to overshadow all else, has been called 'The Golden Age of Radio'. It was equally 'the Reith era'. By any test the achievement of the B B C in those pre-war years was impressive. The earliest stations outside London had transmitted a different programme less from choice than from necessity, but long before 1927 they were all carrying basically the same programme. In 1927 the policy began of developing regional centres with the aim partly of fostering local talent (both in contributions to the national network and in producing programmes solely for their own areas) and, more important, of providing an alternative programme service. The first to be set up was the Midland, centred on Birmingham in 1927, followed by North, from Manchester, in 1931, Scotland, from

Edinburgh, in 1932, and Wales and the West in the same year. (The last-named region was sub-divided into Wales, with headquarters in Cardiff, and West, based in Bristol, in 1937.)

When the regional scheme was in full operation everyone in the country had the choice between at least two programmes, the National, produced in London, and the Regional, carried by regional stations, each of which was at liberty to vary the basic regional service with 'opt-out' programmes of its own. A listener with a reasonably good receiver could find a wide choice of programmes, and 'twiddling the knob' to see how many stations, home and foreign, one could pick up, was a favourite diversion of the time. However, although regional broadcasting undoubtedly helped the B B C to seem less remote to people living outside the London area, many in fact looked to radio mainly to keep them in touch with events in the capital and to enable them to participate in national occasions and in metropolitan cultural and entertainment life. This desire no doubt explains the phenomenal success of one of the programmes launched in this period, *In Town Tonight*, one of the first of the 'magazine' programmes which have played such a large part in broadcasting over the years. Freddie Grisewood first shouted 'Stop!' at London's traffic in November 1933, but the traffic did not finally stop until the programme came off the air in 1954.

The number, and the quality, of radio plays also increased enormously during this period. The foundations had been laid well before 1927 (the first adaptation of a novel, *Westward Ho!*, was broadcast as early as 1925) but the development of radio drama as we now know it had to wait for the introduction in 1928 of a modern-style control panel, which enabled studio sound to be 'mixed' and 'faded' and made possible a hitherto unattainable degree of realism in both effects and atmosphere. By 1930 an average of one play a week was being broadcast; most of them were adaptations from novels or stage plays but a few were specially written for radio. The emphasis was on the classics, ancient and modern, among them Shakespeare, Shaw and Wilde, and, then as now, broadcast drama, probably attracted more than its fair share of complaints. A frequent criticism was that it was 'too highbrow'.

In 1937 the first classic serial, *The Count of Monte Cristo*, in twelve episodes was broadcast; the formula proved an immediate success. The family serial also made its appearance at this period in the shape of *The English Family Robinson*. So did the adventure series – self-contained episodes built round the same central character – when Francis Durbridge and his *Paul Temple* made their radio debut. During the 'golden age', too, light entertainment – 'variety' as it was then called – came to its full stature. Despite the reservations of the more serious-minded as to its suitability for the B B C, the output of variety programmes was doubled in 1933 and a long line of popular successes began. There were complaints

of course : about the vulgarity of some comedians, about triviality, about the inclusion in a vaudeville series of the *sound* of tap-dancing chorus girls! One major success was *Café Colette*, in which the atmosphere of a continental cafe was so successfully created in the studio that would-be diners frequently wrote to book tables.

But the staple fare for popular, undemanding listening was dance-music, usually relayed from one or another of the great hotels. The Savoy Orpheans had been one of the best known broadcasts sounds of the '20s. In the '30s Jack Payne's band alone provided 650 hours of air-time in one year, and in one day were on the air for 4½ hours. The names of the other famous bands and bandleaders who were regularly heard on the air during that period make a nostalgic roll-call for those who listened to them then and are now 'forty years on'.

Some people, both inside and outside the B B C, had been suspicious of the use of radio purely for entertainment, for they saw it as essentially an educational medium. In fact, the bulk of spoken-word programmes was still of a more serious kind. There were frequent concerts of serious music – the BBC had begun to sponsor the Proms as early as 1927 – and talks by many distinguished speakers. All talks were pre-scripted and their subject matter was far less controversial than is considered normal today. (Until 1928, indeed, the BBC's Licence from the Postmaster General had contained a clause specifically debarring the broadcasting of statements 'on topics of political, religious or industrial controversy'. In that year, at Reith's request, the ban was cautiously lifted, and even thereafter there was no headlong rush to exploit the new freedom). All in all, the broadcasting of the '30s was reasonably predictable.

Only in Outside Broadcasts could the unpredictable happen. They had become one of the B B C's most consistently successful types of programme. It was 'OBs' that covered the great national occasions in sport – the Boat Race, the Cup Final, the Derby – and the traditional pageantries, such as the State Opening of Parliament, as well as the unforeseen event like the burning down of the Crystal Palace in 1936 (where his eye-witness account of the scene enhanced the reputation of the young Richard Dimbleby, who had first broadcast only two months before). During this period, too, broadcasting demonstrated its ability to touch the emotions of the mass of the people, with its reporting of the illness and death of one sovereign, the abdication of another and accession and coronation of a third, all within the space of three years.

In 1936 the new Corporation, with its headquarters now in Broadcasting House, was given the stamp of official approval. The Report of the Ullswater Committee of Inquiry praised the B B C for the 'prudence and idealism which have characterised its operation', and noted that the wise decision, ten years earlier, to entrust the conduct of broadcasting in

Britain to a public corporation had led to British broadcasting becoming 'the envy and admiration of the world'. The government of the day largely accepted the Committee's report and recommendations. Thus, when it was decided to introduce in 1936 the first public service of television – the first not only in Britain but in the world – there was no question but that the B B C should be given the job of running it. The story of that pioneer Television Service, with its single studio at Alexandra Palace, its trials and its achievements, is too full of incident and detail to be compressible within the compass of a short survey such as this. Suffice to say that, in the three years before it was closed down 'for the duration', the technical and artistic foundations were laid for the post-war Television Service to build on.

Since broadcasting now entered into so many homes, and was so large a part of daily life, the B B C inevitably had many critics. The fact that it broadcast a further education series called *The Changing World* and brought Beatrice Webb to the microphone to talk about her visit to Russia was enough to convince some critics that it was leftishly inclined. Contemporary plays were denounced for bringing sordidness and crime into the living room. Studio audiences (first used in *Music Hall* in 1931) were attacked as 'sycophantic cliques'. Then, as now, there was hardly a programme that was not heartily disliked by some members of the audience – if the evidence of correspondence was to be believed. Only the News was virtually immune to criticism, perhaps because by latter-day standards it was immensely proper, immensely earnest and – dare one say? – somewhat lacking in the popular touch. To avoid injuring the sales of the evening papers, the radio audience was deprived of all news until 6 pm (originally 7 pm) a concession to the press dating from the early days, when radio was seen as a potential deadly rival by the established news media.

Another continuing phenomenon was 'the B B C Sunday', instituted by Reith in the early days in deference to a Sabbatarian feeling which was then strong enough to ensure public acceptance of a Sunday radio schedule severely restricted both in hours and in content. Public resistance to the incursion of the dreaded 'Continental Sunday' gradually dwindled – especially when, in the early '30s, powerful commercial radio stations like Radio Luxembourg and Radio Normandie sprang up on the Continent, broadcasting programmes of light music (mingled with advertisements) which offered, for many people, an attractive alternative to the B B C's Sunday fare. These stations could be heard loud and clear on British radio sets, and before long it was estimated that half the listeners in Britain were tuning in to them on Sundays, but although the B B C made some limited concessions in terms of air time the Sunday policy remained virtually unchanged until the outbreak of war.

The third phase in the B B C's history lasts from Sir John Reith's depart-

ure in 1938 until the return to normal peacetime broadcasting in 1946. From 1938 everyone's thoughts were concentrated on the approaching war and there was a great expansion in what are now called the External Services, directed to countries overseas. In 1932 the BBC had introduced an Empire Service in English, with the avowed purpose of providing a day-to-day direct link with their homeland for British people overseas. The Service was opened by King George V, whose words were broadcast to the English-speaking world. By 1937, the British Government was becoming increasingly concerned at the growth of powerful German and Italian stations, broadcasting undisguised propaganda to other countries in their own languages. It was decided that the Voice of Britain must not go unheard and the BBC was accordingly asked to introduce foreign language broadcasting services propounding the British point of view. Services to the Arabic speaking world and Latin America were started early in 1938, and later in that year, at the time of the Munich crisis, services in French, German and Italian were added. Other language services were progressively introduced up to and after the outbreak of war. It was these programmes, heard in many countries during the war at the risk of the listeners' lives, which gave the BBC a reputation and standing overseas for which it still has cause to feel grateful.

The war brought many changes to the BBC. The first was the physical upheaval of evacuation to 'the country' in September 1939. This was to stimulate technical improvisation and lead to an outburst of new programme ideas, as producers accustomed to deploying all the resources of Broadcasting House found themselves mounting programmes in converted stables and church halls. After a difficult first fortnight, in which little was heard on the air except gramophone records, news and information bulletins of a necessarily guarded kind, and Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ, BBC programmes settled down into a new but highly popular pattern.

The greatest changes were in the news, both quantitatively and in terms of presentation. There were now frequent bulletins from 7 am onwards, avidly listened to. The Nine O'clock News, in particular, became a major event in most households. Bulletins were now followed by a variety of talks and reports, including recorded front-line dispatches by BBC reporters, talks by actual participants in military operations, and reflective 'Postscripts', of which J. B. Priestley's soon became the most famous. Under the stress of war, radio features, combining dramatisation, music and actuality in a way hitherto only attempted in the immensely popular *Scrapbook* series, developed mightily and some, like *The Battle of Britain*, achieved the status of radio classics. In 1941 the BBC launched the series later known as *The Brains Trust*, which introduced many people with little formal education to the pleasures of listening to educated

people discussing a vast range of topics from philosophical questions such as 'What is beauty?' to such homely problems as 'Why is there no blue food?' (For the broadcaster it revealed that, as many had long suspected, the tyranny of the prepared script could be lifted by entrusting the microphone to articulate and sensible speakers). The flowering of light entertainment was equally striking. Some outstanding successes, such as *Bandwagon* and *Monday Night at Seven* (later *Eight*) had begun before the war, but they were now joined by a whole series of immensely popular programmes – *Hi Gang*, *Happidrome*, *Much Binding in the Marsh* and the fabulous *ITMA*, with Tommy Handley, which in 1941 was heard by the largest audience for a variety programme so far attained, 16 million. Other branches of the output, including religious broadcasting, also felt the breath of an innovating wind. Since everyone acknowledged that soldiers and munition workers uprooted from their homes had a right to be entertained on their day of leisure, the decision was taken at last to provide a fuller and a more varied service of programmes on Sundays. It was generally welcomed.

Another innovation, equally welcomed, was the disclosing of the names of the hitherto anonymous announcers/news readers. This was one of the many changes making for a greater informality and a more friendly rapport between the broadcaster and the listener, already brought closer together by the intimacy of a shared experience of war (for the bombs fell on Broadcasting House as well).

Programme planning, an art which most listeners take for granted, also made great advances during the war. Audience Research, which had been started on a regular basis in 1936, now came very much into its own as a guide to the planners, and the results were striking. *The Brains Trust*, for example, increased its audience enormously when promoted from Wednesday afternoon to its 'natural placing', teatime on Sunday. The audiences for *Saturday Night Theatre*, introduced in 1942 and aiming to give listeners the type of dramatic entertainment they could expect from a good repertory company, likewise gave proof that it was the right programme at the right time (and also, if proof were needed, that listeners welcomed regular and predictable programme placings). There is, however, much other evidence, beside the listening figures, of the BBC's success during the war in giving its public what it wanted without any lowering of its traditionally exacting standards. The number of radio licences rose from under nine million in 1939 to nearly ten and a half million by 1946, while sales of *Radio Times* soared from 2,600,000 in 1939 to 5,200,000 in 1946.

During the same period the staff of the BBC also greatly increased, much of the rise being due to the constant expansion of the External Services. There had been 773 employees in January 1927, 4,900 in September 1939; by April 1945 there were 11,500.

But of all the changes which occurred during the war the most important in the long run was probably the provision of two national networks, each with a character of its own. The regions had been shut down in 1939, for reasons of national defence, and their transmitters used to carry the single Home Service. In January 1940 the Forces' Programme was introduced with a view to providing not merely an alternative service, but one of a distinctive and recognisable kind, which would appeal especially to men and women in the barrack rooms and anti-aircraft sites, the canteens and factories. In other words, the programme was, quite deliberately, planned to provide a lighter alternative to the Home Service.

This policy, now known as 'generic broadcasting', where a network has a predictable character and aims at a particular type of listener, was not however carried to its limits; only a third of the air-time on the Forces' Programme was taken up with dance music and variety, and it also carried more serious offerings such as *The Brains Trust*, which had indeed been conceived with this in mind. Nevertheless the Forces' Programme marked a radical departure from the Reithian concept of 'mixed' programming, and its special character was preserved in the Light Programme which replaced it after the war. In February, 1944, the service was greatly extended in scope: after taking over the transmitters of the General Overseas Service, it was made available to servicemen and women of the allied forces in all theatres of war, under the new title General Forces Programme.

The story of the B B C's wartime broadcasting demands a whole history to itself. Suffice it to say here that it was recognised as a vital part of the national war effort, essential alike to the morale of the home population, the armies in the field, the subjected peoples hoping for liberation, the forces of the Resistance anxious for the chance to strike back. B B C War Reporters accompanied the Allied forces in every theatre of war, and their voices and their names – Richard Dimbleby, Frank Gillard, Godfrey Talbot, Edward Ward, Stanley Maxted, to mention only a few – became imprinted in the minds of their hearers as, with an immediacy unknown in any previous conflict, their front-line dispatches signposted the long, hard road to victory.

The exigencies of war had necessarily meant some restriction of the B B C's normal liberties. However, although relations with the wartime Government became difficult at times – at one point even leading to the resignation of the then Director-General, F. W. Ogilvie, who had succeeded Reith – the B B C was never subjected to direct government control, and once the war was over it regained in full its former freedom and independence.

The post-war epoch really began in 1946. In that year the B B C was given a new Royal Charter, for five years only, to date from 1 January

1947, and it was announced that the pre-war system of financing the Corporation out of licence revenue – suspended during the war, when the finance was by direct Grant-in-Aid – would be restored from the same date as far as the domestic broadcasting services were concerned. A third radio network was introduced. The Television Service was restored to life. Regional broadcasting returned. Finally, the External Services, which had performed so valiantly in war, were continued in being and given the new role of ‘projecting Britain’ to a world now uneasily at peace; they alone of the BBC’s services would continue to be financed by Grant-in-Aid.

Radio was still the main broadcasting medium. The chief architect of its post-war shape was Mr (afterwards Sir) William Haley, who had become Director-General in 1944. His plan envisaged three complementary network radio services, each appealing primarily to a different ‘brow-level’, but shading one into the other. The expectation was that listeners would switch between the networks, experimentally at first and then more purposefully and regularly, to find programmes suited to their individual tastes and needs. This pattern was to remain essentially the same for the next two decades, although the expectation on which it had been based was never really fulfilled.

In the centre of this pattern was the Home Service, intended to be ‘in all its regional variants . . . a carefully balanced programme, designed to appeal to all classes; paying attention to culture at a level at which the ordinary listener can appreciate it; giving talks that will inform the whole democracy rather than an already informed section . . .’ Flanking it on one side came the Light Programme, ‘devoted to entertainment in the widest sense’, but seeking also ‘to use a strong foundation of light entertainment as a support for more serious things’. On the other flank, the Third Programme, the first broadcast programme service of its kind in the world, was ‘designed in general for the serious listener’ and ‘aimed to broadcast, without regard for length or difficulty, the masterpieces of music, art and letters . . . as well as contemporary creative work’.

The re-opening of the Television Service, meanwhile, was an event which was to have major implications for the future, although it attracted little public attention at the time. The pre-war service had been confined to a relatively small area around London and in 1939 only some 20,000 households had been equipped to receive it – too few to merit the collection of a licence fee. Now, in 1946, the first combined radio and television licence was introduced, the fee being £2 as against £1 for the radio-only licence. Postwar restrictions on capital expenditure put a brake on the service’s expansion and by 1950, when the number of radio-only licences reached its all-time peak of 11,800,000, only 340,000 combined licences were in force.

For the time being, therefore, B B C Radio was able to flourish with little

opposition, and with much success. It was a time of great creativity. New programmes and programme ideas flowed in quick succession, and many popular and long-running series date from this period: *Twenty Questions*, *The Goon Show*, *Mrs. Dale's Diary*, *Forces' Favourites* (now *Family Favourites* and still drawing large audiences), *Housewives' Choice*, *The Archers* (created by Midland Region in 1951), and *Any Questions?* (a West Region origination), to name a few. At the more serious end of the scale the Features Department was adding to the great reputation it had acquired during the war, radio drama thrived, and the growing authority of the Third Programme was attested by the number of distinguished poets, writers, musicians, scientists and academics, who were willing and anxious to do work for it. The Outside Broadcast was still essentially a radio occasion. The commentary on the 1952 Cup Final was listened to by a third of the population and that on the Derby by a quarter.

The year 1953 was an important one in the BBC's history. In 1949, as the first post-war Charter neared the end of its term, the Government had appointed a Committee of Inquiry under Lord Beveridge to make recommendations for the future. In its report, in January 1951, the Beveridge Committee recommended that the BBC's Charter be renewed for a further ten years. On the radio side, it also recommended that the BBC monopoly should continue, that a service of Very High Frequency (VHF) radio should be developed, and that the BBC's responsibility for broadcasting in the 'national' regions of Scotland and Wales should in future be delegated to specially-created National Broadcasting Councils in those countries. As for television, the Committee recommended, with only one dissentient voice out of eleven, that this developing medium should remain a BBC monopoly. Before any final decision could be taken on these recommendations, however, there was a General Election and a change of government. In 1953 the new government made known its view that the BBC, while retaining its status as 'the main instrument of broadcasting in the United Kingdom' and as the sole provider of radio services, should cease to have a monopoly in television, and that a service of commercial television, financed by advertising, should be set up to compete with it.

Meanwhile, the expanding BBC Television Service achieved its greatest triumph to date in its coverage of the Coronation in June 1953, an event which was to tilt the balance of public interest unmistakably towards television. By that year an accelerated transmitter building programme had brought television to parts of Scotland, Wales and the West, the North and the Midlands of England. Four temporary low-power stations were opened during 1953 itself and by Coronation Day some 84 per cent of the UK population were within range of the BBC's network transmissions. On the day, more than 23 million people in Britain watched the event on television, as against 12 million who listened to it on radio.

An estimated 200 million in Europe and overseas also either saw or heard it by means of 'live' relays or recordings of the B B C's broadcasts. For radio this event marked the turn of the tide. Henceforward, television was rapidly to become the dominant medium, a trend acknowledged by *Radio Times*, in 1957, when it began to print the television programmes in front of those for radio, and confirmed in 1958, when the number of combined i.e. television licences, 3,100,000, for the first time exceeded the number of radio-only licences, which had dropped to 6½ million.

The new commercial television service was brought into being in 1954 when the Television Act was passed after being hotly debated in both Houses of Parliament. The Act set up an Independent Television Authority which granted franchises to commercial television companies. On 22 September 1955 the first of these companies went on the air, thus breaking a B B C monopoly which had lasted for 33 years. The next day's newspapers paid due attention to this significant event. They also, interestingly enough, made headline news of the popular outcry caused by the fictional death, in a stable fire, of a leading woman character in *The Archers*, which had occurred in the episode broadcast shortly before I T V went on the air.

The new commercial service took some time to become fully established, but as its coverage increased and the number of potential I T V viewers rose, its effect on the B B C became more apparent. Before its onset, widespread fears had been expressed, from all sides, that commercial competition might lead to a general depreciation of broadcasting standards, those of the B B C included. These fears were not fulfilled, but what had not been wholly foreseen was the powerful appeal which the novelty of I T V would exert. By 1955 the first novelty of television was wearing off. Picture quality had improved, picture screens had increased in size and viewers were becoming more demanding. (Where eight-inch screens had been tolerated in 1946, 12" was now the minimum, 14" common, and 17" or 19" not unknown.) The public, given for the first time a choice of viewing, was delighted to exercise it. Many I T V programmes caught the popular fancy and even the commercials turned out to have a fascination of their own. Within a few years of its beginning I T V was able to claim, with justice, that it was regularly attracting up to 70 per cent of the viewing audience in peak hours. This situation presented the B B C with a challenge and also with a threat – for if two-thirds of the audience were permanently lost to the competitor, its claim to the full proceeds of the general licence fee must become difficult to sustain.

The B B C's response to the challenge was to fight back, not by lowering its standard but by making even better programmes, planned and presented in a way that accepted, and even welcomed, competition. Before 1955 many original programmes had already made their mark,

notably *What's My Line?*, with the irascible Gilbert Harding, which soon became a national talking point. There had been some highly successful dramatised documentaries, some successful plays, notably *Dial M for Murder*, in 1952, and the first of many classic serials, which were to prove as popular on TV as on radio. As in the early days of radio, it was technical limitations rather than any shortage of ideas which restricted development. This applied particularly to the lack of any effective method of visual recording other than film, which meant that all programmes in the studio had to be produced 'live'. The development of news and current affairs programmes was held back because of the time which, for technical reasons, it took to get them on to the screen. *Panorama* began its long career in 1953, but it took longer to develop a satisfactory television news service. When a daily bulletin began in 1954 it consisted at first of little more than a newsreader and a collection of still photographs.

A major breakthrough came in 1957, when *Tonight* demonstrated that a topical, daily programme could be mounted successfully on television. Its success was achieved partly by the then novel formula of combining into a single magazine relatively serious items with more light-hearted material, but it was undoubtedly the programme's individual approach – quizzical, amused, slightly sceptical – which caught the spirit of the times. *Tonight* began in February 1957 and its famous closing line 'The next *Tonight* will be tomorrow night' was not heard for the last time until 1964. By then it had established a new style of television journalism and made the reputation of a new generation of television men and women. Another seminal programme was *Monitor*, launched in 1958, the first regular arts programme on television and the lineal ancestor of many more. The BBC's Director-General during the important years of growth and change between 1952 and 1960 was Lieut-General Sir Ian Jacob.

In 1956 the BBC had to face pressures stronger than any which had threatened its editorial independence in the thirty years since the General Strike. During the Suez crisis of that year there were people in Britain, including some in Ministerial office, who believed and were prepared to demand that considerations of the national interest as they saw it should over-ride those normal canons of impartial broadcast journalism which had led the BBC accurately to reflect current divisions in national opinion in both its domestic and external services. The pressure on the External Services, broadcasting to the world, including the area of conflict, was particularly severe. Against formidable arguments about the national interest, the duty to provide an impartial service was held by the BBC to be paramount, and the pressures were successfully resisted.

The value of the BBC's independence, and of its freedom both from political interference and from commercial pressure, was underlined in the Report of the Pilkington Committee published in 1962. The Com-

mittee had been set up in 1960, under the chairmanship of Sir Harry (now Lord) Pilkington, to consider the future of broadcasting in the UK, at a time when both the BBC Charter and the first Television Act were nearing the end of their term. The Report largely endorsed the manner in which the BBC was shaping up to its responsibilities and recommended that it should continue to be the main instrument of broadcasting in the United Kingdom; that its constitution and method of finance should remain unchanged; that it should be permitted to develop a second television channel on the 625-line standard and on UHF; that, as soon as practicable, a colour television service should be introduced on the same channel; that the BBC should be permitted to carry out an experiment in local radio broadcasting. It also recommended that both the BBC Charter and the Television Act should be renewed for a period of 12 years, dating from 1964.

The carrying out of these various recommendations was spread over the next eight years. It was a period which is already becoming known as 'the Greene era', after Mr Hugh Carleton Greene (later Sir Hugh Greene) who was Director-General of the BBC from 1960 to 1969. Like the preceding decade, it was a period of great social and technological changes in the world outside the BBC; changes which the BBC could not help but reflect. It was perhaps little wonder that the 'main instrument of broadcasting', being itself, as a collection of individuals, involved in those same changes, should have found itself accused of being the instrument as well as the mirror of change. Certainly, by the time Sir Hugh Greene retired in 1969, the BBC, so often in the past accused of being excessively 'auntyish' and old-fashioned in its attitudes, was now being charged with being too permissive.

It was in the Greene era that the BBC Television Service finally came to terms with commercial competition. It was a period marked by notable and often controversial programmes. *Z Cars* made its appearance in 1962 and broke new ground with its realistic approach to the 'cops and robbers' theme. The same year saw the seismic debut of *That Was the Week That Was*, the first of the famous late-night satirical series, which attracted at its peak an audience of 14 million, besides establishing a whole new tradition – in broadcasting – of irreverent social and political comment. *That Was the Week* – and, even more, its immediate successors – had many critics; so too did the comedy series *Till Death Us Do Part*. But this series, together with other BBC comedy programmes such as *Steptoe and Son*, created a new approach and higher standards in television comedy and writing. There was in those years a rapid growth both in the size of the television audience and in the acceptance of television as the nation's foremost medium of information and entertainment.

The nineteen-sixties were also a period of immense technical ad-

vances. The introduction of an efficient method of video-recording, with facilities for editing, gave to television something of the freedom radio had already acquired to record programmes at the most convenient time and repeat them at will, as well as making possible 'instant playbacks' which added a new element to news and sports coverage. The implementation one by one of the Pilkington recommendations also gave the viewer a wider choice of programmes. In April 1964, BBC-2, on 625 lines, went on the air a day late, after a massive power-cut had disrupted the scheduled launching. To begin with, the new service spread only slowly, not only because a new network of transmitters had to be built but also because of public reluctance to invest in UHF receivers. The only way to overcome that reluctance was by putting good programmes on BBC-2, and from that point of view it was probably *The Forsyte Saga*, a 'classic serial' in every sense, which gave the first big impetus to BBC-2 viewing. *The Forsyte Saga* had been made in black-and-white, but later in the same year, 1967, BBC-2 began the first regular service of colour television in Europe. A special colour television licence, costing an additional £5.00, was introduced in January 1968. For a time, colour remained the privilege of the few, but in 1969, when the existing 405-line services of BBC-1 and ITV began to be duplicated on 625 lines, UHF and in colour, the conversion of the viewing public to colour gathered momentum. Those who made the change found, as others had before them, that colour added a new dimension to their viewing which, once gained, was indispensable. And, for those who were still unconvinced, there was Sir Kenneth Clark's compelling 13-part history of Western culture, *Civilisation*, on BBC-2, to prove them mistaken. At the time of writing more than two million British households are viewing in colour.

During these same eventful years it had become progressively possible to see further and more clearly through the window on the world provided by the television screen. The first cross-Channel television broadcast took place as early as in 1952. Inter-European programmes exchanges were developed, under the auspices of Eurovision, in the second half of the 1950s and onwards. The year 1962 saw the first live transmission across the Atlantic using a space satellite ('Telstar') as a relay station. A more sophisticated space satellite system coupled with a unique standards conversion equipment developed by the BBC) enabled European viewers to see live pictures from the Olympic Games in Mexico, in colour, in 1968. By 1970, the well-equipped British viewer was able to sit in his armchair and watch colour pictures direct from the moon. In other words, the window on the world had become a window on the universe.

And now back to radio. When, in the mid-1950s, television began its great leap forward in popularity and prestige, radio was for a time forced

on to the defensive as the newer medium began to attract the mass audiences. Many people working in radio had hoped that, as the first novelty wore off, the audience might come to select programmes from both media. This expectation proved largely unfounded. Gradually it became clear that, at times when it had a choice, the mass audience would always turn towards television, and that radio's largest audiences were henceforward to be found at breakfast-time and lunch-time, or in search of background music or easily-digested news. All this was recognised earlier by the BBC than by the minority, many of them members of an older, radio-minded generation, still faithful to radio. There were protests when, in 1960, that former national institution, the Nine O'clock News, was moved to 10 pm, to make the planning of evening programmes more satisfactory. There were protests again – more from parents who remembered it than from children, who no longer listened to it in great numbers – when *Children's Hour* was closed down in 1964. But some changes were popular as well as effective. In 1957 *Today* began its still-continuing career as the programme to which millions listened while getting up and having breakfast. *The World At One*, a news and current affairs magazine launched in 1965, found a welcoming midday audience and provided a pattern for similar programmes designed to exploit those advantages, of flexibility and immediacy, which radio enjoyed over television. In 1964 the Music Programme was launched, occupying the Third Programme wavelengths during the day and providing a small but appreciative audience with a continuous service of serious music.

The major technical development of these years was the start of frequency-modulated Very High Frequency broadcasting (VHF/FM), which offered the prospect of a large number of short-range stations and of interference free listening – an increasingly important consideration as the medium waves became more and more congested and as reception consequently deteriorated, particularly after dark. The first VHF station went on the air in 1955, but it was not till 1966 that virtually the whole British Isles had a choice of three VHF services duplicating those on medium wave. Stereophonic broadcasting, made possible by VHF, began on a limited scale, mainly for serious music, in 1966, and has since been gradually extended to other areas of output. The provision on VHF of radio programme services alternative to those being broadcast on medium wave has also been developed, first in the regions and later nationally, but its full potential has yet to be realised.

In the mid-1960s, having learned to live with television, BBC Radio faced a new challenge from an entirely different direction – the 'pirate' radio stations, operating from ships and off-shore forts, which filled the country with continuous popular music from gramophone records uninhibited by the contractual and legal restraints to which conventional

land-based broadcasts were subject. The first 'pirate' went on the air in 1964, the last was not finally silenced, by a new Act of Parliament, until 1967. Partly to meet the newly-realised demand for pop music, partly because of the changed situation of radio already described, in that year the pattern of BBC radio was changed. The long-familiar titles of 'Light Programme' and 'Home Service' disappeared and the three existing networks re-emerged as four, identified, like the two BBC television channels, by numbers and not names. The newcomer, catering primarily for the audience to which the 'pirates' had appealed, and offering continuous pop music for most of the day, was Radio One, while the 'Light' became Radio Two, the 'Home' Radio Four, and the 'Third', with the Music Programme, Radio Three.

These changes, while marking an important stage in what has been called the recovery of radio, were only the first step in a thorough reappraisal of the BBC's services and national organisation undertaken in the late nineteen-sixties. It led to the publication in 1969 of 'Broadcasting in the Seventies', in which the BBC set out its proposals for the future development, as partners rather than as competitors, of all its services. After an opportunity for public discussion, and after some changes had been made in response to the views expressed, the plan was implemented in April 1970. Organisationally the main change was the abolition of the three English Regions, Midland, North, South and West. The former regional headquarters at Birmingham, Manchester and Bristol now became Network Production Centres, which, while continuing their long-established specialisms and nourishing local talent, now made programmes for the larger, national audience. In radio, apart from some news bulletins and a very few other programmes, regional broadcasting now ceased. In television, it continued, but on a different basis: eight English television regions were set up which, besides contributing to some network programmes, also put out daily topical programmes for their own areas. The 'national regions' of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were virtually unaffected by these changes.

On the same date, the trend towards providing separate radio services, serving different audiences, which had begun with the setting up of the Forces Programme thirty years before, reached its logical conclusion, with the re-arrangement of the BBC's network radio services to give each a more sharply defined character, enabling it to serve more effectively its particular audience. With a few exceptions, Radio 1 became all 'pop', Radio 2 provided light music, Radio 3 became mainly dedicated to serious music, with some drama and talks programmes of a comparable kind, and Radio 4 became basically a speech network, with a strong emphasis on news and current affairs. The listener was thus given a choice of four programmes to serve his particular taste or mood, and, at some times of day, when the VHF transmitters of a network are carrying

a different programme from the medium wave stations, of even more. The new pattern was designed, too, to exploit radio's ability to provide news more rapidly and efficiently than any other medium. Since 1970, the listener has at almost any time of day, been no more than thirty minutes away from the next news summary on one or other of the national networks. The service thus provided is supplemented by local radio stations, which (like the eight television regions) serve a much smaller area than the old-style regions and are far more closely linked to the surrounding community. The first eight stations were opened in 1967–68 on an experimental basis and on VHF only. The public response to them was sufficiently encouraging for the then Government to authorise the establishment of twelve more, in 1970–71. The BBC had made plans for a further twenty local stations, which would have brought almost the whole population of England within reach of local radio. However, the new Government which came to power in 1970 decided against this, having plans of its own for setting up a commercial radio service in competition with the BBC. The BBC's intention to set up a two-tier system of radio, with full coverage at both national and local level, has thus been only partly fulfilled up to the present.

In 1971 the government decided to abolish the radio-only licence (then £1.50) on the ground that the number of licence-holders, 2,300,000, had dwindled to a point where the costs of collection were disproportionate to the revenue obtained. The combined licence fee was retained and was increased to £7.00 (plus £5.00 extra for colour in July 1971). In the following year, 1972, the Sound Broadcasting Act, which provided for the setting up of a system of commercial radio stations became law. At the same time it was decided that local radio, both commercial and BBC, should broadcast on medium-wave as well as VHF, thereby greatly increasing the potential audience. In order to bring this about it was necessary to redistribute some of the medium frequencies used hitherto by the BBC alone; the consequential changes took place in the Autumn of 1972.

Thus today, after half a century of expansion, the BBC finds itself in a new situation, which would have surprised, and perhaps shocked, its founders. 'The brute force of monopoly' on which Sir John Reith relied to enable him to give the listener something better than he thought he wanted, exists no longer. Henceforward, the BBC must fight for its audiences on both radio and television at home, as it has long had to fight for them, against the determined competition of other nations, overseas. The challenge is great, but not daunting. All the BBC's services are presently in good shape to face the future. The External Services, on the air for more than 700 hours a week in forty languages, still enjoy a high reputation. BBC Television, with its two complementary programme services, has shown its ability regularly to attract at least half the audience

in every field and far more than half in many. B B C radio, after all the difficulties and uncertainties of the recent past, is now more buoyant than it has been for two decades, with a clearer role, a more effective pattern of services, and a consciousness of new opportunities. All this, it may be claimed, has been achieved without any lowering of standards. The traditional aims of the B B C, education, information, entertainment, are as relevant to the output now as they were in 1922 – indeed more relevant, for in the partnership with the Open University, the B B C is now offering to 30,000 people all over the British Isles an opportunity of Higher Education undreamed of by those who launched the first school and Adult Education broadcasts back in the 1920s. Complacency – of which the B B C has sometimes been accused – can never be justified. But as they look back at what has been accomplished in the past fifty years, and at the way in which the B B C has responded to the challenge of constant change, it is perhaps permissible for its staff to feel, in their employer and in themselves, a modest sense of pride.

Some National and International Awards to the BBC in 1972

Television: National Awards

Society of Film and Television Arts

Best single play : 'Edna, The Inebriate Woman' (by Jeremy Sandford)

Best specialised production : 'Omnibus' (Norman Swallow)

Foreign Television award : 'The Sorrow and the Pity'

Factual production special award : 'Women in Prison' in the 'Man Alive' series (Jenny Barraclough)

General Craft award: All BBC and ITV cameramen, soundmen and reporters for their coverage of events in Northern Ireland.

Best actor : John le Mesurier ('Traitor')

Best actress : Patricia Hayes ('Edna, The Inebriate Woman')

Best Light Entertainment performance: Ronnie Corbett and Ronnie Barker ('The Two Ronnies')

The Richard Dimbleby Award: Desmond Wilcox for 'Man Alive' and 'The Man Behind Nader'

Special award : Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise and Eddie Braben ('The Morecambe and Wise Show')

Sponsored awards: 'Working on a Play' (Rediffusion Star Award;

School's Programme Category) and Graham Turner for 'The Car Makers', 'Conflict at Work' and 'Panorama' (Shell International Award)

Writers' Guild of Great Britain

Best British original teleplay: Jeremy Sandford for 'Edna, The Inebriate Woman'

Best British Light Entertainment script : Eddie Braben for 'The Morecambe and Wise Show'

Best British Documentary script: Michael Hastings and Derek Marlowe for 'The Search for the Nile'

Best British dramatisation : Hugh Whitemore for 'Cider With Rosie'

Pye Awards

Outstanding new male personality : Martin Bell

Most significant contribution of the year to the development of Colour Television : C. B. B. Wood

Best costume design in a Colour Television programme: Elizabeth Waller for 'Elizabeth R.'

'The Sun' Television Awards

Top B B C series : 'Softly, Softly'

Top actress : Patricia Hayes ('Edna, The Inebriate Woman')

Top female personality : Cilla Black

Top male personality : Cliff Richard

Top children's programme : 'Blue Peter'

Variety Club of Great Britain Awards

B B C television personality: Stratford Johns ('Softly, Softly')

B B C radio personality: Tony Blackburn

Special award: Keith Michell for his international success in the B B C television series 'The Six Wives of Henry VIII'

Showbusiness Personality of 1971: Frankie Howerd for the B B C television series and film 'Up Pompeii!'

Radio Industries Club Awards

Television personality of the year: Frankie Howerd

Television programme of the year: 'The Morecambe and Wise Show'

London Critics' Circle Television Awards

Best Drama series: 'Softly, Softly'

Best play: 'Edna, The Inebriate Woman'

Best documentary: 'The Sorrow and the Pity'

Special award: 'The Search for the Nile'

Royal Television Society

Silver medal for outstanding creative achievement in television behind the camera: Richard Levin

Geoffrey Parr Award for a notable contribution to television engineering:

Dr C. J. Dalton and J. R. Sanders (for developing the 'sound-in-syncs' system).

Miscellaneous

The National Viewers' and Listeners' Association Award to B B C Sport

Television: International Awards

US Emmy Award

Outstanding single performance by an actress: Glenda Jackson ('Elizabeth R.')

Outstanding performance by an actress in a dramatic series: Glenda Jackson ('Elizabeth R.')

Outstanding dramatic series: 'Elizabeth R.' (Roderick Graham)

Outstanding new series: 'Elizabeth R.' (Roderick Graham)

Outstanding single performance by an actor: Keith Michell ('The Six Wives of Henry VIII')

Outstanding performance by an actress in a supporting role: Jenny Agutter ('The Snow Goose')

Outstanding individual achievement: Christopher Ralling ('The Search for the Nile')

Outstanding achievement in costume design: Elizabeth Waller ('Elizabeth R.')

Special classification for individual achievement: Michael Hastings and Derek Marlowe ('The Search for the Nile')

The Monte Carlo Festival

Critics' Prize : 'Gale is Dead'

Silver Nymph for best documentary : 'Gale is Dead '

Silver Nymph for scenario and direction : 'The Snow Goose'

UNDA special prize : 'Gale is Dead'

Silver Dove (Catholic International Television award) : 'Christians at War' Programme 2 ('A Return to Two Families in Belfast')

The Montreux Festival

Silver Rose : The Goodies

The Cannes Festival for Broadcast Reportage of Events

Grand Prix for News coverage : 'A Diary of Events on Bloody Sunday'

Dublin Golden Harp Festival

Golden Harp award : 'Dusty Bluebells'

Knokke Television Festival

Golden Sea Swallow and Press Prize for the best live tv variety programme : 'Sha Na Na'

Prix Jeunesse, Munich

First prize in children's section : 'Vision On'

The New York American Film Festival

Blue Ribbon award : 'Koestler on Creativity' (a 'Horizon' programme) and 'On Trial : The Chicago Conspiracy Trial'

The 8th Teheran International Educational Film Festival

Bronze Delfan award : 'The Expanding Classroom', part 3 : 'Bucklesbury Farm'.

Miscellaneous

The Ohio State Award : 'The Six Wives of Henry VIII'

Vladimir K. Zworykin Award (New York) : Robin Davies, for work on transatlantic television standard conversion.

Radio: National Awards

Writers' Guild of Great Britain

Best British drama script : Peter Terson ('The Fishing Party')

Best British comedy or drama series of serial scripts : Eddie Boyd ('The Wolf Far Hence')

Best British features script : Philip Oakes ('Hancock')

Radio Industries Club Awards

Radio personality of the year : John Dunn

Radio programme of the year : 'Today'

Television

The Television Service

World Television

Television Enterprises

Television Film Library

Audiences

Table: Content of Programmes

The Television Service

The BBC inaugurated its television service in 1936, broadcasting from Alexandra Palace, in north London. There were few viewers at that time, but what they were seeing were the world's first public service television programmes.

When television began again after the war, there were just 20,000 licence holders, all of them in the London area. Today there are nearly 17 million licence holders.

From a single channel, broadcasting only a few hours a day, BBC Television has become a two-channel service, two networks planned together, complementing each other, offering a wide and continuing choice of programmes.

BBC-2, conceived in the 1950's, arrived on the scene in 1964. Now it is available to 90 per cent of the country, and 75 per cent of the public have sets which can receive it.

It was BBC-2, the newcomer, which first brought colour to British television. By the end of 1967 it was offering a full colour service, and two years later it was joined by BBC-1. There are now almost 2 million colour licence holders, and the demand for colour sets grows month by month.

The majority of programmes seen on BBC Television are made by BBC Television, a production output which both in quantity and quality is the object of envy and amazement the world over. BBC Television's original drama commissions, for example, would, in cinema terms, provide a new full length feature film every night of the year.

Over the years, its programmes have brought the service millions of admirers, and many friends, abroad, but perhaps the most striking and welcome compliment in recent times came earlier this year, when BBC programmes were awarded no fewer than nine Emmys by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in America.

BBC Television Centre

The headquarters of the service is BBC Television Centre, at the White City in West London. Opened in 1960, it was the first building of its kind anywhere to be designed entirely for television use. It contains six full-scale colour production studios, and the most modern news colour studios in the world. The Television Theatre not far away in Shepherd's Bush Green, is used primarily for light entertainment shows,

while Current Affairs programmes are produced in studios at Lime Grove also in Shepherd's Bush. BBC Television Film Studios are at Ealing.

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

BBC Programmes in 1972

The following notes on productions seen during 1972 give a picture of the wide range of BBC Television programmes.

In Light Entertainment, comedy series continued to be popular and successful. There were new series of *Dad's Army*, *Steptoe and Son*, and *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, and *Till Death Us Do Part* returned after an absence of four years. John Alderton and Hannah Gordon starred in a new series, *My Wife Next Door* and producer Michael Mills achieved a long-standing ambition when he assembled an international cast to make a nine-part adaptation of Gabriel Chevallier's *Clochemerle* filmed in the Beaujolais country. *The Morecambe and Wise Show* drew the year's highest audiences for light entertainment, and other artists attracting a large following with their own series included Jimmy Tarbuck, Mike Yarwood, Bruce Forsyth, Ronnie Corbett and Ronnie Barker, and Harry Secombe.

In March the BBC was host to the *Eurovision Song Contest*, held this time not in London, its usual home in Britain, but in Edinburgh.

In Drama this was the year of *War and Peace*, adapted from Tolstoy's novel by Jack Pulman, more than a year in the making, and screened in twenty episodes with a star cast. One of the year's most interesting ventures was a season of *Thirty-Minute Theatre* productions commissioned from non-metropolitan writers and produced out of London at the BBC's new studios in Birmingham. Other new ideas were *The Sextet*, eight full-length plays performed by a 'repertory company' of six, and *Spy Trap*, an early-evening espionage serial.

Shakespeare, Wilde, Ibsen, Shaw and Tennessee Williams were represented in *Play of the Month*, and classic serial adaptations included Heinrich Mann's *Man of Straw* and Henry James' *The Golden Bowl*.

In the world of Sport, 1972 was the year of the Olympic Games, and BBC-1 cleared its decks to bring 170 hours of mainly live coverage from Munich. Fifty BBC editors, producers, production assistants and secretaries, nearly seventy engineers and sixteen commentators were on the spot in Munich to make this the biggest single operation ever mounted on British television. It was the highpoint of a year in which the sports department continued to provide comprehensive coverage of

national and international events in every major sport. Its presence enabled it to cover in detail the tragedy of the Israeli hostages.

Current Affairs programmes were reorganised during the year. *24 Hours* disappeared after seven years and 1,695 editions, and a range of new programmes appeared which effectively added 30 per cent to the time devoted to current affairs on BBC-1. Among them was a new three-times a week programme screened late in the evening. Retained was the major programme of the week, *Panorama*, and *Nationwide* was extended from three nights to five. In the summer, BBC-1's 9 o'clock News was extended from twenty to twenty-five minutes. Major events covered during the year included the continuing tragedy of Northern Ireland, the Apollo moon missions, the American presidential election, the dock strike, the miner's strike and the conflict in Bangladesh.

Features Group continued to cover the arts, the sciences, and more general subjects in its familiar and well-established series *Omnibus*, *Horizon*, *Man Alive*, *Chronicle*, *Tomorrow's World* and *The World About Us*.

Major projects which attracted considerable attention were the 13-part series *The British Empire* and Alistair Cooke's *America* a personal history of the United States by the British-born journalist and broadcaster, which earned itself the accolade of being bought and screened by the American network NBC.

Among Children's Programmes *Blue Peter* remained the most successful programme in the field with its consistently imaginative and thorough approach. The regular presenters were joined by Lesley Judd, a former member of the Young Generation dance group, enabling Valerie Singleton to tackle special assignments for the programme. Productions during the year included discussion programmes, series about children's hobbies, great unsolved mysteries and drama and light entertainment devised specially for children. *Playschool*, now in its ninth year, was given more screen time, *Jackanory* continued to attract storytellers of a high calibre, and *Vision On* was named the best children's programme at the Prix Jeunesse International Festival in Munich.

Documentary department continued to provide Tuesday Documentaries for BBC-1 and *One Pair of Eyes* and *The Philpott File* for BBC-2. A new series of *Yesterday's Witness* again turned up fascinating characters from the past, and other new series were *A Matter of Discipline* which looked at applications of discipline in a number of British institutions, and *Having a Lovely Time* which provided light-hearted or nostalgic views of other people's leisure pursuits.

Music on BBC-tv expanded both in quantity and range of content during 1972. The policy aimed to achieve a balance between 'reported' musical events (e.g. relays of major concerts from the Royal Festival

Hall or the Royal Albert Hall) and programmes made specially for television either on film or in the studios. The range of the latter kind is almost limitless, and is governed only by the necessary disciplines of budgets and transmission placements.

Music programmes in the *Omnibus* series (BBC-1) during the year have included films about Sir John Barbirolli and Bruno Walter; a portrait of Goran Gentele, director-designate of the Metropolitan Opera, New York who was tragically killed later in the year; a study of the physiological aspects of music called *Whatever Turns You On* and two documentaries concerned with local arts centres in this country and abroad. André Previn continued his regular contributions to the series. *Omnibus* also carried five Promenade Concert relays (two more were on BBC-2) and the last night was, as usual, relayed live.

The series of films called *The Great Orchestras of the World* which began last year with a study of the Israel Philharmonic continued in 1972 with the Chicago Symphony under Sir Georg Solti and the Amsterdam Concertgebouw under Bernard Haitink. Having produced a spectacular *Die Fledermaus* for Christmas 1971, BBC-1 followed the same tradition with *The Gondoliers* in 1972.

Other musical events on BBC-1 included two specially mounted *Gala Performance* programmes and another series of *André Previn's Music Night* – informal studio concerts which reached a very large audience.

On BBC-2 the weekly series *Music On 2* continued every Sunday. Outstanding programmes included Handel's *Messiah* from Ely Cathedral; Schütz's *Christmas Story* from Rochester Cathedral, recitals by Pollini, Adni, Arrau, Andre Watts, Andre Tchaikovsky, Kyung-Wha Chung and Radu Lupu; a concert and a studio programme to celebrate Sir William Walton's 70th birthday; profiles of Beverly Sills and Janet Baker; and there was extended coverage of the contemporary musical scene in the magazine *Counterpoint*.

Also on BBC-2 were sixteen programmes in the *Face The Music* quiz series; a repeat of Britten's television opera *Owen Wingrave*; and a repeat of the entire cycle of Beethoven Symphonies conducted by Otto Klemperer. There was also a new studio production of Verdi's *Falstaff* starring Sir Geraint Evans, April Cantelo and Regina Resnik; and a Christmas presentation by the London Festival Ballet.

World Television

The 1972 Munich Olympic Games will be remembered for the tragic deaths of members of the Israeli team. The BBC was the only individual European organisation, apart from the German networks, to have exclusive studio facilities in Munich and to have rented a private vision circuit from Munich for its national coverage of the Games. Because of this BBC-1 transmitted live pictures of events in the Olympic village

during the night of 5/6 September which were not generally available elsewhere in Europe.

The Games represented a massive broadcasting effort, the Munich installations providing on the largest ever scale for world colour television and radio transmissions. The coverage of some thirty Olympic locations was achieved by the use of 64 studio complexes for radio, and, for television, over 160 colour television cameras, 23 colour transmission vehicles, seven colour studios and around fifty television tape recorders as well as numerous rooms for cutting and editing film.

These vast production facilities were provided by Deutsches Olympia Zentrum, a consortium formed by the two German networks, with help from colleague organisations. Two BBC outside broadcast units went to Munich to assist with the DOZ operation; one of them provided the Olympic boxing coverage and a BBC mobile camera was used for the cycling road race events.

A total of seventy television organisations in 63 countries received the Olympic transmissions, for which in Western Europe alone the potential audience was 200 million. BBC Television showed some 170 hours of live coverage and recorded summaries, which reached audiences of up to 17 million.

In 1972 a succession of events of world importance were seen by world audiences via satellite. In February the first live television pictures from China, of the first visit by a President of the USA, came in colour from earth stations installed by joint China/US action in Peking and Shanghai; they were sent by satellite to New York and were available from there at no cost to all television organisations. In May Soviet Television coverage of President Nixon's visit reached Eurovision members by land lines through Austria and Finland and travelled on to America and the rest of the world by the Intelsat Atlantic satellite. Two Apollo missions were planned for 1972: the Apollo 16 mission in April gave the BBC an audience of 12 million for remarkably improved colour pictures live from the moon's surface. Coverage of the US Democratic and Republican Conventions in August and of Election Day in November was organised for Eurovision members by an international team headed by Richard Francis of the BBC.

This year the Intelsat world system has continued to expand, and there are now 64 earth stations in 53 countries. In Europe the five earth stations – in the UK, France, Germany, Italy and Spain – which offer television service have adopted the US television tariff of \$890 for the first ten minutes booked and \$29 per minute thereafter payable at each end of the circuit, so that ten minutes of transatlantic time cost \$1780. But higher tariffs obtain for many other stations (for example US \$2400 for the first ten minutes from Iran's earth station). Priority is given by all organisations to world news coverage and Eurovision members join

together to finance lengthy transmissions of major events : but for developing countries, the costs of using the system are largely beyond the financial resources of the broadcasting organisations.

The programme activities of Eurovision members thus range the world, through satellite and film and the help of colleagues in all countries. Within Europe they continue to increase, with incoming and outgoing programmes between members, with meetings to settle common technical and legal problems, with viewing sessions and festivals at which the best national programmes compete. Among its professional occasions, the EBU annual seminar for the development of educational television was in 1972 concerned with adult education, and the bi-annual Workshop for producers of Children's Television, held in Marseilles in February 1972, dealt with programmes for children under seven. All the important sports events in Europe are available through Eurovision. In May 1972 for example, 29 broadcasting organisations in 25 countries relayed the England versus West Germany football match, the European Cup Final from Rotterdam was relayed by some 21 organisations in 18 countries, and the F.A. Cup Final by 22 organisations in 19 countries with 16 foreign commentator positions provided at Wembley Stadium. The Eurovision Song Contest continues to be a phenomenon which still confounds the critics. It was shown not only in the 18 countries of the entries but in seven others, including Brazil. Interest in competing in 1973 is already so great that it has been necessary to announce a restriction to 20 entries.

During 1972 the action taken in 1971 to lay the foundations of world collaboration in news transmissions has been stepped up. Contracts are being established between the News Departments of many organisations round the world ; the developed experience in Western Europe and North America of world news gathering for television is being described and discussed ; methods of organising the essential co-ordination points in different areas of the world are debated : action on costs and procedures is worked out. Experimental two-way news transmissions are operating between Western Europe and Latin America, through the Spanish earth station.

The B B C relies for essential news items on the existence of this growing nexus even in its present state of development, as two examples will show. The attempt on Senator Wallace's life took place at about 9.00 p.m. BST on 15 May: the remarkable film of it reached B B C Television news via satellite from Washington at 10.40 p.m. On 11 and 12 May, film reports of the Royston Grange collision off the coast of Uruguay came via the Spanish earth station transmitted from the Balcarce earth station in Buenos Aires.

B B C News used the Teheran earth station for the first time in April 1972 for pictures of the Persian earthquake : and also for the first time the Amman station for reports of King Hussein's Press Conference on Jor-

dan's West Bank Plan. It is from the Hong Kong station, in operation since November 1971, that reports of the India/Pakistan clashes and of the Vietnam war have reached BBC screens.

The first ever meeting of the world's regional unions of broadcasters took place in March 1972 and included an important discussion of news collaboration. With satellites now linking them, six unions – Africa, Arab States, Asia, Latin America and a North American delegation (the US Networks being debarred by American Anti Trust Laws from forming a union) – and the EBU itself, met for a week to discuss programme, technical and legal matters. Regrettably the seventh union – the Soviet and East European association – found itself unable to attend. Major subjects were the question of satellite tariffs, advance information on sports events round the world, payment for television rights, and prior consultation with sports associations on the practical needs of broadcasting, in advance of their acceptance of offers to host major international sports events.

While the Intelsat 'point-to-point' system is providing extended communication opportunities each year, domestic or national satellite systems, also using earth stations, are being planned to augment or replace terrestrial systems. In America the Federal Communications Commission is considering the requests for approval to instal and operate a US satellite system which would provide, variously, enough channels for telecommunications, the television networks, the public broadcasting system and a number of new services. In Canada, plans are well advanced for a satellite system which will extend present television services to remote areas and expand the French language transmissions.

The European telecommunications authorities have established that requirements will outpace the terrestrial system by 1980 and their joint body, the CEPT, and the EBU have been in contact for some six years on a project for a European satellite, to be launched by ESRO, which would, with earth stations in each country, provide telecommunications and television channels in Europe and from Iceland to North Africa. Up to four television channels could be added in European countries, in the UK making a total of eight with the existing three, and the fourth channel not yet allocated. Problems of cost and management are difficult and not yet resolved. A "European satellite" could provide a new operational opportunity to EBU members.

But it is the next stage in satellite development which continued this year to be the focus of international discussion – satellites exclusively for broadcasting purposes transmitting television directly to community or to individual receivers. The technology for these satellites exists now: by the 1980s reception will be possible with a normal unaugmented home set. In some countries, especially where difficult terrain has contributed to the problems of creating terrestrial communications, direct satellite broad-

casting could provide the first full national television coverage. In countries where national broadcasting services exist, more channels are possible on the television set. More entertainment, more information and news programmes perhaps, and so more choice for the viewer: but from what sources and based on what principles for the use of broadcasting?

National television services, even if operating on a non-governmental basis, are founded on national definitions: what view is to be taken of services reaching a people from a foreign origin?

The anxieties are obviously both political and social and the strongest positions are taken up by those countries whose governments retain full control of broadcasting and especially of news and information; and by the developing countries, who feel themselves unprotected, both from the superior technology of developed countries and from the invasion of alien cultures. It is of course America and Russia which have the capability now to launch geostationary satellites of the type required.

These questions have not arisen over short wave radio, which has been travelling across the frontiers for nearly fifty years, because no technical means of control are known. For television by satellite, planning and control of reception area and field of strength are possible; and the International Telecommunication Union, the oldest UN agency, in its World Administrative Conference in 1971, adopted regulations for the allocation of radio frequencies (a limited world resource) for satellite services and set up procedures to be followed when signals originated in one state enter the territory of another. But some countries hold that this technical control system is not enough: an international understanding on the control of programmes is looked for. The subject has been and is still under debate in the UN and in Unesco which, after prolonged consultations in which broadcasters were included, put forward for adoption by its General Conference in October 1972 a 'Declaration of Guiding Principles' for the use of direct satellite broadcasting. While this document describes the benefits which the new technology could bring, both to provide national services and to increase international exchange, the principle advanced is that television must not enter a state except with its prior consent.

Television Enterprises

1971-72 was a year of continued expansion as shown by the Group's gross income for the year ended 31 March 1972 which rose by 11 per cent to a total of over £3.1 million. Prominent in the period was what the US Press refer to as 'The British Invasion of American Television'; details of this appear below.

Television Sales

The growth of film exports continued and the global total of business achieved by the Sales department operating from London, Sydney and

Toronto increased to nearly £2 million. In material terms this involved the despatch of 14,200 16mm prints, over 625 videotapes, an average output of 1,600 films and tapes per month not including more than 8,500 movements of film prints and tapes in the 'bicycle' system by which a recording is sent after transmission from one broadcaster on to the next. The grand total of all BBC-tv programme distribution, including that in the USA and Latin America, handled through Time-Life Films in New York, grossed £3.2 million.

Business worth nearly £1 million was achieved for export to 22 Commonwealth countries. Sales to Australia and New Zealand grossed six per cent more and the Australian commercial television markets absorbed a larger volume of BBC-tv programmes than in any previous year. Australia, New Zealand and Canada all scheduled *Elizabeth R* once or twice during the period and all repeated *The Six Wives of Henry VIII*, following its great success on first transmission. Canadian television sales were on the whole quiet due in part to new quota legislation restricting the amount of non-Canadian programming appearing in that country. In the rest of the Commonwealth, markets remained strong. Hong Kong acquired 548 hours of programming, Singapore 427, Sierra Leone 280 with the majority of other Commonwealth territories taking totals of between 100 and 200 hours each.

In the USA the nationwide success of the second transmission of *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* on the CBS commercial network was repeated by *The Search for the Nile* on the NBC network while CBS also bought *America – A Personal View* for its autumn 1972 schedules under Xerox Corporation sponsorship. Mobil Oil funded two further packages of BBC-tv Drama including *Elizabeth R* for the 200-station Public Broadcast System's *Masterpiece Theatre*. Sales in syndication markets continued strong.

Sales to West European television were particularly successful, grossing 25 per cent more than in the previous year, with West Germany continuing to be the major customer. The effects of the Centralized Purchasing Commission established in West Germany some six months ago are still being studied. The award winning Documentary *Gale is Dead* achieved the distinction of appearing in the schedule of twelve West European countries. As a result of agreements with West Germany and Swiss Television a substantial volume of BBC-tv Drama became available in German and Italian language versions and these series will now move into wider distribution in all markets speaking those languages. Sweden emerged as the strongest Scandinavian buyer with its two networks buying more than 100 hours of colour programming including *The Search For The Nile* and *The Onedin Line*.

Increased sales to all ethnic regions of Yugoslavia included *The Expert*, *The Black and White Minstrel Show*, and *A Voyage Around My Father*.

Notwithstanding some technical and language problems associated with East European markets, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Poland each bought between ten and forty hours of television programmes.

Exports to other countries continued at much the same level. Notable was Eire with 183 hours of programming and Israel, which exceeded a total of 106 hours of BBC-tv material in its schedules. In Japan, where last year certain categories of BBC-tv educational output had proved more saleable than the US equivalent, the acceptability of our product was reinforced when Japan's main audience measurement organisation reported that BBC Documentaries were receiving an average viewer rating of 11.4 as opposed to the average of 2.5 to 3.5 accorded to US documentaries. The Philippines became a new and important market and one of a total of 33 countries to buy *The Six Wives of Henry VIII*.

Non-Theatric Sales

Non-theatric sales and hirings – to educational, industrial and institutional customers for 16mm projection – achieved expansion and successes in both home and overseas markets. The total gross income figure for the London, Sydney and Toronto based operations increased by 24 per cent and US non-theatric distribution grossed £380,000. Trading contacts were also established from London with Scandinavian non-theatric customers with encouraging results and other European markets are being explored. The existence of potential outlets in West Germany were confirmed through the sale of over 100 copies of Malcolm Brown's documentary on Willy Brandt to the West German Press and Information Service for distribution to that country's embassies. The London based hire operation of educational programmes ended a year of growth with more than 300 titles in the catalogue.

Film Library Sales

Sales of footage and sequences from the Television Film Library increased by fifty per cent gross with exports to Canada and Europe both showing marked expansion.

Exploitation

Gross income from merchandising activities was thirty per cent up on the previous year. A change was seen in this market when the popular series *Magic Roundabout* was joined by *Basil Brush*, *Camberwick Green*, *The Adventures of Parsley* and *Sir Prancelot* as major sources of inspiration for character merchandising commodities, and licensed products associated with these series were in greater diversity than before with a total of 140 licences covering 210 items as compared to 38 covering 120 the year before.

Costume exhibitions based on B B C-tv Drama series had their second successful year, moved into a firm profit position and achieved a total of over 1¼ million visitors to their several exhibitions by the Autumn of 1972. Two exhibitions based on *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* costumes were mounted during the year in Birmingham, Billingham, Liverpool, Berkeley Castle, Hampton Court and Longleat House while the *Elizabeth R* costumes were on show at Hampton Court for three months in 1971 and at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire for more than six months in 1972.

Facilities

There was little change over the previous year in gross income received from Facilities supplied to overseas broadcasting organisations. This was in large part attributable to the absence of any major world event calling for the provision of full scale facilities other than news coverage. For the first time music studio facilities were made available.

BBC Television Film Library

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

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

Television Audiences

The amount of time devoted to viewing B B C television in January/February 1972, the time of year when viewing is normally at its highest level, was about 9 hours 6 minutes per week per head of population. In June/July, when the summer decline in watching television is well under way, B B C viewing amounted to 7 hours 42 minutes. This

summer-winter difference is illustrated in the audiences given below for series that were running in the two periods.

	Approx. aud. Jan-Feb	Approx. aud. June-July
<i>Light Entertainment and Comedy</i>		
Top of the Pops (7.25 pm Thursday)	11,550,000	8,150,000
The Dick Emery Show (8.35 pm Saturday)	13,700,000	—
It's Cliff Richard (6.15 pm Saturday)	13,150,000	—
Look Mike Yarwood (8.30 pm Friday)	—	9,750,000
Black and White Minstrels (8.25 pm Saturday)	—	9,950,000
The Goodies (8.00 pm Thursday)	—	8,650,000
Whacko (5.50 pm Saturday)	5,700,000	—
The Mary Tyler Moore Show (6.45 pm Monday)	5,300,000	—
<i>Drama</i>		
Dixon of Dock Green (7.00 pm Saturday)	12,300,000	—
Dr. Who (5.50 pm App. Saturday)	9,850,000	6,750,000
Doomwatch (9.25 pm Monday)	—	5,300,000
Star Trek (7.25 pm Wednesday)	11,350,000	9,150,000
Play for Today (9.20 pm Thursday)	5,100,000	—
Z Cars (7.10 pm Monday)	10,000,000	6,250,000
Owen M.D. (7.00 pm Wednesday and Thursday)	7,650,000	—
Softly Softly (8.10 pm Wednesday)	13,250,000	—
Menace (9.25 pm Monday)	10,050,000	—
<i>Current Affairs and Documentaries</i>		
Nationwide (6.20 pm Tuesday-Thursday)	8,050,000	6,250,000
9 O'Clock News (9.00 pm Monday-Friday)	8,850,000	7,300,000
Tomorrow's World (7.05 pm Tuesday)	8,200,000	—
Tuesday Documentary (9.20pm Tuesday)	8,500,000	6,300,000
Braden's Week (11.10 pm Saturday)	6,500,000	—
Panorama (8.00 pm Monday)	5,700,000	3,150,000
Parkinson (10.20 pm App. Saturday)	—	9,100,000
Twenty Four Hours (10.45 pm App. Monday-Friday)	3,200,000	2,550,000
<i>Sport</i>		
Grandstand (12.50 pm Saturday)	3,700,000	3,100,000
Match of the Day (10.10 pm Saturday)	11,250,000	—
Sportsnight with Coleman (9.20 pm Wednesday)	9,150,000	—
<i>Some Other Series</i>		
Blue Peter (4.55 pm Monday-Thursday)	7,400,000	6,550,000
The Virginian (6.30 pm App. Friday)	10,250,000	7,400,000
Quiz Ball (6.45 pm Tuesday)	7,750,000	—
Songs of Praise (6.50 pm Sunday)	4,000,000	2,600,000
Omnibus (10.20 pm Sunday)	2,550,000	2,450,000
Vision On (4.55 pm Tuesday)	3,950,000	—
Crackerjack (4.55 pm Friday)	6,400,000	—
Talkback (10.15 pm Wednesday)	3,000,000	—

Content of network television programmes for 52 weeks ended 31 March 1972

	Hours			%
	BBC-1	BBC-2	Total	
Talks, Documentaries and Other Information Programmes	628	475	1,103	16.0
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	642	436	1,078	15.7
Outside Broadcasts	630	249	879	12.8
Presentation Material	341	362	703	10.2
Drama	297	195	492	7.2
Light Entertainment	326	125	451	6.6
Children's Programmes	389	101	490	7.1
News and Other News Programmes	211	208	419	6.1
School Broadcasts	363		363	5.3
Further Education	244	67	311	4.5
Open University	136	224	224	3.3
Religious Programmes	41	7	143	2.1
Music	78	81	122	1.8
Sports News and Reports		15	93	1.3
	4,326	2,545	6,871	100.0
	91		91	
	4,417	2,545	6,962	
	3,723	2,285	6,008	
	694	260	954	
	4,417	2,545	6,962	

Programmes in Welsh language carried by network transmitters

Presented by: London
Regions

Of the 4,417 hours on BBC-1, 3,671 hours were in colour.
Of the 2,545 hours on BBC-2, 2,083 hours were in colour.

Radio

The Radio Services

Music Broadcasts

Radio Enterprises

Audiences

Table: Content of Programmes

The Radio Services

If anyone had supposed that television would destroy the public appetite for radio the experience of the past few years has demonstrated otherwise. Television, naturally, dominates the evenings but even during peak viewing hours substantial numbers of listeners are being catered for. An exceptional event like the Cooper-Bugner heavyweight fight brought one evening in 1971 13 million listeners to Radio 2. The regular large audiences are for such day time programmes as *Family Favourites*, which can reach 13 million listeners, and *Junior Choice* with up to 8 million. Radio 1, the 'pop' channel, is the most patronised of the four networks and the audience for it is increasing. Radio 2, now an almost entirely separate network, is also attracting more listeners. Over 27 million people use their radios every day. At 8.00 a.m. on weekdays more than 12 million people can be listening. At 4.00 p.m. on Budget Day 1972 radio was catering for 5 million listeners, as compared with the 4 million who were watching B B C-tv. The portable transistor set means that radio is available everywhere to people: in the home, in cars, and as a companion while engaged in the kind of work or play that allows them to listen at the same time. The service provided is as comprehensive as during the golden age of radio. It has not, as some have advocated, been content to play a complementary rôle to television; some of its greatest successes are with programmes, such as drama, sporting and other commentaries, that arguably television does better.

Nor has radio sought to exploit its daytime advantage over television at the expense of its evening programmes. The evening is the only time when many are free to listen to serious programmes with the kind of attention they require. Between them Radio 3 and Radio 4 provide music, drama, features, poetry, current affairs, and news 'in depth', all on a scale which, it is surely no exaggeration to say, would keep the listener abreast of the world he lives in even if he had no other source of entertainment or information.

Over the past few years the style of radio has changed from one of some formality to directness and authenticity. The men and women of the Meteorological Office now go on the air themselves instead of writing forecasts for announcers to read. B B C reporters contribute 'in voice' to news bulletins. The increased use of the telephone in programmes is only part of this general move towards removing artificial barriers between the broadcasters and the public; to the point, indeed, where the public

become the broadcasters. *It's Your Line*, a programme in which prominent figures are questioned over the telephone, has established itself as a genuine contribution to the never-ending public conversation that broadcasting fundamentally is. The use of the telephone in radio will undoubtedly develop further.

The original intention of the BBC was to set up more Local Radio stations than the twenty that are, at present, operating. In this way the ending of regional broadcasting in England would have been more than compensated for and at a level that would best serve community relations. It is still hoped that this plan for an adequate coverage of the country will be realised. Technical development of quite a different kind is taking place on the Radio 1/2 VHF network where stereophonic broadcasting – previously limited to Radio 3 – is to be heard of 'pop' and popular music on a scale of sixty hours a week or more.

The BBC has an agreement with the Open University to provide thirty hours a week of radio time. So far the University has not availed itself to the full of this agreement but will do so in 1974. In 1973 up to 22½ hours a week will be heard on the VHF networks of Radios 3 and 4. Since these are the networks that give the widest geographical coverage certain broadcasts which can now be heard only on medium wave, notably Further Education on Radio 3 and Saturday afternoon drama on Radio 4, have suffered certain limitations. The use made of frequencies, particularly long and medium wave where there is such international congestion, will be a matter for discussion between European, African and Asian states in the 1970s. In the meantime, the message for the British listener is that if he is to get the best out of his radio he should have one capable of receiving long wave, medium wave and VHF transmissions. International opinion emphasises the importance of VHF broadcasting and the need to make more of the band available to broadcasters so that extra channels, free from interference, can be set up.

A description of the programme content of each of the four radio networks and BBC Local Radio follows:

Radio 4

Radio 4 is a speech network, with an average of ten hours a week of music thrown in. That admixture of music is an indication of the network's diversity. But the variety of style and content among the speech programmes themselves is an even greater source of variety. Consequently, Radio 4 has the widest internal range of all the networks. It is the least typical of itself, the least generic.

Within Radio 4 there are four main streams of programmes each of which, in an ideal world, would have a network to itself.

News and Current Affairs sequences (*Today*, *The World at One*, *The World Tonight* etc.) fill five hours a day of the total 17. They draw the

biggest audiences to Radio 4. Often the 8 a.m. news achieves 5 million listeners and the 1 o'clock news 4 million ; the *PM* programme averaged a record 1 million a day throughout the first three months of 1972.

Education is a distinct stream in Radio 4's output. Schools programmes take up over three hours a day during term time. Open University programmes are broadcast in increasing quantities on the VHF network.

Programmes of general entertainment and information form a third distinct element. Over twenty hours a week, for instance, of plays and readings are popular with audiences as large as 1½ million in the afternoon and early morning. Comedy shows and panel games achieve audiences of similar size at lunchtime. Music, too, is part of this pattern of entertainment. Radio 4 still has an important musical role in the provision of easily acceptable music programmes to many who do not readily think of themselves as music lovers and will not, therefore, go to another network to seek out good music. The re-establishment of *These You Have Loved* and *Music to Remember* has clearly filled a deep need for many Radio 4 listeners. Overnight, these programmes achieved average audiences of, respectively, 600,000 and 300,000 listeners.

Finally, there are the more demanding programmes which have a particular place in Radio 4 since the reduction in the quantity of speech programmes in Radio 3. Programmes such as *Analysis* deal in a rigorous manner with their subject and, while making no concessions to popularity, do in fact achieve audiences numbered in hundreds of thousands.

The heart of Radio 4 is its news programmes. The network carries the proud responsibility of being the BBC's main channel for national news and comment. That being so, it recognises a special need to present news and comment in a comprehensible and authoritative style. In the struggle to fulfil that responsibility, there is constant debate, continual experiment, permanent willingness to listen to the experience of the listeners themselves, the customers. Some issues are much debated. For instance, how many voices should present the news. Few people now dispute the present practice of bringing in to the news first-hand eyewitness accounts and authoritative analysis by specialists or foreign correspondents. Many inside and outside the BBC, on the other hand, question the value of news bulletins which contain a multiplicity of contributors and styles. Between the one-voice bulletin and the multi-voice miniature magazines there is a balance to be struck : a balance which combines the authority of the journalist speaking at first-hand with the need for intelligibility and easy assimilation of the news. That balance has not yet finally been found.

Another vexing issue is that of telephoned inserts and other poor quality contributions, perhaps from far away, into news and current affairs programmes. To what extent is it worth accepting a deterioration

in sound quality for the sake of immediacy? The principle which should be applied in answering this question is clear enough: it is very rarely, if ever, worth using a contribution which a significant number of listeners will find difficult or impossible to understand. And yet over 50 per cent of our listeners, when asked, tell us that many telephone reports and interviews are of such poor quality as to be unintelligible, and a quarter of those asked feel strongly on this point. Here too, it would seem, the balance has not been struck. The broadcasters still have something to learn from the listeners.

Radio 3

Radio 3 sets out to offer a comprehensive service for all listeners who care about good music of any kind and to provide a catholic cultural channel for the diffusion of ideas and the presentation of the dramatic and fine arts. In January 1972 the network extended its broadcasting hours to midnight on Fridays and Saturdays. In July, this extension was applied to the rest of the week. Although stereophony is confined to the South-East, the Midlands and the North of England, most Radio 3 programmes are broadcast in stereo and are marked as such on the programme pages of *Radio Times*. There is no doubt that stereophonic reproduction offers greatly improved sound quality and that it enhances the listener's enjoyment of music. Appropriately enough, the 50th Anniversary Concert on 14 November in the Royal Albert Hall provided simultaneous transmission by BBC-2 and of stereophonic sound on Radio 3.

1972 saw the advent of Pierre Boulez as chief conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. A world-famous composer as well as conductor, Boulez is bound to have a profound influence on the British musical world. He initiated a series of concerts at the Round House, London, which consisted entirely of first performances of new works and in which he sought to achieve closer contact with his audience. His repertoire, however, is very wide indeed and included a memorable Haydn concert from St. John's Smith Square, where the BBC's Monday concerts have become an added attraction to London's musical life and Radio 3's listeners. Over 100 hours a week of music broadcasting enable the BBC to do justice to every musical taste. The main classical repertoire is given pride of place. No fewer than 150 operas were broadcast in 1972, including relays from Covent Garden, Glyndebourne, Sadler's Wells, the finest recordings, European studio productions and our own productions. The BBC's productions generally feature rarely performed operas which are of musical value and are unjustly neglected.

Live concert relays provided some of the outstanding musical experiences of the year: the two concerts of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Karajan, Sir William Walton's 70th birthday concert, the visit of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra to London, Giulini's rendering

of Bach's B Minor Mass in St. Paul's Cathedral, Handel's *Saul* from Leeds, David and Igor Oistrakh's concert from Vienna, all these are here reluctantly mentioned because every broadcasting week on Radio 3 offers occasions of equal quality. The Proms, constituted again the most important musical contribution by the B B C. For the first time, all Promenade Concerts were broadcast by Radio 3 and in stereo. The total audience for these concerts, in the Royal Albert Hall, on British and foreign radio and television, and on the B B C World Service, is an estimated 100 million. Visiting orchestras and choirs from the Proms included the Munich Philharmonic, the first visit of a Japanese Orchestra (the N H K Symphony Orchestra), the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, and the Schola Cantorum, Stuttgart. B B C commissions were for Ronald Stevenson's Piano Concerto No. 2, John Lambert's *Formations and Transformations* and a cantata from Gordon Crosse.

Other B B C commissions in 1972 were given to Elisabeth Lutyens, Iain Hamilton, David Jones, George Newson, and Peter Maxwell Davies.

A new music programme for young listeners, *Pied Piper*, introduced by David Munrow, is being transmitted four times a week. Other regular music programmes include Choral Evensong, *Bandstand*, *The Young Idea*; and a new musical affairs programme on Saturday afternoons by John Amis replaced *The Week Ahead*. *Music Magazine* in its 29th year was as popular as ever. Anna Instone, one of its editors, retired from her post as Head of Gramophone Department. The B B C and the music-loving public are in her debt.

It continues to be Radio 3's drama policy to commission new writers and to present world drama. Jonathan Raban, Philip Martin and Jeremy Seabrook are included among the former; Joyce, Molière, Beckett, Montherlant, Wedekind, Plautus, Vanbrugh and, of course, Shakespeare, are broadcast among the latter. Sundays and Tuesdays are now Radio 3's drama days.

Regular poetry programmes form an essential part of Radio 3's cultural output: they include *Poetry Now*, *The Living Poet*, and numerous poetry anthologies. Particularly memorable were the programmes recorded with Cecil Day Lewis before the Poet Laureate's death, and W. H. Auden reading a selection of his poetry on the occasion of his 65th birthday. The network also carried a tribute to Hugh McDermid on his 80th birthday.

The eight hours a week of speech content embraced a riveting science series *Cosmology Now*, the start of a new series of unorthodox opinions, *Access*, and a new platform for the discussion of the communications media, *The Communicators*. In *The New Biology*, two Nobel Prize winners, Professor Jacques Monod and Sir Peter Medawar, discussed the promise and the reality of recent advances in biological science.

A historic broadcast carried on Radio 3 was the funeral service of HRH The Duke of Windsor from Windsor.

The total number of listeners making use of Radio 3 is calculated to touch the 5 million mark. Saturday and Sunday mornings show the largest audiences, with up to 500,000 listeners for any one programme.

Radios 1 & 2

With the addition of more than fifteen extra hours of broadcasting over the past year, Radios 1 and 2 have now become established as separate networks with fourteen hours of alternative programmes each weekday and slightly less at the week-ends. Radio 1 continues to offer a wide diversity of pop from Top 40 hits to progressive music, while Radio 2 covers all aspects of middle-of-the-road and light music. The two networks account for nearly 80 per cent of the radio listenership, but although, as entertainment services, one of their principal aims is to attract as large an audience as possible throughout much of the day, minority interests also feature prominently. Of the few shared programmes remaining, *Family Favourites* at Sunday lunch-time is still radio's biggest audience-getter with up to 13 million listeners, followed by Saturday morning's *Junior Choice* with up to 8 million. Both networks keep listeners up to date with a continuing service of news summaries, news flashes, weather reports and information about road conditions, with the co-operation of the Automobile Association and police forces throughout the country.

Since its inception five years ago, Radio 1 has become something of a national institution. Many of its disc jockeys have become household names; its programmes attract a large following. Peak audiences, at breakfast time for example, can reach 7 million and more. But the smaller, more specialised audiences are not forgotten. Young pop enthusiasts who like their music to be progressive and experimental have their own week-day series, *Sounds of the Seventies*, from 10 p.m. to midnight, in stereo, and can hear the best of today's groups in the Saturday *In Concert* programme. Radio 1 also has its own pop magazine *Scene and Heard*; a weekly discussion programme *Speak-Easy* in which leading personalities from every walk of life take part; and a regular travelling show, *Radio 1 Club*, which is broadcast from venues all over the country.

Radio 2, which now broadcasts a number of programmes in stereo, also achieves big listening figures. *The Terry Wogan Show* (7 a.m. – 9 a.m.) and *Pete Murray's Open House* (9 a.m. – midday) attract audiences of up to 4 million. Apart from programmes such as *Woman's Hour*, *Waggoner's Walk* and a wide variety of light entertainment shows, Radio 2 offers a large choice of programmes to suit every taste in

light popular music, from the ever-popular *Friday Night is Music Night* to *Country Style*, from folk to jazz, from Mantovani to Léhar.

Radio 2 is also the main sports network, carrying commentaries on major events and a regular service of sports news. *Sport on 2* is broadcast every Saturday for four hours and each week-day *The John Dunn Show* includes numerous sports reports and commentaries.

Local Radio

In 1972 BBC Local Radio stations started to broadcast on medium waves as well as VHF, which meant that many more listeners were able to tune to their local BBC station at home and in their cars. In some areas the availability of medium wave has more than trebled the potential listening audience.

In 1972, too, the BBC took the decision to close down Radio Durham and to replace it with Radio Carlisle. It was felt that although Radio Durham had provided an excellent and worthwhile service since its opening in 1968, the arrival of Radio Newcastle and Radio Teesside had proved that there was no need for three stations in the North East. The whole of Radio Durham's area has been duplicated by one or other of these stations. Radio Carlisle, however, will, from its opening in 1973, fill a broadcasting gap in its locality.

It is now more than five years since BBC Radio Leicester, the first Local Radio station, started broadcasting and the interest shown by the public in Local Radio has grown year by year. Now, five years and nineteen stations since the opening of the first station, the number of letters and telephone calls to each of the twenty stations from the public, exceeds three figures every week. It is difficult to pinpoint any one deciding factor for this. Certainly, the effort Local Radio staff put into providing the up-to-the-minute information during the power crisis, in early 1972, was very well received by both press and public alike.

The managers and staff at each of the stations were quick to realise that it was only Local Radio that could provide regular detailed information about power cuts. With the co-operation of their local Electricity Boards, Local Radio engineers installed microphone points in the Boards' control rooms and from these reporters were able to broadcast warnings about possible cuts as they were announced.

As well as providing regular information about cuts, throughout the crisis, some stations mounted special programmes. Each weekday evening Radio Oxford presented *Night Light Special* for their regular listeners and for those who were unable to watch television due to power cuts. The programme, which ran for ninety minutes included a mixture of local and national news, competitions, music, interviews and telephone calls from listeners.

The number of locally originated programmes broadcast by the twenty

stations continued to rise during 1971/72. The stations are at present broadcasting between nine and thirteen hours of their own programmes. The rest of the time is filled by the best of the national networks, Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4. Local Radio stations' own programmes cover a wide variety of topics and interests. They include local, national and international news, programmes for all sections of the community including programmes for minorities, education, entertainment and music programmes featuring all types of music.

One of the basic functions of Local Radio in the field of music must be not only to stimulate interest on the part of the public but also to encourage creativity amongst musicians themselves. All too frequently musicians both young and old have had very little opportunity of offering their work to the listening audience. Radio and Local Radio in particular provides the opportunity for the young and lesser-known musicians to be heard. B B C Radio Blackburn formed its own jazz club in Nelson and from there the station's staff produced programmes featuring more than a dozen jazz groups. These programmes were also transmitted by Blackburn's neighbouring Local Radio stations, Radio Manchester, Radio Merseyside and Radio Stoke.

More than forty up-and-coming London musicians took part in a B B C Radio London series called *Young Professional*. The series, which was specially recorded, was presented informally as part of B B C Radio London's regular Thursday night classical music programme *In Concert*. For some of the artists, who were all members of the Greater London Arts Association when the programmes were made, the series provided them with an opportunity to appear on radio for the first time.

B B C Radio Manchester formed its own chamber orchestra in 1972. The orchestra, The Manchester Camerata, gave its first concert in April and the 23 musicians were carefully chosen from the freelance pool which exists in the Radio Manchester area.

Members of the public are invited, indeed encouraged to offer suggestions for programmes and furthermore are invited to participate in programmes themselves.

When two scouts walked into the studios of Radio Solent in Southampton to ask for a programme for scouts, the station's programme adviser promptly agreed and suggested that the scouts should produce it themselves. With other scouts in the area they produced a regular monthly programme.

Radio Stoke broadcast a series on grassland management for dairy farmers in Staffordshire and Cheshire which was devised and arranged by the Staffordshire Agricultural Development and Advisory Service. Radio Humberside invited its listeners to take part in a drama competition during the year. Local playwrights were offered a prize of £50 for the best radio play. The standard of entries was very high and the judges, who

included leading playwright Alan Plater, had a hard task picking the winning entry.

In Local Radio areas where there are substantial immigrant populations, the stations help community relations officers and the immigrants themselves, to make their own programmes. Radio Manchester has a regular programme called *Link* in which immigrants are brought together for discussion with members of the indigenous English community. Radio Birmingham provides a broadcast course aimed at assisting English doctors and nurses to communicate more easily with their Asian patients. In Sheffield there are programmes in Urdu and Bengali.

Police forces have welcomed the opportunities provided by Local Radio. Each station is in constant touch with police in order to maintain frequent motoring flashes to keep drivers informed about weather conditions, fog, accidents, diversions, floods and roadworks ahead.

Indeed if there is any reason to flash warnings to drivers on the move it comes quickest from the Local Radio station. For in most Local Radio areas traffic police have been trained by the B B C to report straight onto the air from a patrol car microphone. Local Radio stations have arrangements with several police headquarters to relay certain messages from patrol cars.

All stations broadcast educational programmes for schools and for those who have left school. On the cultural front the twenty local stations between them carry over forty regular programmes designed to stimulate interest in local music, theatre and other arts.

Music Broadcasts

The music policy of the B B C is to broadcast as wide a range of music as possible in the best available performances. Most of the output of Music Division is broadcast on Radio 3 and totals just over 3,000 hours of 'live' music, i.e. other than from gramophone records. Apart from foreign tapes, which represent only a small proportion, most of the broadcasts involve the active participation of B B C producers and engineers. The output can be roughly divided between what one might call B B C promoted broadcasts and the reflection of other outside musical activities. In addition to the Promenade Concerts, the B B C's own promotions include the B B C Symphony Orchestra season, a large number of audience concerts given by the regional staff orchestras, and many concerts arranged by the B B C, such as invitation concerts and St. John's Smith Square chamber concerts, which are given before paying or invited audiences. But this is only part of the picture. Broadcasts from B B C studios of programmes of all kinds – solo recitals, chamber music, chamber orchestral, orchestral, opera – play a major role.

On no account can the initial basic impulse which brings the B B C's activities in the serious music field into being be ignored. The B B C has

many duties, but its relevance depends on an awareness of its social function. Without this awareness, its duty to the listening public cannot be fully discharged. B B C music broadcasting is a partnership ; a partnership between the B B C and the music profession in its widest sense ; a partnership not only with living composers and performers, but also the music societies and promoters, orchestral managements and opera companies. This collaboration is crucial if B B C music is to reflect, sustain, and if possible invigorate the musical life of the society it serves.

1972 was the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of broadcasting. There was a special gala invitation concert in the Royal Albert Hall on 14 November, which was broadcast live simultaneously in stereo on Radio 3 and on television, in which the B B C Symphony Orchestra was conducted by its first conductor Sir Adrian Boult, and its present chief conductor Pierre Boulez. Appropriately, in the autumn, a new series *The B B C Symphony Orchestra in Retrospect* was broadcast from gramophone records and tapes. These programmes included performances by Toscanini, Klemperer and all those who have held the post of chief conductor with the orchestra.

Works have been commissioned from composers for performances by B B C staff orchestras, an innovation which it is intended should be an annual occurrence. Around the fiftieth anniversary there were special public concerts by the Northern Symphony Orchestra and the Scottish Symphony Orchestra and the combined B B C Welsh/Training orchestras. In this new series works by Iain Hamilton and Daniel Jones were heard.

A notable new series of concerts at the Round House with Pierre Boulez has attracted lively interest, and an important part of the B B C's representation of contemporary music finds its place here as in the series *Music in our Time* and the Invitation Concerts. The B B C Symphony Orchestra started its new winter season with the emphasis on the works of Webern and Schumann. In the past year there have been broadcasts to mark Walton's 70th birthday, Howells's 80th birthday, the centenary of Scriabin and the tercentenary of Schütz. The centenary of the birth of Vaughan Williams was marked by broadcasts of all his major works, including the five operas, in addition to which a series entitled *England's Pleasant Land* included not only Vaughan Williams's shorter works but also those of some of his contemporaries.

The regional staff orchestras continue to broadcast a wide range of orchestral music and also to give concerts before audiences around the country. The regular live lunchtime concerts continue from St. John's Smith Square, and from the Concert Hall in Broadcasting House (young artists' recitals), the Manchester midday concerts, the midday Proms from Cardiff and Manchester and university concerts from universities

around the country. In addition, a chamber section of the B B C Symphony Orchestra has continued its series of concerts of chamber orchestral music on Monday evenings from St. John's Smith Square.

A notable occasion was on 29 June when the B B C, in association with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society, promoted a performance of Elgar's rarely heard oratorio *The Apostles* from Liverpool Cathedral. The B B C Training Orchestra took part in the final of the Carl Flesch competition in the Guildhall on 14 July.

The B B C represented, and in some cases contributed to, many of the important festivals and broadcasts included a large number from Aldeburgh, Bath, Cheltenham, the English Bach Festival, Leeds, Brighton, Camden, City of London, Harrogate, Westminster, Three Choirs, Edinburgh and also many from foreign festivals including a live relay of the opening concert of the Vienna Festival.

Some series which have begun during this year include the complete piano sonatas of Beethoven played by Peter Frankl and André Tchaikovsky, the complete works of Chopin played by Vlado Perlemuter, the keyboard sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti (a project which will take many months to complete), the complete symphonies of Benjamin Frankel, a new series of programmes recorded in music clubs all over the country and another in which staff orchestras represent the wealth of music which is the heritage of this country. There is an ambitious series of orchestral, chamber and operatic works by J. C. Bach, *The English Bach*, which includes several first broadcast performances. A new series of recitals by artists of renown began in the autumn, in most cases live before audiences, in the new B B C studio at Pebble Mill, Birmingham. This year has also seen a series entitled *The Sincerest Form of Flattery* in which each programme contained an example of a work which had been modelled on, or deeply influenced by, another composer. *Cross Section* an unusual, interesting series of juxtaposed works written in the same year exposed many surprising contrasts. There was a short series called *Double Exposure* in which modern techniques enabled a single artist to give a complete performance of a work for more than one performer and *Parade*, an enterprising selection of shorter works centring each week on a different theme, proved a most successful late night programme.

The B B C continues its ambitious and generous coverage of opera. This year as in previous years there have been relays and studio recordings supplemented by foreign tapes and gramophone records. Some notable relays have been *Orfeo*, *The Trojans*, *Khovanschina* and Maxwell Davies's *Taverner* from Covent Garden. From the Coliseum, Sadler's Wells Opera has been represented by *Rheingold*, *Oedipus Rex*, *Duke Bluebeard's Castle*, and *War and Peace*. Broadcasts from the Sadler's Wells Theatre included a double bill of first performances of operas by Elisabeth Lutyens

and Anthony Gilbert. Scottish Opera was represented in a relay of Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and Welsh Opera in a broadcast of *Billy Budd*. *The Olympians* was broadcast from the Royal Festival Hall on the 80th birthday of Sir Arthur Bliss. Operatic relays from festivals included John Gardner's *The Visitors* from Aldeburgh, *The Secret* from the Camden Festival, *Macbeth* from Glyndebourne, *Katya Kabanova* from Wexford and broadcasts from foreign festivals included *The Ring* from Bayreuth. Twelve operas were represented at the Proms, the Glyndebourne performance of Monteverdi's *Ulisse* among them.

After fifty years, the unending quest for better programmes and more creative ways of presenting them offers producers in London and in the centres around the country a challenge they eagerly grasp within the unrivalled framework of Radio 3.

Radio Enterprises

By 1971 BBC Records was an established label. Research revealed that both press and public awareness of the label had at least doubled since the previous year and the retail catalogue's wide range of contents had grown to over 150 titles. Because of these factors two major priorities became clear for BBC Radio Enterprises as 1972 opened: a gear shift up into a smoother and speedier method of distribution and greater concentration on the future production of LP's which would appeal to 'middle-of-the-road' popular music tastes rather than to specialist spoken word or musical interests or, at the other end of the spectrum, to the ephemeral 'pop' markets.

The 'middle-of-the-road' concept resulted in a collection of singles of theme music of BBC-tv or radio favourites such as *Clochemerle*, *Lord Peter Wimsey*, *Spy Trap* and *Waggoner's Walk*. Again, in this area was an LP, the first on the BBC Records label to be made by one of the BBC's own orchestras, The Northern Dance Orchestra. Following 25,000 sales of *Singing Along With The Girl Guides*, BBC Records' first LP produced in conjunction with the Girl Guides Association, a second record was issued of the winning songs from a nationwide contest involving over 250,000 Guides, Rangers and Brownies.

As part of the distribution re-organisation, BBC Study Records were made available in retail shops as well as by mail-order. Their wider availability was a subject of a major advertising campaign aimed at parents, children and students.

The LP *Jazz Club* was selected by 'Jazz Journal' in June 1971 as 'Record of the Month' and by Derek Jewell of the 'Sunday Times' in December of the same year as one of his 'Records of the Year'. A complete list of all titles released during 1971/72 is given on pages 229-30.



HRH The Princess Anne received the 'Sports Personality of the Year' award from boxer Henry Cooper during BBC-1's *Sports Review of 1971*



War and Peace on BBC-2







Two popular drama series on BBC-1 : *The Onedin Line* starring Peter Gilmore and Anne Stallybrass and *The Regiment* in which Maria Aitken and Christopher Cazenove played members of a family involved in the Boer War



Radio 1 disc jockey Tony Blackburn



André Previn conducted and played with the London Symphony Orchestra in a series of *André Previn's Music Night* on BBC-1

Radio 4

Mon-Fri:	The News 7.00 am	2,400,000
"	Today 7.15 am	1,900,000
"	The News 8.00 am	4,250,000
"	Today 8.10 am	2,750,000
"	" (including Regional Variants) 8.25 am	2,000,000
"	The World at One: The News 1.00 pm	3,950,000
"	Comments 1.10 pm	2,850,000
"	The Daily Service 10.15 am	250,000
"	The Archers 1.30 pm	1,550,000
"	6.45 pm	1,000,000
"	Afternoon Theatre 3.00 pm	850,000
"	The 6 O'Clock News	1,550,000
"	The World Tonight: The News 10.00 pm	550,000
"	Comments 10.10 pm	350,000
Tues:	It's Your Line 7.30 pm	750,000
Wed:	Midweek Theatre 8.15 pm	250,000
Fri:	Any Questions 8.30 pm	1,050,000
"	Analysis 9.15 pm	250,000
Sat:	Today 8.10 am	1,000,000
"	Any Questions 1.15 pm	1,900,000
"	News 6.00 pm	3,050,000
"	Letter from America 6.16 pm	350,000
Sun:	The Archers 9.30 am	1,100,000
"	The World This Weekend: The News 1.00 pm	2,750,000
"	Comments 1.10 pm	1,800,000
"	" 1.30 pm	1,500,000
"	Sunday Play 2.30 pm	450,000
"	Letter From America 9.15 pm	650,000

Content of radio network programmes for 52 weeks ended 31 March 1972

Combined Output—London											
Analysis by Services											
Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3		Radio 4		Total			
Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
4,062	93.3	104	1.5	4,519	74.1	286	4.4	4,909	20.6		
13	0.3	5,144	73.7	205	3.3	197	3.1	9,608	40.3		
23	0.5	144	2.1	1		361	5.6	519	2.2		
		211	3.0	145	2.4	33	0.5	412	1.7		
		54	0.8	65	1.1	516	8.0	635	2.7		
		126	1.8	123	2.0	869	13.5	1,118	4.7		
89	2.0	619	8.9	177	2.9	938	14.6	1,823	7.6		
		173	2.5	286	4.7	1,890	29.4	2,349	9.8		
40	0.9	102	1.4	48	0.8	261	4.1	451	1.9		
						457	7.1	457	1.9		
				280	4.6	74	1.1	354	1.5		
				136	2.2	107	1.7	242	1.0		
112	2.6	246	3.5	39	0.6	299	4.6	696	2.9		
15	0.4	54	0.8	79	1.3	150	2.3	298	1.2		
4,354	100.0	6,977	100.0	6,102	100.0	6,438	100.0	23,871	100.0		
4,170	95.8	6,028	86.4	5,066	83.0	5,358	83.2	20,622	86.4		
184	4.2	949	13.6	1,036	17.0	1,080	16.8	3,249	13.6		

In addition to the above, 765 of the hours of Radio 1 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 2, and 3,093 of the hours of Radio 2 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 1, and 74 of the hours of Radio 2 were broadcast simultaneously on Radio 3.

Presented by: London
Regions

Regional Broadcasting

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

The English Regions

Network Production Centres

English Regional Television Drama

Television Regions

Table: Hours of Regional
Television Programmes

Table: Hours of Regional
Radio Programmes

Table: Content of Regional
Radio Programmes

Regional Broadcasting

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

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

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

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

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

Wales

B B C Wales will complete fifty years of broadcasting on 13 February, 1973. Responsibility for the policy and content of radio and television programmes produced specially for audiences in Wales is vested in the Broadcasting Council for Wales. The service, in radio and television, is a comprehensive one embracing all categories of programmes. Special provision is made for broadcasts to schools in both media.

B B C-Wales is a bilingual service. In radio, an even balance is maintained between locally-produced English and Welsh programmes of

which there are about 28 hours a week. Television productions began in Wales in 1952; in 1964, following the recommendations of the Pilkington Committee of Inquiry, B B C-Wales Television was established. Apart from contributions to network, B B C-Wales Television now produces some twelve hours a week of programmes specially for Wales, of which five hours are in English and some seven hours in Welsh. Experiments are continuing in the presentation of programmes bilingually to help to bridge the gap between the interests of those people who speak Welsh and those who do not, while English sub-titles have been used in the presentation of several Welsh plays.

Drama, light entertainment, music – the B B C Welsh Orchestra is the only full-time professional symphony orchestra in Wales – news and the discussion of current issues are prominent elements in B B C-Wales programme schedules. Every encouragement, frequently by direct commissions, is given to Welsh-born composers and playwrights.

In 1972 the number of colour television productions was double that of the previous year. There were outside broadcasts from the Urdd Gobaith Cymru National Eisteddfod, the Llangollen International Eisteddfod and the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales; broadcasts of Rugby Union, cricket, boxing and racing; filmed features and travel films shot in Wales and abroad. Studio productions included situation comedy, drama, 'pop' shows, programmes for children, music and current affairs discussions.

The headquarters and radio studios of B B C-Wales are at Llandaff, Cardiff and there are television studios elsewhere in the city. A start was made in 1972 on the building of the first colour studio at Llandaff, a project which it is hoped to complete by the end of this year. There is a radio studio centre at Bangor, together with a television news contribution studio.

The hills and valleys of Wales inevitably continue to frustrate the desires of viewers and listeners to enjoy – and the desire of the broadcasters to give – adequate reception and a reasonable degree of programme choice. There is no easy or quick answer to these reception problems, and under the UHF 625-line development plan (B B C-Wales and B B C 2) several scores of new transmitters will be necessary to provide most of Wales with two B B C television services (and the ITV service) in colour.

During the year the B B C-Wales service was added to the B B C-2 services at Blaenplwyf, Pontypridd and Rhondda, B B C-Wales and B B C-2 transmitters were brought into service at Mynydd Machen and B B C-2 transmitters commissioned at Betws-y-Coed and Conway. The population coverage of the various services at the end of 1972 was: VHF Radio 96.4%, B B C-Wales Television 75%, B B C-2 74.4%, B B C-Wales and/or B B C-1 from all sources 97.1%.

Scotland

There were further moves during the year towards completing the colourisation of all television facilities in Scotland. The re-opening of Studio A in September 1971 enabled the great majority of Scottish productions to be made in colour; but both sport and news programmes could not be accommodated in Studio A and therefore remained in monochrome. During the late summer the two-camera MCR was colourised both for the coverage of Scottish football and for studio use on a drive-in basis for the nightly news. A third colour video tape machine also came into service, thereby leaving only the Edinburgh and Aberdeen studios to be adapted for colour operation at a later date. On the radio front, Studio 1 Glasgow was taken out of commission in January 1972 for a complete refurbishing and re-equipment for stereo production.

On the programme front, there was a particularly heavy load of television drama made for both main networks. Filming took place during the year for four major drama serials, calling for operations almost throughout Scotland. There were also new developments in the field of television talks output, with a late night discussion series running through the summer months and more extensive coverage of the Edinburgh Festival than had been achieved in recent years. During the year the Scottish Radio Orchestra was augmented on a new basis and re-started its programme making activities under a new conductor in the early autumn.

The geography of Scotland continues to cause considerable problems in the extension of UHF television. In the late summer the Darvel transmitter was opened to bring BBC-1 and BBC-2 in colour to some 300,000 people in Ayrshire, thereby completing the coverage of the main centres of population in southern and central Scotland with the exception of the Border area. Meantime, complex plans were being worked out for the extension of UHF television through Argyll and Inverness-shire and thereafter to Skye and the Outer Isles. It will take several years for the completion of the main stations for the North and West; at a later stage many relay stations will have to be built to complete the 98 per cent coverage which it is hoped to achieve.

Northern Ireland

A significant development for the BBC in Northern Ireland was the purchase of the whole 'island site' in central Belfast on which the present Broadcasting House stands. For years the Corporation has been buying adjoining properties as they became available, and the acquisition of the complete site means that the BBC can now look forward to continuing development of its studios, office and technical requirements in the central city area. It is an important springboard for the future. Although the scale of the project is still not decided, and although no

immediate development of the site is likely, the plan is that ultimately the B B C operation in Northern Ireland, both television and radio, now spread over half a dozen buildings around the city, will be drawn together in a single broadcasting centre.

Meanwhile the work of modernising and extending the existing facilities at Broadcasting House, Belfast, has gone ahead. The continuing community strife has kept the province a centre of world news, and still further radio and television studio accommodation had to be provided to meet the requirements of the large number of broadcasters who arrive from near and far.

Broadcasting House did not escape the violence of the terrorists. Although there had been minor incidents of stoning and petrol bombs in the past, the most serious attack came in May 1972 when a delivery van, belonging to a well-known local firm, was hi-jacked, loaded with a large bomb, and parked against the outside wall of the main radio studio. Security forces gave warning just in time and no one was seriously hurt by the huge explosion. While all the windows on that side of the building were smashed and offices wrecked by the blast, no damage was done to operational equipment. The massive walls of the studio tower were only scarred, and broadcasting was not interrupted. Indeed one team, producing the weekly regional *What's West* series on Radio 4, was on the air some fifteen minutes after the explosion. A few yards away, where blast ripped through their office, tape recordings were lacerated by flying glass and two reels, sucked out of the broken windows, were never seen again.

Despite the inevitable emphasis on news and current affairs, most other programmes were maintained, and the total output remained at some five hours of television and 16 hours of regional radio each week.

There was much praise for a local colourfilm *Dusty Bluebells*, about the traditional patterns of children's street games in Belfast, which even bombs and bullets have not disrupted. It won the international 'Golden Harp' Award for films on folk-lore, against competition from twenty-four other countries at the 1972 Festival in Dublin. *You Can't Make Any Money Ashore* was another popular documentary, most of it filmed at sea with the men of the County Down fishing fleet. An important television development, made possible by the installation of new film processing and telecine facilities, was a fortnightly colour magazine on the arts in Ulster.

In radio, the B B C Northern Ireland Orchestra gave a number of public concerts around the province for the popular Radio 2 series featuring Brendan O'Dowda, and was encouraged by a record fanmail, with appreciative letters from listeners as far away as Belgium and Holland. Several new plays by Irish authors were produced for the Radio 4 network.

The English Regions

Since 1972 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the B B C, it is worth recalling that broadcasting in this country had its origins in the establishment by the then British Broadcasting Company of separate stations in eight large cities and towns – stations which were rather similar to today's B B C Local Radio stations. 1972 is also the third year of the new pattern of regional broadcasting, and perhaps a good time to take stock of the way in which the English Regions have developed after the major re-organisation of 1969/70.

The three Network Production Centres of Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol are contributing more and more of their programmes to the B B C's Television and Radio networks. In particular the work of the English Regional Television Drama Department – based in Birmingham but with the whole of England as its quarry – is regarded by the B B C as a development and growth point of exceptional significance.

The regional television situation in England is a long way towards achieving its initial objectives. All eight of the English television regions, each with some $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week of programmes specifically for the regional audience, stand well with their viewers. While the daily magazine is the bedrock of regional television output, the weekly regional programme too has reached high standards and covers an impressively wide range of subjects. The de-restriction of broadcasting hours has enabled the Controller of B B C-1 to give several of them subsequent network showing.

Of course, many regional stations are as yet only partly capable of transmitting their programmes in colour – some not at all – but the process of full colourisation is costly and therefore has to be gradual.

The situation in radio is less satisfactory. B B C Local Radio (see Page 55) is halted at twenty stations, whereas the B B C had planned for some forty or so, and the financial consequences of the £7 licence revenue have placed severe restrictions on the localised service which the B B C can provide for those listeners who live outside the range of a B B C Local Radio station. The B B C welcomes the addition of medium wave support for its Local Radio Stations.

It is worth recording that English regional audiences have doughty champions of their interests in the existence of the eight English Regional Advisory Councils, (see pages 182-3). Although, for reasons which the Councils themselves welcome, they operate on a confidential basis, their clear and unequivocal advice to the B B C on regional and indeed wider issues is of immense value to the Corporation in its policy making. They are bodies to whom the B B C renders an account of its stewardship for the deployment of its resources and for its understanding of the expectations which regional audiences have of the

broadcasting professionals. Their opinions are welcomed by the management of the BBC regional stations which are responsible for the output described in the succeeding paragraphs on the work of the English Regions.

Network Production Centres

Bristol

Television Documentary programmes were strongly represented in Bristol's output. *The French Way*, a seven-part series at a peak viewing time on BBC-1, caught in a remarkable way the real flavour and atmosphere of French provincial life. The producer, Michael Croucher avoided filming anything that was arranged for foreign tourists – he took his cameramen to a wedding, a fete, a walnut-cracking evening, and generally examined peasant and small town life.

The Stallion was described as a drama documentary without words, or almost no words: the film story of a Dartmoor farmer and his struggle for supremacy over a wild stallion. This programme, produced by John King, was praised by critics as 'unbelievably beautiful' and 'immensely sensitive and moving'.

A Natural History Unit producer, John Sparks, aimed his BBC-1 documentary series, *Soper At Large*, at a younger audience, seeking to enlist the children's interest in wildlife and its conservation. Tony Soper, whose stature as a television personality has grown steadily, travelled widely to make the films, from the Cairngorms to Pembrokeshire and abroad to Poland.

On BBC-2 Bristol continued to contribute regularly to *The World About Us* on Sunday evening. One programme, *La Camargue*, was filmed by Ronald and Rosemary Eastman who were first acclaimed some years ago for *The Private Life Of The Kingfisher*.

Away from the documentary field, *Collector's World* completed another run. Arthur Negus fans were pleased to note his regular appearances as a guide to the collections of furniture and *objets d'art* which are found in some of our stately homes.

At least one programme for children came from Bristol every week. There was a new series entitled *Before the Event* in which younger viewers were taken behind the scenes at sporting events.

Radio There were two new radio ventures from Bristol. *The Double Dealers* was a drama series about industrial espionage. The idea originated with John Elliot when he was Head of Programmes in Bristol, and it is hoped that this will become a kind of radio *Troubleshooters*. The other new series was *Sounds Funny*, in which Robin Ray invited well-known personalities from different spheres, Jeremy Thorpe and Kingsley

Amis among them, to tell him what made them laugh and to illustrate, with recordings, the nature of their sense of humour.

This followed (on Monday evenings on Radio 4) another successful run of the Natural History equivalent, *Sounds Natural*. Among those choosing their favourite bird and animal sounds and discussing their interest in wildlife were Peter Cushing and Joyce Grenfell.

To mark the BBC's fiftieth anniversary, there was a radio drama competition for new writers. It attracted 360 entries and the winner of the first prize of £500 was a Portsmouth teacher. Also in the field of drama, Benedict Nightingale chose Bristol as the focus for his study of the provincial theatre in *Theatre Outside London*.

The Living World, *Any Questions, Any Answers, As Prescribed* and *Talking About Antiques* showed no signs of diminishing popularity and the archaeological series, *The Changing Past*, returned for a Spring run of seven weeks.

The BBC Training Orchestra's weekly broadcasts included contributions to *Music To Remember* on Sunday evenings and concerts in the 1972 Bristol Proms which attracted record attendances. Many anxieties were relieved by the announcement that the orchestra, which is based in Bristol, will have at least another five years of life, though as a chamber orchestra of 35 players instead of at symphonic strength.

Manchester

Television The Manchester Network Production Centre has continued to supply programmes which involve audiences in the relaxed participation and infectious gaiety which gets straight across to the television audience, whether it is 300 youngsters letting rip in *We Want to Sing*, town teams knocking spots off each other in *It's A Knockout*, 400 Lancashire folk in harmony with *The Spinners*, or the 'Edwardian' audience which helps so effectively to recreate the atmosphere of *The Good Old Days*.

This year, Blackpool's Charlie Cairoli has won his way into the hearts of an even bigger audience through Manchester's new *Right Charlie* series from the Octagon, Bolton. From the studio has come a new vehicle for stars of the cinema screen, *The Movie Quiz*. Also based on the cinema, *Screen Test* has continued to delight younger audiences.

Sport has again provided a large element in the output and as well as presenting the Grand National to an audience of 19 million, a documentary film was made in which Aintree's Mrs Mirabel Topham talked frankly about her eventful life.

Radio All the radio departments share in a steady expansion of network contributions. Drama output included the 12-part *Herries Chronicle*, Alan Plater's *Close the Coalhouse Door*, and Peter Terson's *The Fishing Party* (a stereo production which gained Alfred Bradley his third Writers'

Guild Award). Amongst the many activities of the Music group were the BBC Piano Competition, the Northern Symphony Orchestra's second European tour, the Manchester Midday Concerts, and a number of studio operas, including several first British performances.

From Light Entertainment came three new situation comedy series, the very popular *I'm Glad, I'm Reg* (with Mrs Mills and Reginald Dixon), and a wide range of programmes from the Northern Dance Orchestra (which celebrated its 21st birthday and cut its first BBC LP record). The Documentary and Talks groups contribution was very substantial – musical features, current affairs documentaries, *The Entertainers*, dramatised documentaries, and participation in Radio 4's experiments with children's programmes were added to its established programme series. Of the latter, *Gardeners' Question Time* reached its 25th birthday and 1,000th broadcast in a special programme with the Royal Horticultural Society – an occasion inevitably shadowed by the death of its chairman, Franklin Engelmann, two days previously.

Work on the new Broadcasting Centre in All Saints started with a ceremony attended by almost all the staff and work is ahead of schedule, with completion due in 1975.

Birmingham

Television With staff now settling down in the new Pebble Mill Broadcasting Centre, more and more energy is being exerted in the creation of new programme ideas. Now firmly established as the main centre for non-metropolitan drama Birmingham has already had its own special seasons of *Thirty-Minute Theatre* and several other major productions on the network. Further details are included in the special report by Head of English Regions Drama (Television) which follows.

In addition to this major development, the de-restriction of broadcasting hours led to the new daily lunchtime magazine, presented and produced from Pebble Mill. The programme is produced from the entrance lobby to the studios and, because it features the whole building, is called *Pebble Mill at One*. Other important programme projects are currently under discussion which, if agreed, will considerably increase the output and staffing of the Centre.

Radio Last year, Pebble Mill was established as an important centre in radio development because of its up-to-date facilities. This year, with the introduction of stereo on Radio 2, it became even more important with much of the Corporation's training being based on Studios 1 and 2.

In programme terms, there has been an almost 100 per cent increase in output with the most important new element being the two-hours-a-day programme *The Early Show* on Radio 1 and Radio 2, produced from Birmingham.

English Regions Television Drama

Television drama in the English Regions became operational in the Autumn of 1971. Head of English Regions Drama (Television), David Rose, is based in Birmingham, centrally situated to concern himself with non-metropolitan drama for the national network. His programmes are either rehearsed and recorded at the Network Production Centre in Birmingham or filmed on location by the Birmingham Film Unit. The main focus of attention is through writers who either live in or who have particular concern for the Regions. A seminar for writers and directors was held in the Summer of 1971 to discuss this departure from the main Television Drama Group based in London.

The foundation of this new drama development was a contribution to *Thirty-Minute Theatre* seen on B B C-2, productions recorded in Studio A, Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham. Following David Rose's brief of finding and nourishing new talent half the writers in the first season were new to B B C television drama – two entirely new to the medium. Whenever possible actors, residing or working in the regions were cast and the value of this policy is already apparent.

The fund given to the Head of Network Production Centre to use at his discretion for making 'pilot' programmes has assisted in the initial development of drama in Birmingham. Notably, David Rose bought *The Fishing Party*, a script by Peter Terson, which, under the direction of Michael Simpson, was filmed entirely on location in Whitby, Yorkshire. This was subsequently accepted by Controller B B C-1 and was seen in *Play for Today* in June 1972. Three more fifty-minute films are destined for B B C-1 – by Alan Plater in which the characters and the location of Hull are inseparable, a David Halliwell story arising from his childhood association with Brighouse and a further adventure of the three central characters already seen in *The Fishing Party* but this time to be filmed on the canals of Warwickshire. A play by Don Taylor *The Roses of Eyam*, set in Derbyshire in the 17th century, has been accepted for B B C-2.

In mounting future productions jointly with regional theatres, treatment of scripts suitable to both media is essential and the joint commissioning of writers is now in hand. Other current productions range between *The Diary Of A Madman* by Gogol, a *Comedy Playhouse* pilot *A Week On The Island* and a multi-viewpoint 'review' aiming to illuminate subjects which are not widely understood but nevertheless in the public eye.

The Television Regions

The year has been one of steady progress and consolidation for the eight English Regions. Before the reorganisation which took place in 1970, the three former English Regions produced, on average, one programme a

week for their own audiences, But now there are eight programmes a week in England alone—close on 400 programmes a year about subjects which are of special concern and interest to regional communities, both rural and urban, in providing a more local view of their own affairs. It is part of the regional television producer's craft to know and understand the community in which he lives and works and to prepare for the screen the sort of programmes which have a distinctive regional approach to the moods and sensitivities of those communities.

The programmes have captured many elements of regional life. There have been arguments and discussions, reports of sporting achievements — and failures, programmes on entertainment, the arts, folk, 'pop', political assessments of local affairs and throughout all of the regions evidence in their programmes of a growing concern about the environment. There have been films about distinctive crafts and regional life, ranging from the oyster fishermen of the South-West to the last of the lead miners in the Cumberland Hills.

Although the regions are smaller than they used to be, they are still too big to provide the kind of community service B B C Local Radio can bring. Nevertheless, the doors of the regional stations are open to all and the nature of the output has brought many people closer to their own local programmes, both as performers and as audience. Some of the programmes were given a second showing on the national network; from the North-West *Long Live our England* was a three-part study of a coloured community's attempt to integrate in a large city, and from West Region came dramatic film of surf boards riding the Severn Bore.

Apart from the weekly programmes, the nightly news magazines have continued to draw large audiences in all the regions. Many news stories are covered each day not only for the regions but for network television and radio news programmes as well, and there is a strong relationship between the B B C's Local Radio stations and the regional television stations by the exchange of urgent news information of importance to both of them. *Nationwide*, too, has had many contributions from the English Regions, and the programme was successfully presented from the new Broadcasting Centre at Pebble Mill in Birmingham when the programme's normal London Studio was in darkness during the power crisis in 1972.

The presence on the screen of the local announcer has further helped regional audiences to identify with their own local stations.



BBC Television Regions in England

Editorial Boundaries as at 1 November, 1972

Regional Programmes: hours of television for 52 weeks ended 31 March 1972

		England										Scotland		Wales		Northern Ireland		Total	
		Birmingham	Manchester	Bristol	Norwich	Newcastle	Leeds	Southampton	Plymouth	Total									
Hours		Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes produced by Regions and transmitted in their own Services		144	144	153	139	140	142	150	151	1,163	459	676	254	2,552					
2. Programmes produced by the Regions for Network transmission		239	318	160	1	2	3	1	1	725	63	135	31	954					
3. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions		383	462	313	140	142	145	151	152	1,888	522	811	285	3,506					
Total Regional Programmes		6,635	6,558	6,717	6,876	6,872	6,873	6,876	6,876	54,283	6,541	6,190	6,764	73,778					
		7,018	7,020	7,030	7,016	7,014	7,018	7,027	7,028	56,171	7,063	7,001	7,049	77,284					

1. Programmes produced by Regions and transmitted in their own Services
2. Programmes produced by the Regions for Network transmission

3. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions

Total Regional Programmes

In addition to the above 31 hours of news programmes were broadcast on the transmitters covering the London area and South-East England only. The output from Wales includes 373 hours of Welsh language programmes for BBC Wales, and 34 hours of Presentation; and 91 hours of programmes in the Welsh language carried by network transmitters.

Regional Programmes : hours of radio for 52 weeks ended 31 March 1972

		England										Scotland		Wales		Northern Ireland		Total		
		Birm- ham	Man- chester	Bristol	Norwich	New- castle	Leeds	South- ampton	Plymouth	Total	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1. Programmes produced by Regions		201	220	243	224	130	8	16	227	1,269	1,535	1,272	575	4,651						
(a) Broadcast in Regions own Service only																				
(b) Broadcast in Regions own Service and simultaneously in Network Radio 4		385	251	276	11		1			924	65	28	63	1,080						
Total		586	471	519	235	130	9	16	227	2,193	1,600	1,300	638	5,731						
2. Programmes taken by Regions from other Radio 4 Transmissions		5,731	5,825	5,771	6,082	6,167	6,288	6,275	6,064	48,203	4,750	4,992	5,653	63,598						
Total Regional Broadcasting Hours		6,317	6,296	6,290	6,317	6,297	6,297	6,291	6,291	50,396	6,350	6,292	6,291	69,329						
3. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services, but not taken by Regions own Services																				
(a) Radio 1		81	74	13						168	10	3	3	184						
(b) Radio 2		292	328	71			6		1	698	119	27	105	949						
(c) Radio 3		176	397	103		1	7			684	173	138	41	1,036						
(d) External Services		32	56	31						119	88	36	34	277						
Total Programmes Produced by Regions (1) and (3)		1,167	1,326	737	235	131	22	16	228	3,862	1,990	1,504	821	8,177						

In addition to the above, Local Radio Stations originated 57,682 hours of programmes.

Regional Radio 4: Content of Programmes for 52 weeks ended 31 March 1972

	England										Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total	
	Birmingham	Manchester	Bristol	Norwich	Newcastle	Leeds	Southampton	Plymouth	Total	Hours					
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours					
Serious Music	10	7	6								24	284	40	64	392
Entertainment Music	27										48	112	88	48	296
General Light Entertainment	3	16	3								22	37	39	98	398
Outside Broadcasts												5	33	5	43
Features	16	61	31								110	59	45	29	243
Drama	200	55	22	1							278	25	16	12	331
News	207	161	177	106	130	1	16				861	284	279	248	1,672
Talks	72	86	234	126							660	449	430	135	1,674
Religious Broadcasts	8	15	8								32	180	143	21	376
Broadcasts for Schools			1								1	108	100	20	229
Other Educational Broadcasts	41	62	37	2							149	30	40	41	260
Programmes for special minorities		8									8	47	29	15	99
Miscellaneous															
	566	471	519	235	130	9	16	227	2,193	1,600	1,300	638	5,731		

The output from Wales includes 783 hours of programmes in the Welsh Language.

The Programme Services and the Public

News and Current Affairs

Religious Broadcasts

Educational Broadcasts

Political and Parliamentary
Broadcasting

Audience Research

International Relations

Programme Services and the Public

News and Current Affairs

The pattern of news and current affairs broadcasting never remains static for very long. In 1972 it changed again to meet public demand for more and more rapid and comprehensive services of information by television and radio. In television news, for example, the trend is towards greater length in important bulletins. The early evening news, now starting at 5.45 p.m., has been extended from ten to fifteen minutes. The Nine o'clock news, with a new look and two readers instead of one, has been extended from twenty to twenty-five minutes. Whenever occasion demands it will be extended still further to accommodate longer background reports of big events.

Television current affairs, meanwhile, has increased its output by an hour and three quarters a week – thirty per cent more than before. For instance, *Nationwide* can now be seen on five evenings a week instead of three, and in place of *24 Hours* there are three late-evening programmes of 45 minutes each (Tuesday to Thursday) and a weekly discussion programme on Fridays. *Panorama* continues on Mondays at 8 p.m.

A move affecting both radio and television news was the re-deployment of foreign and specialist correspondents. Some of the foreign correspondents now concentrate almost entirely on work for television news, being based in Western Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and North America. Others concentrate their main efforts on providing a service to radio news from their bases in Beirut, Brussels, Dublin, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, Moscow, New York, Paris and Washington. The posts in Brussels and Dublin are new, and reflect the importance of those two capitals in two of the most important news stories of the year. Meanwhile the home-based specialist correspondents have had their areas of interest re-defined and in some cases extended. The Education Correspondent, for example, while retaining his responsibility for covering educational topics, has become one of two Home Affairs correspondents.

In radio current affairs telephone programmes have again proved their value. *It's Your Line* and *Whatever You Think*, the one on Tuesdays and the other on Sundays, give listeners an opportunity to question speakers in the studio by telephone and, on occasion, to discuss issues among themselves. Radio news, responsible for more than eighty scheduled news transmissions every day, works closely with radio current affairs on such sequences as *Today*, *The World at One* and *The*

World Tonight. It has also been developing fruitful co-operation with the regions and with Local Radio.

Events in Northern Ireland have again dominated news and current affairs coverage, and have called for the exercise of the highest professional skill and judgment in all concerned. For many the reporting of these events has also been a test of courage and endurance. BBC Television News won the Grand Prix at the eighth Concours National de Reportage d'Actualités with its report of events in Londonderry on 30 January 1972 ('Bloody Sunday'). The Society of Film and Television Arts presented a craft award to all members of the news teams of the BBC (and ITV) for their courageous coverage of events in Northern Ireland. But of course the reporters and camera teams, though in the front line, were by no means the only ones displaying courage and endurance. All BBC staff based in Northern Ireland, whether resident or on temporary assignments, were under intense pressure.

Early in 1972 there were major programmes on radio and television on the issues behind the violence and unrest in Ulster. Television's *The Question of Ulster* on 5 January lasted from immediately after the Nine o'clock news until after midnight, at which time more than 3½ million viewers were still watching. On radio *It's Your Line* enabled listeners to question a studio panel on the same issues. In addition, both on radio and on television, regular current affairs programmes charted the various stages of the unhappy story from week to week.

The signing of the Treaty of Accession in Brussels drew a dividing line between two stages of BBC coverage of the negotiations for British membership of the European Economic Community. Before that time the BBC had provided massive coverage of all the arguments for and against entry. Since then, while legislation was going through Parliament, it continued its coverage at a different pace, with occasional programmes and series.

Another big preoccupation during the year was with industrial relations and, later in the year, with the national economic situation. The first applications of the Industrial Relations Act and the first judgments of the Industrial Relations Court were fully covered in news and current affairs programmes, together with the progress of disputes between workers and management in particular industries. *The Money Programme* supported regular coverage of the dispute in the miners' industry with a sixty-minute documentary which followed each stage of the strike as it affected the people of one small village in a Nottinghamshire coalfield.

Improved international communications, which put more countries within rapid reach of editors in London, have enabled more correspondents to give first-hand authoritative accounts of events abroad, in radio and television. Editors kept standards of sound quality under constant review to ensure that the impact of correspondents' dispatches was not marred

by lack of clarity. President Nixon's visit to China received extensive coverage, including the first pictures from Peking by satellite. In general it remained difficult to get correspondents into China, but among those who were allowed in was Anthony Lawrence, the BBC's Far East correspondent, who returned with enough material for a television news programme of documentary length entitled *Lawrence in China*.

In all these activities, whether on radio or television, the BBC's journalists seek to take full advantage of the special qualities of each medium – the immediacy and flexibility of radio and the global comprehensiveness and vividness of television. And all these journalists are united in the common purpose of providing their audiences with that service of accurate and objective information which came first in the list of objects of the British Broadcasting Company fifty years ago.

Religious Broadcasts

For the past 49 years the BBC has been committed to religious broadcasting. Since January 1928 there has not been a day on which an act of worship has not been broadcast. Some three per cent of the BBC output is originated by the Religious Broadcasting Department and as the department seeks to meet the requirements of differing broadcasting services and the interests of all sorts and conditions of people the variety of programmes has grown very wide.

In television it includes series like *A Chance to Meet* and *How Can You Be So Sure?* which investigate the reasons for men's belief and actions, film series like that on Carl Gustav Jung and contemporary musical programmes like *Sing A New Song*.

In radio it ranges from the lively magazine programme *Sunday* through *Prayer For The Day* and *Thought For The Day* to *Music For Sunday* and *Choral Evensong*.

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

Regional programmes include the provision of regular worship and programmes in the Welsh language and a considerable output in Scotland. 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 B B C-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. On a weekday evening *Viewpoint* which usually explores the outlook of some outstanding Christian thinker or artist runs for several consecutive weeks and alternates with short readings of a devotional nature.

The Religious Broadcasting Department contributes programmes to B B C-2 which find their place not in fixed periods as on B B C-2, but at times when they fit into the concept of alternative viewing. These programmes are also complementary to the established series on B B C-1. They have included under the title *Doubts And Certainties* conversations with A. S. Neill and Ivan Illich and documentaries such as the programme on Tolstoy.

Radio 4 and Radio 2 broadcast every day three religious programmes which 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. *Thought For The Day* is broadcast as part of the morning *Today*, sequence at 7.45 a.m. and maintains a regular and not inconsiderable audience. *Prayer For The Day* is a devotional programme broadcast at 6.45 a.m. on weekdays. Listeners to Radio 2 have *Pause For Thought* at 6.15 and 8.45 a.m., and on Radio 1 at 3.0 p.m. on Sundays *Speak-Easy* provides an opportunity for young people to discuss the issues which concern them. In addition the Religious Broadcasting Department produces programmes of a documentary nature for placing at irregular intervals. These have included *Father Greene's Ash Wednesday Mass* and *A Walk In The Dark*, a series of intimate conversations between Roy. Trevivian and, among others, Spike Milligan and Mrs Mary Whitehouse. These programmes have used a highly developed system of recording at a distance from the speakers by means of a radio link. On Radio 3 there are talks of a theological and philosophical nature as well as meditations at Christmas and Easter.

In matters of religious policy the B B C is advised by a Central Religious Advisory Committee (see page 186). This consists of 29 members, of whom 24 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, the Roman Catholic Church, and the country as a whole. 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 B B C, 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 186 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

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

Schools

The use of educational broadcasting has grown steadily since its inception 48 years ago until, now, almost all schools are equipped to receive radio broadcasts and about 85 per cent already have television. The great majority of the schools so equipped make regular use of educational programmes; last year about 32,000 used radio programmes and over 25,000 used television programmes. In addition to using broadcasts directly off-air, schools are increasingly making secondary use of them by tape-recording radio programmes and by video-taping off-air or by hiring the television programmes made available by the B B C on film.

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

While some series are designed specially to develop children's own

individuality and powers of imagination and expression, others may add knowledge and skill in conventional subject areas ; notable examples are those in mathematics and foreign languages.

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

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

The limitation of resources means that only some of the many contributions that broadcasting is so well suited to make can be realised. There is a constant problem of priorities, and in this the B B C is helped and guided by the *School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom (for membership, see page 183)*, an autonomous body on which professional associations of teachers, local education authorities, the Department of Education and Science, and other educational organisations are represented. The Council and its Programme Committees meet regularly to consider the changing character and needs of the schools, to recommend areas of the curriculum to which broadcasting might most usefully contribute, and review the effectiveness of what is being done. The Council has its own staff of Education Officers in various parts of the country, who regularly visit schools to study the current classroom situation, the present-day needs of the schools which broadcasts might help to meet, and the educational effectiveness of programmes being used in the schools. This partnership between the professional skills of the B B C and the expertise of the practising educationists on the Council and its Programme Committees, cemented by the day-to-day contacts made by the Education Officers of the School Broadcasting Council, ensures that educational broadcasts are rooted in firm and practical educational purpose.

Broadcasts to Schools 1972-3

School broadcasts are planned in series, each with a defined educational aim and target audience. There are 120 separate series of which 91 are broadcast to the United Kingdom as a whole, the rest catering for the special needs of schools in Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Most are three-term series but a number, particularly in television, are one or two terms in length. All but one radio series are broadcast weekly. Nineteen of the 29 television series are broadcast fortnightly. Fourteen series (eight radio and six television) cover both primary and secondary audiences, e.g. with an age range of 9-12 or 10-13.

Series for the United Kingdom

	Primary	Secondary	Total	1-term	2-term	3-term	Total
Radio	25	36	61	17	9	35	61
Television	11	19	30	4	11	15	30
Radio & Television	36	55	91	21	20	50	91

Series for Northern Ireland

Radio	1	3	4	3	-	1	4
Television	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Radio & Television	2	3	5	3	-	2	5

Series for Scotland

Radio	5	3	8	2	-	6	8
Television	2	1	3	1	2	-	3
Radio & Television	7	4	11	3	2	6	11

Series for Wales

Television	9	-	9	-	-	9	9
Radio	4	-	4	-	-	4	4
Radio & Television	13	-	13	-	-	13	13

New Series 1972-3

For secondary schools, radio and television combined in Autumn 1972, to provide a special look at the USA. In television, *USA 72* was a new geography series for the 13-16 age range consisting of five documentary films specially shot on a wide range of locations across the States. Radio contributed ten programmes in the series *Europe and the World* presenting up-to-date studies of American locations and regional developments

with radiovision coverage of New England, The Great Lakes, Mississippi River, Arizona and Oregon; side by side the series *USA-Humanities* explored the life and culture of America, past and present with, for instance, *Life in a New World*, a radiovision view of life in the north-eastern states in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as seen through the eyes of the travelling painters of the time, the Limners, and *Log Cabin to Space Capsule*, a radiovision study of American technical and social response to the space and resources of America. The television series is in colour and nine of the radio programmes are radiovision. *South America* is the subject of another new geography series on television in Spring 1973, again in colour, adapted from film shot for Danish and German School television.

The existing Modern Language series are augmented by another new colour series in television, *Tout Compris*, which features boys and girls from a small town in the Loire country talking about their lives at school, at home, at work, at leisure. On radio, there is *France*, a new one-term series in English about France and French-speaking countries for pupils of 12–16 not necessarily learning French.

History in Focus provides half-term units of programmes on such themes in modern history as European nationalism, urban life in Britain, the idea of Empire and the new nations which have emerged in the past twenty-five years. The majority of the units have key radiovision programmes. Radiovision also constitutes half of the programmes for *Art and Humanities*, a further development of *Art and Design*, which aims to provide pupils with experiences of art that will enlarge their imaginative perception and offer starting points for their own creative work. The radiovision and radio programmes in this series are intended as resource material for use by teachers and pupils right across the curriculum, especially in English and humanities as well as art.

Another new series for secondary schools in television on science for those newly into secondary school, *Exploring Science*, reflects the philosophy of scientific education as a process of discovery.

Television has long proved its worth in helping school leavers to choose jobs that will suit them. For many years *Going to Work* has been helping 15-year-olds leaving school with no qualifications: this year a new series, *A Job Worth Doing*, has been added, aimed at those with several O-levels but no further academic ambitions. This series is for their parents too, so it is repeated on Sunday afternoon.

Finally, for primary school children who have reading difficulties (not a small proportion) there are new stories, and new approaches to mastering the printed versions of them in the two television series *Words and Pictures* and *Look and Read*, both now extended to cover the major part of the school year and both with colour transmissions, while on

radio *Listening and Reading*, the 1971–72 new series to help slow learners which achieved a very significantly successful response from schools, was repeated. These programmes have been designed for tape-recorded use with infants, juniors and first-year secondary children and provide stories of such interest and vigour that children not only want to hear them many times but also to read by themselves the texts provided in the pamphlets.

Publications for Schools

The following publications are being provided to accompany broadcasts in 1972–3:

Teachers' Notes	326	Filmstrips for radiovision	49
Pupils' Pamphlets	145	8 mm Film loops	27
Pupils' packages, work sheets, work books	22	Hymn books and leaflets	4
		Sets of wall pictures	2
Folders of resource material	12	Long-playing records	3
		Tapes	5

These publications, which are produced on a non-profit-making basis, make an important contribution to educational broadcasting and are greatly appreciated by teachers and pupils. Total sales of the order of 12½ million in 1971–2 are an indication of the demand.

Broadcasts available for sale

BBC Enterprises make school television series available on 16 mm film for sale or hire. Several school radio series and radiovision programmes are also available for sale on tape and filmstrip from BBC Publications: these include the one-term series *Hello! Hello!* which helps with the teaching of English to immigrant children, the modern language series in French and German, *French for Beginners* and *Frisch Begonnen*, the long-running and successful *Junior Science* series, replaced on the air by a new series, *Discovery*, and the two radiovision programmes contributing to sex education for children between eight and ten.

Further Education

Further education broadcasts in radio and television are intended for adults of all ages, sometimes in formal classes in technical colleges, evening institutes and other educational institutions, but more often in their homes. 'Educational Broadcasts' differ from the generally educative programmes of the general service in that they are arranged in series and aim to give the viewer or listener a progressive mastery of some skill or field of learning, vocational or recreational. The fields of learning include science and languages, art and literature; the recreative skills cover a wide range of interests and activities for adults of all ages from dressmaking

to sailing or car-driving. Some of the vocational series are intended to help in the training of engineers or accountants, managers or designers, others to help experts such as doctors or teachers to keep abreast of new techniques, problems and challenges facing them in their professions.

In the area of professional refreshment, series for teachers are of particular importance at a time when in-service training is receiving so much public attention. During 1972/73 the large-scale, multi-media course on the Raising of the School-Leaving Age, *ROSLA and After* will continue and a new course on the same scale will be mounted for Primary teachers.

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

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

In this field also the B B C is helped by an advisory body, the Further Education Advisory Council (*for members, see page 185*) which is representative of all branches of further and adult education, with two Programme Committees which advise it in the areas of vocational and non-vocational studies. This Council too has Further Education Officers who keep it and the B B C in touch with organisations concerned with adult and further education and, as far as possible, with the individual learner, though the latter is a very difficult task, given the scattered nature of the audience.

Further Education 1972–3

During 1972–3, television and radio are providing further education series and courses for those concerned with business, industry and technology; for teachers and parents about education; for students of modern languages; about the family and the community; and in the area of liberal adult education. In television these include series on design engineering, industrial safety, office management, metrication and industrial training; on the upbringing of children and healthy living; there are programmes for soccer players and for amateur painters and two language courses, in Italian and French. The output on public affairs concerns the history of Ireland, housing and man in his working environment.

In radio the series include programmes about community health and community care, about choice of job and careers development, about the moral education of the young and about teaching and learning in higher education; about music and music-making, photography and painting; there are lessons in German, Spanish, Italian and Arabic and repeats of two dramatisations of popular 'Maigret' stories in the original French first successfully broadcast two years ago.

In television, there are also five series for use in further education colleges.

Publications

Publications for 1972-3 will include essential handbooks, booklets and gramophone records. (*See also page 228 for publications.*)

Open University

The number of undergraduate students of the Open University is likely to be well over 40,000 in 1973; and this number is limited only by the funds available for the project. They will be joined in 1973 by some thousands of post-experience students, who will be taking single courses rather than the full Open University degree.

To meet the needs of all these students there are nearly fifty different courses or part-courses; and the total broadcasting time is expected to be more than twenty hours each week in each medium. It is now evident that the University programmes are followed by many thousands of people who are not enrolled for the courses; so they constitute a major extension of educational broadcasting.

Political and Parliamentary broadcasting

Broadcasting on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the B B C 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 B B C. The Committee paid tribute to the B B C for its policy of holding the scales evenly between the political parties, and its recommendations were largely an endorsement of the B B C'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 B B C and the authorised spokesmen of the recognised political parties, but took care to point out that

they were far from implying that all broadcast treatment of political questions should be controlled by the political party organisations.

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

Party political broadcasts

As well as leaving the B B C 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 B B C 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 Labour and Liberal parties, and the broadcasting authorities, the following arrangements were made for party political broadcasting in 1972:

Television

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

broadcast simultaneously by the B B C and I B A

Radio

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

**In the event, the Liberal Party, was permitted to take its television allocation as 1 of 15 minutes and 1 of 5 minutes.*

In addition to these series of national network broadcasts, the Scottish and Welsh National parties have, since 1965, been allocated party political broadcasts in Scotland and Wales, respectively, by agreement with the main parties. Their allocation in 1971 was as follows:

Television

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

Radio

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

Ministerial broadcasts

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

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

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

In the case of this second, more important, category of Ministerial broadcasts, the Opposition has an unconditional right of reply. This right if exercised leads to a third programme, a discussion, in which any party with electoral support comparable with that of the Liberal Party, at the time when the *Aide Mémoire* was revised, is entitled to be represented, together with the two main parties.

Budget broadcasts

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

A fair balance

Over and above these relatively formal arrangements, the BBC takes steps to ensure that in radio and television a fair balance over a period is

maintained between appearances in programmes by Members of Parliament of the political party in power and appearances by Members of parties in opposition.

General Election broadcasting

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

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

For the 1970 General Election, after consultation by the B B C and IBA with the three main parties, it was agreed that Party Election Broadcasts should be as follows:

Television

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

broadcast simultaneously by the B B C and I B A

Radio

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

In 1970, the Communist Party nominated 58 candidates – eight 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 IBA and one five-minute broadcast on Radio 4.

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

During the 1970 election the 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 during the week before polling day.

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

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

Broadcasting and electoral law

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

Reports of Parliament in session

The 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 sessions. In this, members of one or the other House are invited to discuss and comment on the main aspect of the week's Parliamentary proceedings. Here again the speakers in this long-established series (the programme began in 1929) are chosen so as to ensure a proper balance between the parties. In

television, *Westminster*, a weekly feature on B B C-2, depicts the background to the British political scene. On B B C-1 current affairs programmes 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 many special programmes.

Parliament has given consideration at various times to the question of broadcasting its actual proceedings. In 1966, a Select Committee recommended an experiment in radio and television, but the House of Commons decided against it on a free vote, by a majority of one. In 1968, both Houses carried out closed circuit experiments. The House of Lords was the scene of a three-day experiment in February of that year, when 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. In April/May the same year a four-week radio experiment was carried out in the House of Commons, with edited recordings of the proceedings in the House. However, neither experiment was followed up. The House of Commons Services Committee decided to refer the matter back for further consultation with the B B C, with a view to producing detailed proposals for presentation to the next Parliament. At the time of writing, a debate was expected in the House of Commons on the question of inviting the B B C and ITV to carry out an experiment in radio and television broadcasts from the House.

In July 1971 the Services Committee considered a proposal by various M P s that the long House of Commons debates on the question of Britain's entry into the Common Market should be broadcast live on radio only. The B B C declared itself ready to do so. The Committee, however, by a vote of six to four, decided against recommending it to the House and there the matter at present rests.

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 30 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 and hear.

Audience size

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

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

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

Different people are interviewed each day (so that in the course of each month about 70,000 people are interviewed, and in the course of a year more than 800,000) 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 B B C's equivalent of the box office. It lists every programme broadcast nationally (and some transmitted in certain areas only) and shows the proportions of the sample which were found to have listened to or viewed them. Its value lies not merely in the information it gives about individual broadcasts but also in providing a basis for the study of audience trends.

Audience reactions

The opinions of audiences are gathered through panels of listeners and viewers. Altogether their membership totals about 6,000. Panel members are recruited through public invitation and by personal approach.

Each week the panel member receives questionnaires about forthcoming broadcasts. He is not asked to vary his normal listening or viewing habits – indeed he is particularly requested not to do so, for the object is always to find out what people think of the programmes they choose in the ordinary way. The questionnaires, which vary in form, seek frank expressions of opinion, the briefest simply asking the panel member to rate the programme in four different ways, e.g. to indicate for a comedy programme to what extent it was funny or unfunny, vulgar or

clean, and so on. Ratings such as this lead to *Reaction Profiles*, by means of which programmes can be readily compared with one another. Longer questionnaires provide material for the production of programme reports which try to give a balanced picture of the opinions expressed, placing correct emphasis both on the majority view and on the opinions of the various minorities.

Other studies

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

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

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

For audience figures see pages 45–6 and 61–2.

International Relations

The B B C at fifty is still in the forefront of international broadcasting. In July 1972 the Director-General, Charles Curran, was elected President of the European Broadcasting Union 22 years after Sir Ian Jacob had been elected its first President. In October the B B C took a leading part in the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in Nairobi, which was attended by several members of the Board of Management. 1972 saw B B C television programmes achieve a greater prestige abroad than ever before, in particular in the American market, where, both on the major commercial networks and on the public broadcasting channels, B B C programmes are pre-eminently respected for the quality of their production. The National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in New York paid special honour to the B B C in June, with congratulatory telegrams from President Nixon and Mr Edward Heath. Earlier that month B B C television had won nine American 'Emmy' awards. Four prizes were won at the Monte Carlo Festival and a Silver Dove at the Monte Carlo Catholic

Festival, among many other national and international awards during the year.

The past year also saw the B B C's office in Delhi re-opened and relations with the Indian Government normalised, after a hiatus of one and a half years. In Brussels, the temporary B B C current affairs office was put on a permanent representational footing, following the decision that Great Britain would enter the Common Market, while other B B C offices abroad, either working to the Overseas and Foreign Relations Division (e.g. New York, Paris, Sydney, Toronto and Tokyo) or to the External Services (Singapore, Beirut, Buenos Aires and Berlin) continued their representational and programme functions. (See pages 244-46 for addresses.)

International broadcasting organisations

The European Broadcasting Union, mentioned above, is an association of broadcasting organisations, with thirty active members in Europe and around the Mediterranean and also, through its 61 associate members, extending throughout the world. It arranges co-operation among broadcasters in programme, technical and legal fields, most notably through the Eurovision network of television programme exchange and satellite co-ordination of programmes from other continents, such as the Winter Olympics from Sapporo in Japan and the American moonshots, National Conventions and Presidential Election. In the course of a year the European Broadcasting Union relays over 50,000 television news items through Eurovision, (of which the largest contribution comes from the B B C) as well as 500 sports programmes.

The B B C is a regular member of the Administrative Council of the E B U and was one of the instigators of a three-day E B U Colloquy on Modern Management in Brussels in May, attended by directors-general and senior directors of about twenty broadcasting organisations. It collaborated with West German Television in producing a German-English, English-German dictionary of some 17,000 terms now used in broadcasting in time for the Munich Olympic Games.

Every two to three years the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference brings together leading broadcasters from all over the Commonwealth. Its permanent secretariat is housed on B B C premises in London and handles day-to-day matters of Commonwealth co-operation in programming, training, technical advice and information. At the Munich Olympic Games the B B C worked closely with other Commonwealth broadcasters through the Commonwealth Radio Pool, which had been arranged by this broadcasting secretariat. A B B C expert went to Southern Africa in 1972 to advise on setting up tape libraries in a number of Commonwealth countries. Three other experts in radio studio operations and television production went to Cyprus for several months to run training

courses there, also under the auspices of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.

The B B C attended, as an associate member, the 1972 General Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union, as well as its specialised committees and study groups, in Teheran and Shiraz.

The B B C is in addition represented on the U K committees and conferences of the International Telecommunications Union, a specialised agency of the United Nations in matters of telecommunications; and on its two permanent consultative committees, the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT).

General liaison

Every year many hundreds of broadcasters from abroad visit the B B C. Some wish to study studio and broadcasting techniques. Some wish to discuss common problems. Others need facilities for visiting commentators and production teams in radio and television. Visiting broadcasters seeking help should apply in the first instance to the Liaison Department of Overseas and Foreign Relations. There is a similar service which arranges contacts abroad for B B C staff travelling overseas on duty. In addition the B B C's own offices abroad play an important role in international liaison, as outposts for the Corporation and as agencies to promote the sale of programmes from Television Enterprises, the Transcription Service and 'English by Radio and Television', as well as B B C publications. They also help to channel programme material from abroad into domestic radio and television transmission and they assist B B C production teams with the complex facilities they need on location abroad. The New York office is an essential link in the chain of bringing American news and programme material to B B C audiences by satellite, and in 1972 it was once again heavily occupied with the Presidential Election and Apollo coverage. The Paris Office was particularly busy with the Queen's second state visit to France.

Aid to other Broadcasters

The B B C offers extensive assistance to other broadcasting organisations, free from political bias or commercial gain, often through the help of U K Government development funds. There are special training courses for foreign broadcasters in radio and television production, broadcasting management, news writing and engineering subjects. In some cases places can be reserved for visitors on the B B C's own staff training courses; in other cases specially tailored training attachments are arranged. In 1971/1972 a greater variety of special courses for overseas

broadcasters was offered than ever before, including a television production course for Latin American broadcasters conducted in Spanish. In the twelve months up to September 1972 160 visitors from 48 countries attended these training courses apart from individual attachments.

Details of application and enrolment for training courses may be obtained from the Head of Liaison, Overseas and Foreign Relations, (Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA). Candidates require sponsorship and continuing employment by an overseas television or radio organisation. In some cases it may be possible to help to pay the tuition fees due to the B B C and to cover travelling and living costs, through assistance by the British Government Administration.

In addition the B B C sends its own staff abroad, on request, to conduct surveys, run training courses, or act as advisors or operators in other broadcasting organisations. These secondments may be for only a few weeks or they may last a matter of years. There are currently some thirty B B C staff serving other broadcasting organisations in this way, in many parts of Africa, Asia, Europe, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

The External Services

Forty Years of External Broadcasting

Developments in International
Broadcasting

Organisation

The Output of the External Services

Music Broadcasts

Broadcasting News to the World

The European, World and Overseas Services

English by Radio and Television

Rebroadcasting, Radiotapes
and Transcriptions

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Table: Summary of Transmissions

External Services Engineering

Table: Hours of World External
Broadcasting

Table: World Radio and Television
Receivers

The External Services

Forty Years of External Broadcasting

While the B B C as a whole has been celebrating its 50th anniversary, the B B C's External Services have been noting, perhaps no more than in passing, their own 40th anniversary. For it was on the 19 December 1932 that the Empire Service made its first broadcast. There does not seem to have been a great deal of clear and purposive thinking behind the start of external broadcasting. In the first instance it was simply an extension of the solid Reithian qualities of domestic broadcasting to listeners overseas. Had the Empire Service been born in less cataclysmic times perhaps it could have been an instrument in helping to hold together the scattered and disparate components of the British Empire. As King George V said in his Christmas broadcast in 1932, six days after the beginning of the Service :

'Through one of the marvels of modern science I am enabled this Christmas Day to speak to all my peoples throughout the Empire. I take it as a good omen that wireless should have reached its present perfection at a time when the Empire has been linked in closer union, for it offers us immense possibilities to make that union closer still.'

But already the ferment of independence was at work in the British territories that would, before long, make 'Empire' a dirty word, and in the following year Hitler came to power and let loose the turmoil that led inexorably to war.

It was in this Gadarene period that the B B C External Services began to spread their wings, again not because of any hard deliberate thought but as a result of the Government's feeling that something ought to be done about the aggressive radio propaganda of Hitler and Mussolini. The Arabic Service was started at the beginning of 1938, the Latin-American Service two months later, and French, German and Italian in the autumn, just in time to broadcast translations of Prime Minister Chamberlain's unhappily insular speech about our having to dig trenches and try on gas masks because of events in a 'far-away country of which we know nothing'.

Thus it was not with any profound understanding of what was involved that the Government asked the B B C to move into this new activity of broadcasting to foreign countries in their own language. The B B C also was not really aware of what it had let itself in for, but the enormous and rapid expansion of foreign broadcasting – mainly to Europe in the first

two years of the war and later to Asian countries – was in the event effectively achieved with the usual mixture of organisation and improvisation.

Much has been written about the B B C's role in wartime, notably in Professor Asa Briggs' latest volume of his history of the B B C. Certainly this was the time of the greatest challenge, and the B B C, and the mixed bag of journalists, dons, civil servants, refugees, that were roped in for the duration, met it. No citadels fell to the sound of radio trumpets alone, for broadcasting is no substitute for military action, but in the maintenance of morale in the occupied countries and the slow undermining of morale in the enemy forces, there is no doubt that the B B C's dedication to telling the truth, however grim, and to the unremitting propagation of democratic ideals throughout those dark days, played a considerable part.

Following the run-down of the wartime effort and the reorganisation of the External Services for what was hoped to be peace, the ringing down of the Iron Curtain in 1948 put the B B C's East and Central European Services in the position of having to do much the same work for the people under Communist rule and cut off from free and untainted information as had been done during the war for the occupied countries. And in the same way that it was only after liberation that the full extent of wartime listening to the B B C became known, so it was only after the Hungarian uprising in 1956 when thousands of Hungarians came out to the West that the importance of these broadcasts across the Iron Curtain was fully established. In the few brief hours of Hungarian liberty, the Hungarian radio broadcast a message of thanks to the B B C, a full and moving reward for the long years of broadcasting, through jamming, with no come-back other than the periodic abuse of the communist authorities.

In the wider world, the changing and diminishing role of Britain as a great power, with its climax at Suez, was accompanied in the field of international broadcasting by a technical innovation that revolutionised radio communication – the invention of the transistor. At the end of the war there were some 150 million radio sets in the world. Now there are 820 million, the vast majority of them small, cheap, portable, transistorised sets, within the reach of all but the poorest. The potential audience for international broadcasts thus expanded enormously, and so did the broadcasting. From a position of dominance at the end of the war, the B B C External Services slipped down the league table, as will be seen from the figures on p. 124, although B B C broadcasts in English still lead all others. However, hours of broadcasts by no means tell the whole tale. Audibility is the first requirement, and over the years since the war there has been considerable capital investment in transmitters for the B B C External Services both at home and abroad, although there are still some

areas of the world where good reception awaits better technical installations, either modernised equipment or relay stations.

The end of the first forty years finds the B B C External Services facing great changes in the world about us, some of which, like the slow thaw in relations with Eastern Europe, and the shifting structure of world power politics following President Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow, may in due course affect the pattern of international broadcasting. Nearer home, Britain's entry into the Common Market presents an immediate though continuing task, particularly to the French, German and Italian Services, of consolidating this new and close relationship.

Down the years the staff of the External Services has changed considerably. There were big changes in 1945-46 when many who came in to man the wartime expansion returned to their old way of life. But many stayed on, and it is this wartime generation that has now reached or is reaching retiring age and is handing over to a new generation who have made their careers in the post-war years, backed by the steady flow of staff from overseas who come to work for the B B C for short periods, some staying on permanently. With this mixture of proved experience and talent drawn from all over the world the External Services can face the future confidently.

Developments in International Broadcasting

The table on page 124 shows the output in programme hours per week of some of the world's external broadcasters as at June 1972, with comparative figures at five-yearly intervals to illustrate the growth of international broadcasting since 1950.

Among the world's major broadcasters, Voice of America's weekly output at June 1972 totalled 788 hours, a loss of about forty hours in the past year, but the number of languages used was maintained at 35. Its main decreases were in broadcasts in Burmese and Khmer for Cambodia. On the other hand, transmissions in Hungarian and Ukrainian were increased. The USSR overall output totalled 1,883 hours per week in more than eighty languages in June 1972; the few changes included increases in Fulani for Africa and in Polish and decreases in Soviet languages. China, with 1,584 hours of output in 41 languages, increased broadcasts in Czech, Polish, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Italian and Turkish; some of the transmissions in these languages are relayed by a high-powered medium-wave transmitter based in Albania, while there are also short-wave relays by Albania of China's broadcasts in English and Spanish for North and South America, and to West Africa in Hausa. China's use of these transmitter facilities in Albania, first observed in 1968, increased in the past year. There was some reduction in Chinese languages.

The combined output of the two external broadcasters of the German

Federal Republic amounted to 796 hours per week in 38 languages ; compared with the B B C's 711 hours per week in forty languages. As previously Deutschlandsfunk, broadcasting only to Europe, accounted for about 200 hours of the total West German output.

Deutsche Welle, with world-wide target areas, made only minor additions to output following the major expansion in 1970 when broadcasts for Eastern Europe, Africa and the Middle East were increased. However, it continued to strengthen its relay facilities. The full complement of three 250 kW shortwave transmitters of a relay station in Portugal, opened in 1970, were used for part of the East European Services, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's new shortwave transmitters in New Brunswick were used to relay Deutsche Welle's broadcasts to the West coast of North America. Test transmissions were carried out by Deutsche Welle's medium and shortwave relay station in Malta, due to open in late 1972 or early in 1973 ; when complete it will have one 600 kW medium wave transmitter and three 250 kW shortwave transmitters. Work continued on the twelve shortwave transmitters in Bavaria, some of which were completed in 1972.

The output of Egypt's external service totalled 601 hours per week (in 34 languages, half of them African vernaculars) ; virtually the only change was an increase in Hebrew broadcasts.

Among the Warsaw Pact countries, with a combined output of 1,297 hours per week (but no apparent common broadcasting policy), Czechoslovakia increased transmissions for Europe in French, German, and Italian while East Germany expanded broadcasts in Swedish, French, Hindi and Indonesian, reduced those in Danish and discontinued broadcasts in Spanish and German to Europe ; however, the re-organised East German home service was said to be well received in the whole European area. There were no notable changes by Romania, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria.

On 1 January 1972, immediately after the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Bangladesh inaugurated an external service from Dacca, first in English, shortly afterwards also in Bengali, Hindi and Nepali, and in April in Urdu. Pakistan continued to broadcast externally from Karachi, but with a re-organised schedule which included a new transmission in French for Africa. India (307 hours per week) introduced broadcasts in Russian and expanded output in Arabic, Dari (for Afghanistan), Persian, Nepali and Pushtu.

There have been many reports of new transmitters for domestic and external broadcasting from countries at all stages of economic development and a few examples follow. Nigeria announced that in the next three years there would be more medium wave transmitters for domestic broadcasts and that new equipment would be installed to improve transmissions to Western Europe and the Middle East. According to a

Salisbury Radio report in July 1971, the Zambian government was to use new transmitters, a gift from the Chinese government, to counter South Africa's external broadcasts. It was also reported that Brazil was to counteract broadcasts from abroad by establishing three 250 kW transmitters in the Amazon region.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is to have a Soviet constructed shortwave transmitting station in Aden which should cover the Arab world; it is to consist of one transmitter with a power of 200 kW and a second, a gift from the Soviet Union, of 100 kW. In addition, Czechoslovakia is to build for the P D R Y a transmitter to cover the Arabian Peninsula, the Arabian Gulf and East Africa.

Among European countries, the Netherlands started transmissions from their new Madagascar relay station which consists of two 300 kW shortwave transmitters; Spain's new shortwave transmitting centre in the Toledo province, comprising six units of 350 kW each, was inaugurated and has so far been used to carry broadcasts to the Americas but will also be used for other parts of the world.

Organisation of the External Services

The External Services, are an integral part of the B B C. They operate under the same Charter as the B B C 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. The External Services are financed by a Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid.

There are output services in vernacular languages, European and non-European, and the World Service in English. Departments supplying programmes in English, External Services News, English by Radio and Television and Programme Operations also form part of an integrated system to make the most effective and economical use of resources. The Monitoring Service (see page 119) and the Transcription Services (see page 115) are part of the External Services.

The Output

The B B C External Services broadcast to the world in English and 39 other languages for a total of more than 700 hours a week. There are transmissions in 17 languages to Europe and in 22 languages to countries beyond Europe. There is also the World Service, on the air in English for 24 hours each day.

The programmes originate mainly from 47 studios in Bush House, London, headquarters of the External Services and are carried round the

world on 77 transmitters, 46 of them in the United Kingdom and 31 on relay bases overseas. The output is summarised on pages 122. In addition to these transmission the External Services supply many programmes in recorded form to overseas radio stations (see page 114).

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

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

Music Broadcasts

The 'Proms' are heard all over the world by listeners to the BBC World Service. Last season there were thirteen live relays and some 35 recorded broadcasts from this major summer festival of music. Orchestral concerts of many different kinds are a regular feature of the World Service output. They include the weekly *Concerto*, which has been broadcast for many years.

Music in England, which extended over four months in 1972, examined the subject from medieval times to the present day with talks by experts illustrated by music programmes. Another two months of weekly programmes entitled *From the Music Festivals* surveyed the British summer festivals and broadcast examples of outstanding music from them.

Music of all categories is broadcast in the round-the-clock World Service. Some music broadcasts are originated especially for overseas audiences, such as the BBC Concert Orchestra's weekly series *Soundstage London*, which presents music from the theatre, cinema, opera, concert hall and ballet stage, introduced by the conductor, Kenneth Alwyn. A selection of the best of the music heard in this country is also rebroadcast. Antony Hopkin's series *Talking About Music* has been keenly followed by listeners in many parts of the world; *Let the Peoples Sing*, the BBC's international festival of amateur choirs; *Celebrity Recital*, featuring some of the finest British and foreign artists who record for the BBC; *Our Kind of Music*, in which BBC broadcasters from

different countries talk about their homeland and choose their favourite music : these are some of the programmes recently presented in the World Service.

Broadcasting news to the world

The BBC External Services broadcast about 250 news programmes every 24 hours. In English or in translation they reach many millions of listeners all over the world either direct or through rebroadcasts by local radio stations. In addition to bulletins of world news, the programmes include bulletins of news about Britain, radio newsreels comprising dispatches by correspondents, reviews of the British press, sports news and stock market reports. All these are prepared by a News Department which, with an editorial staff of well over a hundred, is the biggest in the BBC and one of the largest in the world.

As well as using all the news sources available to the BBC's domestic services, the External Services now have six foreign correspondents of their own. They cover South-East Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Western Asia, the West Mediterranean and East and Central Europe. There are also BBC men available to the External Services in Delhi and Berlin. In addition, the News Department has its own diplomatic, Commonwealth and Common Market correspondents who carry out frequent assignments abroad.

Although the BBC's overseas news caters for listeners of widely different backgrounds it follows exactly the same principles as news for listeners at home. Above all, it aims to be accurate and impartial, so that even in times of crisis and conflict it will be generally recognised as the most reliable source of information. This has always been the basis of the BBC's reputation abroad and events of the past year – notably the Indo-Pakistan war – provided renewed evidence that the reputation is well maintained.

Industry and exports

The External Services broadcast programmes in support of the export drive in English and 39 other languages. Export publicity on a world-wide basis is an essential part of the work of the External Services and the BBC makes every effort to encourage British manufacturers to provide information about interesting new products, developments and export successes.

A wide variety of programmes convey an image of modern industrial Britain through topical features about British achievements in business, finance and industry, agriculture, science and technology. The primary aim of these broadcasts is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation. The direct selling of goods is not the job of External

Services, whose role is to create a climate favourable to the exporter. Particular attention is paid to British trade events abroad which provide opportunities for special programmes in advance about the products to be exhibited.

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

Products and manufacturers are named and the regular flow of enquiries resulting from these broadcasts and from other programmes about British products or industrial developments is passed on to manufacturers.

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

The B B C maintains close contact with the Department of Trade and Industry, the British Overseas Trade Board, and other export and industrial agencies and welcomes inquiries from industrial firms, organisations and groups active in the export field. Information about industry, new products, export orders, visits abroad, sales missions, participation in overseas Trade Fairs etc., should be sent to Export Liaison Manager, B B C External Services, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH, who also deals with your inquiries.

The European Services

The *French Language Service* broadcasts to Europe for $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day, to Africa for $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day, and to both simultaneously for a further hour making $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

The *German Service* broadcasts special daily transmissions for East Germany as well as a general service, mainly for East and West Germany and Austria. In addition to producing joint programmes with West Germany radio stations it supplies a large number of programmes and talks for rebroadcast by stations in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland, most of them dealing with events in Britain and British views on current affairs. The *German Service* produces special courses of English lessons for beginners and advanced students and eleven of these courses are rebroadcast by seven continental stations.

The *South European Service* broadcasts in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek and Turkish. In these five languages news and comment on international affairs form the basis of the output, which also includes programmes on many aspects of British life. The listening audience is considerably increased through recorded programmes sent to radio

stations in all the countries in the area. The *Italian Service* has a close and continuing link with Radiotelevisione Italiana, and special programmes prepared by the Section are broadcast in Italy's three domestic services.

Since February 1971 one of the two main Spanish networks has been broadcasting weekly on its 54 stations a discussion programme on questions of topical interest, called *Piccadilly – Puerta del Sol*, co-produced with the BBC *Spanish Section*. The programme, which is unique of its kind, has consistently been attracting large numbers of listeners throughout Spain, as well as enthusiastic notices in the Spanish press. It was awarded the 1971 'Ondas' Prize. The *Portuguese Section* has been contributing a weekly light magazine programme which has been broadcast by Emissora Nacional, the Portuguese national broadcasting service. It has also been providing fortnightly and monthly programmes for eight radio stations in the Portuguese overseas territories.

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

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

The *Central European Service* broadcasts in Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Slovak, and in Finnish.

In all of these countries except Finland the media are state-controlled and the services therefore concentrate on factual information and objective comment about Britain and the world. The broadcasts are spaced throughout the twenty-four hours or so that the 'news from London' is available at regular intervals. The broadcasts also include accounts of life in Britain, music requests and letter-box programmes. The *Finnish Service* (which is included in Central European Service for administrative reasons) and the *Yugoslav Service* broadcast a larger proportion of programmes about Britain, with particular emphasis on science technology and trade.

The World Service

The BBC *World Service* broadcasts in English for 24 hours each day. This is a complete radio service, providing news and every kind of talks programme, sport, light entertainment, music and drama, addressed to everyone who can understand English. This continuous service is supplemented at peak listening times by additional streams of programmes specially designed for audiences in Africa, Europe, South Asia and the Caribbean. The centralised planning of this network, with its flexible programme and technical facilities, enables World Service, while

regularly maintaining a daily schedule of over forty news broadcasts, to carry live coverage of major events.

The Indo-Pakistan War, President Nixon's journeys to Peking and Moscow, the continued fighting in Indo-China, the troubles in Ulster and the final steps leading to Britain becoming a member of the EEC were all covered as they happened, as were the Munich Olympic Games and the other major sporting occasions of football, cricket, athletics and tennis. Radio stations round the world relay World Service on these major occasions and daily, with scheduled news and sports coverage.

The 1100 and 1300 GMT world news bulletins are each rebroadcast by 25 stations. In all there are over 3,000 separate rebroadcasts each week of individual programmes by radio stations in some fifty countries. Literary and educational programmes include series for students of English from the BBC English by Radio and Television Department and special World Service productions of classic and contemporary drama. Broadcasts of music cover the spectrum from the first performance of a new work at the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts – some 300 concerts are relayed each year by World Service from the Royal Albert Hall and music festivals throughout the country – to the latest and best in pop music. The World Service conducts a lively dialogue with its immense audience and listeners' comments, criticism and opinions are reflected each week in *Letterbox*, their musical requests in *Listener's Choice* and their sporting expertise in *Sporting Questions*.

There are regular broadcasts of short stories submitted by listeners and a chance for African writers, in particular, to have their work broadcast in *African Theatre*. A particularly successful *African Theatre* competition held in 1972 attracted a total of over 600 new plays from listeners in Africa.

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 Isles. Output is divided between airmailed programmes on tape, programmes fed via cable link or satellite and direct radio transmissions. The Service produces regional programmes daily for rebroadcast by Canada (including French Canada) and by American stations and networks (including the National Public Radio Network in Washington). It makes available to rebroadcasters topical programmes such as *World Roundup* for Australia and *Report from London* for the United States. The *Caribbean Service* provides transmission and tape for the West Indies, reflecting the connection between the territories and the West Indian population of Britain as well as world events of special Caribbean interest. There are

transmissions to the Falkland Islands, to Malta in Maltese and to Mauritius in English and French. The experiences of these services also goes to the making of Topical Tapes (see page 105).

The *African Service* broadcasts world news bulletins, topical commentaries, features and magazine programmes of an educational nature in three African languages – Hausa for West Africa, Somali for the Horn of Africa and Swahili for East Africa. The Hausa Service has three transmissions daily, in the dawn, early afternoon and evening periods. The Swahili Service has a dawn transmission and a long transmission every evening. The African Service is also involved in the production of English programmes for inclusion in the World Service as alternative programmes for Africa. *The Morning Show* with its blend of music, interviews, information and opinion attracts a particularly large audience in West Africa and is rapidly gaining new listeners elsewhere in the continent. *Focus on Africa*, now broadcast three times an afternoon, is making increasing use of satellite communications to record on-the-spot reports and topical interviews from its network of contributors in Africa. *What the African Papers Say*, a weekly press summary, was introduced in January 1972. In May 1972 two more new programmes were launched for African weekend listeners, *This Week and Africa* – a summary of the main events of the previous week in Africa is broadcast on Saturdays and in *PM* on Sundays Pete Myers presents a programme reflecting world and African events, both cultural and current affairs. Well established interest in African cultural activities is being widened in *The Arts and Africa* and *African Theatre*.

This Sporting Life provides a popular service for the rapidly growing number of African sports enthusiasts. The weekly educational programme *Postmark Africa* answers any question on any subject from listeners anywhere on the continent.

The World Service for Africa programmes are transmitted from Britain and relayed by the East Mediterranean and Atlantic Relay Stations on shortwave and by a small VHF transmitter in Lesotho. Unsatisfactory reception in East Africa is a matter of concern in the face of the improved transmissions of competitors. Relay facilities serving this area are urgently required.

A number of African broadcasting services rebroadcast African Service programmes and make use of English, Hausa and Swahili radiotapes that are specially produced and despatched by air every week. Members of broadcasting services in Africa are accepted for working/training attachments to the African Service through the Overseas Development Administration.

The *Arabic Service* is on the air for ten hours daily. It reaches a large audience in the Middle East and North Africa by medium-wave relays from the East and Central Mediterranean and from the BBC's Eastern

Relay Station, as well as by short waves from the East Mediterranean and direct from the United Kingdom. In addition to eight news bulletins a day, listeners can hear a varied range of output, including talks, features, music, drama and variety programmes. Many of these programmes are recorded in the studios of the B B C offices in Beirut ; programme recording tours are also made and contributions come from all parts of the Arab world.

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

The *Far Eastern Service* has expanded its broadcasts to South-East Asia and the Far East in four languages : Vietnamese, Indonesian, Chinese (Standard Chinese and Cantonese) and Japanese. The *Standard Chinese Service* can now be heard three times a day, in the early morning, and early and late evenings, for a total of one hour forty-five minutes. The *Cantonese Service* (for South China and Hong Kong) has two daily transmissions, one of fifteen minutes and the other thirty ; the *Japanese Service* also has two daily morning and evening half-hour transmissions. As with *Standard Chinese*, the *Indonesian* and *Vietnamese Services* have three daily transmissions, each Service broadcasting for a total of one hour fifteen minutes. The *Malay Service* still has one fifteen-minute transmission but at a better time each day. As before, the *Thai Service* has two daily transmissions – the same fifteen minute broadcast designed for early morning listening and the remaining half an hour now changed to a new peak evening radio listening time.

In addition to these direct broadcasts from London, radio stations throughout South-East Asia and the Far East relay and rebroadcast a wide variety of B B C *Far Eastern Service* transmissions in various languages. For example, in Hong Kong, the news and commentary in Cantonese is relayed morning and evening by Radio Hong Kong. The main news and commentary in Standard Chinese is also relayed each evening by Radio Hong Kong. News and certain current affairs programmes in Thai are rebroadcast daily in the capital Bangkok and some other towns. There is also *ad hoc* rebroadcasting of B B C *Far Eastern Service* programmes in other languages in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Japan.

The *Far Eastern Service* also supplies a broad range of radio tapes in several languages to local stations. B B C radio tapes in Indonesian and Thai are transmitted regularly by more than a dozen radio stations throughout both Indonesia and Thailand ; radio tapes in Japanese are broadcast by stations in both Tokyo and Osaka ; tapes in Lao are broadcast on three

stations in Laos and tapes in Malay are broadcast in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam all broadcast B B C *Far Eastern Service* radio tapes in Chinese.

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

All transmissions are carried on short waves and Persian, Urdu and Hindi are also available on medium waves. The Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation carries two B B C Hindi bulletins a day on Radio Ceylon, the commercial service for the Sub-Continent, and rebroadcasts the B B C Sinhala programmes on its National Service for listeners in Sri Lanka.

The kernel of all day transmissions is news, with topical magazine programmes providing background and analysis to current developments in Britain, Asia and the World. Science and technology also figure largely in programmes, which aim to cater for a wide range of tastes and interests. Eastern Service radio tapes are supplied in the following languages and to broadcasting organisations in the following countries: Dari and Pushtu in Afghanistan, Nepali in Nepal and Singapore, Hindi and Urdu in Mauritius, Hindi in Fiji, and Tamil in Sri Lanka and Malaysia.

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

English by Radio and Television

As the spread of English as a world language continues there can be no slowing down in the rate of expansion of the B B C's English-teaching activities. Extra funds for use in developing countries are likely to be allotted in the near future.

In 1972 two new English by Television series were produced – *People You Meet* (for adult audiences) and *On We Go* (for schools) – bringing the total of series available to nine, and of individual programmes to 210.

The present policy of the department is to provide not merely a series of films but an integral multi-media 'package' with the films supported by pre-recorded radio programmes and study material for the autodidact and for the classroom. Another feature of the more recent productions is the concept of the programmes as a series of units or 'modules' which can

be organised and variously presented according to the particular requirements of different audiences.

All these series have to pay their way, the heavy cost being recovered by sales of the programmes and the associated publications. Supplementary sales of the films to schools and to commercial and other organisations, for training, increased in 1972.

The day may not be far off when the B B C's television English lessons, now shipped overseas for local broadcasting, can also be transmitted direct from London. In the meantime the B B C's direct broadcasts of radio English lessons provide a unique service for learners overseas. Most of the B B C's foreign language services include English lessons in their output. So too does the ubiquitous World Service. In addition, there are special English by Radio broadcasts seven times a day to Europe and five times a day to South and South-East Asia. The present total is about 250 English-teaching transmissions a week.

At least as valuable is the output of some 280 radio stations in over seventy countries which regularly re-broadcast English by Radio programmes which the BBC supplies free of charge. Stations taking the programmes for the first time in 1972 include Hungarian Radio, Algerian Radio, the Yemeni Broadcasting Service, and seven stations in the Caribbean which have scheduled 'The University of Brixton', a series also broadcast from Radio London to West Indian immigrants.

In 1972 a higher proportion than ever before of the cost of English by Radio and Television was recovered from sales of home-study versions of radio and television series. They were marketed through a network of agencies in 50 countries. Highest sales were in Germany, closely followed by France and Spain.

Rebroadcasting, Radio Tapes and Transcriptions

The domestic radio services of many countries throughout the world regularly rebroadcast BBC news bulletins and other programmes. Rebroadcasting is a valuable addition to direct transmissions from London because it enables the programme to reach larger audiences on local wavelengths with better reception. Rebroadcasting may take the form of direct relays from BBC transmissions or the use of programmes or contributions to programmes supplied by cable or in recorded form.

News and current affairs programmes are particularly in demand. In English the main source of relay material is the World Service with its round-the-clock service of news, comment and actuality material. There is also extensive monitoring of BBC news services by broadcasting stations and newspapers.

The output of the BBC vernacular services is also widely used by other

broadcasting services in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, Asia and the Far East, the Pacific and the Western Hemisphere.

The rebroadcasts of the External Services round the world are set out on page 116.

BBC Transcription Services

In BBC terminology a transcription is a recording for re-broadcasting by overseas radio stations. Round this central purpose have accumulated specialised functions of recording and processing for other BBC departments. The particular skills of BBC Transcription Recording Unit, developed in competition with the highest international commercial standards, are recognised professionally all over the world.

Transcription Programmes publish a comprehensive selection of more than 400 hours of first class radio programmes every year, and the permanent library contains more than 1,000 hours of classical music alone. The output is drawn from the best of BBC radio and includes drama, comedy, talks and interviews, features, religion, children, education and music programmes. Programmes range from weekly pop shows to medical talks, from comedy shows to readings of set books for overseas examinations, and from thriller serials to Greek Tragedy.

Transcription Recording Unit's eight-track mobile equipment is kept fully active recording live concerts performed at major music festivals, at Proms, and at audience pop shows by leading artists.

Every programme chosen for distribution to rebroadcasters is of the highest quality of its kind. Programmes are on the air in more than 100 countries in all five continents, spreading the prestige of British performers and creators world-wide, and earning foreign currency.

Topical Tapes, edited and produced by Overseas Regional Services (see page 110), in collaboration with Transcription Services who distribute them, are regular weekly programmes in English especially designed for rebroadcasters. They cover world affairs, science, sport, agriculture, education, books and the arts. Each week over 300 radio tapes are sent by air from London direct to seventy subscriber radio organisations. The time between production in London and appearance on the rebroadcaster's air varies from three to fourteen days and this imposes special editorial problems on a topical service. Particular attention is given to programmes on development themes; these offer specialised advice and information – on agriculture in *Tropical Farmer*, on economics in *The Development World* and on medicine and other problems in *Techniques for the Tropics*. Similar environmental themes are also covered in *The World of Education* and in the discussion programme *Your World*.

Topical Tapes are regularly used either direct, or in further copies made locally, by over 240 stations in some sixty countries, including 100 stations in the USA.

Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services Programmes

BBC programmes are rebroadcast—by direct transmission, in recorded form or fed by line or cable for later transmission—by radio stations in the following countries (daily rebroadcasts of direct transmissions are indicated by an asterisk). There is also extensive monitoring of BBC transmissions for use in preparing news and other programmes.

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

Audience Research

Each year the B B C commissions sample surveys in a number of countries in order to obtain information about the audiences for the broadcasts of the B B C and its competitors, and to gather other radio and television data. Some surveys can cover the entire population, while with others it is practical to sample only sections of the population, for example those living in urban areas. In common with all survey findings results are subject to a margin of 'standard error'. In addition, research techniques in some countries are more advanced than in others, and so the degree of reliability may vary. Some results follow.

In the spring of 1971 the B B C participated, for the first time, in surveys in the Saudi Arabian towns of Riyadh & Jeddah and in four of the Persian Gulf states, Kuwait, Qatar, Dubai and Abu Dhabi. These surveys were all confined to the adult urban populations, and in Dubai only men were interviewed. All the surveys provided evidence of very substantial audiences for the B B C Arabic Service, regular (listening at least once a week) audiences ranging from more than half of the adult population in Jeddah to over three-quarters of the adult urban populations of Kuwait and Qatar. Among some ten named foreign broadcasters, the B B C Arabic Service was first in rank order in Kuwait and in the other areas second to either Cairo's 'Voice of the Arabs' or to a commercial station based in the Gulf area. All these surveys showed that the B B C was the leading broadcaster in English.

A survey in New York city, conducted by telephone, indicated that of adult New Yorkers with access to shortwave radio sets (some 13 per cent), over a tenth were listeners to the B B C English broadcasts direct from London. This result is equivalent to between one and two per cent of the adult New York population or something in the region of 84,000 listeners, a gratifying audience in view of the choice of listening and viewing available in that city. The survey also provided evidence of listening to B B C material carried on New York stations.

A survey in April 1971 among the adult population of Caracas, Venezuela, obtained regular audiences for B B C broadcasts in Spanish and English of between four and five per cent in each case. The B B C appeared to be just ahead in both languages of other stations broadcasting from outside Venezuela, including the Voice of America.

A national survey in Spain in November 1971 indicated that the regular audience for B B C Spanish broadcasts direct from London has been broadly maintained since the last survey in 1968 at between one and two per cent of radio listeners, an audience in the region of a quarter of a million adults. It was also estimated that some 60,000 adults listen to B B C broadcasts in English, either to the World Service or to English by Radio lessons. In addition, the survey found that nearly a tenth of radio

listeners heard one or more of five programmes containing B B C material which are broadcast by Spanish stations.

RAI, the Italian radio, again provided information about the indirect audience in Italy for B B C output. Audience figures, obtained from surveys carried out in the first half of 1971 for some ten programme series broadcast by RAI, confirmed much earlier evidence from the same source that a single B B C contribution to an Italian domestic network sometimes reaches as many as 2 million adult radio listeners. For instance, a current affairs series to which the B B C contributed about 100 items in 1971 had an average audience of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million for each edition.

A survey at the end of 1970 in three major cities of Java, Indonesia – Djakarta, Bandung and Surabaya – gave the B B C regular audiences for its broadcasts in Indonesian ($5\frac{1}{4}$ hours per week) ranging between one and four per cent of the adult population for each city. Among the eleven foreign stations listed only Radio Australia with 63 hours per week in Indonesian had larger audiences than the B B C in all three towns. Listening to the B B C in English, though less than in Indonesian, was also recorded.

A radio survey carried out in Hong Kong in April 1971 gave audiences for rebroadcasts of B B C output by Radio Hong Kong. For example, the B B C Cantonese Service evening news bulletin had an average daily audience of 60,000 to 80,000 adults and a B B C Standard Chinese news bulletin carried by Radio Hong Kong had audiences each day ranging from 40,000 to 60,000 adults.

The External Services receive annually about a quarter of a million letters from listeners. Correspondence is affected by a number of factors; some nationalities write more freely than others; the mail may be stimulated by listener participation programmes, and listeners' competitions and clubs; letters may be reduced by censorship; while a political crisis may either increase or decrease their number. For instance, during and immediately after the Indo-Pakistan conflict, letters for the Urdu Service from West Pakistan virtually ceased, while there was a large volume of mail from India for the Hindi Service; this was quickly followed by a veritable flood of letters in Bengali, the majority from the new state of Bangladesh.

The numbers of listeners' letters do not, of course, indicate audience sizes. Nevertheless, letters do provide useful evidence of the characteristics and wide geographical distribution of B B C listeners. They are, therefore, always a valuable source of information, and are particularly important for those countries where it does not prove possible to carry out statistical surveys. In this respect, Soviet immigrants to Israel have written to say how much they valued the B B C broadcasts in Russian when they were in the USSR.

A total of 20,000 postal questionnaires a year are returned by panel members and other listeners to the vernacular services or the World

Service. This type of research complements statistical surveys and provides qualitative reaction to the programmes as well as useful information on listening habits, television viewing, and other topics related to broadcasting.

The Monitoring Service

The Monitoring Service's job is to listen to and report upon the broadcasts of foreign radio stations. This provides information of various kinds. It is a source – sometimes the most rapid source – of international news, and the Service provides to BBC newsrooms and Government Departments a teleprinted news service which supplements news agencies' and correspondents' reports. It also supplies much detailed political and economic information gleaned from news bulletins, press reviews, broadcast speeches by heads of state and ministers, government statements, and the like. The reporting of propaganda trends and developments is another function, of particular interest to those concerned with political analysis. It is of considerable value to those agencies, including the BBC External Services, whose task it is, in the British interest, to correct falsehoods and inaccuracies and make good omissions in the picture of current affairs presented in bewildering variety by the radios of the world.

The job is no small one. Tens of millions of words are broadcast every day from thousands of radio stations in over 200 countries. Although by no means all are monitored, millions of words are listened to daily, perhaps half a million translated, and about 100,000 published. The problems are twofold: one is to achieve satisfactory reception of radio signals; and the other is to select from the mass of the material available what is important and relevant to the needs of customers.

Every effort is made at Caversham Park, where the Service is based, to monitor as much of the world as can reliably be heard there. Upwards of 400 news bulletins, commentaries and press reviews are listened to daily from 34 countries in 27 languages. But this is less than half the total of broadcasts and countries covered. The remainder – inaudible in the UK – is supplied by the Service's overseas outposts and – by far the bigger portion – by its monitoring partners of which the US Government's monitoring agency, the Foreign Broadcasts Information Service (FBIS), is the most important.

The Monitoring Service's agreement with the FBIS goes back to war-time. The two organisations have virtually divided up the world between them and exchange the full product of their monitoring, thereby providing regular coverage of 120 countries at roughly half the cost of either were it to do the whole job on its own. The Service also has an agreement with the West German Deutsche Welle monitoring service which

usefully fills gaps in its own coverage of broadcasts in German, largely brought about by the seasonal unreliability of reception at Caversham. This is the first concrete step in European monitoring cooperation.

The increasing unreliability of the reception at Caversham of some East European broadcasts, especially of medium wave transmissions intended for domestic consumption only, has caused the Service to redeploy some of its resources and to seek and obtain a modest increase in revenue to enable it to maintain a satisfactory level of coverage. These measures have been successful and have also provided a useful coverage of a number of local vhf transmissions and of television, both of which sometimes carry interesting material not available from the national radio services in the countries monitored – a trend which is likely to become more marked as time goes by.

Unreliable reception also affects some of the Service's overseas outposts and those of the FBIS, and the development of national radio services by emerging countries poses a further problem. There are areas of the world where monitoring coverage is either inadequate or totally non-existent – parts of central Africa, for instance, and of the Arabian peninsula. Although in some cases the planned installation of higher-powered transmitters may improve reception, in others the only remedy, if information is required from these sources, appears to be the establishment of further monitoring outposts overseas.

Selection of countries to be monitored from the mass of audible broadcasts is made by the Service's official sponsors which include the BBC External Services and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The stations and the particular broadcasts and items to be translated and published are chosen primarily by the Service itself from its knowledge of foreign broadcasting, of its consumers' requirements and of the general international situation. The system is also flexible enough to enable coverage to be switched at a moment's notice to almost any part of the world where developments create a special temporary interest (for example, a *coup d'état* or a war). This requires the maintenance of up-to-date information about what is being broadcast round the world, in what languages, and on which frequencies, based on continuous observation at Caversham and at all overseas outstations.

The Monitoring Service is financed by a Treasury grant-in-aid, made because the information it provides is considered essential by the UK overseas information services and Government departments. It is also evidently valued by a growing number of subscribers both to its daily publication, the *Summary of World Broadcasts*, and to selections from its news file. Subscribers include foreign and Commonwealth governments, news agencies and newspapers, universities and research institutes, industrial and commercial organisations with overseas interests and private individuals. Particulars of subscriptions to these publications

and to the weekly Reception Notes on international broadcasting developments can be obtained from the Head of the Monitoring Service, Caversham Park, Reading, Berkshire.

Back issues of monitoring reports since their inception in September 1939 are available on microfilm from University Microfilms Ltd which now also markets current issues of the *Summary of World Broadcasts* weekly on microfiches. Inquiries should be addressed to University Microfilms Ltd., Tylers Green, Penn, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Summary of transmissions in the BBC External Services

Programme hours a week in June 1972

English and English by Radio

B B C World Service (including alternative programmes for Europe, Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the

Falkland Islands) and English by Radio 210½

African

Hausa 7

Somali 5½

Swahili 7

Arabic 70

Eastern

Bengali 5½

Burmese 5½

Hindi 11½

Nepali ½

Persian 8½

Sinhala 1

Tamil 1½

Urdu 8½

Far Eastern

Chinese Cantonese 3½

Standard Chinese (Kuoyu) 10½

Indonesian 5½

Japanese 5½

Malay 1½

Thai 5½

Vietnamese 5½

Latin American

Spanish 28

Portuguese 15½

Overseas Regional

French for Canada ½

Maltese ½

French

(to Europe and Africa) 40½

German 29½

Central European

Czech (Czech and Slovak) 21½

Hungarian 18

Polish 21½

Finnish 8½

East European

Bulgarian 14

Romanian 15½

Russian 31

Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene) 16½

South European

Greek 10½

Italian 5½

Portuguese 5½

Spanish 7

Turkish 7

...

Total 675

Output repeated in recorded form at relay stations overseas 36½

Grand Total of hours broadcast in the External Services

711½

...

After June 1972 programme hours increased as follows:

Bengali (1½ hours per week), Hindi (3½ hours), Chinese Cantonese (1½ hours), Standard Chinese (1½ hours), Indonesian (3½ hours), Japanese (1½ hours), Vietnamese (3½ hours)

External Services Engineering

The External Services use a total of 77 transmitters, 46 of them at sites in the United Kingdom and 31 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. The signals from the BBC's transmitters in the UK are reinforced by seven relay stations in strategic positions round the world.

In Europe the External Services are relayed in Berlin by one medium-wave and one vhf transmitter.

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

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

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

The Atlantic Relay Station on Ascension Island uses four 250 kW short-wave transmitters and carries the World Service, African Service, French Language Service for Africa, and the Latin American Service. It has improved reception of BBC programmes in West, Central and South Africa, and in South and Central America. The World Service and African Service are also relayed by a low power vhf transmitter in Lesotho.

The World Service can be heard on medium waves in the East Mediterranean area on 211, 417 or 470 metres, in West Pakistan on 428 metres, and in Western India, West Pakistan, the Gulf area on 213 metres, reception being best during darkness. Listeners in Europe can now hear the BBC External Services on 232 metres and 276 metres medium wave with transmissions in English, Central and Southern European languages, French and German. In 1972 a new high-power medium-wave transmitter was completed at Crowborough in South East England to improve reception in West and Central Europe.

Full details of the BBC External Services programmes and frequency schedules can be obtained from **BBC, PO Box 76, Bush House, Strand, London, WC2B 4PH**, and leaflets giving advice about reception of BBC transmissions are also available free on request.

Estimated total programme hours per week of some external broadcasters

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972
U S S R	533	656	1,015	1,417	1,908	1,883
United States of America	497	1,285	1,513	1,877	1,907	1,832
Voice of America	497	843	640	831	863	788
Radio Free Europe	—	431	444	523	547	568
Radio Liberty	—	—	411	478	497	519
Chinese People's Republic	66	159	687	1,027	1,591	1,584
*Warsaw Pact Countries (other than U S S R)	386	783	1,009	1,215	1,264	1,297
German Federal Republic	—	105	315	671	779	796
United Kingdom (B B C)	643	558	589	667	723	711
Egypt	—	100	301	505	540	601
Albania	26	47	63	154	487	487
Spain	68	98	202	276	251	398
Netherlands	127	120	178	235	335	364
Australia	181	226	257	299	350	360
Cuba	—	—	—	325	320	327
India	116	117	157	175	271	307
Portugal	46	102	133	273	295	294
Japan	—	91	203	249	259	259
France	198	191	326	183	200	196
Israel	—	28	91	92	158	171
Italy	170	185	205	160	165	168
Ghana	—	—	—	212	186	166
South Africa	—	127	63	84	150	166
Canada	85	83	80	81	98	121
Yugoslavia	80	46	70	78	76	86

*Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany.

- (i) The figures are for December 1950 to 1970 and June 1972.
- (ii) The list includes fewer than half the world's external broadcasters. Among those excluded are Nationalist China, North and South Vietnam, North and South Korea, and various international commercial and religious stations, as well as clandestine radio stations. Certain countries such as France and Egypt transmit part of their domestic output externally on shortwaves; these broadcasts are mainly also excluded.

World Radio and Television Receivers

	population		radio set ownership				television	
	number of radio sets		number of radio sets		number of television receivers			
	1971/72	1955/56	1960/61	1965/66	1971/72	1965/66	1971/72	
Europe	394,500,000	65,308,000	82,700,000	116,500,000	161,400,000	49,400,000	85,100,000	
Western Europe	350,500,000	20,260,000	31,790,000	59,700,000	74,800,000	24,000,000	51,730,000	
USSR & European Communist Group								
Middle East (including North Africa)	154,900,000	2,200,000	5,700,000	12,300,000	19,500,000	1,250,000	2,880,000	
Africa	21,300,000	875,000	1,150,000	2,600,000	4,700,000	—	—	
South Africa	253,500,000	360,000	1,600,000	4,800,000	11,200,000	98,000	237,000	
Other African countries								
Asia	104,600,000	12,000,000	20,000,000	27,000,000	87,000,000	18,000,000	24,000,000	
Japan	790,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	15,000,000	70,000	600,000	
Communist China	550,000,000	1,000,000	2,350,000	4,800,000	14,250,000	2,000	26,000	
India	527,400,000	1,800,000	5,850,000	13,300,000	31,000,000	700,000	3,600,000	
Other countries								
Australia, Pacific & Oceania	22,500,000	2,760,000	3,200,000	7,800,000	10,800,000	3,200,000	4,200,000	
Western Hemisphere	208,000,000	111,000,000	156,000,000	230,000,000	320,000,000	68,000,000	90,000,000	
United States of America	21,800,000	5,500,000	9,000,000	14,000,000	21,000,000	5,000,000	7,700,000	
Canada	274,400,000	12,600,000	24,500,000	29,400,000	48,200,000	7,400,000	17,000,000	
Latin America	9,630,000	189,000	500,000	860,000	3,000,000	101,000	823,000	
West Indies								
World Figures (approx.)	3,683,000,000	237,000,000	348,000,000	529,000,000	822,000,000	177,000,000	288,000,000	

Engineering

Transmitting the Programmes

Television (625 and 405 lines)

Radio

Stereophony

Interference

Maps and Tables showing
Transmitters and Coverage

Research and Development

Frequency Allocations

Table : Wavebands and Frequencies

Engineering

Transmitting and receiving the Programmes

Television

The present period is a transitional one, in which the country is gradually changing over from a 405-line monochrome system, to the 625-line colour system.

The 405-line system was originally introduced by the B B C in 1936, and it is intended that it should ultimately be discontinued. It will, however, be retained for some years, because many households are still equipped with receivers for 405-line reception only, and the 625-line service is not yet available in all parts of the country.

All programmes are now originated and distributed on 625 lines. The 405-line signals are produced by standards converters at the transmitting stations.

The number of people using the 625-line transmissions rather than those on 405-lines has been increasing rapidly, thanks partly to the very large sale of colour receivers. The number of people living in households equipped with uhf 625-line receivers is estimated to be more than 40 million.

405-line Monochrome Service

B B C-1 and B B C-Wales are transmitted on this system. A total of 110 main and relay transmitters are used, mostly in the vhf Band I (channels 1 to 5), but some in Band III (channels 6 to 13). The transmitters are listed with the relevant maps (pages 133–63), and between them they cover about 99·5% of the population.

The 405-line vhf service is subject to considerable interference at times. This is due to the fact that transmissions on the wavelengths used—especially those in Band I—will under certain circumstances, especially in the summer months, propagate over considerable distances. As each of the limited number of channels must be used by many transmitters in the United Kingdom and Europe mutual interference results, particularly in areas where there is not a strong signal from the local station. Fortunately, the number of people who suffer from this kind of interference is declining as the use of uhf increases.

For good 405-line reception, and to reduce interference so far as possible, an aerial with good directional properties and designed for the appropriate channels is essential. Both aerials and receivers require periodic attention if their performance is to be maintained.

625-line Colour Service

Both BBC-1 and BBC-2 are transmitted on this system, the BBC-1 programmes being those from which the 405-line service is derived. The 625-line services are at present transmitted in the uhf Bands IV and V (channels 21 to 34 and 39 to 68). The system is planned so that all the programme services for any particular area come from a single transmitting mast, the stations being shared by the BBC and IBA. As a result it is possible to use a single uhf aerial to receive all three programmes, as well as a fourth programme if this should be added at some future date.

There are at present 34 main stations and 45 relay stations in service, of which 24 main stations and 41 relay stations already radiate BBC-1 as well as BBC-2. New uhf transmitters are being constructed as rapidly as financial and manufacturing resources allow.

For satisfactory uhf reception, an outdoor aerial is usually essential, and this must be designed for the group of channels serving the area concerned. This is particularly important for colour reception, although an aerial which provides good reception in black and white will usually be satisfactory for colour. Many viewers are known to be using indoor aerials, either to save money or because for some reason they are unable to have an outdoor one. There is no doubt that the great majority of such viewers would obtain much more satisfactory reception if they were prepared and able to use a good outside aerial, or even in some cases one mounted in the roof space.

The PAL colour system used is such that viewers not equipped for colour reception receive excellent black-and-white pictures; conversely, programmes which are not transmitted in colour are reproduced in black and white by colour receivers.

In the map section which follows, the areas which are served by existing uhf transmitters are indicated, together with the areas to be served by future transmitters. It must however be emphasised that local topography has a significant influence on uhf reception, and the maps can provide only a general indication of the areas in which reception is likely to be satisfactory.

625-line uhf television provides a number of advantages over the 405-line vhf system, which can be summarised as follows:

Better picture detail, with less visible line structure.

A similar standard of reception on all three channels—

BBC-1, BBC-2 and ITV.

A single aerial—smaller and lighter than vhf aerials.

Greater freedom from interference.

Colour as an 'optional extra'.

Radio

The B B C radio services are broadcast on vhf, using frequency modulation (fm) and on long and medium waves using amplitude modulation (am). Listeners wishing to take advantage of all the services should equip themselves with receivers covering vhf as well as the long and medium wavebands. Radio 1 is broadcast on medium wave only, and although Radios 2, 3 and 4 and Local Radio are normally broadcast on vhf and on medium or long waves, there are times when separate programmes are broadcast on the two systems, particularly in order to accommodate the programme of the Open University.

Vhf is capable of providing a very high standard of reception, with much less interference and better sound quality, but to make full use of the advantages a well-designed receiver is essential, and in many locations, an external aerial is necessary. The long- and medium-wave services have the advantage of being more easily received on portable sets and car radios, and they usually have a somewhat greater range. On the other hand, they are more subject to electrical interference and medium waves are seriously affected by interference from Continental stations during the hours of darkness.

The table summarises the transmissions available for each service:

Programme	vhf*	Long Wave (Low Frequency)	Medium Wave (Medium Frequency)
Radio 1	†	—	247 and 202 metres.
Radio 2	88.1–90.1 MHz	1500 metres	202 metres in parts of Scotland.
Radio 3	90.3–92.4 MHz	—	464 and 188 metres.
Radio 4	92.5–94.5 MHz	—	Various Wavelengths‡
Local			
Radio	94.5–97.0 MHz	—	Various Wavelengths‡

On 2 September 1972 changes were made to some of the medium-wave services. The use of 194 metres (1546 kHz) for Radio 3 has been discontinued, and the Radio 4 medium-wave transmitters in England have been re-arranged onto four wavelengths – 261, 285, 330 and 434 metres. In addition, many of the B B C Local Radio stations started to use medium waves for the first time. Full details of the new wavelengths will be found in the tables on page 169.

Stereophony

Stereophonic transmissions enable a marked increase in realism to be

* Although most of the vhf services are within the limits indicated, there are certain exceptions. Full details are given in the Tables on page 169.

† Radio 1 is broadcast on the Radio 2 vhf transmitters at certain times.

‡ See Tables on page 169.

obtained and in the case of orchestral works and many forms of light music, opera or drama they also give an indication of the relative positions of different instruments, singers or speakers. The two separate sound channels are reproduced by two loudspeakers, which should be spaced a few feet apart. The stereophonic system used by the BBC is a compatible one, that is to say, listeners not equipped for stereo continue to receive the programme normally since the signal they receive is the sum of the left- and right-hand channels. In this respect the service is somewhat similar to colour television, in that the listener or viewer is free to take advantage of the additional facility or not as he wishes.

Stereo is transmitted only on vhf and for stereo reception a suitable receiver is needed which incorporates the necessary decoder and amplifier for feeding the twin loudspeakers. Many different types are now available. Because the system is carrying a greater amount of information, it is considerably more demanding than a monophonic system and this usually shows itself in the form of an increase in background noise. This is readily overcome in most locations by using a good outside aerial designed with stereo in mind. These are relatively inexpensive, but essential if the maximum benefit is to be achieved from this service.

Until 1972 stereo was transmitted only on Radio 3 from the transmitters serving South and South-Eastern England, the Midlands and the North. The Corporation has now embarked on a considerable expansion in its stereo output, firstly by equipping Radio 2 and Radio 4 for stereo and, secondly, by extending the stereo transmissions to other parts of the country.

One of the major problems in stereo broadcasting arises in conveying the programme from the studio centre to distant transmitters without loss of quality or stereo effect. The special BBC link which has so far carried the Radio 3 stereo programme from London to the North of England was not suitable for further extension and the BBC is therefore using a new distribution system based on the use of Pulse Code Modulation. This will ultimately make it possible not only to radiate stereo from transmitters in any part of the country – it will also have the advantage of providing a precisely similar standard of quality from all transmitters however distant they may be. The new development will therefore benefit not only the stereo listener but also the much larger number who will be using the vhf transmissions for monophonic reception. The PCM distribution is already in use between London and Wrotham, and London and the Midlands, and it is planned to extend it first to the North of England and subsequently northwards to Central Scotland and westwards to the Bristol Channel area. It is expected that as a result of all these developments, and particularly with the broadcasting of popular music in stereo for the first time, there will be a considerable increase in the sale of stereophonic receiving equipment.

Interference

Interference is the most common cause of unsatisfactory reception, for both radio and television. It can be caused by electrical equipment, by motor cars, by other receivers, and by broadcasting stations other than the one wanted by the listener or viewer.

The interference radiated by electrical equipment and motor cars can be substantially reduced by suitable attention to the offending equipment and most modern equipment is fitted with suppressors at the manufacturing stage.

On the medium waveband and to a lesser extent on long waves, interference from other stations frequently occurs during the hours of darkness, when these transmissions are propagated over long distances via the ionosphere. In Europe each of the available channels is used by several transmitters, some of which are not operating in accordance with international agreements; the position is tolerable during the daytime, but at night there is interference, unless the listener is receiving a very strong signal from his local station. On portables and other sets fitted with directional aerials, some improvement can often be obtained by carefully rotating the receiver to reduce the interference to a minimum but under present conditions it is to be expected that some stations which are well received during the hours of daylight will be subject to interference at night time.

On vhf radio, and on television, interference from other stations is of a more intermittent character. It occurs during certain atmospheric conditions, especially in the summer months, mostly during the afternoon and evening. The trouble is worse on the frequencies used for the BBC-1 405-line services. Fortunately on vhf, and to an even greater extent on uhf, it is possible to use highly directional aerials, which can discriminate against unwanted signals coming from directions other than the wanted signal. For this and other reasons, the importance of using a good aerial of the right type cannot be over-emphasised.

Television and Radio Transmitters

On the following pages are details of all the BBC's domestic television and radio services. For television there are separate maps for the 625-line and 405-line services and, for transmitters in England, the shading of the service areas shows the grouping of transmitters for Regional programmes (BBC-1). Each map is accompanied by a table giving details of the transmissions.

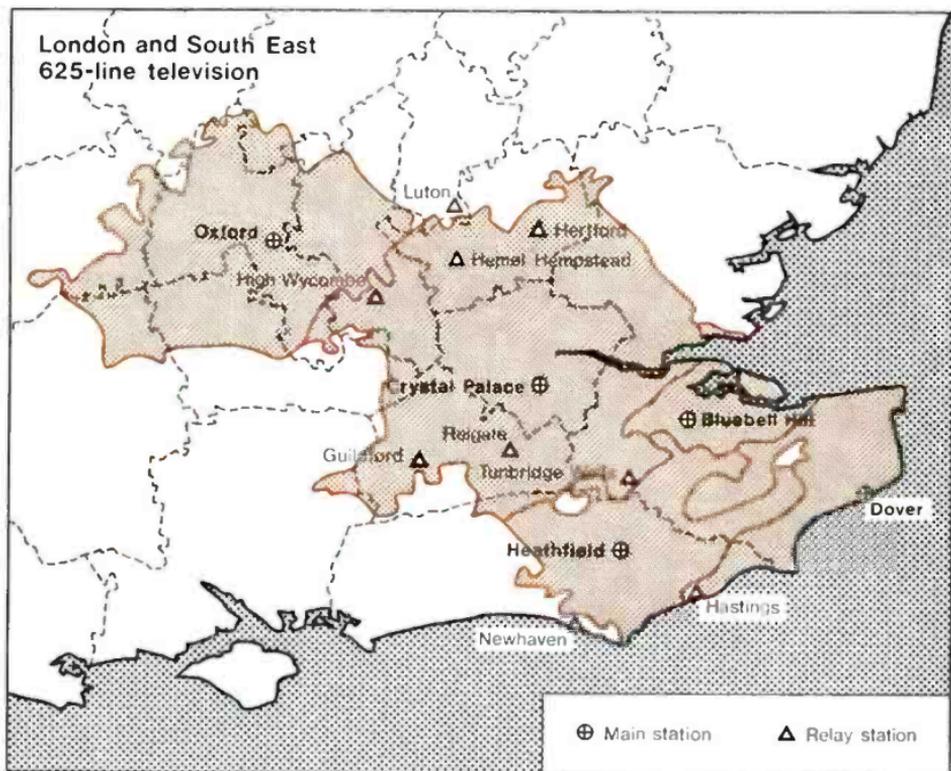
It is inevitable that the areas served by adjacent transmitters will overlap in many places and as a result there are many localities where reception is possible from more than one station. To avoid possible confusion, the overlap areas are not shown on the maps, which have

been drawn to indicate the station most likely to provide good reception in each area. In any case of doubt as to which station should be used, the BBC Engineering Information Department will, on request, provide fuller details of the service area of each transmitter.

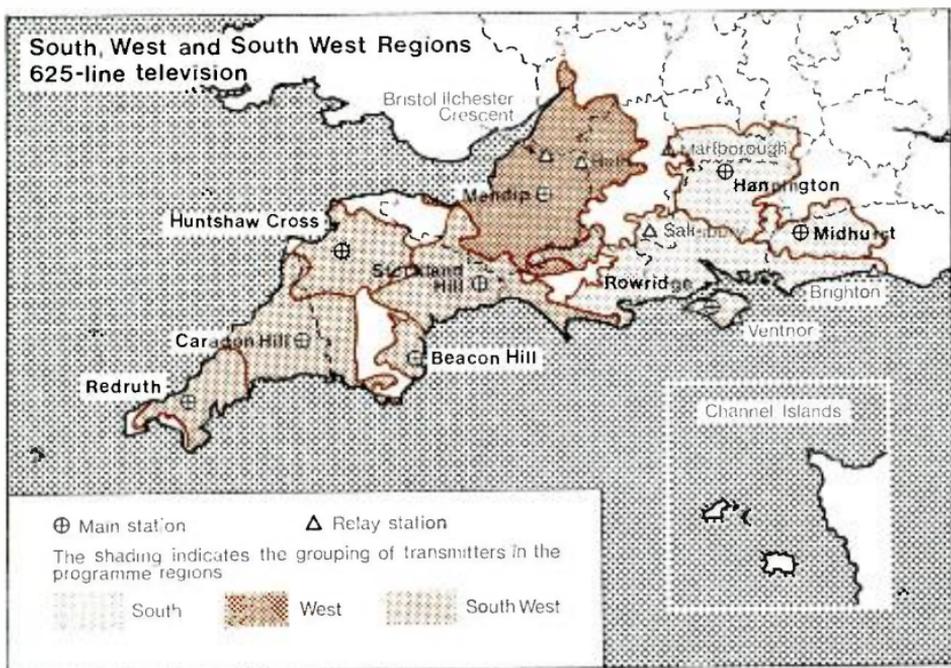
During the next few years it is planned to bring into service a large number of additional 625-line transmitters. The tables accompanying the maps show the uhf channels to be used, together with the years in which the services are expected to start. Because of the large number of interdependent factors affecting service dates, such as obtaining the necessary planning consents, delivery of equipment and completion of programme links, it is not possible, in this annual publication, to give precise dates for future services. Up-to-date information about such dates can be obtained at any time from the BBC Engineering Information Department.

The television maps and tables are followed by similar information about the vhf network radio services, lists of long- and medium-wave services and of the BBC Local Radio stations.

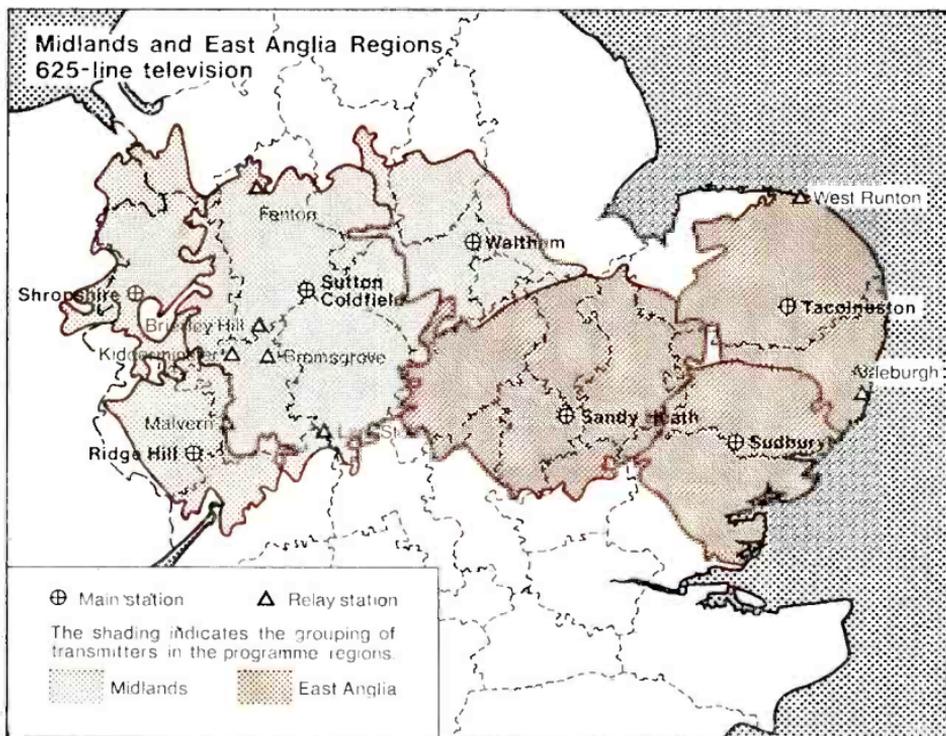
London and South East
625-line television



	BBC-1		BBC-2		Rec aerial group	Poln	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Channel	Service date	Channel	Service date			
Bluebell Hill	40	1974	46	1974	E	H	40
Crystal Palace	26	in service	33	in service	A	H	1000
Guildford	40	in service	46	in service	B	V	2
Hemel Hempstead	51	in service	44	in service	B	V	10
Hertford	58	in service	64	in service	C	V	2
High Wycombe	55	in service	62	in service	C	V	0.5
Luton	55		62		C	V	
Reigate	57	in service	63	in service	C	V	10
Tunbridge Wells	51	in service	44	in service	B	V	10
Dover	50	in service	56	in service	C	H	100
Heathfield	49	in service	52	in service	D	H	100
Hastings	22	1973	25	1973	A	V	1
Newhaven	39	in service	45	in service	B	V	2
Oxford	57	in service	63	in service	C	H	500



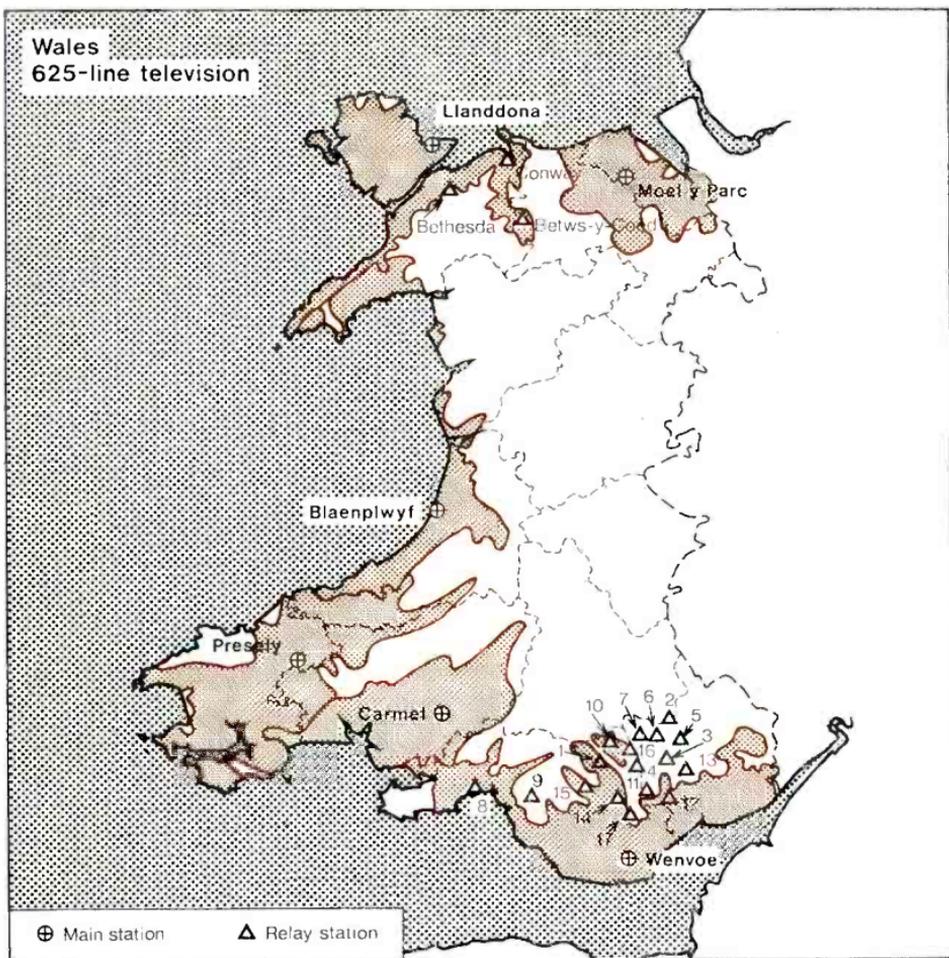
	BBC-1		BBC-2		Rec aerial group	Poln	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Channel	Service date	Channel	Service date			
SOUTH							
Hanington	39	in service	45	in service	E	H	250
Midhurst	61	in service	55	in service	D	H	100
Rowridge	31	in service	24	in service	A	H	500
Brighton	57	in service	63	in service	C	V	2
Salisbury	57	in service	63	in service	C	V	10
Ventnor	39	in service	45	in service	B	V	2
WEST							
Mendip	58	in service	64	in service	C	H	500
Bath	22	in service	28	in service	A	V	0.25
Bristol Ilchester Crescent	40	in service	46	in service	B	V	0.125
Marlborough	22	1973/4	28	1973/4	A	V	0.5
SOUTH WEST							
Beacon Hill	57	in service	63	in service	C	H	100
Caradon Hill	22	in service	28	in service	A	H	500
Huntshaw Cross	55	1973	62	1973	C	H	100
Redruth	51	in service	44	in service	B	H	100
Stockland Hill	33	in service	26	in service	A	H	250



	BBC-1		BBC-2		Rec aerial group	Poln	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Channel	Service date	Channel	Service date			
MIDLANDS							
Ridge Hill	22	in service	28	in service	A	H	100
Shropshire							
Sutton Coldfield	46	in service	40	in service	B	H	1000
Brierley Hill	57	in service	63	in service	C	V	10
Bromsgrove	31	in service	27	in service	A	V	4
Fenton	31	in service	27	in service	A	V	10
Kidderminster	58	in service	64	in service	C	V	2
Lark Stoke	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	2.5
Malvern	56	in service	62	in service	D	V	2
Waltham	58	in service	64	in service	C	H	250
EAST ANGLIA							
Sandy Heath	31	in service	27	in service	A	H	1000
Sudbury	51	in service	44	in service	B	H	250
Tacolnston	62	in service	55	in service	C	H	250
Aldeburgh	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	10
West Runton	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	0.5

	BBC-1		BBC-2		Rec aerial group	Poln	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Channel	Service date	Channel	Service date			
NORTH WEST							
Winter Hill	55	in service	62	in service	C	H	500
Bacup (W1)	40	1973	46	1973	B	V	0.25
Congleton (W2)	51		44		B	V	0.2
Darwen (W3)	39	in service	45	in service	B	V	0.5
Glossop (W4)	22	1973	28	1973	A	V	1
Haslingden (W5)	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	2
Kendal (W6)	58	in service	64	in service	C	V	2
Lancaster (W7)	31	in service	27	in service	A	V	10
Pendle Forest (W8)	22	in service	28	in service	A	V	0.5
Saddleworth (W9)	52	in service	45	in service	E	V	0.5
Todmorden (W10)	39	in service	45	in service	B	V	0.5
Windermere (W11)	51	in service	44	in service	B	V	0.5
NORTH							
Belmont	22	in service	28	in service	A	H	500
Emley Moor	44	in service	51	in service	B	H	1000
Chesterfield (E1)	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	2
Cop Hill (E2)	22	1973	28	1973	A	V	2
Halifax (E3)	21	in service	27	in service	A	V	0.5
Hebden Bridge (E4)	22	1973	28	1973	A	V	0.25
Idle (E5)	21	1973	24	1973	A	V	1
Keighley (E6)	58	in service	64	in service	C	V	10
Sheffield (E7)	31	in service	27	in service	A	V	5
Skipton (E8)	39	in service	45	in service	B	V	10
Wharfedale (E9)	22	in service	28	in service	A	V	2
NORTH EAST							
Bilsdale West Moor	33	in service	26	in service	A	H	500
Whitby	55	1973	62	1973	C	V	0.25
Caldbeck	30	in service	34	in service	A	H	500
Whitehaven	40	1972	46	1972	B	V	2
Chatton	39	1974	45	1974	B	H	100
Pontop Pike	58	in service	64	in service	C	H	500
Fenham	21	in service	27	in service	A	V	2
Newton	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	2
Weardale	51	in service	44	in service	B	V	1

Wales
625-line television

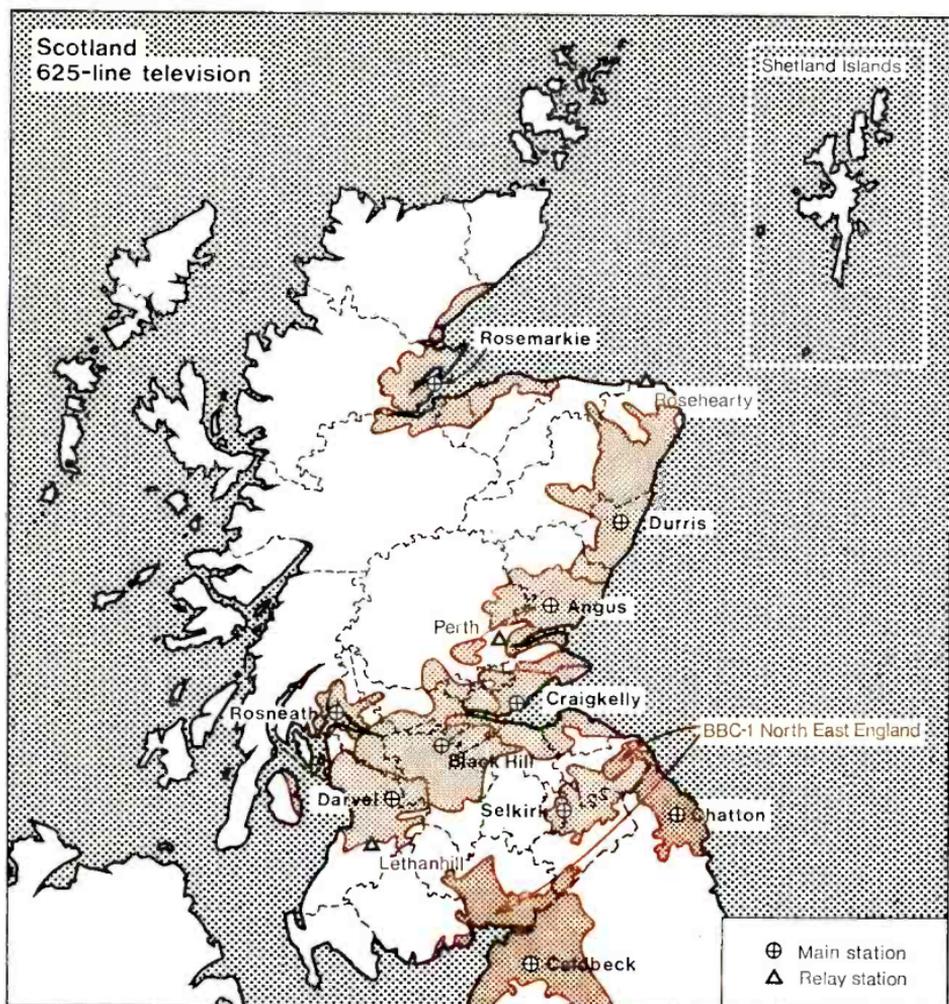


On the above map, it is not practicable to name the Wenvoe relay stations, because of their close spacing. Each relay station has been numbered and the table opposite gives the corresponding names.

	BBC Wales		BBC-2		Rec aerial group	Poln	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Channel	Service date	Channel	Service date			
Blaenplwyf	31	in service	27	in service	A	H	100
Carmel	57	in service	63	in service	C	H	100
Llanddona	57	1973	63	in service	C	H	100
Bethesda	57	1973	63	in service	C	V	0.025
Betws-y-Coed	21	1973	27	in service	A	V	0.5
Conway	40	1973	46	in service	B	V	2
Moel-y-Parc	52	1973	45	in service	E	H	100
Preseley	46	1973	40	1973	B	H	100
Wenvoe	44	in service	51	in service	B	H	500
Aberdare (1)	21	in service	27	in service	A	V	0.125
Abergavenny (2)	39	1973	45	1973	B	V	1
Abertillery (3)	22	1973	28	1973	A	V	0.5
Bargoed (4)	21	1973	27	1973	A	V	1.5
Blaenavon (5)	57	1973	63	1973	C	V	0.75
Blaina (6)	40	1973	46	1973	B	V	0.2
Ebbw Vale (7)	55	1973	62	1973	C	V	0.5
Kilvey Hill (8)	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	10
Maesteg (9)	22	in service	28	in service	A	V	0.125
Merthyr Tydfil (10)	22	in service	28	in service	A	V	0.125
Mynydd Bach (11)	58	in service	64	in service	C	V	0.25
Mynydd Machen (12)	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	2
Pontypool (13)	21	in service	27	in service	A	V	1
Pontypridd (14)	22	in service	28	in service	A	V	0.5
Rhondda (15)	33	in service	26	in service	A	V	3.5
Rhymney (16)	57	1973	63	1973	C	V	0.75
Taffs Well (17)	55	1973	62	1973	C	V	0.02

Scotland
625-line television

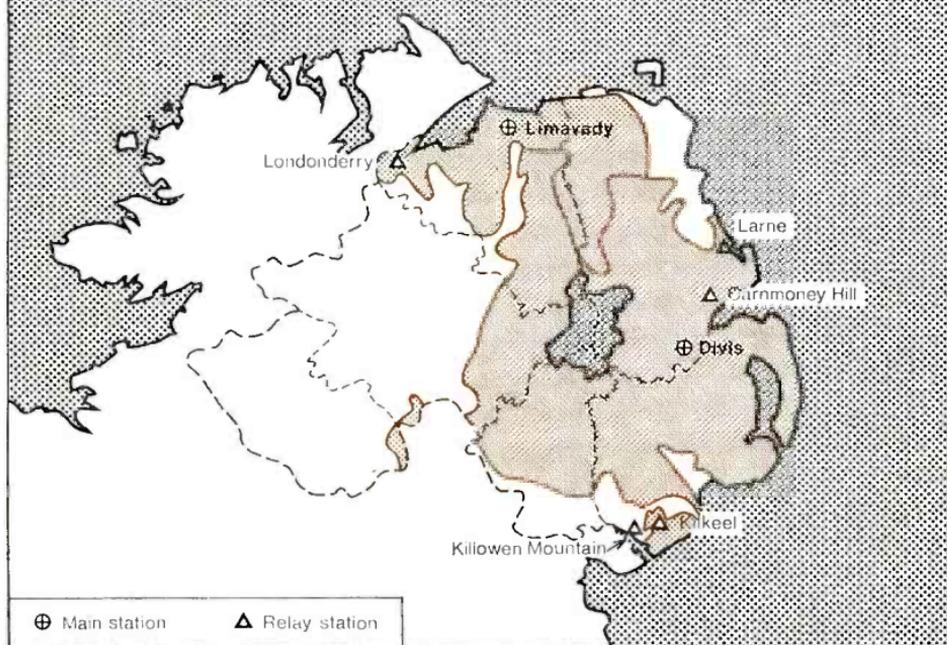
Shetland Islands



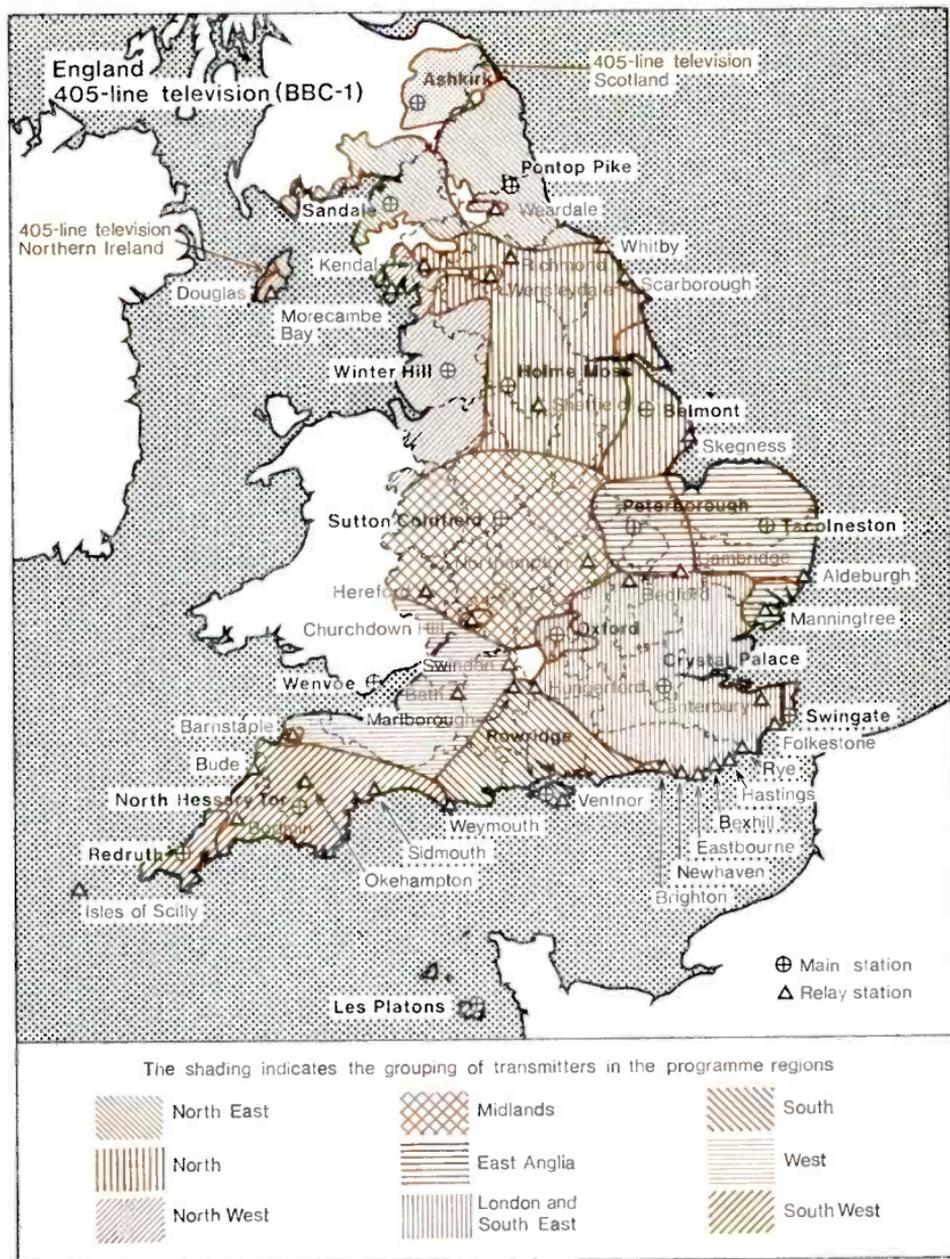
	BBC-1		BBC-2		Rec aerial group	Poln	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Channel	Service date	Channel	Service date			
Angus	57	in service	63	in service	C	H	100
Perth	39	1972	45	1972	B	V	1
Black Hill	40	in service	46	in service	B	H	500
Caldbeck *	30	in service	34	in service	A	H	500
Chatton *	39	1974	45	1974	B	H	100
Craigkelly	31	in service	27	in service	A	H	100
Darvel	33	in service	26	in service	A	H	100
Lethanhill	57	1973	63	1973	C	V	0.25
Durris	22	in service	28	in service	A	H	500
Rosehearty	51	1973	44	1973	B	V	2
Rosemarkie	39	1973	45	in service	B	H	100
Rosneath							
Selkirk	55	1973	62	1973	C	H	50

*The BBC-1 channels from Caldbeck and Chatton carry local programmes of the North East England Region.

Northern Ireland
625-line television



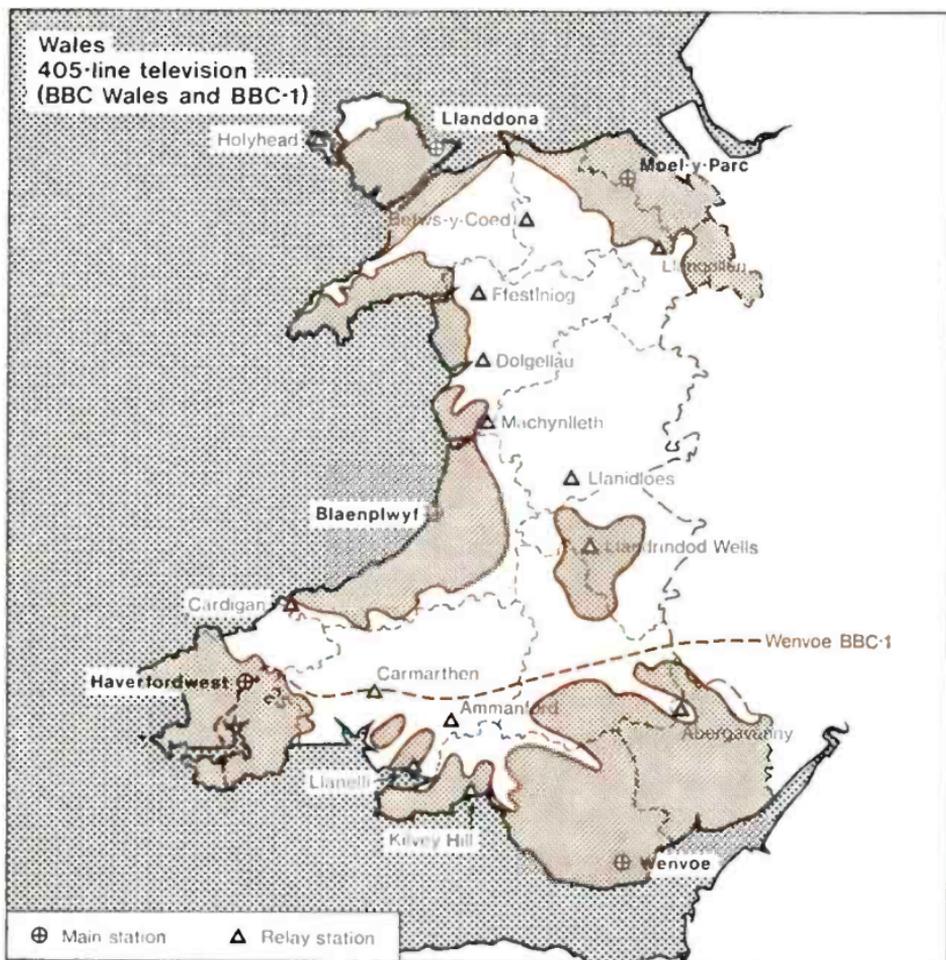
	BBC-1		BBC-2		Rec aerial group	Poln	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Channel	Service date	Channel	Service date			
Divis	31	in service	27	in service	A	H	500
Carmmoney Hill	40	1973	46		B	V	0.1
Killeel	39		45		B	V	2
Killowen Mountain	31		27		A	V	0.15
Larne	39		45	in service	B	V	0.5
Limavady	55		62	in service	C	H	100
Londonderry	51		44	in service	B	V	3



The table for this map follows overleaf

	Channel	Polarization	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
LONDON AND SOUTH EAST			
Crystal Palace	1	V	200
Bexhill	3	H	0.15
Eastbourne	5	V	0.05
Hastings	4	H	0.015
Hungerford	4	H	0.025
Newhaven	8	V	0.05
Rye	3	H	0.05
Oxford	2	H	0.65
Swingate	2	V	1.5
Canterbury	5	V	0.03
Folkestone	4	H	0.04
MIDLANDS			
Sutton Coldfield	4	V	100
Churchdown Hill	1	H	0.25
Hereford	2	H	0.05
Northampton	3	V	0.1
EAST ANGLIA			
Peterborough	5	H	1
Bedford	10	H	3
Cambridge	2	H	0.1
Tacolneston	3	H	45
Aldeburgh	5	V	0.025
Manningtree	4	H	5
SOUTH			
Rowridge	3	V	100
Brighton	2	V	0.4
Ventnor	5	H	0.01
Weymouth	1	H	0.05
WEST			
Wenvoe	5	V	100
Barnstaple	3	H	0.2
Bath	6	H	0.25
Marlborough	7	H	0.025
Swindon	3	H	0.2
SOUTH WEST			
Les Platons	4	H	1
North Hessay Tor	2	V	15
Bude	4	V	0.1
Okehampton	4	V	0.04
Sidmouth	4	H	0.03
Redruth	1	H	10
Bodmin	5	H	0.01
Isles of Scilly	3	H	0.02
NORTH WEST			
Winter Hill	12	V	125
Douglas	5	V	3
Kendal	1	H	0.025
Morecambe Bay	3	H	5

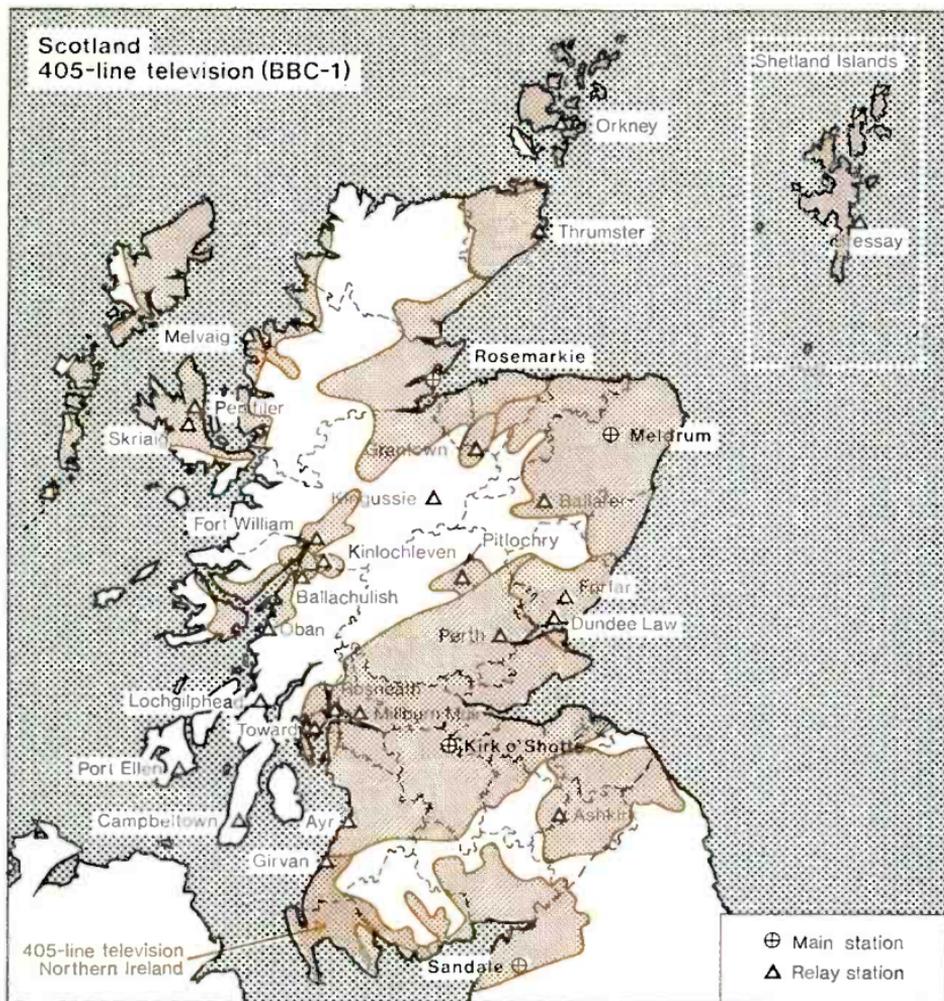
	Channel	Polarization	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
NORTH			
Belmont	13	V	20
Skegness	1	H	0.06
Holme Moss	2	V	100
Scarborough	1	H	0.5
Sheffield	1	H	0.05
Wensleydale	1	V	0.02
NORTH EAST			
Pontop Pike	5	H	17
Richmond	3	V	0.045
Weardale	1	H	0.15
Whitby	4	V	0.04
Sandale	4	H	30



	Channel	Polarization	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
BBC WALES			
Blaenplwyf	3	H	3
Dolgellau	5	V	0.025
Ffestiniog	5	H	0.05
Machynlleth	5	H	0.05
Haverfordwest	4	H	10
Ammanford	12	H	0.02
Cardigan	2	H	0.045
Llanddona	1	V	6
Holyhead	4	H	0.01
Moel-y-Parc	6	V	20
Betws-y-Coed	4	H	0.035
Llangollen	1	H	0.035
Wenvoe	13	V	200
Abergavenny	3	H	0.03
Carmarthen	1	V	0.02
Kilvey Hill	2	H	0.5
Llandrindod Wells	1	H	1.5
Llanelli	3	V	0.015
Llanidloes	13	H	0.02
BBC-1			
Holme Moss	2	V	100
Sutton Coldfield	4	V	100
Wenvoe	5	V	100

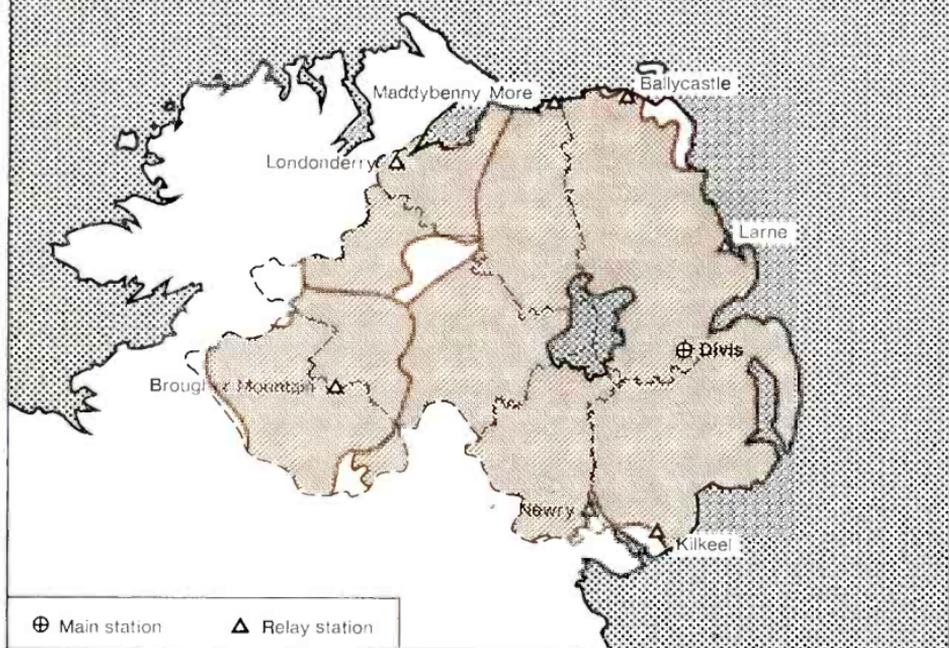
Some parts of North and East Wales are served by the 405-line BBC-1 service from Holme Moss (channel 2V) or Sutton Coldfield (channel 4V)

Scotland
405-line television (BBC-1)

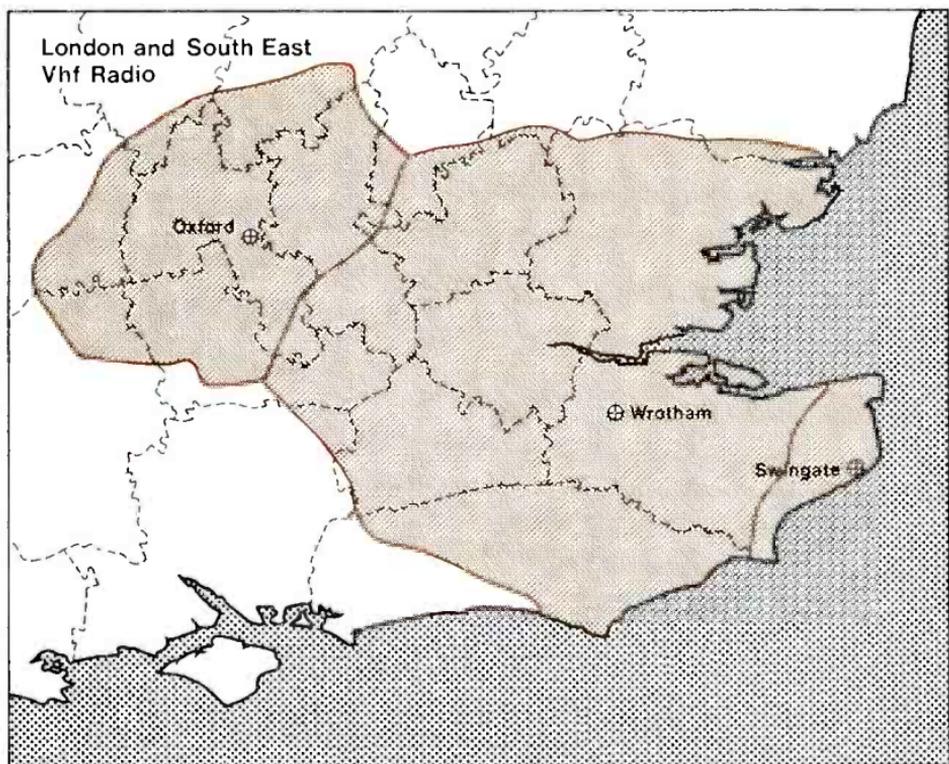


	Channel	Polarization	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
Kirk o' Shotts	3	V	100
Ashkirk	1	V	18
Ayr	2	H	0.05
Campbeltown	5	V	0.5
Dundee Law	2	V	0.01
Forfar	5	V	5
Girvan	4	V	0.02
Lochgilphead	1	V	0.02
Millburn Muir	1	V	0.01
Perth	4	V	0.025
Pitlochry	1	H	0.2
Port Ellen	2	V	0.05
Rosneath	2	V	0.02
Toward	5	V	0.25
Meldrum	4	H	17
Ballater	1	V	0.01
Bressay	3	V	6
Orkney	5	V	15
Thrumster	1	V	7
Rosemarkie	2	H	20
Ballachulish	2	V	0.1
Fort William	5	H	1.5
Grantown	1	H	[0.4
Kingussie	5	H	0.035
Kinlochleven	1	V	0.005
Melvaig	4	V	25
Oban	4	V	3
Penifiler	1	H	0.025
Skriaig	3	H	12
Sandale	6	H	70

Northern Ireland
405-line television



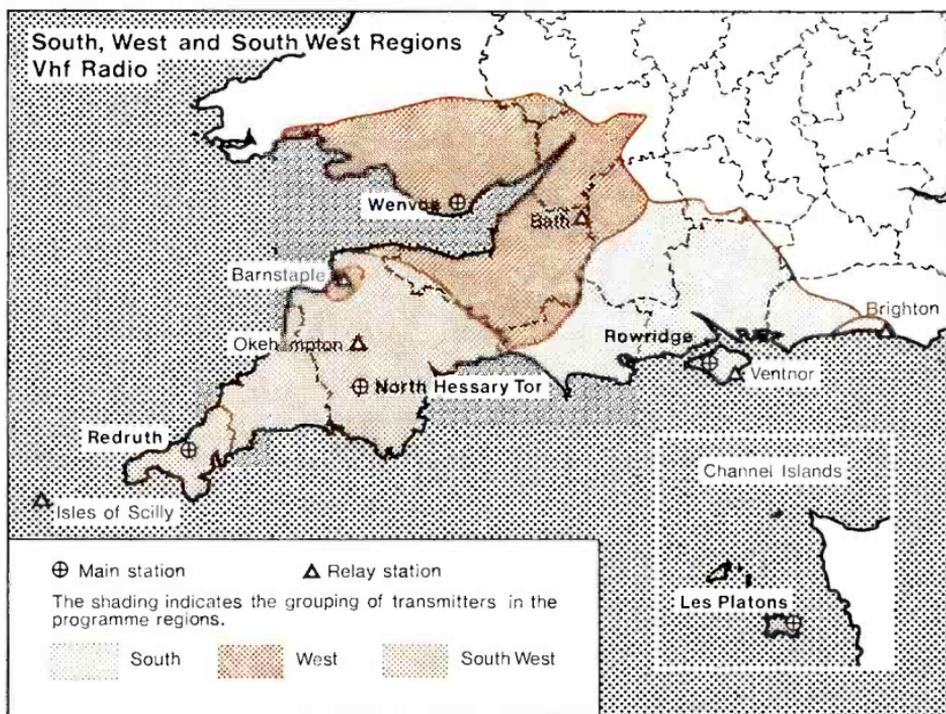
	Channel	Polarization	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
Divis	1	H	35
Ballycastle	4	H	0.05
Brougher Mountain	5	V	7
Kilkeel	3	H	0.025
Larne	3	H	0.05
Londonderry	2	H	1.5
Maddybenny More	5	H	0.02
Newry	4	V	0.03



	Frequencies (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
Oxford	89.5*	91.7*	93.9*	22
Swingate	90.0*	92.4*	94.4*	7
Wrotham	89.1*	91.3*	93.5*	120

The above transmissions are horizontally polarized

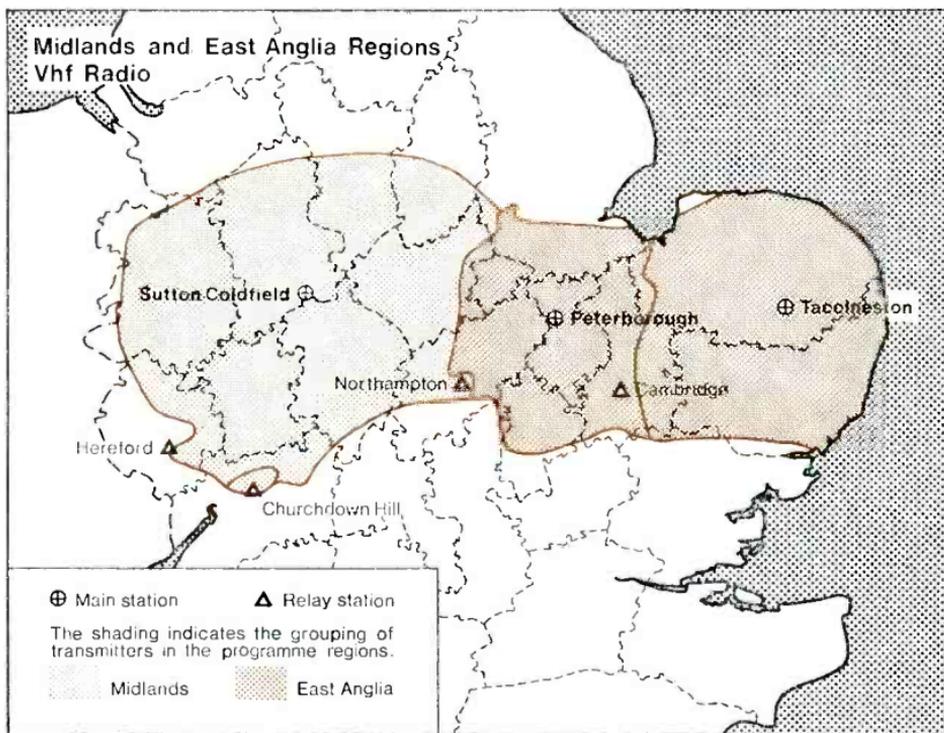
*Carries stereophonic programmes



	Frequencies (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (k W)
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
SOUTH				
Rowridge	88.5*	90.7*	92.9*	60
Brighton	90.1*	92.3*	94.5*	0.15
Ventnor	89.4	91.6	93.8	0.02
WEST				
Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	92.125	120
Barnstaple	88.5	90.7	92.9	0.15
Bath	88.8	91.0	93.2	0.035
SOUTH WEST				
Les Platons	91.1	94.75	97.1	1.5
North Hessay Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60
Okehampton	88.7	90.9	93.1	0.015
Redruth	89.7	91.9	94.1	9
Isles of Scilly	88.8	91.0	93.2	0.02

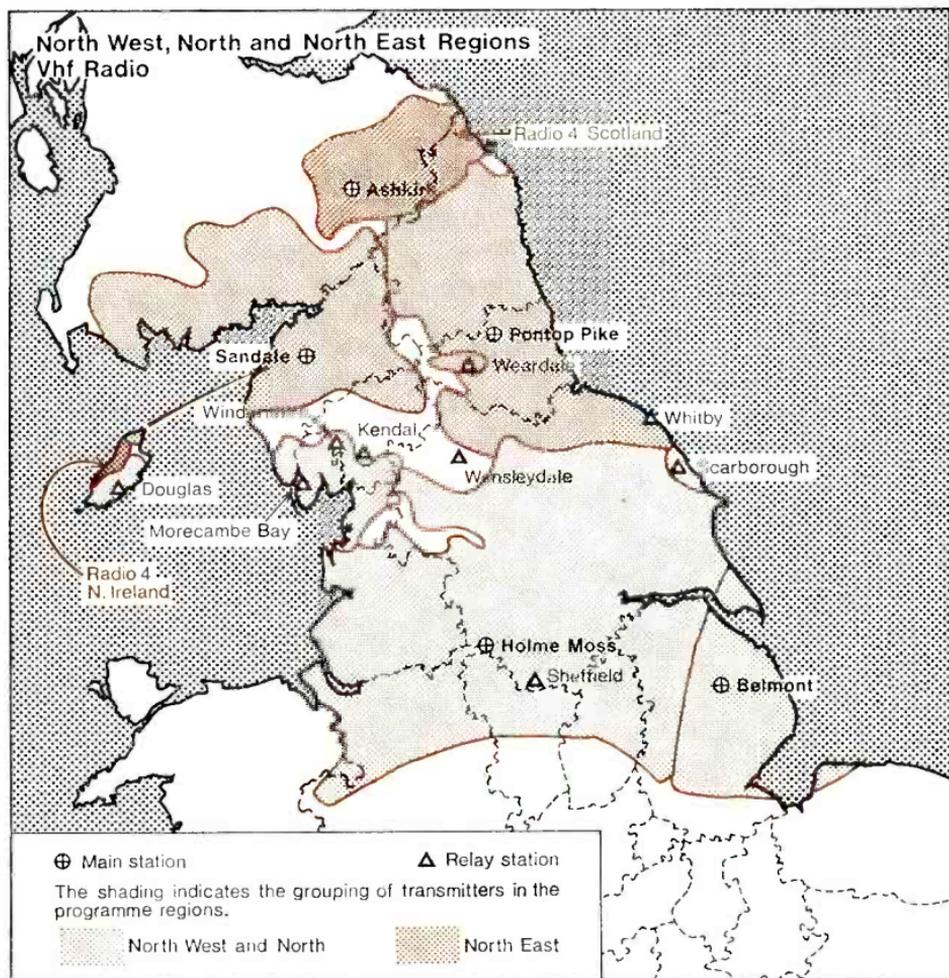
All the above transmissions are horizontally polarized

*Carries stereophonic programmes



	Frequencies (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
MIDLANDS				
Sutton Coldfield	88.3 *	90.5 *	92.7 *	120
Churchdown Hill	89.0	91.2	93.4	0.025
Hereford	89.7	91.9	94.1	0.025
Northampton	88.9 *	91.1 *	93.3 *	0.06
EAST ANGLIA				
Peterborough	90.1	92.3	94.5	20
Cambridge	88.9	91.1	93.3	0.02
Tacolneston	89.7	91.9	94.1	120

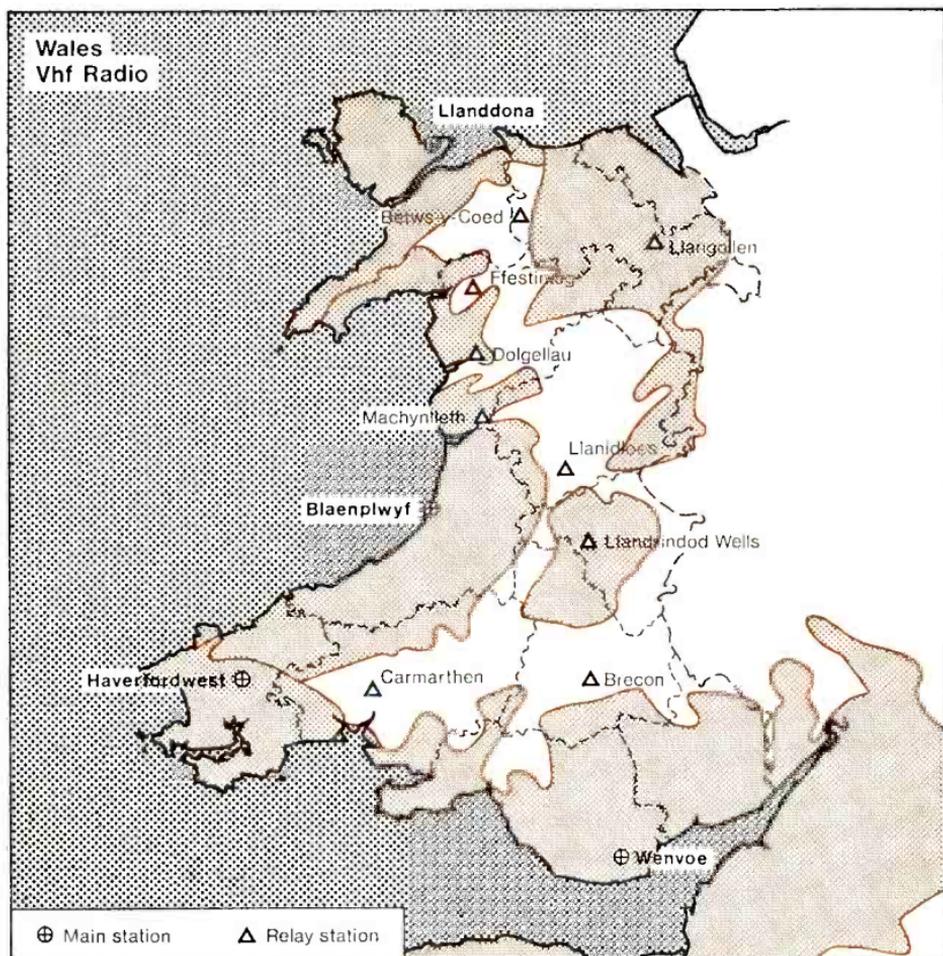
All the above transmissions are horizontally polarized
 *Carries stereophonic programmes



	Frequencies (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
NORTH WEST AND				
NORTH				
Ashkirk (Scotland)	89.1	91.3	93.5	18
Belmont	88.8	90.9	93.1	8
Divis (N. Ireland)	90.1	92.3	94.5	60
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5*	93.7	120
Douglas	88.4	90.6	92.8	6
Kendal	88.7	90.9*	93.1	0.025
Morecambe Bay	90.0	92.2*	94.4	4
Scarborough	89.9	92.1*	94.3	0.025
Sheffield	89.9	92.1	94.3	0.06
Wensleydale	88.3	90.5	92.7	0.025
Windermere	88.6	90.8	93.0	0.02
NORTH EAST				
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60
Weardale	89.7	91.9	94.1	0.1
Whitby	89.6	91.8	94.0	0.04
Sandale	88.1	90.3	94.7	120
Sandale (Scottish)			92.5	120

All the above transmissions are horizontally polarized

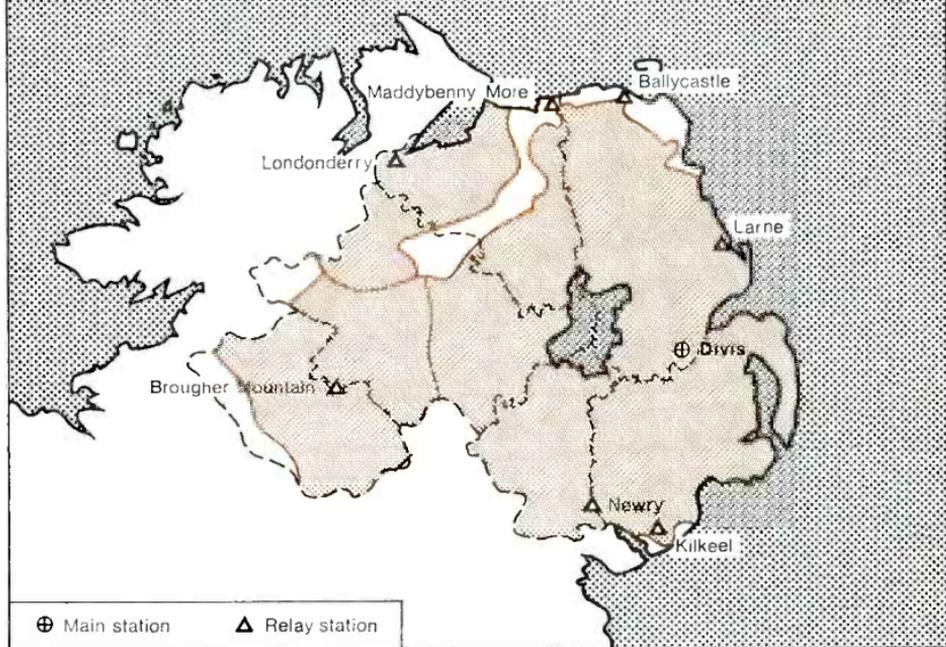
*Carries stereophonic programmes



	Frequencies (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
Blaenplwyf	88.7	90.9	93.1	60
Dolgellau	90.1	92.3	94.5	0.015
Ffestiniog	88.1	90.3	92.5	0.05
Machynlleth	89.4	91.6	93.8	0.06
Haverfordwest	89.3	91.5	93.7	10
Llanddona	89.6	91.8	94.0	12
Betws-y-Coed	88.2	90.4	92.6	0.01
Llangollen	88.85	91.05	93.25	10
Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	94.3	120
Brecon	88.9	91.1	93.3	0.01
Carmarthen	88.5	90.7	92.9	0.01
Llandrindod Wells	89.1	91.3	93.5	1.5
Llanidloes	88.1	90.3	92.5	0.005
Wenvoe (West)			92.125	120

All the above transmissions are horizontally polarized

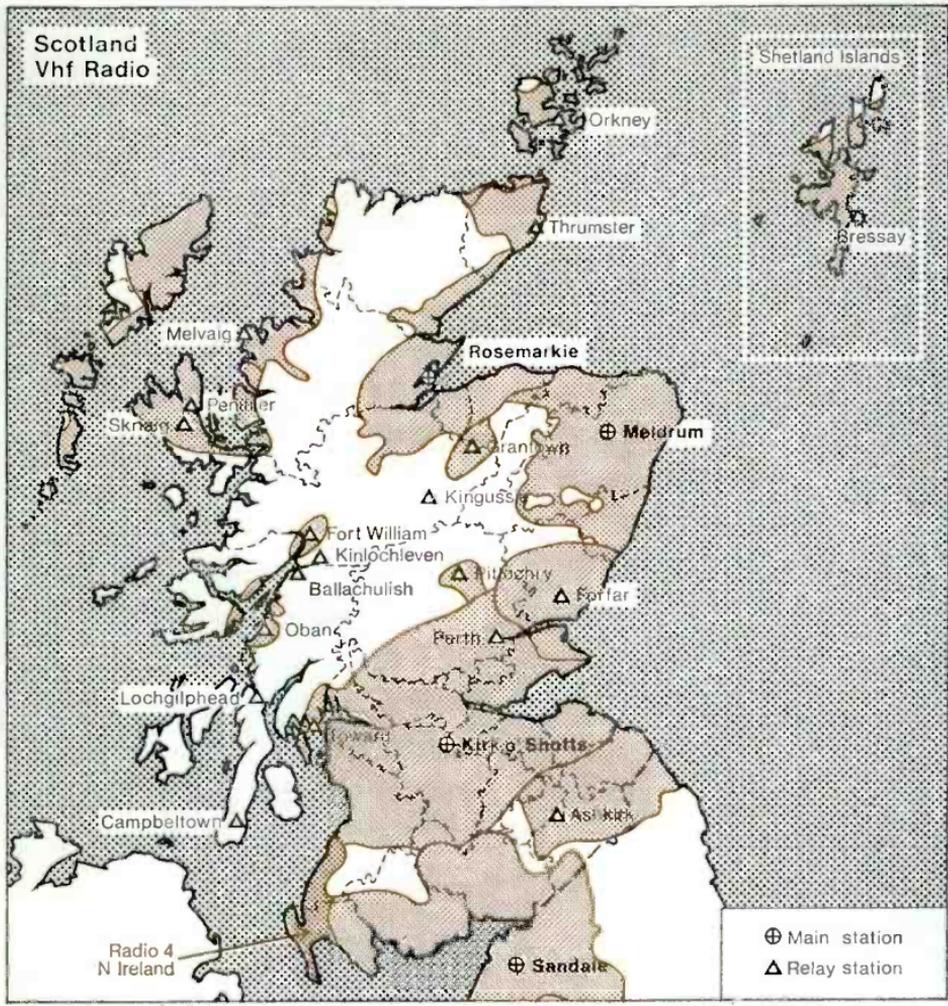
**Northern Ireland
Vhf Radio**



	Frequencies (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	60
Ballycastle	89.0	91.2	93.4	0.04
Brougher Mountain	88.9	91.1	93.3	2.5
Kilkeel	88.8	91.0	93.2	0.025
Larne	89.1	91.3	93.5	0.015
Londonderry	88.3	90.55	92.7	13
Maddybenny More	88.7	90.9	93.1	0.03
Newry	88.6	90.8	93.0	0.03

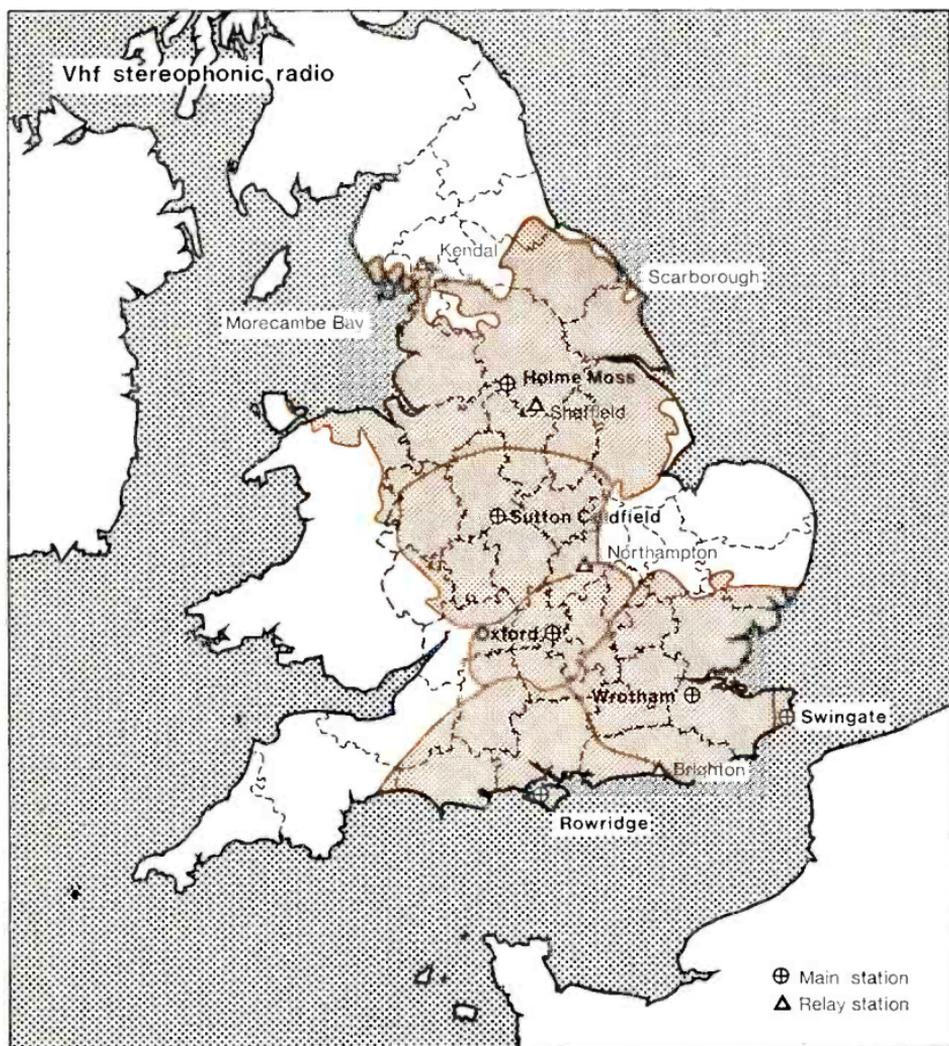
All the above transmissions are horizontally polarized

Scotland
Vhf Radio



	Frequencies (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	
Divis (N. Ireland)	90.1	92.3	94.5	60
Kirk o'Shotts	89.9	92.1	94.3	120
Ashkirk	89.1	91.3	93.5	18
Campbeltown	88.2	90.4	92.6	0.035
Forfar	88.3	90.5	92.7	10
Lochgilphead	88.3	90.5	92.7	0.01
Perth	89.3	91.5	93.7	0.015
Pitlochry	89.2	91.4	93.6	0.2
Toward	88.5	90.7	92.9	0.25
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60
Bressay	88.3	90.5	92.7	10
Grantown	89.8	92.0	94.2	0.35
Kingussie	89.1	91.3	93.5	0.035
Orkney	89.3	91.5	93.7	20
Thrumster	90.1	92.3	94.5	10
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0	12
Ballachulish	88.1	90.3	92.5	0.015
Fort William	89.3	91.5	93.7	1.5
Kinlochleven	89.7	91.9	94.1	0.002
Melvaig	89.1	91.3	93.5	22
Oban	88.9	91.1	93.3	1.5
Penifiler	89.5	91.7	93.9	0.006
Skriaig	88.5	90.7	92.9	10
Sandale	88.1	90.3	92.5	120
Sandale (NE England)			94.7	120

All the above transmissions are horizontally polarized



This map indicates the areas at present able to receive the VHF stereophonic transmissions. Stereophonic reception should be possible throughout the service areas, but particular care must be taken to use good outdoor receiving aerials, especially in the outer parts of the areas.

Long- and medium-wave radio stations

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

Radio 1

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

Radio 2

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

Radio 3

Station	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
<i>Main transmission</i> Daventry	647	464	150	within a radius of about 110 miles of Daventry, Northants.
<i>Auxiliary transmissions</i> Belfast	647	464	0.25	} Local areas
Bournemouth	1594	188	0.25	
Dundee	1594	188	0.25	
Edinburgh	647	464	2	
Exeter	647	464	0.25	
Glasgow	647	464	2	
Newcastle	647	464	2	

continued

Radio 3 continued

Plymouth	647	464	1	} Local areas
Redmoss	647	464	2	
Redruth	647	464	1	
Swansea	647	464	1	

Radio 4

Station	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
ENGLAND				
Barnstaple	692	434	2	Barnstaple & Bideford district
Barrow	1052	285	2	Barrow district
Bartley	692	434	10	South Hampshire and South Wiltshire
Bexhill	1052	285	2	Bexhill, Eastbourne and Hastings district
Brighton	692	434	2	Brighton and Hove
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London and South-east England
Clevedon	908	330	20	Somerset and South Gloucestershire
Cromer	692	434	2	North-east Norfolk
Droitwich	1052	285	150	Midland Counties
Folkestone	1052	285	1	Folkestone district
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Most of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Flint, northern parts of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire
Postwick	1052	285	7.5	Norwich district
Ramsgate	692	434	2	Ramsgate district
Redruth	908	330	2	Camborne and Redruth area
Scarborough	1151	261	2	Scarborough district
Stagshaw	1151	261	100	North-east England and Border district
Start Point	1052	285	100	South Cornwall, South Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight
Swindon	692	434	2	Swindon district
Whitehaven	692	434	0.7	Whitehaven district
WALES				
Penmon	881	341	10	} Wales
Tywyn	881	341	5	
Washford	881	341	100	
Wrexham	881	341	2	
SCOTLAND				
Burghead	809	371	100	} Scotland
Dumfries	809	371	2	
Redmoss	809	371	5	
Westerglen	809	371	100	
NORTHERN IRELAND				
Lisnagarvey	1340	224	100	} Most of Ulster
Londonderry	1340	224	0.25	

BBC Local Radio Stations

	VHF Service		MF Service		
	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)
Birmingham	95.6	5.5	1457	206	10
Blackburn	96.4 *	1.5	854	351	1
Brighton	95.8	0.5	1484	202	1
Bristol	95.4	5	1546	194	5
†Carlisle	95.6	5	1484	202	1
Derby	96.5 *	5.5			0.5
Humberside	95.3	4.5	1484	202	1
Leeds	94.6	0.14	1106	271	1
Leicester	95.2 *	0.3	1594	188	0.5
London	95.3	16.5	1457	206	20
Manchester	95.1 *	4	1457	206	5
Medway	97.0	5.5	1034	290	0.5
Merseyside	95.8	5	1484	202	2
Newcastle	95.4	3.5	1457	206	2
Nottingham	94.8 *	0.3			
Oxford	95.0	4.5	1484	202	1
Sheffield	88.6	0.03	1034	290	1
(Rotherham relay)	95.05	0.01			
Solent	96.1	5	998	301	1
Stoke-on-Trent	94.6	2.5	1502	200	1
Teesside	96.6	5	1546	194	1

* Slant polarization—all other VHF services use horizontal polarization

Certain changes of frequency in the VHF Local Radio services are planned to take place during 1973, but the details are not settled at the time of publication.

† Carlisle opens 1973—details are tentative

Research and Development

Research

A great deal of current research effort is concerned with the application of digital pulse-coding of signals in various aspects of broadcast engineering. Instead of the transmitted signal taking the form of a varying voltage which is a faithful analogue of the original sound or picture information, the signal is coded into a stream of very rapid pulses ; at the receiving end it is only necessary to determine whether a pulse is present or not at any instant in order to reconstruct a completely accurate version of the original signal. Such a reconstruction would of course, invariably be carried out before transmission to the public so that existing receivers can still be used.

This method of signal processing can offer a high standard of sound or television picture quality, increased reliability and, in some cases, lower cost than the conventional 'analogue' process. The application of digital techniques in picture originating equipment such as cameras, video tape recorders, and telecine machines is being studied and specialised processes such as vertical aperture correction have been investigated, using as a basis the previous work on digital line-store standards converters. Following the successful application of work on a digital sound recorder, work is now proceeding on the construction of an experimental digital television recording system. This will embody some of the techniques evolved for digital sound recording and will be used to investigate the technical and operational characteristics of the system. A television recorder of this kind should be able to provide signals completely free of timing errors and should enable the processes involved in compiling and editing programmes to be carried out without loss of picture quality.

A study has also been made of the possibility of correcting by means of digital processing the timing errors which occur when using conventional video tape recorders. At present the correction of these errors is achieved by relatively costly analogue processing and it is expected that the digital method will result in at least an equivalent performance at lower cost.

The probable future transmission of both sound and television signals in digital form and the likely advent of digital recorders in the studios has stimulated work on the possibility of reducing the number of pulses per second required to provide signals of adequate broadcasting quality. These methods are based upon the possibility of minimising the audibility and visibility of the errors which occur when a signal is 'quantised' into a number of predetermined levels; a process which is inherent in digital systems.

Successful reduction of the 'bit rate' would result in a greater capacity in any transmission link using digital-coded signals: alternatively, the

The Age of Broadcasting







Previous page Dame Nellie Melba took part in Britain's first entertainment broadcast in 1920 from the Marconi Works near Chelmsford
(A Marconi photograph)

Above Savoy Hill – the home of 2LO from 1923

Top left Broadcasting House in 1933, a year after its opening

Left Television Centre which came into service in 1960





Top left An early outside broadcast – from Brooklands Race Track in 1922

Far left Sound effects at Savoy Hill, 1930

Left Richard Dimbleby made the first cross channel television broadcast from Calais in 1950

Above Television cameramen wore formal dress for the State Opening of Parliament in 1964

Overleaf The world's first regular television programmes – Radio Times for 30 October 1936



SHORT-WAVE—
VISION : 45 Mc/s
SOUND : 41.5 Mc/s

TELEVISION

For two hours every day, except Sunday, programmes will be transmitted from Alexandra Palace, and details will be found on these pages each week. Apart from the historic interest of the opening ceremony, there are many outstanding items—Variety, dancing, star personalities, and a BBC film.

THIS WEEK THE BAIRD SYSTEM WILL BE USED

Monday

3.0 Opening of the BBC TELEVISION SERVICE

Major the Right Hon. G. C. TRYON, M.P., H.M. Postmaster-General
 Mr. R. C. NORMAN (Chairman of the BBC) and the Right Hon. the Lord SELSDON, K.B.E. (Chairman of the Television Advisory Committee) will also speak

3.15 Interval
 Time, Weather

3.20 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

3.30 Variety
ADELE DIXON
 Musical Comedy Star
BUCK AND BUBBLES
 Comedians and Dancers
THE LAI FONGS
 Chinese Jugglers
THE BBC TELEVISION ORCHESTRA
 Leader, Boris Pecker
 Conductor, HYAM GREENBERG
 Produced by DALLAS BOWEN

Adele Dixon is now playing lead opposite Laddie Cliff in the West End musical comedy *Over the Moon*. Amongst recent radio shows she has played in are *Lots of Love and Collage*. *Lord Buck and Bubbles* are a coloured pair who are now playing in *Transatlantic Rhythm*. They are versatile comedians who dance, play the piano, sing, and cross-talk. An Oriental juggling act, the Lai Fongs consist of four men and two women who specialise in plate-spinning.

4.0 CLOSE
 At the close of this afternoon's programme a chart arranged in co-operation with the Air Ministry will forecast the weather

9.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

9.5 'Television Comes to London'
 A BBC Film

In this film, specially taken for the BBC, viewers are given an idea of the growth

of the television installation at Alexandra Palace and an insight into production routine. There will be many shots behind the scenes. One sequence, for instance, will show Adele Dixon as she appears to viewers in the Varieties at 3.30 this afternoon, and will then reveal the technical staff and equipment in the studio that made this transmission possible.

9.20 'Picture Page'
 A Magazine of Topical and General Interest

Devised and Edited by CECIL MADDEN
 Produced by G. MORE O'FERGALL
 The Switchboard Girl... JOAN MILLER
 This is the first of a series in which people of interest will be introduced. In the recent test transmissions, Squadron-Leader Swain, who broke the aeroplane altitude record, was one of the subjects. In variety way the technique is novel. For instance, Joan Miller, who links the show together, introduces each person by phrasing in a telephone switchboard after a few preliminary words of description. She is a young Canadian actress who was recently leading lady in the Clerkenwell play *The Tiger*, and last December she played in the radio version of *On the Spot*. Curiously enough, when she was in Vancouver she used to train telephone girls.

9.50 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

10.0 CLOSE

Tuesday

3.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

3.5 ALSATIANS
 A Display by Champion Alsatians from the Metropolitan and Essex Canine Society's show described by A. CROFTON SMITH, O.B.E.

3.15 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

3.25 'THE GOLDEN HIND'
 A model of Drake's famous ship made by L. A. STOCK, a Bus Driver, who will describe its construction

3.40 Interval
 Time, Weather

3.45 Starlight BEBE DANIELS and BEN LYON

The Hollywood Film Stars
 In this series stars in every walk of life will appear. Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon are names well-known to cinema-goers. One of Bebe Daniels' greatest successes was in *Rio Rita*, and in this act she may sing one or two numbers from it. Ben Lyon, her husband, has been in many outstanding film productions, such as *Hell's Angels* and *I Cover the Waterfront*.

4.0 CLOSE
 At the close of this afternoon's programme a chart arranged in co-operation with the Air Ministry will forecast the weather

9.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

9.5 ALSATIANS
 A Display by Champion Alsatians from the Metropolitan and Essex Canine Society's show described by A. CROFTON SMITH, O.B.E.

9.15 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

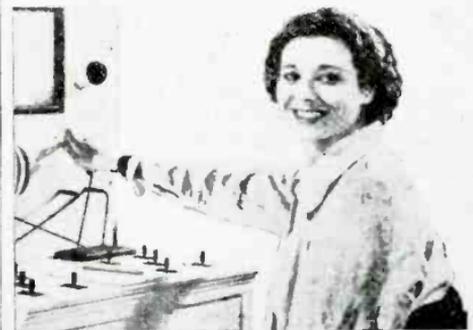
9.25 'THE GOLDEN HIND'
 A model of Drake's famous ship made by L. A. STOCK, a Bus Driver, who will describe its construction

9.40 Interval
 Time, Weather

9.45 Starlight MANUELA DEL RIO

In Spanish Dances, accompanied by Piano and Guitar

10.0 CLOSE



The 'hello girl' of 'Picture Page'. This is Joan Miller, who will operate the switchboard for 'Picture Page', the first of which will be shown on Monday night at 9.20.

Wednesday

3.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

3.5 MARTIN TAURMAN with his Electronic
 A Demonstration of Its Music and Effects

Most listeners of the piano's days of radio will remember how the early act were affected by objects brought close to them. The electronic is an instrument that turns these outside interferences to advantage. Martin Taurman will show viewers the extraordinary musical effects he can produce merely by a delicate motion of the hand (obviously he is able to produce sounds out of this act).

3.20 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

3.30 Interval
 Time, Weather

3.35 THE BBC DANCE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by HENRY HALL with
 MOLLY MARIE, and MARY (The Three Sisters)
 DAN DONOVAN
 GEORGE EBERKE

4.0 CLOSE
 At the close of this afternoon's programme a chart arranged in co-operation with the Air Ministry will forecast the weather

9.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

9.5 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

PROGRAMMES

9.15 Tempo and Taps

ROSALIND WADE
in a demonstration of Tap Dancing
Rosaland Wade, as well as being a
talented dancer herself, has an extra-
ordinary flair as a teacher. She has
appeared in Variety and has organised
dancing scenes in several Hollywood
films. This, then, is a great chance for
would-be tap-dancers to pick up a point
or two from an expert.

Altogether, she runs eight dancing
troupes. Radio listeners will remember
the regular broadness of her Dancing
Daughters.

9.35 Interval

Time, Weather

9.40 MARTIN TAUBMAN

with his Electronic
A Demonstration of its Music and
Effects

10.0

CLOSE

Thursday

3.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

3.5 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

3.15 Interval

Time, Weather

3.20 THE MERCURY BALLET

Maria Rambert's Company
in
Pasque and Turlouin from Capriol Suite
(Hindak. Choreography by Frederick
Ashton)

Solo from Swan Lake (Tchaikovsky)
Sungat Plum Fairy (Tchaikovsky)

Solo from Foyer de Danse (Heraud)

Columbine (Tchaikovsky)

La Goulotte (Hugh Bradford)

Valsepique

Ma de Trois from Alicia (Hindak)

with

AMARIE LLOYD

WALTER GORE

ANDRÉE HOWARD

FRANK STAFF

HUGO LANG

THE BBC TELEVISION ORCHESTRA

Leader, Boris Pecker

Conductor, HYAM GREENBARD

Maria Rambert was trained by Vlasto
Petrov (exhibitor, maître de ballet of the
Daughter's company. She appeared with
that company in 1925, and later in
London in the Ballet Pléiades of Op. After
her marriage to Ashley Dukes, she
opened a school of ballet and founded
the Ballet Club in her own little theatre
now known as the Mercury. Here
regular recitals of ballet are given
and a repertoire of over twenty-five
original works has been produced. The
company of young English choreo-
graphers and dancers trained by her
includes Pearl Argyle, Maude Lloyd,
Andrée Howard, Frederick Ashton,
Harold Turner, Antony Tudor, William
(Chappell), and many others whose work
has created an English tradition in
ballet.

3.45 'Television Comes to

London'
A BBC Film

4.0

CLOSE

At the close of this afternoon's programme
a chart arranged in co-operation with the
Air Ministry will forecast the weather

9.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

9.15 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

9.15 Autumn Glory

Prize Chrysanthemums
from the National Chrysanthemum
Society's Show

Described by W. WARDMAN and
E. P. HAWES

9.30

Interval

Time, Weather

9.35 THE MERCURY BALLET

(Details as at 3.20)

10.0

CLOSE

Friday

3.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

3.5 Silver Fox Breeding

Four foxes will be exhibited by a
representative of the Silver Fox Breeders'
Association of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

3.20 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

3.30

Interval

Time, Weather

3.35 From the London Theatre

SOPHIE STEWART

(By permission of London Film Productions, Ltd.)

In scenes from

'The Rosalind Theatre production

of 'Marigold'

a Scottish Comedy

by L. ALLEN HARKER and R. R. PEYON

Stage Production by J. Graham Postett
and Lance Lester

with

Jean Clyde, Walter Ross, John Bailey,

Brenda Harvey, Violet Moffat

Presentation by G. More O'Ferrall

Sophie Stewart, a Scot, made her first

appearance in London in the title role as

Marigold in 1926. She has played this

part nearly a thousand times in England,

Canada, and the United States since

then, but this play had such a rare charm

that it is once again revived in the West

End.



Here you see Sophie Stewart (left) in
the title rôle of *Marigold*, scenes from
which will be broadcast on Friday
afternoon at 3.35. With her are Jean
Clyde as Mrs. Pringle and John Bailey
as Fursyth.

4.0

CLOSE

At the close of this afternoon's programme
a chart arranged in co-operation with the
Air Ministry will forecast the weather

9.0

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

9.5

BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

9.15

Boxing

A Demonstration of Training
by Members of the

ALEXANDRA AMATEUR BOXING CLUB

9.35

Interval

Time, Weather

9.40

'Television Comes to

London'

A BBC Film

10.0

CLOSE

Saturday

3.0 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

3.5 The Zoo Today

Some animals with their keepers

Introduced by DAVID SETH-SMITH

3.20 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

3.30

Interval

Time, Weather

3.35

Cabaret

MABEL SCOTT

Singer of Modern Songs

HORACE KENNEDY

Comedian

MOLLY PICON

In songs and impressions

THE BBC TELEVISION ORCHESTRA

Leader, Boris Pecker

Conductor, HYAM GREENBARD

Production by DALLAS BOWER

4.0

CLOSE

At the close of this afternoon's programme
a chart arranged in co-operation with the
Air Ministry will forecast the weather

9.0

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

9.5

'The Autumn Galleries

Pictures and Sculpture from North-

ampton Exhibition.

Described by JOHN PIPER

9.20 BRITISH MOVIE-TONE NEWS

9.30

Interval

Time, Weather

9.35

Cabaret

(Details as at 3.35)

10.0

CLOSE



50 Years of Programmes

Left Early radio drama : a 1926 production at Savoy Hill of Jerome K. Jerome's *The Passing of the Third Floor Back*

Bottom left Light entertainment in 1930 – by Philip Ridgeway's *Young Ladies*

Top right The world's first television play was Pirandello's *The Man with a Flower in his Mouth* produced by the B B C in 1930. Left to right : George Inns, Lance Sievking (producer), Gladys Young, Earl Grey, C. Dennis Freeman, Lionel Millard and Mary Eversley

Bottom right Henry Hall conducts the B B C Dance Orchestra, 1933.

This page left George Bernard Shaw attends a 1938 television production of his play *How he Lied to Her Husband*. The actress is Greer Garson







Far page top Children's Hour:
Nan MacDonald, Muriel Levy,
Violet Carson and Wilfred
Pickles.

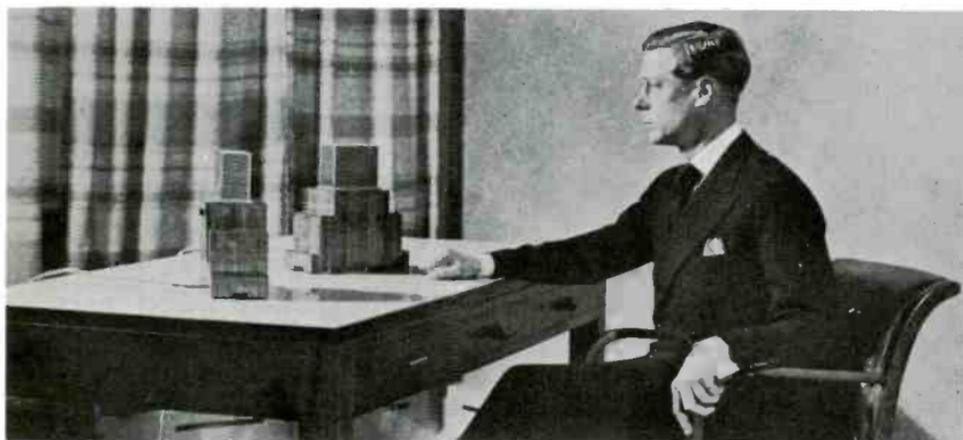


Centre The Brains Trust:
Dr Julian Huxley, Donald
McCulloch and Professor C. E. M
Joad

Bottom Twenty Questions: Jack
Train, Joy Adamson, Anona
Winn and Richard Dimpleby

This page top ITMA: Tommy
Handley (right) with Horace
Percival

Bottom Take it From Here:
Jimmy Edwards and Joy Nichols





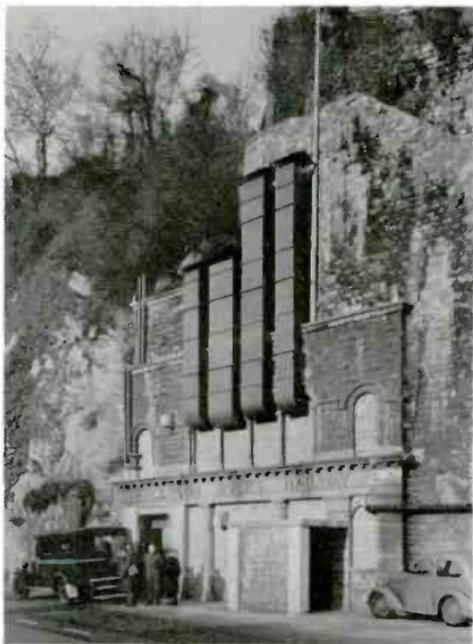
Royal Broadcasts

Top left H M King George V : the first round-the-Empire Christmas Day broadcast in the Empire Service 1935

Centre left H M King Edward VIII : broadcasting to the Empire, 1936

Left H M King George VI : Christmas Day broadcast, 1944

This page H M Queen Elizabeth II with T R H Prince Edward and Prince Andrew : Christmas Day broadcast on television, 1971





Wartime Broadcasting

Top left 'Damage by enemy action': a land mine severely damaged Broadcasting House in 1940

Bottom left The Portway Tunnel in the Avon Gorge at Bristol housed one of the B B C's war-time transmitters

Above The Rt Hon Winston Churchill

Below Stanley Maxted, one of the B B C's best known war correspondents, reports on the Allied advance into Germany





Many exiled leaders broadcast over the B B C to their countries under German occupation

Far left General de Gaulle

Bottom left Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands

Below Crown Prince (now King) Olav of Norway

Left General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister







Broadcasting People

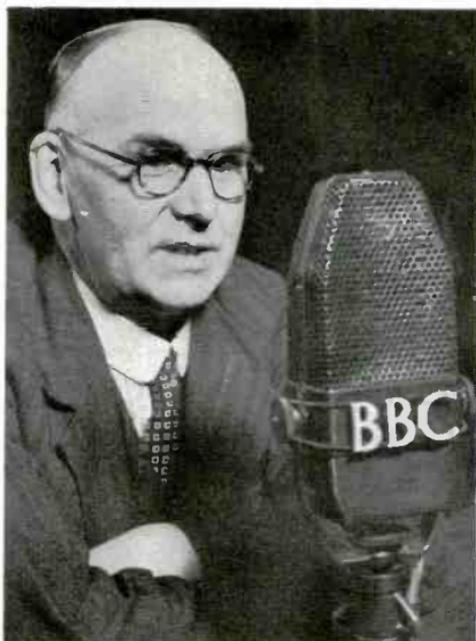
From top left to bottom right
Sir John (later Lord) Reith, first
Director General of the B B C
Stuart Hibberd
Alvar Lidell
Elsie and Doris Waters ('Gert and
Daisy')
John Snagge
Sandy Macpherson





From far left to bottom right
Richard Murdoch
Arthur Askey
The Radio Doctor : Dr Charles
Hill (now Lord Hill of Luton)
The Reverend Ronald Selby
Wright (The Radio Padre)

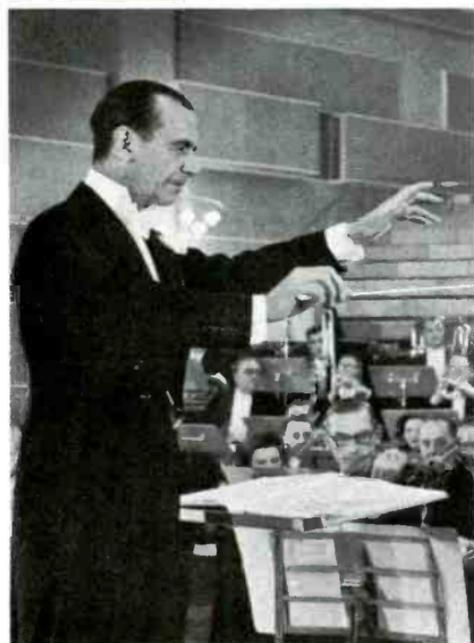






From top left to bottom right
Jack Warner
C. M. Middleton (gardening expert)
Jack Payne
Christopher Stone
Derek McCulloch (Uncle Mac of Children's Hour) and Ralph de Rohan
Sir Walford Davies whose music lectures were the first broadcasts to schools





Far left Ben Lyon and
Bebe Daniels

Above Sir Henry Wood and Sir
Adrian Boult

Left Sir Malcolm Sargent



This page
Gilbert Harding
Freddy Grisewood
Tony Hancock

Far right
Vera Lynn





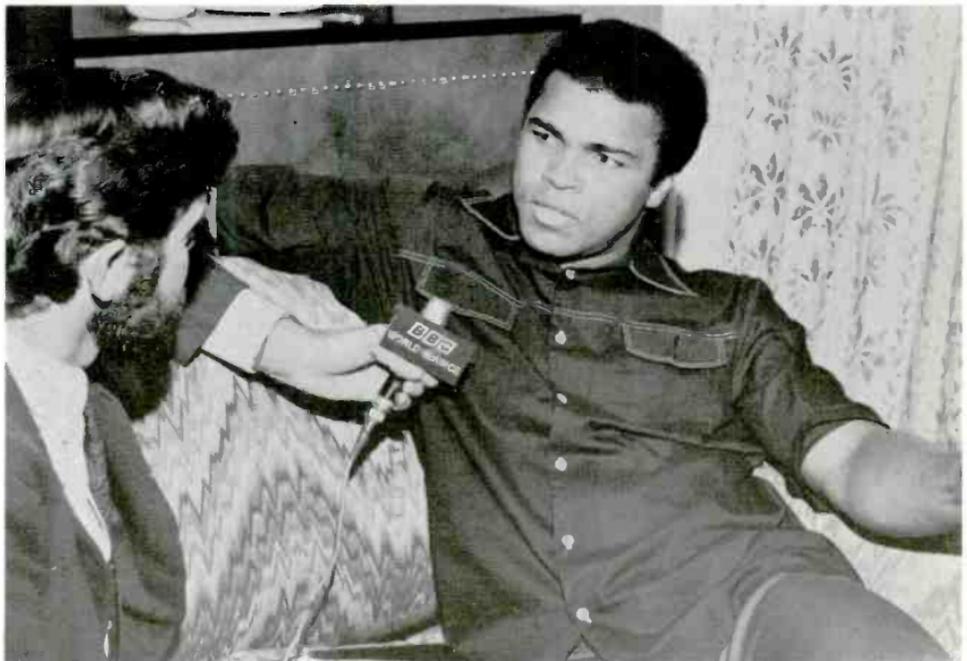


BBC Programmes 1972

Far left Gayle Hunnicutt starred in the B B C-2 Classic Serial *The Golden Bowl*

Left Keep-fit enthusiasts were set a challenging example by Sue Becker in *Boomp with Becker* on BBC-1

Below Muhammed Ali was a guest on the B B C World Service weekly programme *Saturday Special*





Below Members of the Royal Family joined the studio audience for a special 50th anniversary recording of *The Goon Show* on B B C Radio

Overleaf To Garnett – a grandson : Warren Mitchell admires the newcomer to his family in the B B C-1 series *Till Death Us Do Part*

Left Elwyn Jones's play *Proposition* for B B C Wales Television starred Dilwyn Owen, Gaynor Morgan Rees and William Squire

Bottom left The new English Regional Drama Department at Birmingham produced a series of *Thirty-Minute Theatre* plays for B B C-2, including *An Arrow for Little Audrey* with Eric Allan and Sheila Fearn





reduction could be used to effect an economy in bandwidth. Some of the fm sound transmitting stations are already fed by a digital pulse-coded system, and the work may lead to the use of a similar technology for television links to transmitters, or for satellite distribution systems.

Detailed studies have been carried out on the possible use of the 12 GHz band for television and sound broadcasting from satellites. The studies relate particularly to the optimum transmission characteristics for a given power in the satellite and to the best form of transmitting aerial. Consideration is also being given to the associated domestic receiving installation and experiments have been carried out with various forms of domestic receiving aerial, bearing in mind the need for ease of manufacture and reasonable cost.

Some uhf television transmitters obtain their input signals by direct reception from a neighbouring transmitter. The quality of such signals is often limited by interference from other transmitters operating in the same channel. Research has led to an experimental receiving system which recognises the presence of interference and modifies the characteristics of the receiving aerial in such a way as to minimise its effects.

A method of deriving colour television pictures directly from negative colour film has been further developed and is now in operational service. This eliminates the need for a colour print and has resulted in savings in both time and cost as well as improvement in picture quality. Recent work has included the development of a 'shot-change' detector which enables corrections for errors such as colour balance and exposure to be quickly established during a pre-run of the film and suitably recorded so that during transmission the corrections can be made automatically.

Work on acoustic modelling (using scaled-down versions of the studio or concert hall) has been applied to the testing of a new orchestral seating arrangement in a large studio and first reports on the subjective results in the real studio confirm the results of the model studies.

A simplified form of television field-synchronising signal is being studied in co-operation with the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association and the European Broadcasting Union. The modified signal would permit additional information to be transmitted with the television signals. Clearly it will be necessary to ensure that the operation of existing and future domestic receivers would not be affected by the modification to the synchronising signal.

A modified form of the 'sound-in-syncs' system has been developed for use with temporary television links whose performance may vary drastically, as in the case of transmission from a moving boat or vehicle.

The basic planning for the network of uhf main stations for BBC-1, BBC-2 and IBA is almost complete but coverage investigations and surveys continue as the stations come into service, and the planning of further coverage by relay stations is now the major task. Investigations

continue into the possibility of service planning by means of digital computers. As the network becomes more complex the planning must take into account an increasing amount of detail.

Plans for the transmission of B B C Local Radio programmes on medium wave to supplement the services on vhf have been completed. Considerable effort and co-operation was necessary to arrive at solutions which allow for the establishment of a commercial network of Local Radio stations, also broadcasting on medium wave as well as vhf.

Development

The B B C is developing a number of different items of equipment employing digital techniques. In many instances the introduction of digital control or signal coding goes hand-in-hand with an increased amount of automatic operation.

One area in which major developments are taking place is that of stereophony. It has until recently been a severe problem to meet the stringent requirements for the studio-to-transmitter links, but the high quality 13-channel pulse code modulation (PCM) system developed by the B B C and already in service will provide a sufficient number of high performance circuits to enable stereophonic items to be included in all the services radiated from vhf transmitters. Also in the area of stereophony a new stereo limiter is being developed which will be free of the serious over-shoot distortion inherent in earlier designs.

Digital control techniques are also employed in a new automatic mixer which is being developed for television presentation; this will relieve staff of the need to carry out complex operations in the brief intervals between programmes and should permit more intricate presentation without the loss of artistic quality. Another aid to television production staff is the digital source identification system which was used experimentally for the 1972 Wimbledon Championships. This enables an identifying caption to be displayed on the picture monitors in control rooms and when fully exploited should simplify many switching operations.

A new generation of digital standards converters is being developed to supply signals to the 405-line transmitters; this is expected to provide a high standard of reliability without the need for routine maintenance. Off-shoots of this development are a digital variable-delay device which will facilitate the synchronising of video sources, and a stable and inexpensive analogue-to-digital converter for video signals.

The impact of automation and digital techniques is also being felt in television signal distribution areas. The 'sound-in-syncs' system is already in service and automatic transmitter monitors are being introduced throughout the network; these will be supplemented by new automatic equalisers, the development of which is now almost complete.

To extend the coverage of the 625-line colour transmissions a large number of low power relay stations will be required. Some entirely solid state frequency-translators have been designed and work continues on the development of a suitable solid state uhf power amplifier with the high standard of performance required for colour television.

Frequency Allocations

Broadcasting is only one of the many telecommunication services requiring radio frequencies and because of the wide radio-frequency bandwidths required, especially for the television services, its demands on the radio-frequency spectrum are greater than those of most other services. Moreover, these demands are continually increasing as new services are introduced and new techniques developed and to ensure some degree of order in the spectrum it is essential that the use of frequencies for the various services be negotiated on an international basis.

The international body responsible for the allocation of frequencies on a world-wide scale is the International Telecommunication Union, a specialised agency of the United Nations to which almost all countries belong. World Radio conferences are held periodically to allocate blocks of frequencies to the various telecommunication services, e.g. broadcasting, maritime, aeronautical and mobile, according to their present and future needs. In the case of the broadcasting services, as with most other services, regional planning conferences are held following the world conferences to assign specific frequencies to individual radio stations within the frequency blocks allocated to the service as a whole. The regional conferences produce frequency plans which may remain in force for many years; for example, the Copenhagen Plan which assigned frequencies for long and medium-wave broadcasting stations in the European Broadcasting Area was drafted in 1948, implemented in 1950 and is still in force, although it is now out-dated and will probably be revised in 1974/1975.

Most frequency plans have built-in provisions to permit limited changes to the planned assignments, such changes being subject to agreement between the countries signatory to the plans, and the additional frequencies recently taken into use for BBC Local Radio were negotiated in this way.

In the European Broadcasting Area frequencies for sound broadcasting in Band II (87.5–100 MHz) and television broadcasting in Bands I, III, IV and V (41–68 mHz, 175–216 mHz, 470–582 MHz and 614–854 MHz respectively) were last planned at the European Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm 1961. The frequency plans produced in Stockholm were implemented in 1962 and are still current, although they have been fairly extensively modified.

The planning of frequency assignments in the international short wavebands, which are used extensively for the B B C's External Services to Europe and overseas is a much more difficult task than that pertaining to the bands used for national broadcasting, since the propagation characteristics on short-waves are such that mutual interference between transmissions can occur at very great distances and frequency planning must, therefore, be on a world-wide rather than a regional basis. Political factors also play a part and consequently it has not yet been possible to agree international frequency plans for the short-wave broadcasting services. On the other hand, an international high frequency management procedure administered by the ITU whereby the short-wave broadcasters notify their intended frequency usage several months in advance has led to a considerable reduction in mutual interference. It is hoped that this management procedure will eventually lead to agreed frequency plans.

Satellite broadcasting is likely to become a practical proposition within the next ten to fifteen years, and to permit its introduction, new frequency bands were made available for the Broadcasting-Satellite Services by a World Administrative Radio Conference dealing with space telecommunications in general which met in Geneva in 1971. The new allocations are in the vicinity of 12 GHz, 42 GHz and 85GHz and it is likely that satellite broadcasting, intended for direct reception by members of the public, will be accommodated initially in the 12 GHz band. A world conference to plan specific frequency assignments in this band will almost certainly be held before the end of the present decade. More will be known about the practicability of satellite broadcasting when the result of experimental educational broadcast transmissions to India and the United States from the NASA ATS-F Satellite, due to be launched into geostationary orbit in 1974, becomes available.

Wavebands allocated to broadcasting in the United Kingdom

<i>Band</i>	<i>Frequencies*</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Long-wave (LF)	150–285 kHz (2,000–1,053 m.)	One frequency (200 kHz) assigned to BBC and used at Droitwich for Radio 2.
Medium-wave (MF)	525–1,605 kHz (571–187 m.)	Frequencies assigned to BBC for Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Local Radio including two international common frequencies, 1484 kHz and 1594 kHz. Two exclusive frequencies for BBC External Services to Europe. Frequencies for IBA Local Radio are also provided in this band.
Short-wave (HF)	3,950–4,000 kHz (75-m. band) 5,950–6,200 kHz (49-m. band) 7,100–7,300 kHz (41-m. band) 9,500–9,775 kHz (31-m. band) 11,700–11,975 kHz (25-m. band) 15,100–15,450 kHz (19-m. band) 17,700–17,900 kHz (16-m. band) 21,450–21,750 kHz (13-m. band) 25,600–26,100 kHz (11-m. band)	Frequencies in these bands are used as required by the BBC's External Services for broadcasting to Europe and overseas. The order of frequency for particular service areas depends upon diurnal and seasonal conditions.
Band I (vhf)	41–68 MHz	Five channels each 5 MHz wide for BBC 405-line television.
Band II (vhf)	87.5–100 MHz	Frequencies at present restricted to the sub-band 88–97.6 MHz and used for fm sound broadcasting, namely BBC Radios 2, 3, 4 and local radio and also IBA local radio.
Band III (vhf)	174–216 MHz	Eight channels each 5 MHz wide for BBC and IBA 405-line television.
Band IV (uhf)	470–582 MHz	Fourteen channels each 8 MHz wide for BBC and IBA television.
Band V (uhf)	614–854 MHz	Thirty channels each 8 MHz wide for BBC and IBA television.
Band VI (shf)	11,700–12,500 MHz	Allocated for both terrestrial and satellite broadcasting and likely to be the first band used for the latter service.
Band VII (ehf)	41–43 GHz	Allocated for satellite broadcasting.
Band VIII (ehf)	84–86 GHz	Allocated for satellite broadcasting.

*The relationship between frequency and wavelength is as follows:

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

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

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

- NB 1 Herz = 1 Cycle per second
 1 kHz = 1,000 Hz
 1 MHz = 1,000 kHz
 1 GHz = 1,000 MHz

Reference

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

The Constitution of the BBC

The BBC's powers and responsibilities

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 its 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. Subject to the law of the land and to the obligations laid down in, or arising from, the Charter and the Licence and Agreement, the BBC is accorded full independence in the conduct of its day-to-day programme and other activities.

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 (the late 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 B B C'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 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 contract 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 Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. This requirement arises by virtue of the statutory powers of the Minister 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 255–79 for the text*), with the Minister 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.

The powers of the Government

The Licence reserves to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications certain powers in relation to programmes.

Under Clause 13 (4) of the Licence, the Minister:
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 empowers the Government of the day to secure the compliance of the Corporation in matters to which Parliament attaches basic

importance and enables the Government or Parliament to have the last words on issues in which their views and those of the Corporation might be in conflict. It confers on the Government a formally absolute power of veto over B B C programmes. However, in practice, this has always been treated as a reserve power and the Corporation has enjoyed, and enjoys, complete freedom in the handling of its day-to-day programme activities.

The policy from which this freedom derives 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 judgment of the Corporation.'

This policy was reaffirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933 and has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions since then, and several times within the last decade.

The BBC's obligations

Apart from the formal power of veto which it confers on the Minister, Clause 13 also lays a number of specific obligations on the B B C. The B B C is required, *inter alia*.

'To broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament. (Clause 13(2)).

This provision ensures the continuance of a practice originally begun by the B B C, on its own initiative, in 1945. A further requirement is that the B B C shall broadcast official announcements whenever requested to do so by a Minister of Her Majesty's Government (Clause 13(3)). In practice, the purposes of this clause are achieved without Ministerial intervention. Government announcements of major importance naturally find a place in scheduled news bulletins as matters of news interest, while the broadcasting of more routine announcements, such as police messages, reports of the outbreak of animal disease, and the like, is arranged informally between the Government department concerned (or in some cases the Central Office of Information) and the B B C Newsrooms.

Clause 12 of the Licence in effect forbids the B B C to obtain revenue (or any consideration in kind) from the broadcasting of advertisements or from commercial sponsorship of programmes. This means that the B B C's

whole broadcast output corresponds as it were to the editorial columns of a newspaper or periodical – but without the advertising that they carry. The distinction is a clear one and presents no difficulty. But the problem does not end there, Editorial publicity for peoples, place, 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.

There are other obligations which are laid on the B B C not in the context of the Licence but in the form of ‘Prescriptions’ from the Minister, acting within the powers vested in him by the Charter and by the Licence and Agreement, These prescriptions, known as the Prescribing Memoranda, serve as a kind of unpublished appendix to the Charter and Licence.

One such memorandum elaborates on Clause 13 (4) of the Licence by

- (i) requiring the B B C to refrain from expressing its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy;
- (ii) forbidding the transmission of television images of very brief duration ‘which might convey a message to or influence the minds of an audience without being aware, or fully aware, of what has been done’.

The first of those two requirements underlines one of the major differences between the freedom of the Press and the freedoms of the broadcasting media in Britain: the fact that newspapers are at liberty to ‘editorialise’ on any subject they choose whereas the broadcasting authorities are specifically prevented from doing so. The second requirement was designed as a safeguard against ‘subliminal’ advertising or indoctrination.

In the same Memorandum, the Minister takes note of certain assurances given by the then Chairman of the B B C (the late Lord Normanbrook) in a letter dated 19 June 1964, and since reaffirmed under his successor (Lord Hill). In that letter the B B C’s Chairman recognised the B B C’s duty to treat controversial subjects with due impartiality and to ensure that, so far as possible, programmes should not offend against good taste or decency, or be likely to encourage crime and disorder, or be offensive to public feeling. These are all, strictly speaking, obligations which the B B C has imposed on itself, but their formal communication by the B B C’s Chairman to the Minister and the latter’s formal acknowledgment of them have invested them with something of the nature of a prescription.

In addition to the duties and responsibilities arising from its constitution the B B C, as a corporate citizen of this country, is of course bound to observe the laws of the land ; and , like others engaged in the business of communication, it must take special account of the following laws in particular :

- The Representation of the People Act (in connection with the broadcasting of Parliamentary elections)
- The Race Relations Act
- The Law of Libel and Defamation
- The Law relating to Contempt of Court
- The Official Secrets Act.

Finance

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

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

(Details of the income from these courses are given on page 211)

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. Radio Enterprises, which was established in 1966, also contributes (*see pages 42 and 60*).

Controversy, Impartiality and Independence

Reference has been made above to the fact that the Licence requires the B B C to refrain from 'editorialising'; that is, to refrain from expressing a point of view of its own on any matter of public controversy or public policy. Careful safeguards have been erected within the B B C to prevent breaches of this rule.

For the B B C to take sides in any controversial issue would in any case

be contrary to its own long-established policy of impartiality – a policy which, unlike the rule on editorialising, has always been self-imposed. The essence of impartiality is balance, and this element, so important to the proper handling of controversial subjects, in fact helps the B B C to carry out its obligation to avoid expressions of editorial opinion. Careful attention to balance is one way by which the B B C seeks to ensure that it cannot justly be identified as a supporter of any particular 'line'.

However, there are two important qualifications to be made with regard to this concept of balance. First, although it used to be thought essential that every programme dealing with a controversial subject should be balanced within itself, so that all sides of the question were heard together, long experience of working in this way taught the B B C that too much emphasis on balance within the single programme tended to produce a result which was confusing to the listener and more productive of heat than of light. A former Director-General of the B B C, Sir William Haley, made the point in an article written in 1945 :

'Impartiality does not mean so artificially "balancing" the speakers that the listeners can never come to a conclusion on the basis of the argument.'

More than 20 years later another Director-General, Sir Hugh Greene, developed it further :

'We have to balance different points of view in our programmes but not necessarily within each individual programme. Nothing is more stultifying than the Current Affairs programme in which all the opposing opinions cancel each other out. Sometimes one has to use that method but in general it makes for greater liveliness and impact if the balance can be achieved over a period, perhaps within a series of related programmes.'

The policy so described is that of the B B C today. Balance within the single programme is not sought after religiously on every occasion, but only where the circumstances, and the nature of the issue being discussed, are deemed to call for it. The identification of those circumstances is a matter for careful editorial judgment.

Secondly, it has never been the policy of the B B C to try to 'balance' news bulletins internally. The content of bulletins is manifestly dependent on the uncontrolled succession of events which make the news, from hour to hour and from day to day. To attempt to balance it artificially would be to distort it. And, in any case, over a period of time the news tends to be self-balancing. Thus, there may be a day when the Prime Minister makes an important political speech, which is fully reported in the news, but when there is nothing newsworthy to report from the Opposition side ; a day or two later the reverse may well be the case.

The statement about the B B C's impartiality also needs some qualification. There are some respects in which the B B C is not, and does not

feel obliged to appear, neutral; it is not neutral as between truth and untruth, justice and injustice, freedom and slavery, compassion and cruelty, tolerance and intolerance (including racial intolerance). This is an important reservation, but not one which detracts from the BBC's overall determination to be impartial.

Finally, it should be stressed that the policy of impartiality is closely bound up with the independent status of the BBC. Without genuine independence, it is difficult, if not impossible, for broadcasters to maintain the highest standard of truthfulness and impartiality. Conversely, without having established a reputation for just those qualities it is difficult for any broadcasting organisation to be recognised as being truly independent and worthy of trust.

BBC Programmes Complaints Commission

An independent Programmes Complaints Commission was set up by the BBC in October 1971 to consider complaints from the public of unfair treatment in radio and television programmes. It considers complaints only where the BBC's answer has failed to satisfy the complainant. The Commissioners are:

Lord Maybray-King, former Speaker of the House of Commons, and **Sir Edmund Compton**, former Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman). The first Chairman of the Commission, **Lord Parker**, the former Lord Chief Justice, died on 15 September 1972.

The Commissioners serve for three years, have premises of their own outside the BBC and appoint their own staff.

Adjudications of the Commission are published in one of the BBC's journals and, when requested by the Commission, on either radio or television, according to the origin of the complaint. Any action to be taken following an adjudication is a matter for the BBC.

The terms of reference of the Commission relate strictly to complaints from people or organisations who believe themselves to have been treated unjustly or unfairly in connection with a programme or a related series of programmes as broadcast; they do not extend to general complaints about the nature or quality of programmes.

The Governors look upon the Commission as a means of offering the BBC, with attendant publicity, a second opinion in cases of complaint where a viewer, listener or organisation continues to feel aggrieved after receiving a BBC explanation. The setting up of the Commission does not affect the constitutional functions of the Governors, the programme responsibility of the executive, or the role of the General Advisory Council as the principal advisory body of the Governors.

The Commission's address is: **St. Andrew's House, 40 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BT.**

The constitution and terms of reference of the Commission are :

- 1 A programme Complaints Commission is hereby constituted to consider and review complaints against the BBC of the type hereinafter set out.
- 2 The Commission shall consist of three members who shall hold office for three years (one of whom shall act as Chairman). Provided always that any member:
 - (i) may resign on giving three months' notice at any time;
 - (ii) shall resign if for any reason he becomes unfitted to act as such member. In the case of any doubt or dispute as to such unfitness it shall be resolved by the President of the Law Society for the time being or by a person nominated by the President.
- 3 The Commissioners first appointed shall make recommendations to the BBC as to the mode of securing the appointment as their successors of persons of similar independent status.
- 4 The complaints which the Commission will consider and review are complaints from individuals or organisations claiming themselves to have been treated unjustly or unfairly in connection with a programme or a related series of programmes as broadcast. Unjust or unfair treatment shall include unwarranted invasion of privacy and misrepresentation.
- 5 Subject to the provision in clause 13, the Commission shall only be bound to consider and review complaints if:
 - (i) the complaint has first been raised in writing with the BBC within thirty days of the transmission or the last transmission in a related series of transmissions to which the complaint refers.
 - (ii) the complainant in the event of dissatisfaction with the explanation of its conduct given by the BBC has referred the matter to the Commission within thirty days of the receipt of the BBC's explanation; and
 - (iii) the complainant shall have undertaken to the Commission in writing not to have recourse to the courts of law in connection with his complaint. Provided that a complainant who chooses first to go to law over his complaint may subsequently lay a complaint before the Commission if it relates to aspects of the matter other than those disposed of in the Courts.
- 6 Complaints shall be treated as being laid against the BBC and not against individual members of the BBC's staff or its other contributors, although the details of complaint will often require to be accompanied by the names of individuals.
- 7 The Commission shall report its adjudication on any complaint to the BBC which undertakes to publish each adjudication in one of its journals. The Commission shall, when it seems to it appropriate, prepare its adjudication in a form suitable for broadcasting and require the Corporation to transmit the adjudication which the Corporation undertakes to do.
- 8 The BBC shall pay proper regard to the views expressed in each adjudication. It shall be free to comment thereon and to decide what subsequent action, if any, is called for.
- 9 The BBC undertakes to give every assistance to the Commission. In particular, it shall make available to the Commission such recordings or transcripts as may exist of transmitted programmes about which complaints are laid. The BBC shall also, on request from the Commission, make available unused material gathered for programmes, if it still exists, such as the Commission, after consulting the BBC, feels necessary. The Commission shall not disclose any unused material provided to it by the BBC to other parties without permission from the BBC and, where appropriate, any other copyright-holders involved.
- 10 The Commission shall undertake to deal with complaints within a reasonable time and the BBC shall undertake to publish adjudications not later than thirty days from the date of their delivery to the BBC.
- 11 In making adjudications, the Commission shall act collectively, although this should not exclude the possibility of the expression of a dissenting opinion. When one member is absent or declares himself to be disqualified by reason of a special interest in any adjudication, it shall be proper for complaints to be considered by only two members of the Commission.
- 12 The Commission will, from time to time, decide on its own practice and procedure
 - (i) Complaints will ordinarily be put forward in writing although whenever the Commission in its discretion considers it necessary an oral hearing will be granted.

- (ii) Complaints will be heard in private.
 - (iii) Complainants must bear their own costs.
- 13 The decision of the Commission that a complaint does not come within its jurisdiction shall be final.

The National Broadcasting Councils

The Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. These Councils have been established by the BBC under Article 10 of its Charter (*see pages 257 and 264-5*). The Charter provides for the setting up of a similar Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, should the Government of Northern Ireland at any time formally request it.

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

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

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

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

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

National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Lady Avonside, OBE (*Chairman*)
Dr Jennifer Carter
James Cumming
Professor T. W. Dunn
R. D. Hunter, MBE
A. H. Kitson

I. D. Lowe
John A. Macdonald
Mrs T. W. Mackie
Harold A. Whitson, CBE

National Broadcasting Council for Wales

Dr. Glyn Tegai Hughes (*Chairman*)
Professor A. L. Cochrane, CBE
Aled Lloyd Davies
Sir James Lyons
D. P. M. Michael, CBE

Professor G. L. Rees
N. W. G. Taylor, DSC
Glyn Williams
Miss M. M. Woolloff

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 distinguished scientists and technologists was established for the purpose of consultation on programme matters relating to science and technology.

The General Advisory Council was established in 1934 and has continued ever since, apart from a break during the war. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became a statutory requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility of nominating panels to select members of the National Broadcasting Councils. The Council is at the head of the B B C's Advisory structure. Its members, not more than 60 in number, embrace a wide range of interests and public activities; they serve and speak as individual members of society rather than as delegates of other bodies or professions. Meetings are attended by the Chairman of the B B C, the Director-General and by members of the Board of Governors and of the Board of Management. The whole field of B B C activity falls within the Council's purview. Matters discussed by the Council at recent meetings, some on its own initiative, some on the B B C's, have included the planning of television programmes, news interviews, *Radio Times* typography, broadcast coverage of the Common Market issue, the reflection in programmes of 'Britain at Work', the setting up of the B B C Programme Complaints Commission, taste and standards in B B C programmes and the question of the Council's own role and functions. There has also been discussion of controversial programmes and series including *The Question of Ulster* and *The British Empire; Echoes of Britannia's Rule*.

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

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

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

The BBC's School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales are in a different category from the other specialised bodies in that they have functions of an executive nature with well-defined responsibilities in their field (*see pages 84 and 183-5*).

The Further Education Advisory Council, besides its general duty of advice to the Corporation, has also to certify that programmes conform to the definition of Further Education* as laid down in 1965 by the then Postmaster General after consultation with the BBC and ITA.

BBC local radio stations are advised by Local Radio Councils. The members of these Councils are appointed by the BBC (*pages 189-92*).

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

The Rt Hon. Lord Aldington, KCMG,
CBE, DSO (*Chairman*)

Professor Richard I. Aaron, FBA

Miss V. Adamson

W. O. Campbell Adamson

J. C. Alderson

Louis Allen

Stanley R. Allen, MBE

Dr J. Apley, CBE

Jack Ashley, MP

G. Ashworth

D. Barnett

F. A. Bishop

J. I. Brennan

Mrs Gwen Dunn

Dr Geoffrey Eglinton

Mrs June Evans

Victor Feather, CBE

Michael J. Finley

Hugh Finn, CBE

Professor David Finney, FRS

W. Sinclair Gaudie, CBE

Francis G. Guckian

The Earl of Harewood

Dr Marita Harper

Richard Hornby, MP

Mrs Peggy Jay

Ben G. Jones

Mrs Geoffrey Karet

Charles Longbottom

Professor James McFarlane

Sir David C. Martin, CBE

T. Geoffrey Martin

Philip Mason, CIE, OBE

Ronald H. M. Mavor, CBE

Dame Margaret Miles, DBE

Alfred Morris, MP

C. E. H. Morris

Sir William S. Murrie, GCB, KBE

Dr Patrick Nuttgens

Dame Kathleen Oflerenshaw, DBE

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, MP

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General Advisory Council *continued*

Miss Margery A. Priest
Sir Derek Pritchard
Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs
Mrs Helen Ramage
The Rt Rev. Ian Ramsey
Sir Stanley Rous, CBE
Professor Roy Shaw
Miss Moira Shearer
J. C. Swaffield, CBE

Dick Taverne, QC, MP
Dr. Elfred Thomas
Miss Ivy Harrison, MBE
The Lord Henley
C. P. Hill, CB, CBE
Roy Hill
Mrs John Tilney
Nicholas Trahair
Marcus Worsley, MP

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

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T. Patrick Brand
J. I. Brennan
Pat Byrne
F. G. Guckian
Mrs R. P. C. Hanson
Miss N. Harrold
Dr Maurice N. Hayes
W. McKay Kenny

Joseph G. McCluskey
D. MacLaughlin
Miss Sheelagh Murnaghan
P. H. S. Newel
Mrs Anne O'Hara
Laurence Ryan
A. Scott, MBE
Mrs Jane Shaw
Mrs Edith M. Sproule
Cecil Vance, MBE

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Mrs Jean Barker
Maurice Beales
R. W. Bird
Lionel Coles
The Rt Rev. E. W. Bradley Cordingly,
Bishop of Thetford
R. L. Cross

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

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J. Carpenter
Peter Cheeseman
Alfred Dulson
Mrs Anneke Evans
Mrs R. Heyhoe Flint
Dr Farrukh Hashmi

Rev. M. Hubbard
P. Hordern
J. Clement Jones
R. M. Kendall
J. Mercer
D. Millhouse
J. Robinson
Mrs C. Williams

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Peter Harland
William Hill
Miss Dorothy Hyman
Mrs Sandra Keen
Miss Rae Milne

Bill O'Brien
Jack Peel, CBE
Don Revie
David Shenton
Cec Thompson
Mrs Jill Wilson

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Mrs Jessie Scott-Batey
Alan Belth
David J. Bellamy

S. Chaplin
Mrs Brenda Corcoran
John Davison
Roy Gazzard

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North-East Advisory Council *continued*

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G. Hardwick
The Rev. W. M. C. Hardy
The Rev. Trevor Hill
A. Mallet

Harry Mead
J. Morgan
Councillor W. Newton
Alan Share

North-West Advisory Council

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Louis C. Edwards
Michael Godfrey
Mrs K. M. Holt
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Dr Zena Maxwell
F. Morris
Mrs Nina Ogden
Robert Scott
J. H. Taylor
J. H. Wall, OBE
The Rt Rev. Edward Wickham,
Bishop of Middleton

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J. L. Bowron
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John Dearlove
J. W. Dickinson, OBE
Neil S. Duncan

F. G. Fielder
Dr R. G. Gibson, CBE
Miss J. V. R. Gregory
John Hillier
J. D. Jones
The Rev Simon Ridley
Mrs Jane Webster

South-West Advisory Council

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J. E. Blacksell, MBE
Hugh Crowle
F. John Exelby
Mrs F. C. Hamon
George Harris
W. Best Harris
Dr D. W. James

Mrs June Lander
Alderman F. J. Stott, OBE
Professor A. C. Thomas
Hamish Turner
J. Turner
Donald Vage
Gordon Wright

West Advisory Council

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R. J. Bradbury
Mrs Caroline Brown
Miss Barbara Buchanan
The Rev. R. E. Davies
Professor D. Dinely
W. R. Eadie

Fred Ford
R. P. Harries
J. Mark James
E. L. Kelting, OBE
Mrs Hilary Long
Mrs Angela Powell, JP
Peter Tolson
Michael Withers

The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom

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

L. J. Drew
S. W. Hobson
G. W. Labram

R. B. Hunter, OBE
M. Faragher
R. G. Holloway
vacancy
B. Forbes
M. Birchenough

continued

The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom *continued*

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters
Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses
Incorporated Association of Headmasters
Incorporated Association of Headmistresses
Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools
Independent Schools Association
Inner London Education Authority
Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland
National Association of Head Teachers
National Association of Inspectors of Schools and Educational Organisers
National Association of Schoolmasters
National Union of Teachers

A. W. S. Hutchings
Miss S. D. Wood
R. R. Pedley
Miss W. Ashton
The Rev. R. G. Wickham
E. I. Hughes
Dr L. W. H. Payling
R. Macdonald
I. Temple-Smith

R. J. Bartle
D. Highley
M. Morris
F. M. Newrick
C. W. Elliott
J. Bennett
Professor B. T. Ruthven
J. A. D. Michie
Dr G. Reith, CBE
T. Sneddon, MBE
J. H. Davies
T. M. Morgan
J. A. Davies
vacancy
R. H. Brown, MBE
R. Mitson
G. Cooksey
Mrs A. J. Dean
S. Hewett
Dr F. Lincoln Ralphs
(*Vice-Chairman*)
Dr Elfed Thomas (*Chairman*)
A Owen
Professor R. S. Peters

School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

School Broadcasting for Wales

British Broadcasting Corporation

School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

Dr G. Reith, CBE (*Chairman*)
Professor B. T. Ruthven (*Vice-Chairman*)
Association of County Councils in Scotland

Association of Directors of Education in Scotland

Educational Institute of Scotland

General Teaching Council
Joint Committee of Colleges of Education in Scotland

Scottish Council for Research in Education
Scottish Counties of Cities Association

Scottish Education Department

Scottish Secondary Teachers Association
British Broadcasting Corporation

W. H. Bell
A. B. Cameron
D. Baillie
J. A. D. Michie
J. T. Baxter
Mrs C. D. Black
Miss E. G. Rennie
T. Sneddon, MBE
T. S. Twatt

J. Scotland
D. Lees, CBE
Councillor Phillip Stinton
Councillor Roy Pirie
J. Bennett
Miss P. A. Cox
J. Millar
F. Boyle
R. Macdonald
Dr D. McFarlan
C. Melville
Professor Elizabeth Perrott
Miss E. M. Rennie

School Broadcasting Council for Wales

T. M. Morgan (*Chairman*)
Dr J. A. Davies (*Vice-Chairman*)
Department of Education and Science

National Association of Headteachers
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
E. O. Davies
Emrys Charles
Roy Jenkins
D. Bonner
R. G. Jones
J. E. Morris
D. E. Powell, C B E
J. Sloman
B. D. Harries
Professor Jac L. Williams
Principal L. G. Bewsher
Principal E. D. Lewis
J. Beale
W. Davies
W. E. Jones
vacancy
R. Griffiths
Dr Elwyn Davies
J. H. Davies
Miss H. R. Hunt
Leslie Jones
Donald Moore
Professor J. R. Webster
G. Vaughan Williams

Further Education Advisory Council

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Society of 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 Townswomen's Guilds
Open University
School Broadcasting Council for the United
Kingdom
Scottish Education Department
Scottish Institute of Adult Education
Trades Union Congress, Education Committee

R. P. Harding
S. W. Hobson
G. W. Labram
R. L. Helmore

S. Hewett
Dr F. D. Bacon
C. G. Stuttard
E. W. Hughes

Dr J. A. V. Willis
Sir Fraser Noble, M B E
R. M. Parker, O B E
E. Ll. Evans
W. Ll. Lloyd, C B
R. A. Richardson
W. A. Devereux
E. K. Ashworth

D. S. Mumford
Mrs K. M. Foss
A. K. Stock
Councillor Mrs C. Thubrun, M B E
Professor Walter James

A. Owen
E. F. Thomkins
T. E. M. Landsborough
D. Winnard

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Further Education Advisory Council *continued*

Universities Council for Adult Education
Welsh Joint Education Committee
Workers' Educational Association
British Broadcasting Corporation

P Fordham
T. M. Morgan
R. J. Jefferies
R. L. Edgerton
E. R. L. Lewis

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The Rt Rev. Ian Ramsey,
Bishop of Durham (*Chairman*)
Professor N Anderson
The Rev. G. Balls
The Rev. Dr G. Caird
The Rev. W. Cattanach
The Rev. Canon D. L. Edwards
The Rt Rev. Langton D. Fox
G. H. Gorman
The Rev. H. B. Jamieson
The Rev. R. W. Hugh Jones
P. Keegan
The Rev. Father G. MacNamara
The Rt Rev. Colin MacPherson
Mrs Minney

Professor D. Pond
The Rev. E. Rogers
The Rev. Professor H. E. Root
J. L. Thorn
The Rev. G. Tilsley
The Rev. Dr H. Walker
Miss P. M. Webb
The Rev. Dr W. M. S. West
The Most Rev. G. O. Williams
The Rev. Canon H. Wilson
Mrs B. Wolfe
The Rev. W. D. Wood
The Rt Rev. R. W. Woods,
Bishop of Worcester
A. S. Worrall

Northern Ireland Religious Advisory Committee

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The Rev. Father Edward Daly
The Rev. W. E. Davison
G. Edmund Gordon
The Rev. Dr J. M. Henry

The Rev. J. R. B. McDonald
The Rev. W. MacMillan
The Rev. Father Hugh Murphy
Miss Ruth Patterson
R. Pitt

Scottish Religious Advisory Committee

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Ronald Barclay
The Rev. A. S. Black
The Rev. Father Lawrence Glancey
The Rev. W. B. Johnston

The Rev. John MacLeod
The Very Rev. Charles Renfrew
Rev. A. Douglas Scrimgeour
Rev. James Shanks
The Rev. H. Haddow Tennent

Welsh Religious Advisory Committee

The Rev. Gwilym R. Tilsley (*Chairman*)
The Rt Rev. Langton D. Fox
The Rev. E. H. Griffiths
The Rev. J. Melville Jones
The Rev. Frank Lee
The Rev. Arnold Morris
The Rev. D. H. Owen

Dewi Z. Phillips
The Rev. E. Lyn Rees
The Most Rev. Eric M. Roberts,
Bishop of St. David's
The Rev. Elfed ap Nefydd Roberts
The Rev. Dafydd Rowlands

Central Music Advisory Committee

The Earl of Harewood (*Chairman*)
Ronald Binge
David Cairns

David Drew
Professor Alun Hoddinott
Antony Hopkins

continued

Central Music Advisory Committee *continued*

Donald Mitchell
Professor Claus Moser, CBE
David Parkhouse
Professor Frederick Rimmer

Sidney Torch
Miss Viola Tucker
Stephen McWatters

Scottish Music Advisory Committee

Professor Frederick Rimmer (*Chairman*)
Neill B. Aitken
Dr Myra Banks
John S. Boyle
John Maxwell Geddes

Miss Jean McPherson
Miss Margaret Rennie Moncrieff
Torquil Nicolson
John Purser
David E. Stone

Central Agricultural Advisory Committee

H. Finn, CBE (*Chairman*)
J. Barton
Professor D. K. Britton
Miss E. Creak
J. Llefelys Davies, CBE
Mrs J. Evans
R. C. Fielder
F. Gale

A. C. Keene
J. O'Brien, OBE
Watson Peat
J. Perrin
F. B. Secrett
W. R. Smith
R. Verney, DL
H. Watt

Welsh Agricultural Advisory Committee

J. Llefelys Davies, CBE (*Chairman*)
Christopher Beynon
Idris Davies
Gwilym Williams Edwards

R. O. Hughes
Leslie Williams
Col J. F. Williams-Wynne, CBE, DSO
Evan Wynn Jones

Scottish Agricultural Advisory Committee

Watson Peat, CBE (*Chairman*)
William Anderson
Mrs Kate Black
Denis Cadzow, OBE
A. Campbell
Hugh Drummond
Professor J. S. Hall

J. Logan McDougal
Professor A. Martin
N. W. Simmonds
John M. Stevenson
R. C. Stewart
David Wathen
Marcus Wood

Northern Ireland Agricultural Advisory Committee

James T. O'Brien, OBE (*Chairman*)
Robert Bell
Alfred F. Danton
Robert H. Houston
Peter McGrane

Michael C. McKeever
Joseph Patton
Mrs Dulcie Proctor
John F. Russell
A. J. Scott

Central Appeals Advisory Committee

C. P. Hill, CB, CBE (*Chairman*)
C. Abraham
J. E. Cyril
Sir Edward Ford, KCB, KCVO
Dame Annis Gillie, DBE
W. L. Graham
Miss I. O. D. Harrison, MBE
A B Hodgson, CMG

Brig. T. de F. Jago, OBE
E. L. Kelting, OBE
Mrs W. J. Morris
P. E. Pritchard, OBE
Miss A. B. Read
Alderman Dr J. Taylor
A. Lloyd Thomas
Bryan Woods, MBE

Mid-England Appeals Advisory Committee

P. E. Pritchard, OBE (*Chairman*)
Miss B. O. Glasgow
G. Hoare

Mrs H. V. James
Mrs R. Price
K. B. Turner

Northern Appeals Advisory Committee

Alderman Dr J. Taylor (*Chairman*)
A. L. James, OBE
Mrs Kay Jenner

J. Neil Milne
J. F. Power, MBE
Dame Ethel M. Wormald, DBE

Northern Ireland Appeals Advisory Committee

J. E. Cyril Abraham (*Chairman*)
Mrs. A. E. Gwilliam
R. Laverty
B. McK. McGuigan

Mrs S. V. Peskett
Mrs. R. Stephens
Dr Margaret Wilson

Scottish Appeals Advisory Committee

Mrs W. J. Morris (*Chairman*)
Professor W. F. Anderson, OBE
The Hon. Lord Birsay
Major D. F. Callender, MC
Mrs Jean W. Gillanders
Dr Joseph F. Glencross
The Rev. Arthur H. Gray

The Rev. A. Scott Hutchison
The Rev. J. S. Lochrie, MBE
Mrs K. Quaile, OBE
Mrs Mhairi Sinclair
Philip Sked
W. V. Stephens, OBE
The Rev. Callan Wilson

Welsh Appeals Advisory Committee

A. Lloyd Thomas (*Chairman*)
Miss N. Milroy Campbell
The Rev. J. Haines Davies
Mrs M. Rowena Griffith
Bryan Hughes

Mrs A. James
A. D. Lewis
Mrs Sheila Lockhead
T. Ceiriog Williams

Southern Appeals Advisory Committee

E. L. Keltling, OBE (*Chairman*)
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R. P. Harries

Mrs G. Harris
Ivor Popham
Mrs M. Stallard

Programmes for Immigrants Advisory Committee

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Dr R. E. Broadbent
Dr G. B. R. Feilden, CBE
Dr H. M. Finnieston
Dr I. Maddock, CB, OBE

R. V. Melville
Professor Henry Miller
Professor D. C. Phillips
N. W. Pirie
Professor Sir George Porter

Engineering Advisory Committee

Dr R. L. Smith-Rose, CBE
(*Chairman*)

Professor H. E. M. Barlow FRS
Professor John Brown

Professor A. L. Cullen, OBE
Air Commodore G. H. Ford
Sir Francis McLean, CBE

Advisory Group on the Social Effects of Television

Charles Longbottom (*Chairman*)
Dr D. Bannister
Professor T. C. N. Gibbens
Stuart Hall

Dr James Hemming
Professor J. N. Morris
Dr W. D. Wall
Miss Katherine Whitehorn

Local Radio Councils

BBC Radio Birmingham

Dr F. W. Milson (*Chairman*)
Alderman Mrs W. Easey
Clement Jones
T. Keene
Dr D. R. Prem

Dr Mary Rayner
J. Turley
The Rev. D. Tytler
J. W. Wardle, MBE

BBC Radio Blackburn

B. T. Parry (*Chairman*)
C. Heap
Mrs J. Heffernan
W. Lishman
Mohammed Rafiq Malik
Miss J. F. Marginson
Councillor K. J. Marsden

D. J. Moore
The Rev. I. D. H. Robins
K. M. Sagar
E. Sandy
T. Taylor
E. Tomlinson
J. A. F. van Dijk

BBC Radio Brighton

Councillor E. J. Walmsley (*Chairman*)
K. Antcliffe
Mrs. H. Bates
Mrs F. Bolton, CBE
J. Dearlove
J. H. Childs, MC
A. E. Clack

Councillor A. Feld
G. W. Humphrey
Alderman S. M. Knight
J. Tyson
Councillor E. J. Walmsley
Mrs. M. Welch
Mrs Lynn Wyatt

BBC Radio Bristol

Dr J. A. Cannon (*Chairman*)
B. Bailey
Miss C. Beckford
C. G. Boon
J. N. Chivers, MBE
Dr S. Curwen, CBE, TD
H. J. Dolman

The Rev. C. Grant
Councillor B. C. Hart
Councillor R. Morris
The Rev. T. Norton
F. A. Parish, OBE
Mrs M. J. Stephens
Mrs S. Woodley

BBC Radio Derby

W. Foyers (*Chairman*)
Mrs E. Anderson
Mrs M. A. R. Boyd
S. C. Bradley
M. W. Clark
Mrs J. Fidler
D. G. Gilman
B. Grosswald

A. E. Hodgkinson
C. A. Howell, OBE
A. Kennedy
The Rev. L. Paxton
N. G. Rushton
Miss A. E. G. Sephton
R. E. F. Street

BBC Radio Humberside

Dr L. Rosen (*Chairman*)
J. Bartlett
R. C. Bellamy, TD
S. A. Blackburn
Councillor S. T. Clark
C. C. Colmer
V. Daniels
Mrs M. E. Darley

Lt Col A. Dunn
Capt. J. G. G. P. Elwes
Mrs R. Kinloch
L. Pearlman
The Hon. B. N. Reckitt
A. D. Shenton
Councillor The Rev. A. Smith
H. Spain

BBC Radio Leeds

Professor Sir Ronald Tunbridge, OBE
(*Chairman*)
S. J. Batchelder
Councillor Dr M. Benard
Councillor Dr M. K. Chaudhry
Alderman P. Crotty
Mrs R. Gillinson
B. Hellowell

H. Hinchliffe
Alderman W. Hudson
B. Lott
Mrs B. Lyons
M. Milligan
Mrs A. Moss
Councillor W. B. Pepper
Councillor Mrs M. Smithies

BBC Radio Leicester

Geoffrey Burton (*Chairman*)
Mrs M. L. Aspell
G. Bernbaum
Alderman K. Bowder
G. W. Calcroft
T. Dwyer
G. H. Edwards
Miss M. E. Garnett

Mrs M. R. Gray
M. A. Higgins
G. Hill
Alderman E. Marston
Mrs F. Nichols
The Rev W. A. Stewart
T. A. Walden
J. R. Wilson

BBC Radio London

L. J. Blom-Cooper, QC (*Chairman*)
Councillor A. F. Arbour
W. M. Bryden
Sir John Cohen
Lord Ebbisham, TD
Alderman L. Freeman, OBE
Councillor S. S. Gill
P. D. Hart
R. Keating
S. H. Kennard

F. J. Little
Mrs C. MacIntyre
B. Mears
Mrs M. J. Metcalf
H. Moncrieff
Donald Swann
Alderman Mrs L. Townsend
Mrs L. Townsend
Professor J. Vaizey
G. Wild

BBC Radio Manchester

Sir William Mather (*Chairman*)
Councillor F. J. Balcombe
Mrs V. Baldwin
Councillor A. J. Cleasby
A. E. Donlan
Mrs M. L. Goldberg
Councillor Mrs J. Hill
R. Jarman

The Very Rev. A. Jowett
H. Kemp
M. Pattinson
Lt Col T. R. Pearson
Councillor F. Price
Councillor Mrs C. D. Rhodes
Councillor R. J. Rubery

BBC Radio Medway

G. P. West (*Chairman*)
The Rt Rev. Stanley Betts
T. J. Briault
Councillor C. V. Button
Peter J. E. Chittenden
Richard Church, CBE, FRSL

Mrs R. Graham
Ronald Jones
Councillor Trevor W. Kemsley
Councillor R. Patrick
Councillor Mrs L. E. Roscow
Alan White

BBC Radio Merseyside

Professor W. D. Williams (*Chairman*)
Mrs A. S. Brzezicki
Mrs V. Bray
N. J. Dawson
Councillor Gruffydd Evans
The Rev. K. Finn
J. W. Graves
E. E. Greenhalgh

J. C. Gutteridge
W. L. Hughes
The Rev. W. R. Marchbank
J. Moore
N. Silverbeck
Mrs P. Stephenson
Miss S. Toole
C. H. T. Winter

BBC Radio Newcastle

D. Weatherby (*Chairman*)
A. Affleck
Mrs A. Blair
C. B. Clayton
Mrs J. Garvey
Alderman D. D. Gilbert
C. Gray

Mrs L. Greenwood
Councillor Mrs. M. Howe
R. E. King
Dr B. S. Naru
M. Turner
J. R. Tyzack
Councillor W. G. R. Weeks

BBC Radio Nottingham

Lloyd A. Harrison (*Chairman*)
J. M. Carroll
V. L. Clements
D. H. Elias
Mrs J. Galloway
The Rev. Bernard Green
Mrs M. Rivers
Mrs I. Robey

Mrs E. A. Shaw
C. Slater
D. Courtenay Taylor
A. H. Thornton
C. A. Unwin
P. M. Vine
N. Williamson

BBC Radio Oxford

The Rev. A. W. Williamson (*Chairman*)
The Hon. Mrs J. G. Cliff-Hodges
L. Davies
R. E. Early
A. R. Fairless
Miss Lucy Faithfull
S. N. Guha
Miss P. Gibson

C. Kemp
Alderman M. MacLagan
Alderman C. J. Peers
J. M. Popkin
Professor H. M. Powell, FR S
Miss A. H. Spokes
Miss E. J. Sweeting, MBE
J. M. Taphouse

BBC Radio Sheffield

Mrs S. M. Greenfield (*Chairman*)
D. Blunkett
R. H. Brightman
Mrs J. Davis
The Rt. Rev. Gordon Fallowes,
Bishop of Sheffield
Dr Z. M. Glass
G. M. A. Harrison

G. Hogg
G. W. Humphries
T. S. Kilpatrick
Councillor P. Santhouse
A. Schofield
C. J. Tattersall
E. W. Taylor

BBC Radio Solent

Professor B. W. Cunliffe (*Chairman*)

J. Atkins

G. J. Brown

J. R. Burns

Alderman Mrs I. F. Candy

The Rev. A. J. Carroll

C. W. Fielder

The Rev. F. James

J. Jones

T. B. Judd

Miss D. C. Mann

D. Moody

T. Paine

J. S. Shields

W. A. Stearn

BBC Radio Stoke-on-Trent

J. G. Hall (*Chairman*)

R. Barnes

The Rev. David Bridge

Councillor B. Dale

B. Drakeford

Mrs M. Edwards

Mrs. M. Evans

Alderman T. Griffiths

S. H. Jerrett, OBE, TD

Mrs L. Leigh

P. Nurse

R. Rigby

Councillor Mrs D. Robinson, CBE

BBC Radio Teesside

J. W. Saunders (*Chairman*)

Mrs B. Crompton

Councillor Mrs N. Cunningham

Councillor A. Scott Cunningham

J. N. Edwards

Councillor P. Fulton

Kevin Howley

Alderman Mrs M. E. Jackson

Alderman Mrs B. Mann

Miss L. H. Natrass

P. Niman

Councillor H. R. Rickaby

The Rev. J. Rimmer

F. E. Stewart

Staff

Staff numbers

The total number of staff employed on 31 March 1972 (excluding performers and those employed on programme contract) was 24,857 of whom 876 were part-time. Of these 15,913 were men and 8,944 were women.

Analysed into broad categories, there were some:

5,851 engineering staff

10,336 production and programme services staff

2,984 staff employed in supporting and administrative services

5,686 in the manual and catering groups.

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

5,998 were engaged directly or indirectly on work connected with radio

15,366 were similarly engaged on work connected with television

3,493 were engaged on work for External Services.

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

Staff training

Training policy in the BBC has three main aims:

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

There are two main training centres: the *Staff Training Department*, which organises courses in both radio and television broadcasting techniques and practices and in a variety of managerial, administrative, secretarial and other skills for staff generally; and the *Engineering Training Department*, which conducts courses for technical staff. The Staff Training Department carries on its main activities in London; the Engineering Training Department has its headquarters at Wood Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire.

Staff training began in 1936 with regular courses for the study of radio production. The main part of the Department's work is concerned with professional skills. Training in radio includes courses for producers, announcers and programme operations assistants, and special courses for particular groups of staff to meet the individual requirements of Directorates. Training in television production includes courses for producers/directors, production and producer's assistants, and make-up staff. Special courses in film direction 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 specialist courses in organisation and methods, personnel

work and advanced reading, and seminars in particular subjects as required, e.g. management information systems and welfare interviewing.

Also within the Department is a centre for office training, where over one thousand junior staff a year receive instruction. This consists of short induction and follow-up induction courses, speed development classes in shorthand and typewriting and short courses in secretarial practice. Courses in shorthand and typewriting are offered for school-leavers and advanced courses for senior and radio production secretaries. Training is also given in the use of office machines such as teleprinters and electronic typewriters and in telephony. Intensive courses in Teeline shorthand for executive staff and special instruction for data-tape typists are included in the training pattern. The centre also administers grants to enable 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 administers the General and Office Training Reserves and the Central Training Attachments Scheme under which staff are given the chance to demonstrate their potential for work outside their current posts.

Overseas training

Three special courses in radio production and two in television direction are held annually in London in collaboration with the Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and other overseas aid organisations. Television courses are also conducted in regional languages such as Arabic and Spanish for particular geographical areas. Instructors from Staff Training Department and staff from other departments in the BBC also carry out training operations overseas. (General overseas liaison is mentioned on page 98).

Staff appointments

It is the BBC's policy to fill vacancies on its permanent staff by competition except in the junior secretarial and clerical grades. Vacancies are filled whenever possible by promotion of existing staff, but when it is considered necessary to draw on a wider field, or there is reason to doubt the existence of a staff candidate with the requisite qualifications, the competition is opened to outside candidates as well, usually after advertisement in the Press. This may be supplemented by nomination from University Appointment Boards or other organisations. Most vacancies call for some specialised experience and qualifications which are outlined in the advertisements. It is impossible to see every applicant, and the procedure is to compile a short list of candidates for interview. Some traineeships in specialised departments are available for graduates

and others broadly for the 20 to 25 age range, and details of these can be obtained from B B C Appointments Department or Engineering Recruitment Officer, as appropriate (*see below and overleaf*). In all areas of recruitment, the emphasis is on professionalism of a high order. Because of the open competitive system, promotion within the B B C does not depend on seniority; thus a person who joins the B B C after acquiring professional experience is at no long-term disadvantage compared with one who enters as a trainee.

Programme, editorial and administrative recruitment

Radio and Television Production posts are advertised whenever vacancies occur. These posts, except for a very few senior or highly specialised ones, are filled by competition, and comparatively few production vacancies are advertised in the Press, although this sometimes happens in such fields as current affairs, talks and features, science, music, education, etc. When external candidates are to be considered, advertisements are placed in the *Daily Telegraph* on Wednesday, in *The Listener* and, as appropriate, in specialised publications such as *New Scientist*, *Times Educational Supplement* or *Stage*. Vacancies outside London are also advertised in the provincial and local Press. A number of posts in News Division are advertised, although advertisement of each type of vacancy is not usually more frequent than once each year. There are three large newsrooms and there is a continuing need for sub-editors and for experienced journalists to fill reporter and correspondent vacancies. Administrative posts are advertised from time to time in areas not directly connected with programme production, covering the normal range of personnel work, Organisation and Method, systems analysis and operational research. Personnel and administrative experience is a normal requirement for such posts. Vacancies in support services of all types, of which Publicity and Design are examples, are also advertised. Inquiries about employment in programme, editorial and administrative services in radio and television should be addressed to:

Head of Appointments Department, B B C, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.

Staff in 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 Personnel and Finance, Head of Network Production Centre or Regional Television Manager at the address given on pages 240-41.

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

Engineering recruitment

The Operational Engineering Departments of the BBC, covering Television, Radio, External Broadcasting, Communications and Transmitter Groups, require a number of technical staff each year. Recruits from Universities, with degrees in electrical engineering, electronics or physics, largely fill the requirements for new qualified Engineers.

In addition, school-leavers (between 18–25 years of age) are selected for more junior posts. There are three categories in this group; Technical Operators, concerned with the operation of sound and vision equipment in the television studios and sound equipment in the radiostudios; Audio Assistants concerned with the operation of radio and television sound equipment in the regional audio units; and Technical Assistants, more concerned with testing, setting-up, and maintaining the equipment although at times they are also required to operate it. Technical Assistants progress to Engineer grade by internal training and the Engineers' training course and examinations. Applicants for Technical Operator and Technical Assistant posts should have a good general education including English, Mathematics and Physics at 'O' level; for Technical Assistants, it is also necessary to have studied mathematics and physics at 'A' level standard. The ONC or the City and Guilds Telecommunications Certificates (Part 1) are also acceptable qualifications.

Each year, graduates with good honours degrees in electrical engineering, electronics or physics are appointed as Graduate Trainees in the Research, Designs and Capital Projects Departments. Two Research Scholarships are also offered each year to selected graduates to read for a Ph.D. in electrical engineering or physics at any university in the United Kingdom. Further details of recruitment into the Engineering Departments and of the graduate Traineeships can be obtained from:

The Engineering Recruitment Officer, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Relations with staff and trade unions

The BBC's aim of good relations with its staff is based on a close and effective contact with staff as a whole, both through consultative and negotiating arrangements with certain staff unions* recognised by the Corporation and through normal managerial channels. In the United Kingdom there are five such unions: these are the *Association of Broadcasting Staff* (an 'industrial' union representing all categories of staff), the *Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications Union/Plumbing Trades Union*, the *National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees*, the *National Union of Journalists* and the *Society of*

*For trade unions and other bodies representing performers, and contributors to programmes, etc., see also pages 208–9.

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

The B B C recognises full freedom of choice for staff to join or not to join a trade union. However it is clearly in the interest of staff and of the Corporation that the joint consultative and negotiating machinery which has been built up between the unions and the B B C should be as effective and as generally representative as possible. The B B C therefore encourages its staff to be members of an appropriate recognised trade union and to play an active part in the affairs of that union, for which they are accorded suitable facilities.

Organisation and senior staff of the BBC

The following charts give a broad outline of the way in which the Corporation is organised. The lists of staff (*pages 203-7*) link up approximately with the charts so as to indicate who are the people bearing divisional and departmental responsibility; the lists do not include all senior staff of the B B C.

Board of Governors

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

National Governor for Scotland

National Governor for Wales

National Governor for Northern Ireland

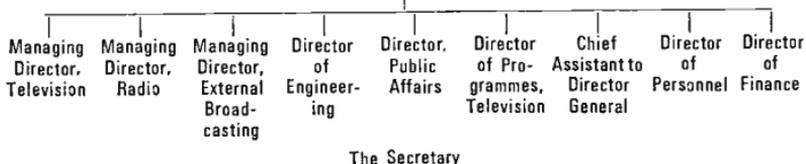
Seven other Governors

↓
Director General

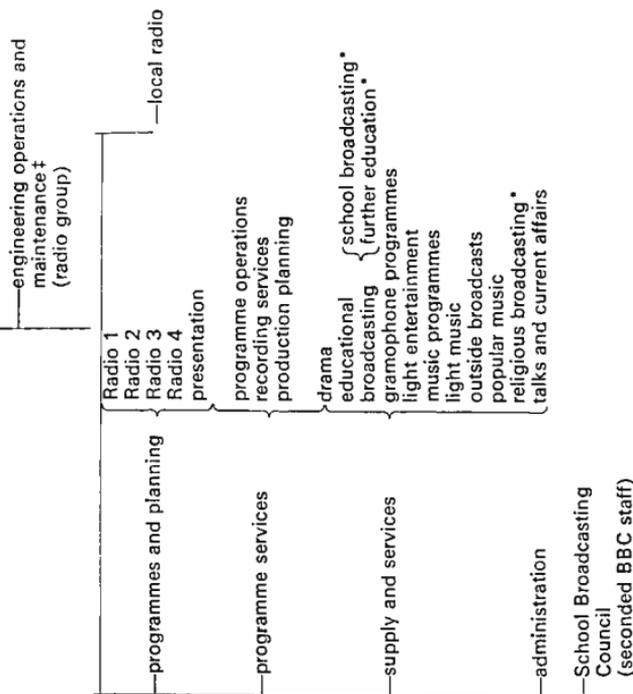
Board of Management

Board of Management

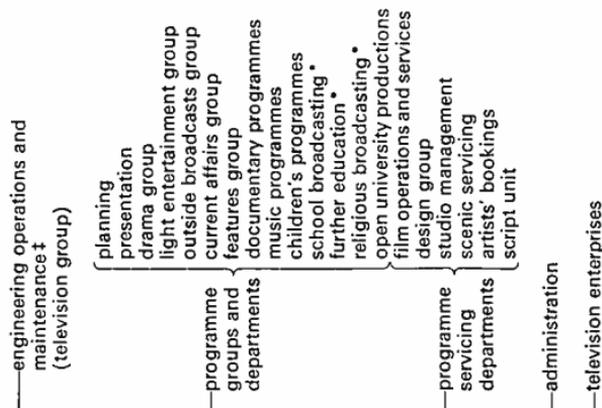
Director-General



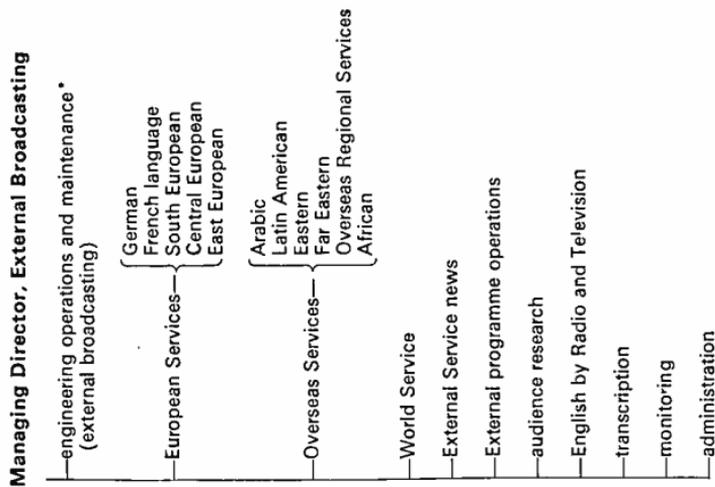
Managing Director, Radio



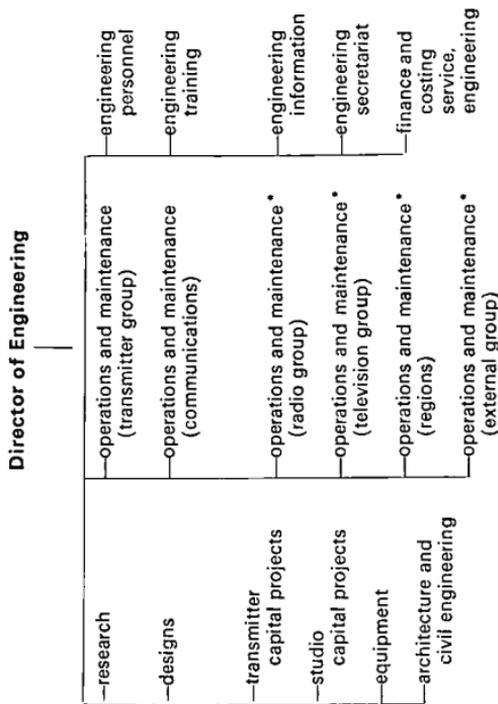
Managing Director, Television



*Parts of Educational & Religious Broadcasting Departments, which cover radio & television
 †Responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards

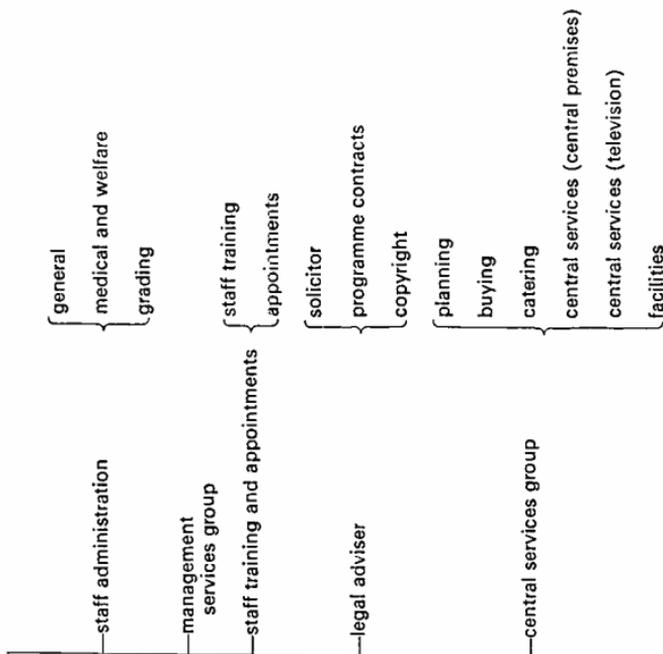


* Responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards

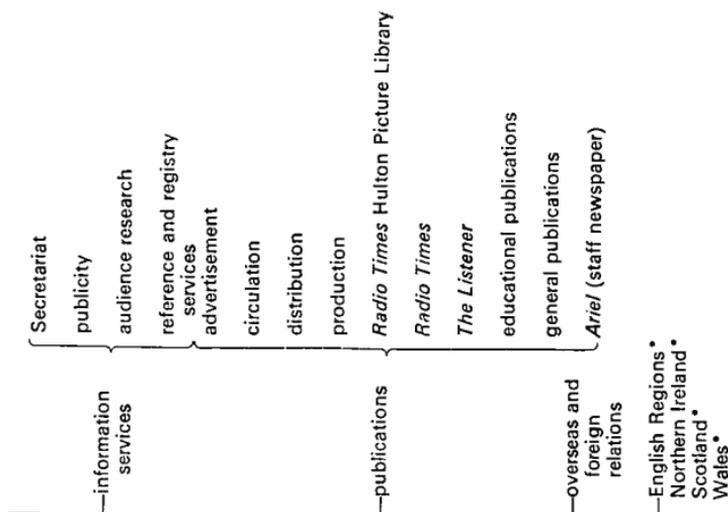


* Under Managing Director or Controller concerned but responsible to Director of Engineering for professional standards

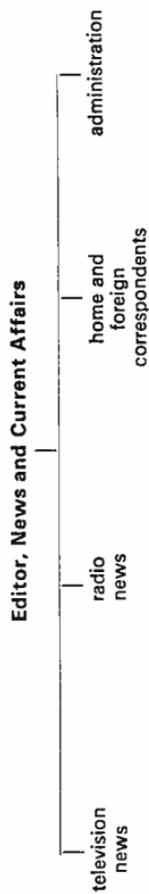
Director of Personnel



Director, Public Affairs



* Responsible to Managing Director Television and Radio and to Director of Engineering for day-to-day working in their respective branches.



Director-General

C. J. Curran

Radio

Managing Director, Radio
Director of Programmes, Radio
Controller, Radio 1 and 2
Controller, Radio 3
Controller, Radio 4
Controller, Music
General Manager, Local Radio
Head of Personnel and Administration, Radio
Head of Programme Services Group, Radio
Chief Engineer, Radio Broadcasting
Chief Accountant, Radio
Assistant Controller, Music
Head of Radio 1
Head of Radio 2
Head of Drama, Radio
Head of Gramophone Programmes
Head of Light Entertainment, Radio
Head of Outside Broadcasts, Radio
Head of Religious Broadcasting
Head of Religious Programmes
Head of Talks and Current Affairs Group, Radio
Head of Talks Programmes, Radio
Editor, General Current Affairs Programmes, Radio
Head of Programme Operations, Radio
Head of Recording Services, Radio
Head of Production Planning, Radio
Education Secretary
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
P. H. Newby, CBE
D. T. Muggerridge
S. Hearst
A. C. Whitby
R. Ponsonby
H. H. Pierce
G. A. Tree
Vacancy
J. D. MacEwan
G. B. Parkin
L. Salter
C. D. Chinnery
M. White
M. J. Esslin
J. Lade
C. J. Mahoney
R. C. Hudson
Rev. John Lang
Rev. Michael Mayne
A. L. Hutchinson
G. Fisher
Vacancy
G. Manuel
T. H. Eckersley
O. G. Taylor
J. S. Robson
D. H. Grattan
E. I. Gilman
Dr C. Armour
M. W. Stephens

J. R. Wakefield

D. H. Cummings

Television

Managing Director, Television
Director of Programmes, Television
Controller, Television Administration
Controller, Programme Services, Television
Controller, B B C-1
Controller, B B C-2
Chief Engineer, Television
Controller, Personnel, Television
Assistant Controller, Television Developments
Assistant Chief Engineer, Television Operations
Assistant Chief Engineer, Television Developments
Chief Accountant, Television
Head of Light Entertainment Group, and
Head of Variety, Television
Head of Comedy
Assistant Head of Variety
Head of Sport and Outside Broadcasts Group
Head of Drama Group, Television
Head of Plays

H. P. Wheldon, OBE, MC
D. Attenborough
S. G. Williams, OBE
P. Ramsay
P. L. Fox
R. H. Scott
S. N. Watson
C. L. Page, OBE
Mrs J. R. Spicer, OBE
G. Cook
D. M. B. Grubb
M. Checkland

W. F. Cotton
W. D. K. Wood
A. C. N. Preston
G. B. Cowgill
S. A. Sutton
C. Morahan

Head of Series	A. F. C. Osborn
Head of Serials	R. A. Marsh
Head of Current Affairs Group, Television	B. G. Wenham
Assistant Head of Current Affairs Group, Television (I)	J. Tisdall
Assistant Head of Current Affairs Group, Television (II)	R. T. L. Francis
Head of Features Group, Television	A. E. Singer
Assistant Head of Features Group, Television	N. M. Wilson
Head of Science Features, Television	R. W. Reid
Head of Arts Features, Television	N. Swallow,
Head of General Features, Television	D. Wilcox
Head of Music Programmes, Television	J. R. Culshaw, OBE
Head of Documentary Programmes, Television	E. R. Cawston
Head of Children's Programmes, Television	Miss M. L. Sims, OBE
Head of Further Education, Television	J. C. Cain
Head of School Broadcasting, Television	G. S. Hall
Head of Religious Broadcasting, Television	O. J. W. Hunkin
Head of Presentation, Television	R. Moorfoot
General Manager, Radio and Television Enterprises	P. H. Dimmock, CVO, OBE
Head of Sales, Radio and Television Enterprises	P. F. Lord
Head of Business Administration, Radio and Television Enterprises	W. G. Dovey
Head of Programme Planning Group	M. G. P. Raleigh
Head of Planning (Current)	J. Dutot
Head of Business, Co-Productions	J. J. Stringer
Head of Purchased Programmes, Television	G. Rugheimer
General Manager, Film Operations and Services, Television	J. H. Mewett, OBE
Head of Film Operations	D. J. Corbett
Head of Film Services	D. O. Martin
Head of Design Group, Television	C. R. Hatts
Head of Scenic Design, Television	S. R. Bundy
Head of Design Services, Television	H. J. Elliott
Head of Graphics	A. G. Foster
Head of Costume	P. H. Shepherd
Head of Make-Up	Miss C. Hillcoat
General Manager, Scenic Services	J. F. Mudie, MBE
Head of Construction	B. Wright
Head of Studio Operations	P. Wigzell
Head of Studio Management	H. Cottrell
Head of Artists Contracts	E. K. Wilson
Head of Television Liaison	H. L. Middleton
Head of Television Administration	J. F. Keeble
Head of Finance Services, Television	F. J. Gibbons
Head of Costing, Services, Television	C. Taylor
Chief Personnel Officer, Television	R. R. Chase
Head of Personnel, Television Programmes	J. R. Smith
Head of Personnel, Television Programme Services	R. G. Johnson
Head of Personnel, Television Engineering	J. Auty
Head of Engineering, Television Studios	R. B. Mobsby
Head of Engineering, Television Outside Broadcasts	C. J. Paton
Head of Engineering, Television Network	N. H. Taylor
Head of Engineering, Television Services	H. A. Goodings
Head of Engineering, Television Recording	L. H. Griffiths
Head of Engineering, Television News	H. C. J. Tarner

News and Current Affairs

Editor, News and Current Affairs	D. M. Taylor
Managing Editor, News	A. S. Todd
Chief Assistant to Editor, News and Current Affairs	E. R. Fox, MBE
Editor, Television News	D. J. Amooore
Editor, Radio News	P. W. Woon

Head of Home and Foreign Correspondents
Head of Journalists' Training
Head of Personnel and Administration, News
Head of Finance, News

C. D. Small
P. L. Ritzema, MBE
P. F. Wickham
V. G. Hill

External Broadcasting

Managing Director, External Broadcasting
Director, Programmes, External Broadcasting
Chief Assistant to Managing Director, External Services
Controller, European Services
Controller, Overseas Services
Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting
Head of Personnel and Administration, External Services
Head of Monitoring Service
Chief Accountant External Services
General Manager, Transcription Services
Editor, External Services News
Chief Commentator, External Services
Head of Talks and Features (World Service)
Head of Central Talks and Features
Head of Central Current Affairs
Head of English by Radio and Television
Head of External Services Programme Operations
Editor, World Service
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 I
Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting II
Head of External Broadcasting Audience Research

G. E. H. Mansell
D. M. Hodson

L. G. Thirkell
A. Lieven
E. D. Robertson, OBE
D. A. V. Williams

W. H. A. Tothill
J. Rae
A. A. Vann
G. Steedman
P. G. Williams
M. B. Latey, OBE
R. Milne-Tyte
V. H. J. Price
F. D. Barber
C. W. Dilke
K. Todd, MBE
R. E. Gregson
K. Syrop
A. S. Kark
J. H. M. Sherwood
R. A. L. O'Rorke
C. W. Ricono
J. F. Wilkinson
C. J. McLelland
M. W. Dodd
H. R. Howse
A. M. A. Palaus
S. E. Watrous
J. K. Edwards
G. M. B. Rankin
Mrs K. J. Digby-Worsley

Engineering

Director of Engineering
Deputy Director of Engineering
Assistant Director of Engineering
Chief Assistant to Director of Engineering
Chief Accountant, Engineering
Chief Engineer, Research and Development
Chief Engineer, Regions
Head of Designs Department
Head of Research Department
Head of Studio Capital Projects Department
Head of Transmitter Capital Projects Department
Head of Equipment Department
Head of Architectural and Civil Engineering Department
Chief Personnel Officer, Engineering
Head of Engineering Information Department
Head of Engineering Training Department

J. Redmond
D. E. Todd
T. B. McCrerrick
R. D. A. Maurice, OBE
G. E. Buck
G. G. Gouriet
G. W. Mackenzie
E. R. Rout
P. R. Rainger
C. R. Longman
W. Wharton
T. J. Allport

R. A. Brown
D. E. Creasey
C. B. B. Wood, MBE
H. Henderson

Head of Engineering Secretariat
Head of Finance and Costing Services, Engineering
Chief Engineer, Transmitters
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (I)
Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters (II)
Chief Engineer Networks and Communications
Senior Superintendent Engineer, Communications

J. A. Fitzgerald
vacancy
M. J. Crawl
D. East
G. E. Turner
D. R. Morse
D. G. Preston

Personnel

Director of Personnel
Controller, Staff Administration
Controller, Staff Training and Appointments
Legal Adviser
Head of Management Services Group
Head of Central Services Group
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration
Assistant Controller, Staff Administration
(Grading and Technical)
Head of Grading
Head of Personnel Services
Corporation Medical Advisor

Head of Industrial Relations
Head of Pay Policy
Head of Staff Training
Head of Appointments Department
Solicitor
Head of Programme Contracts
Head of Copyright
Head of Computer Planning
Head of Buying
Head of Catering
Head of Personnel, Central Services

M. O. Tinniswood
M. Kinchin Smith
G. W. M. Cockburn
E. C. Robbins, CBE
J. K. Rickard
A. M. Andrews, OBE
C. R. East

J. E. F. Voss
F. C. Barrett
A. G. Finch
A. D. Muirhead, MC, MB,
B Chir, MRCOG, DIH
H. R. Ginn
Miss G. M. Lewis, MBE
O. P. E. Reed, OBE
D. K. Ashton
R. J. Marshall
J. G. H. Wadsworth
R. G. Walford
A. F. M. Foister
C. W. Naish
I. G. T. Pinfield
E. D. Price

Finance

Director, Finance
Controller, Finance
Chief Accountant (Central Finance Services)
Head of Accounting Services Group

H. P. Hughes
E. B. Thorne
R. H. Bates
L. A. Pearman

Public Affairs

Director, Public Affairs
Controller, Information Services
The Secretary
Head of Publicity
Head of Secretariat
Head of Audience Research
Head of Reference and Registry Services
Controller, Overseas and Foreign Relations
Head of Liaison, Overseas and Foreign Relations
General Manager, Publications
Deputy General Manager, Publications
Assistant General Manager, Publications (Sales)
Editor, *Radio Times*
Editor, *The Listener*
Head of Advertisement Department
Circulation Manager, Publications
Books Editor

K. H. L. Lamb
G. T. M. de M. Morgan, MC
C. D. Shaw
H. G. Campey, OBE
R. D. Pendlebury, MBE
B. P. Emmett
R. D. Hewlett
L. Miall, OBE
N. Harvey
J. G. Holmes
vacancy
A. D. Duggin
G. J. Cannon
K. F. C. Miller
K. G. Hurst
P. G. Shaw
A. L. Kingsford

English Regions

Controller, English Regions
Head of Personnel English Regions
Head of Finance, English Regions
Head of Regional Television Development
Head of Network Production Centre, Birmingham
Head of English Regions Drama
Head of Programme Services and Engineering,
Birmingham
Head of Personnel and Finance, Birmingham
Head of Network Production Centre, Manchester
Head of Programme Services and Engineering,
Manchester
Head of Personnel and Finance, Manchester
Head of Network Production Centre, Bristol
Head of Programme Services and Engineering,
Bristol
Head of Personnel and Finance, Bristol
Regional Television Manager, Midlands
Regional Television Manager, North-West
Regional Television Manager, West
Regional Television Manager, East Anglia
Regional Television Manager, South
Regional Television Manager, South-West
Regional Television Manager, North
Regional Television Manager, North-East

J. F. Grist
R. Newbold
W. J. Bridges
M. Alder
P. J. Sidey
D. E. Rose

E. R. Deighton
J. M. N. MacQueen
D. Burrell-Davis

H. G. Anstey
G. K. Brown
S. F. Wyton

F. G. Smith
J. A. C. Knott, OBE
M. D. Hancock
R. D. Colley
J. T. P. Dewar
R. J. Johnston
H. H. G. Mason
H. T. Salmon
W. Greaves
D. J. Kerr

Northern Ireland

Controller, Northern Ireland
Head of Programmes
Head of Administration
Head of Programme Services and Engineering

B. W. Maguire
R. C. F. Mason
T. R. J. Williams
B. J. Slamin

Scotland

Controller, Scotland
Head of Programmes
Head of Administration
Head of Programme Services and Engineering

A. D. G. Milne
R. Coulter
A. M. Brown
W. A. Jackson

Wales

Controller, Wales
Head of Programmes
Head of Administration
Head of Programme Services and Engineering

J. H. Rowley, CBE
Owen Edwards
E. W. Timothy
G. Salter

Programme Contracts Department

The B B C is probably the biggest employer of talent in the country. Of the hundreds of people who take part in its programmes every day very few are on the Corporation's staff. The vast majority are professional artists and broadcasters, as well as experts invited to bring to bear their particular knowledge and authority on almost every conceivable subject. In nearly every case a payment and some form of contract is involved and this may vary from a few pounds on a simple agreement form for a short interview to very substantial fees on contracts tailored to fit long term agreements with star performers. Many of these engagements require complex negotiations before a programme reaches the camera or microphone, and the responsibility for this lies with Programme Contracts Department and its radio booking sections, and Artists Contracts Department in the television service. In addition to the question of fees many other factors have to be covered, including dove-tailing the availability of performers with production schedules, the arrangement of licences and chaperones for children, and work permits for visiting artists; indeed, a whole catalogue of arrangements to support the contributors to programmes, many of which are several weeks in preparation and production, and some for many months.

Within its overall aim to bring the best possible service to its audiences that its resources will provide the Corporation recognises an obligation to see that its contributors receive fair and reasonable terms and conditions of engagement. The contracting departments play a major part in carrying through this policy and they take pride in the goodwill and reputation for fair dealing which has been built up over the years. Complaints are rare, but when they occur every effort is made to meet them.

Agreements with unions

In addition to his responsibility for the radio booking sections the Head of Programme Contracts represents the Corporation in its dealings with performers' unions and in negotiating with them agreements covering the terms and conditions of engagement in both radio and television. These agreements, which form the basis of individual contracts issued by the booking departments, require frequent revision and re-negotiation to keep pace with changes in production techniques and in broadcasting patterns as they continue to evolve. Among the principal negotiating bodies are the Musicians' Union, British Actors' Equity Association, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, the Society of Authors, and the National Union of Journalists.

Copyright

Payment for commissioned music and for script material contributed to

B B C 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 208*.) 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. The B B C acts as agent for the Open University in acquiring rights in all commissioned works and source material wanted for its broadcasts.

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 B B C makes an annual lump sum payment in return for a licence to broadcast all the music controlled by the Society in any B B C programme. The Society then allocates this payment between its members on the basis of actual broadcast uses of music as shown in the B B C's Programmes-as-Broadcast. Likewise the B B C 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 B B C.

An agreement with *Phonographic Performance Ltd* provides for the right to broadcast commercial gramophone records, the B B C's various radio and television service being allocated fixed periods of 'needle time' in return for an annual lump sum payment. Other agreements with the various individual gramophone companies provide for the right to re-record (dub) commercial gramophone records. Another agreement with the *Music Publishers' Association* deals with the rates to be paid for the hire of orchestral material.

The B B C 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 published material and stage plays. The rates are assessed on a time basis.

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 three agreements with the Guild relating to specially-written plays, specially-written series and serials, and dramatisations. 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 published material and stage plays 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 programmes 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.

Fees for Local Radio are assessed at lower rates than those for network programmes.

BBC Finance

Income and Expenditure

The greater part of the money for running the Home Services is related to the revenue derived from the sale of television broadcast receiving licences. The licence fee was increased by £1 on 1 July 1971 to £7 for monochrome and £12 for colour, and the gross licence revenue for the year was assessed at £121,431,000, from which was deducted the expenses of collection, interference investigations, etc. amounting to £8,147,000. The net licence income receivable by the B B C in 1971-72, was therefore, £113,284,000.

Summary of Finances of the Home Services—1971-72

Broadcasting	£000
<i>Income:</i>	
Receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	113,284
Other Income	1,736
	<hr/>
	115,020
	<hr/>
<i>Expenditure:</i>	
Operating	101,636
Capital	10,591
Interest	197
	<hr/>
	112,424
Broadcasting surplus	2,596
Publications and Enterprises net profits	975
	<hr/>
Net surplus on the year's working	3,571
	<hr/>

External Services

The External Services, directed to overseas listeners are financed by Grants in Aid from the Treasury, which in 1971-72 amounted to £12,977,000 for operating expenses and £1,032,000 for capital expenditure, a total of £14,009,000. *Balance sheet overleaf.*

Balance Sheet at 31 March 1972

31 March 1971				31 March 1972	
Home Services	External Services	Statements	Notes	Home Services	External Services
£000	£000			£000	£000
60,339			1		
			2	60,951	
	15,830	4			
			4 & 5		16,686
53				53	
<u>60,392</u>	<u>15,830</u>			<u>61,004</u>	<u>16,686</u>
3,560	71		6	3,077	71
14,327	484		7	15,621	403
490	64			469	337
<u>18,377</u>	<u>619</u>			<u>19,167</u>	<u>811</u>
14,292	344			12,648	668
10,182	212			9,045	—
<u>24,474</u>	<u>556</u>			<u>21,693</u>	<u>668</u>
	63				143
—6,097				—2,526	
<u>54,295</u>	<u>15,893</u>			<u>58,478</u>	<u>16,829</u>
60,392	15,830		3	61,004	16,686
—6,097				—2,526	
	63				143
<u>54,295</u>	<u>15,893</u>			<u>58,478</u>	<u>16,829</u>

Hill of Luton }
 Bridget Plowden } Governors
 Charles Curran } Director General

Report of the Auditors to the Members of the British Broadcasting Corporation
 In our opinion the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure and Grant in Aid Account supplemented by the Notes and Statements numbered 1 to 5 give a true and fair view, on the basis stated below, of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1972 and of the income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

The surplus for the year on Home Services of £3,571,000 has been arrived at after charging capital expenditure for the year amounting to £10,591,000 which, as indicated in Note 3, exceeds by £612,000 the depreciation of fixed assets for the year of £9,979,000 which has been charged to Capital Account.

18 July 1972, London

Deloitte & Co., Chartered Accountants

Home Services Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31 March 1972

Year ended 31 March 1971			Year ended 31 March 1972		
£000	£000	Statements	Notes	£000	£000
Radio and Television Broadcasting					
<i>Income</i>					
95,630				113,284	
			8		
1,277				1,631	
21			9		
					66
94					30
8					9
	97,030				115,020
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Operating expenditure					
68,398				73,730	
24,657			1		
			2		27,906
Capital expenditure					
9,230				7,881	
2,891			3		2,710
89			3		197
	105,265				112,424
	-8,235				2,596
Surplus on Broadcasting (1971 Deficit)					
1,243				1,824	
556			10		849
	687				975
<i>Net proceeds from sale of property less provisions for taxation on capital gains</i>					
	2,082				
	-5,466				3,571
Surplus for the Year (1971 Deficit)					
	-631				-6,097
Deficit at 31 March 1971					
	-6,097				-2,526
Deficit at 31 March 1972					

External Services

Grant in Aid Account for the Year ended 31 March 1972

Year Ended 31 March 1971		Statements	Notes	Year Ended 31 March 1972				
				Total	Current	Capital	Current	Capital
£000				£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Income							
13,201	Grant in Aid receipts			14,009	11,826	980	1,151	52
8	Sales of assets taken out of service		11	168	168			
<u>13,209</u>				<u>14,177</u>	<u>11,994</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,151</u>	<u>52</u>
	Expenditure							
11,757	Operating expenditure	3		13,191	12,044		1,147	
1,495	Capital expenditure			895		846		49
-3	Interest payable			3	3			
9	Corporation tax			8	8			
<u>13,258</u>				<u>14,097</u>	<u>12,055</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>1,147</u>	<u>49</u>
-49	Surplus/Deficit (—)			80	-61	134	4	3
112	for the year							
	Balance at 31 March 1971			63	111	-62	20	-6
<u>63</u>	Balance at 31 March 1972			<u>143</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>-3</u>

Notes on the Accounts

1. Future capital expenditure approved by the Board of Governors at 31 March 1972 amounted to £14,249,000 (1971 £11,328,000) including £4,720,000 (1971 £2,678,000) for which contracts have been placed.

2. During the year capital expenditure on Home Services' fixed assets amounted to £10,591,000 (Television £7,881,000, Radio £2,710,000), increasing the gross value to £107,833,000. Gross depreciation for the year was £9,979,000, and the net value of fixed assets increased, therefore, by £612,000 from £60,339,000 to £60,951,000.

Major expenditure during the year was on the UHF transmitter programme, regional headquarters in Birmingham, the continuing process of colourisation, including the conversion to colour operation of the main studio in Glasgow, and on radio studio centres in London, including the purchase of the freehold of one studio property.

3. The increase of £612,000 in the Capital Account represents an amount equivalent to the capital expenditure for the year of £10,591,000 reduced by the provision for gross depreciation of £9,979,000.

4. Gross additions to External Services' fixed assets during the year amounted to £895,000 and assets to the value of £39,000 were written-off, making the net additions for the year £856,000, increasing the value of these assets to £16,686,000 at 31 March 1972.

The main expenditure during the year was on the continued modernisation of the relay station in the Far East, and on new aerial systems at United Kingdom transmitting stations.

5. 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 Grants in Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1972 calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets would have been £4,010,000 for Broadcasting and £193,000 for Monitoring.

6. Stores, comprising engineering stores, television design and film unit materials, stationery, fuel oil and catering stocks, etc., have been valued at cost less provision for slow-moving stocks.

7. Debtors and unexpired charges include film rights, recorded programmes and programmes in the course of production at 31 March 1972.

8. The radio only licence having been discontinued from 1 February 1971, the income receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications is that derived from television broadcast receiving licences.

The gross revenue collected in the year amounted to £125,784,000. Included in this figure was an amount of £4,353,000 assumed to be revenue from late renewals applicable to 1970-71, and advanced to the Corporation in that year. The gross income relating to 1971-72 was therefore assessed at £121,431,000.

In accordance with Clause 16 of the Licence and Agreement, dated 7 July 1969, a deduction was made of a sum equal to the expenses of collection, interference investigations, etc. estimated at £8,220,000, less an adjustment for the previous year of £73,000, a net deduction of £8,147,000.

The net licence revenue for the year was, therefore, £113,284,000.

9. The Corporation provides broadcasting services to the Open University, and the income of £1,631,000 represents reimbursement of operating and capital expenditure incurred on the University's behalf.

10. The Corporation is liable to taxation only on surpluses arising other than on moneys received from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The provision for Corporation tax is made on that basis.

11. Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service include net proceeds of £160,000 from the surrender of the lease of a property, representing gross receipts of £500,000 less a provision of £140,000 for the cost of adaptation of replacement accommodation and £200,000 due to the Consolidated Fund, but retained temporarily pending a decision on capital gains tax liability.

12. Emoluments of Governors

The fees paid to Governors as determined by Order in Council are as follows:

Chairman	£6,000
Vice Chairman	£2,000
National Governors for Scotland and Wales	£2,000 each
National Governor for Northern Ireland and 7 other Governors	£1,000 each

Emoluments of Employees

The following table shows the number of employees in receipt of emoluments of £10,000 or more:

£10,000-£12,500	11
£12,501-£15,000	7
£15,001-£17,500	2
£17,501-£20,000	1

Auditors' Remuneration £8,800

Statement 1

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the Year ended 31 March 1972

Television Broadcasting

Year ended 31 March 1971			Year ended 31 March 1972	
Amount	Percentage of Total		Amount	Percentage of Total
£000	%		£000	%
34,772	50.8	Production and other staff costs	37,848	51.3
23,701	34.6	Artists, Speakers, Facility and Copyright Fees, Film, Recording and Design Materials, etc.	25,373	34.4
2,046	3.0	Intercommunication Circuits	1,812	2.5
1,291	1.9	Power, Lighting and Heating	1,503	2.0
1,780	2.6	Building and Plant Maintenance	2,059	2.8
2,390	3.5	Rents, Rates and Telephones	2,568	3.5
997	1.5	Transport	1,062	1.5
1,421	2.1	Other expenses	1,505	2.0
<u>68,398</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>73,730</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Statement 2

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the Year ended 31 March 1972

Radio Broadcasting

Year ended 31 March 1971			Year ended 31 March 1972	
Amount	Percentage of Total		Amount	Percentage of Total
£000	%		£000	%
12,488	50.7	Production and other staff costs	14,140	50.6
6,656	27.0	Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Facility and Copyright Fees. etc.	7,570	27.1
1,561	6.3	House Orchestras	1,733	6.2
413	1.7	Intercommunication Circuits	382	1.4
533	2.1	Power, Lighting and Heating	616	2.2
710	2.9	Building and Plant Maintenance	887	3.2
1,388	5.6	Rent, Rates and Telephones	1,558	5.6
191	0.8	Transport	246	0.9
717	2.9	Other expenses	774	2.8
<u>24,657</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>27,906</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Statement 3

Statement of Operating Expenditure for the Year ended 31 March 1972

External Services

Year ended 31 March 1971			Year ended 31 March 1972	
Amount £000	Percentage of Total %		Amount £000	Percentage of Total %
8,092	68.8	Production and other staff costs	8,954	67.9
1,255	10.7	Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Facility and Copyright Fees, etc.	1,402	10.6
144	1.2	Intercommunication Circuits	138	1.1
601	5.1	Power, Lighting and Heating	747	5.7
326	2.8	Building and Plant Maintenance	426	3.2
749	6.4	Rents, Rates, Hired Transmitters and Tele- phones	877	6.6
83	0.7	Transport	91	0.7
507	4.3	Other expenses	556	4.2
<u>11,757</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>13,191</u>	<u>100.0</u>
		Whereof:—		
10,796	91.8	Broadcasting	12,044	91.3
961	8.2	Monitoring	1,147	8.7
<u>10,796</u>	<u>91.8</u>		<u>12,044</u>	<u>91.3</u>
<u>961</u>	<u>8.2</u>		<u>1,147</u>	<u>8.7</u>

Statement 4
Statement of Fixed Assets
Home Services

31 March 1971			31 March 1972		
Radio £000	Television £000	Total £000	Total £000	Television £000	Radio £000
Freehold and Leasehold Land and Buildings					
11,831	29,994	41,825	43,747	31,421	12,326
1,174	2,131	3,305	1,953	873	1,080
13,005	32,125	45,130	45,700	32,294	13,406
679	704	1,383	819	508	311
12,326	31,421	43,747	44,881	31,786	13,095
4,266	6,351	10,617	11,677	7,122	4,555
8,060	25,070	33,130	33,204	24,664	8,540
Plant, Furniture and Fittings etc.					
11,346	37,737	49,083	53,495	41,361	12,134
1,717	7,099	8,816	8,638	7,008	1,630
13,063	44,836	57,899	62,133	48,369	13,764
929	3,475	4,404	4,948	3,938	1,010
12,134	41,361	53,495	57,185	44,431	12,754
9,197	17,089	26,286	29,438	19,831	9,607
2,937	24,272	27,209	27,747	24,600	3,147
Total					
23,177	67,731	90,908	97,242	72,782	24,460
2,891	9,230	12,121	10,591	7,881	2,710
26,068	76,961	103,029	107,833	80,663	27,170
1,608	4,179	5,787	5,767	4,446	1,321
24,460	72,782	97,242	102,066	76,217	25,849
13,463	23,440	36,903	41,115	26,953	14,162
10,997	49,342	60,339	60,951	49,264	11,687
Depreciation for the Year					
Gross					
793	1,442	2,235	1,878	1,278	600
1,349	6,137	7,486	8,101	6,681	1,420
2,142	7,579	9,721	9,979	7,959	2,020
1,608	4,179	5,787	5,767	4,446	1,321
534	3,400	3,934	4,212	3,513	699

Statement 5

Statement of Fixed Assets

External Services

31 March 1971 £000		31 March 1972 £000
	Freehold and Leasehold Land and Buildings	
6,054	At 31 March 1971—at cost	6,278
224	Gross additions during the year	130
<u>6,278</u>		<u>6,408</u>
—	Less Assets written off during the year	—
<u>6,278</u>	At cost	<u>6,408</u>
	Plant, Furniture and Fittings, etc.	
8,302	At 31 March 1971—at cost	9,552
1,271	Gross additions during the year	765
<u>9,573</u>		<u>10,317</u>
21	Less Assets written off during the year	39
<u>9,552</u>	At cost	<u>10,278</u>
	Total	
14,356	At 31 March 1971—at cost	15,830
1,495	Gross additions during the year	895
<u>15,851</u>		<u>16,725</u>
21	Less Assets written off during the year	39
<u>15,830</u>	At cost (per Balance Sheet)	<u>16,686</u>
	Whereof—	
15,272	Broadcasting	16,082
527	Monitoring	573
31	Civil Defence	31
<u>15,830</u>		<u>16,686</u>

Note to Statement 4: In the year to 31 March 1972 an amount of £4,662,000 (1971 £4,724,000) being non-recurrent expenditure and indirect costs associated with capital has been included in capital expenditure for the year and has been wholly depreciated by the inclusion of a like amount in the charge for depreciation.

Statement 6

Home Services

Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1971-72

The Home Services are integrated and much of the expenditure is not attributable to any one programme service. The programme services as a whole are only made possible by the combined use of the income receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and other net income from all Regions. No National Region could support the complete Radio and Television services it receives out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its income receivable from the Minister.

Income receivable from the Minister and the other net income are analysed among the Regions relative to the number of licences in force.

The direct operating expenditure of the Regions has been reduced by those costs attributable to network programmes, and the cost of the shared services has been allocated among Regions in proportion to net income receivable from the Minister adjusted to take into account the hours of the national network displaced by local programme services.

Capital expenditure has been shared in proportion to income.

Statement 6 *continued*

Home Services

Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1971-72

	England £000	Northern Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	Total £000
Income					
Receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	96,193	1,952	9,836	5,303	113,284
Other net income	750	15	77	41	883
Total Income	<u>96,943</u>	<u>1,967</u>	<u>9,913</u>	<u>5,344</u>	<u>114,167</u>
Operating Expenditure					
<i>Television</i>					
Gross Expenditure in the Regions	7,266	924	2,811	2,672	13,673
<i>Deduct Charges to Shared Services</i>	3,140	62	216	292	3,710
	<u>4,126</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>2,595</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>9,963</u>
Proportion of Shared Services	53,440	1,066	5,198	2,653	62,357
Total Television	<u>57,566</u>	<u>1,928</u>	<u>7,793</u>	<u>5,033</u>	<u>72,320</u>
<i>Radio</i>					
Gross Expenditure in the Regions	6,119	633	1,468	1,142	9,362
<i>Deduct Charges to Shared Services</i>	1,523	164	319	206	2,212
	<u>4,596</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>1,149</u>	<u>936</u>	<u>7,150</u>
Proportion of Shared Services	17,565	369	1,842	980	20,756
Total Radio	<u>22,161</u>	<u>838</u>	<u>2,991</u>	<u>1,916</u>	<u>27,906</u>
Total Operating Expenditure	<u>79,727</u>	<u>2,766</u>	<u>10,784</u>	<u>6,949</u>	<u>100,226</u>
Capital Expenditure	8,806	179	900	485	10,370
	<u>88,533</u>	<u>2,945</u>	<u>11,684</u>	<u>7,434</u>	<u>110,596</u>
Surplus or Deficit (—)	<u>8,410</u>	<u>—978</u>	<u>—1,771</u>	<u>—2,090</u>	<u>3,571</u>

Statement 7

Summarised Balance Sheets from 31 March 1968 to 31 March 1972

	1968	Year ended 31 March			1972
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Home Services					
Fixed Assets					
At cost, less depreciation	47,466	53,078	57,938	60,339	60,951
Investment in Visnews Ltd.	48	53	53	53	53
	<u>47,514</u>	<u>53,131</u>	<u>57,991</u>	<u>60,392</u>	<u>61,004</u>
Net Current Liabilities					
Current Assets	14,420	15,014	17,602	18,377	19,167
Less Current Liabilities	13,268	18,318	18,233	24,474	21,693
	<u>1,152</u>	<u>-3,304</u>	<u>-631</u>	<u>-6,097</u>	<u>-2,526</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>48,666</u>	<u>49,827</u>	<u>57,360</u>	<u>54,295</u>	<u>58,478</u>
<i>Represented by:</i>					
Capital Account	47,514	53,131	57,991	60,392	61,004
Income and Expenditure Account	1,152	-3,304	-631	-6,097	-2,526
	<u>48,666</u>	<u>49,827</u>	<u>57,360</u>	<u>54,295</u>	<u>58,478</u>
External Services					
Fixed Assets					
At cost	12,239	13,445	14,356	15,830	16,686
Net Current Assets					
Current Assets	528	467	511	619	811
Less Current Liabilities	263	314	399	556	668
	<u>265</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>143</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>12,504</u>	<u>13,598</u>	<u>14,468</u>	<u>15,893</u>	<u>16,829</u>
<i>Represented by:</i>					
Capital Account	12,239	13,445	14,356	15,830	16,686
Grant in Aid	265	153	112	63	143
	<u>12,504</u>	<u>13,598</u>	<u>14,468</u>	<u>15,893</u>	<u>16,829</u>

Statement 7 *continued*

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant in Aid for the Period 1 April 1967 to 31 March 1972

	Year ended 31 March				
	1968 £000	1969 £000	1970 £000	1971 £000	1972 £000
Home Services					
Income					
Receivable from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	74,747	80,626	93,878	95,630	113,284
Other Income	1,593	1,455	2,373	4,636	3,363
	<u>76,340</u>	<u>82,081</u>	<u>96,251</u>	<u>100,266</u>	<u>116,647</u>
Expenditure					
Operating	66,857	74,991	81,495	93,055	101,636
Capital	11,035	11,151	11,422	12,121	10,591
Taxation	535	395	661	556	849
	<u>78,427</u>	<u>86,537</u>	<u>93,578</u>	<u>105,732</u>	<u>113,076</u>
Surplus or deficit (—) for year	—2,087	—4,456	2,673	—5,466	3,571
Balance brought forward	3,239	1,152	—3,304	—631	—6,097
	<u>1,152</u>	<u>—3,304</u>	<u>—631</u>	<u>—6,097</u>	<u>—2,526</u>
External Services (Grant in Aid)					
Income					
Grant in Aid	10,566	11,093	11,517	13,201	14,009
Other Income	44	15	14	11	165
	<u>10,610</u>	<u>11,108</u>	<u>11,531</u>	<u>13,212</u>	<u>14,174</u>
Expenditure					
Operating	9,431	9,894	10,614	11,757	13,191
Capital	1,134	1,319	957	1,495	895
Taxation	8	7	1	9	8
	<u>10,573</u>	<u>11,220</u>	<u>11,572</u>	<u>13,261</u>	<u>14,094</u>
Surplus or deficit (—) for year	37	—112	—41	—49	80
Balance brought forward	228	265	153	112	63
	<u>265</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>143</u>

Broadcast Receiving Licences 1927-1972

	Licences at 31 March			
	Total	Issued free for for Blind Persons	Licences for Radio only	Combined Licences for Radio and Television Monochrome Colour
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—
1928	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—
1929	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213	5,739,593
1957	14,525,099	62,453	7,496,390	6,966,256
1958	14,646,350	61,387	6,494,960	8,090,003
1959	14,736,413	57,784	5,423,207	9,255,422
1960	15,005,011	54,958	4,480,300	10,469,753
1961	15,176,725	50,852	3,858,132	11,267,741
1962	15,372,219	46,782	3,491,725	11,833,712
1963	15,698,991	43,371	3,212,814	12,442,806
1964	15,884,679	40,337	2,959,011	12,885,331
1965	16,046,603	34,355	2,759,203	13,253,045
1966	16,178,156	31,499	2,579,567	13,567,090
1967	16,773,205	29,662	2,476,272	14,267,271
1968	17,645,821	27,564	2,529,750	15,068,079
1969	17,959,933	24,966	2,438,906	15,396,642
1970	18,183,719	22,174	2,279,017	15,609,131
1971 (Note 1)	15,943,190	—	—	15,333,221
1972	16,658,451	—	—	15,023,691
				1,634,760

See notes opposite

Broadcast receiving licence fees in the United Kingdom 1922 - 1972

<i>Radio only</i>	introduced	1 Nov 1922 at	10s.
	increased	1 Jun 1946 to	£1
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	introduced	1 Jun 1946 at	£2
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 Jun 1954 to	£3
Excise duty of £1 imposed	(not receivable by B B C)		
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 Aug 1957 to	£4
Excise duty abolished	(BBC given full amount)	1 Oct 1963 of	£4
<i>Radio only</i>	increased	1 Aug 1965 to	£1 5s.
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 Aug 1965 to	£5
<i>Colour tv supplementary</i>	introduced	1 Jan 1968 at	£5
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 Jan 1969 to	£6
<i>Combined tv and radio</i>	increased	1 July 1971 to	£7

The radio only licence fee was abolished from 1 February 1971.

Broadcast receiving licence fees in European Countries at June 1972

	<i>standard rate/£</i>	<i>sound only</i>		<i>sound and television</i>		<i>combined with colour</i>	
		<i>currency</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>currency</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>currency</i>	<i>£</i>
Austria	14.8.72 56 Sch	324	5.79	1,116	19.93	1,140	20.38
Belgium	110 B.Fr.	312	2.84	1,344	12.22	2,004	18.22
Denmark	17 D.Kr.	68	4.00	304	17.88	474	27.88
Eire	—	—	Nil	—	7.00		
Finland	10.10 F.Mk.	20	1.98	80	7.92	180	17.82
France	11.60 F. Fr.	30	2.59	120	10.34	120	10.34
Germany	7.70 D.M.	30	3.90	102	13.25	102	13.25
Italy	1,420 Lire	3,300	2.32	12,000	8.45		
Netherlands	7.75 Fl.	75	9.68	75	9.68		
Norway	15.90 N.Kr.	60	3.77	260	16.35		
Sweden	11.60 S.Kr.	50	4.31	220	18.97	320	27.59
Switzerland	9.15 S.Fr.	40	4.37	124	13.55		

Notes

- 1 Due to industrial action within the Post Office between January and March 1971 the licences in force at 31 March 1971 as shown above do *not* reflect the true licensing position at that date.
- 2 Radio only licences were abolished on 1 February 1971.
- 3 Combined Radio and Television licences were also abolished on the 1 February 1971. From that date Television only licences have been issued.
- 4 Dealer's demonstration fee and concessionary licences for residents of old people's homes have been excluded from the above figures.

Publications

Radio Times. Published every week in 26 editions, its programme pages provide a detailed day-by-day reference guide to the whole of the B B C's television and radio programme output for the British Isles from Saturday morning to Friday night. Editorial articles, many in colour, feature the subject-matter of the most notable broadcasts of the week. *Radio Times* is on sale at newsagents throughout the British Isles, price 5p., or by subscription at £5.50 for Britain and the Republic of Ireland and £4.60 overseas, and *pro rata* for shorter periods. It has a circulation of about 3,500,000.

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 are drawn mainly from the wealth of broadcast talks and discussions and articles based on the programmes. *The Listener* carries a quarterly supplement giving details of the main Music and Drama productions to be broadcast on B B C Radio during the following three months. Distribution is world-wide and sales are about 45,000 copies a week. *The Listener* is published each Thursday, price 9p, subscriptions at £6.00 both in Great Britain and overseas a year, or *pro rata* for shorter periods. Subscriptions to the USA and Canadian edition cost \$16.00 for one year, \$30.00 for two years and \$42.00 for three years by surface mail; air freight to New York by second-class mail costs \$26.00 for one year, \$50.00 for two years and \$72.00 for three years. Special rates are available to students and schools. Full details 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:

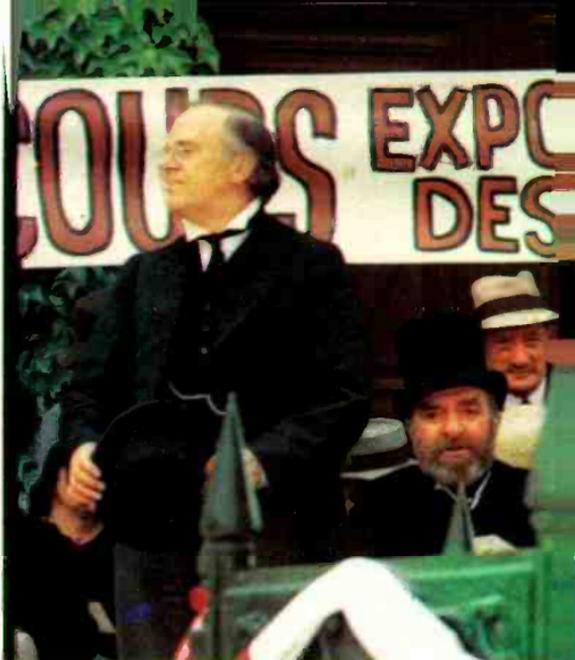
B B C English by Radio and Television, a monthly magazine for those who follow the B B C's English courses, contains texts to accompany the English by Radio lessons broadcast entirely in English, and articles of general interest to students and teachers of the language. The annual subscription is £1.75 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 **B B C Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA.**

London Calling, the monthly journal of the B B C External Services, gives programme details and frequency information about the B B C World Service in English with the alternative World Service programmes

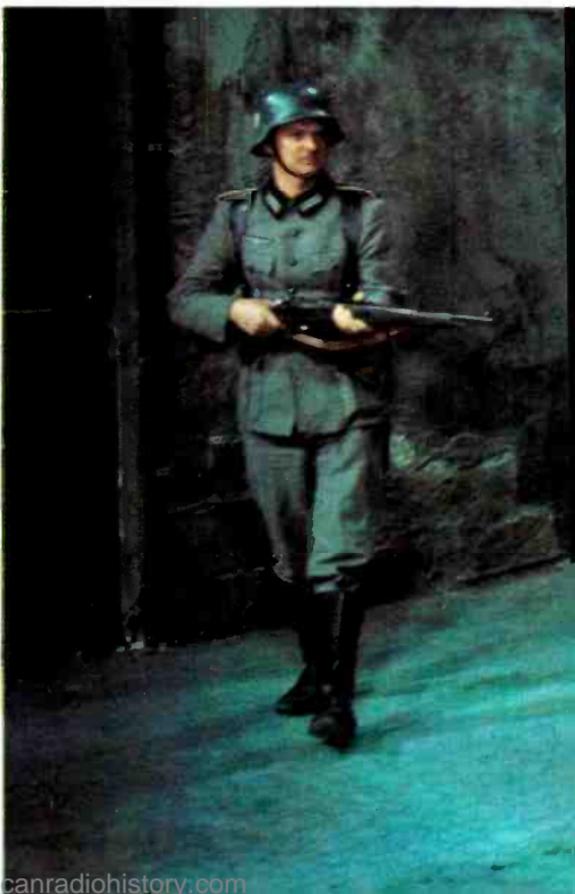


The British Empire: Echoes of Britannia's Rule on BBC-1

The scandals of *Clochemerle*, adapted from the famous comic novel, were re-enacted on BBC-2



David McCallum stars in *Colditz*, a BBC-1 series based on the war-time exploits of allied prisoners in the notorious German castle









Sian Phillips, Derek Godfrey and Judy Geeson in *Play of the Month* on BBC-1 : *Lady Windermere's Fan*

Top left Tony Hart, Pat Keysall, Ben Benison and Wilfred Lunn in *Vision On*. Produced by Patrick Dowling, it won the 1972 *Prix Jeunesse* for children's programmes

Below Marion, Countess of Harewood, was one of the guests on the popular BBC-2 quiz *Face the Music*, seen here with the panel, Robin Ray, Polly Elwes and Richard Baker and quiz-master Joseph Cooper



Keith Michell toured famous London theatres for a BBC-2 *Show of the Week* series



The cast of the West End musical *Godspell* gave a performance in St Paul's Cathedral for an Easter religious programme on BBC-1



Northern Ireland : a BBC camera crew are 'frisked' by IRA gunmen in the Bogside no-go area of Londonderry

for Europe, South Asia, 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 monthly 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, WC2B 4PH.**

Recent General Publications

TUTANKHAMUN'S EGYPT by Cyril Aldred, 60p. A visual background to life in Ancient Egypt, produced to accompany the *Chronicle* series and the exhibition.

RESTLESS EARTH by Nigel Calder, £1.90. An illustrated account of our present knowledge of the planet we live on, to accompany the television programme.

THE CRADLE OF ENGLAND by Barry Cunliffe, 80p. An introduction to early British history, with a guide to sites in the south of England.

BRAIN OF BRITAIN by John P. Wynn, 35p. A selection of quizzes from this long-running radio series.

IF BRITAIN HAD FALLEN by Norman Longmate, £2.50. (a co-publication with Hutchinson). A fascinating reconstruction of what might have happened if the Germans had invaded England in 1940.

WAYS OF SEEING by John Berger, 60p. (a co-publication with Penguins). John Berger looks at the western tradition of oil painting, and calls into question some common assumptions about the way we look at pictures. Fully illustrated.

THE EDWARDIANS by Peter Brent, about 60p. Biographical studies of eight Edwardians (Baden-Powell, Horatio Bottomley, Conan Doyle, Marie Lloyd, Lloyd George, E. Nesbit, Rolls and Royce, Daisy Warwick) who are the subjects of a B B C-2 drama series.

Two books to commemorate the B B C's fiftieth anniversary.

THE BIGGEST ASPIDISTRA IN THE WORLD by Peter Black, £2.00. A personal celebration of fifty years of the B B C and its programmes and personalities by the well-known television critic.

B B C ENGINEERING 1922-1972 by Edward Pawley, £7.00. A technical history of B B C engineering from the early experimental days to the sophisticated equipment of today.

A SECOND LISTENER ANTHOLOGY edited by Karl Miller, £3.50. A selection of the best pieces from *The Listener* over the last two years.

THE SKY AT NIGHT 4 by Patrick Moore, £2.25. The fourth collection of Patrick Moore's television series on astronomy and space exploration.

Some children's books:

BLUE PETER NINTH BOOK edited by Bidy Baxter, Edward Barnes and Rosemary Gill, 55p. All the highlights from the year's Blue Peter programme for children aged from seven upwards.

THE FOURTH HECTOR'S HOUSE ANNUAL, 65p. Lots of fun and games for the under-eights featuring Hector the dog and his friends Za Za the cat and Kiki the frog.

THE BLUE PETER BOOK OF LIMERICKS (with Pan Books) 30p. A selection of limericks sent in by children to the Blue Peter programme.

MANDOG by Peter Dickinson and Lois Lamplugh, about £1.25. An exciting science fiction story for older children, based on a television film. Three teenagers suddenly find themselves face-to-face with a group from another world and time.

Further education

Many Further Education programmes (see pages 87–9) are accompanied by publications. These fall into two main categories:

- (a) Essential handbooks and other learning aids without which the serious student would be unable to benefit from the series. Publications of this kind are in the main for language courses, but include other subjects. The books provide the basis for individual homework and preparation.
- (b) Books which, while not essential, provide the interested student with a permanent record on the theme 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, statistics and any other information thought to be useful.

For most of the language series 12-inch LP records with basic dialogue and pronunciation practice are also available.

Details of programmes and accompanying publications are printed in *Radio Times* at the appropriate times.

All BBC books can be obtained

- (a) From booksellers who are BBC authorised agents (names and addresses available on request)
- (b) Through other booksellers (and retail newsagents in the case of Further Education publications)
- (c) From BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA (Postage and packing extra)

School Publications:

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council numerous publications are issued termly or annually to support the BBC's radio and

television series of broadcasts to schools (see page 87). Six months in advance of each school year, annual programme documents for Primary schools and Secondary schools are sent free to every school in the United Kingdom to help teachers to plan their use of broadcasts, make timetable changes and order their publications in good time to receive them before the first broadcast of the autumn term. Termly timetables for staff room notice-boards are issued free to all schools before each term. Details of current series and publications can be obtained from BBC Publications (Schools), 35 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA.

Radio Times Hulton Picture Library

The Radio Times Hulton Picture Library contains more than 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, manuscripts, colour transparencies and maps, covering a wide range of historical subjects, personalities and peoples, arts, sciences, and life in all its aspects. This collection is available to all who require pictures for reproduction. A scale of fees and any further information can be obtained from: Librarian, Radio Times Hulton Picture Library, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA, telephone 01-580 5577, ext. 4621.

Some of the recent additions to BBC Records' Retail Catalogue

The catalogue can be obtained from BBC Enterprises, The Langham, Portland Place, London, W1A 1AA.

All titles are LP's unless indicated otherwise.

Popular Music

<i>A Scottish Sampler</i>	REC 125S	£1.49
<i>Northumbrian Folk</i>	REC 118S	£1.49
<i>Young Folk in Worship</i>	REC 75S	£1.49
<i>Shema Kolenu</i>	REC 115S	£1.49
<i>Music of Africa</i>	REC 130M	£1.49
<i>National Guide Festival of Song</i>	RED 127S	.99
<i>BBC presents the NDO</i>	REC 122M	£1.49
<i>Waggoners' Walk (Single)</i>	RESL 5	.49
<i>Spy Trap (Single)</i>	RESL 6	.49
<i>Lord Peter Wimsey (Single)</i>	RESL 7	.49

Wildlife Series

<i>Sea and Island Birds</i>	RED 100M	.99
<i>A Year's Journey</i>	RED 135M	.99

Spoken Word

<i>Flashback 1971</i>	REB 124M	£1.99
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Serious Music

<i>David Cain's Music</i>	REC 91S	£1.49
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Roundabout Series (for children)

<i>The Magic Roundabout</i>	ROUNABOUT 8	·99
<i>Play School</i>	ROUNABOUT 10	·99

For Enthusiasts

<i>Sound Effects No. 6</i>	RED 106M	·99
<i>Sea and Sail</i>	REC 111M	£1·49
<i>The Brighton Run</i>	REC 117M	£1·49
<i>Sound Effects No. 7</i>	RED 113S	·99
<i>Railways Remembered</i>	REB 119M	£1·99
<i>Music and Effects for Home Movies</i>	RED 120S	·99
<i>Sound Effects No. 8</i>	RED 126M	·99
<i>FA Cup Final 1972</i>	REC 122M	£1·49

Comedy

<i>A Record Load of Rubbish (Spike Milligan)</i>	RED 98M	·99
<i>It's Morecambe and Wise</i>	RED 128M	·99

Study Records

<i>Singing Together</i>	RESR 25	£1·49
<i>Nursery Rhymes</i>	RESR 26	£1·49
<i>Poetry Corner</i>	RESR 27	£1·49
<i>Accents and Dialects</i>	RESR 28	£1·49
<i>Boy from Space</i>	RESR 30	£1·49

Reith Lectures

The Reith Lectures, inaugurated in 1947 and named after the B B C's first Director-General, are broadcast annually. Each year the B B C 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, <i>Authority and the individual</i> (Allen & Unwin, 1949. £1·25. paperback, 1966. 35p.)
1949	Robert Birley, <i>Britain in Europe: reflections on the development of a European society.</i>
1950	J. Z. Young, <i>Doubt and certainty in science</i> (OUP, 1951. o.p., Galaxy Books, 1960. 75p.)
1951	Lord Radcliffe, <i>The problem of power</i> (Secker & Warburg, 1952. o.p.)
1952	A. J. Toynbee, <i>The World and the west</i> (OUP, 1953. o.p.)
1953	J. R. Oppenheimer, <i>Science and the common understanding</i> (OUP, 1954. o.p.)
1954	Sir Oliver Franks, <i>Britain and the tide of world affairs</i> (OUP, 1955. o.p.)
1955	Nikolaus Pevsner, <i>The Englishness of English art</i> (Architectural Press, 1956. 80p. Penguin Books, 1961. 52½p.)
1956	Sir Edward Appleton, <i>Science and the nation</i> (Edin. UP, 1957. 52½p.)
1957	George F. Kennan, <i>Russia, the atom and the west</i> (OUP, 1958. o.p.)
1958	A. C. B. Lovell, <i>The individual and the universe</i> (OUP, 1959. o.p.; paperback, 1961. 25p.)
1959	P. B. Medawar, <i>The future of man</i> (Methuen, 1960. o.p.)
1960	Edgar Wind, <i>Art and anarchy</i> (Faber, 1963. £1·60)
1961	Margery Perham, <i>The colonial reckoning</i> (Collins, 1962. o.p.)
1962	G. M. Carstairs, <i>This island now</i> (Hogarth, 1963, 75p.)
1963	A. E. Sloman, <i>A university in the making</i> (B B C, 1964. o.p.)
1964	Sir Leon Bagrit, <i>The age of automation</i> (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1965. 75p.)

- 1965 R. K. A. Gardiner, *A world of peoples* (B B C, 1966. 75p.)
 1966 J. K. Galbraith, *The new industrial state* (Hamish Hamilton, 1967 o.p., includes the 1966 lectures)
 1967 E. R. Leach, *A runaway world?* (B B C, 1968. o.p.; O U P. 60p.)
 1968 The Rt Hon. Lester Pearson, *Peace in the family of man* (B B C, 1969. £1·05)
 1969 Dr Frank Fraser Darling, *Wilderness and plenty* (B B C, 1970. £1·05)
 1970 Dr Donald Schon, *Beyond the stable state* (Temple Smith, 1971. £2·50; includes material from 1970 lectures)
 1971 R. Hoggart, *Only Connect* (Chatto & Windus. 1972. £1·50)

B B C Orchestras and conductors

B B C Symphony, Pierre Boulez	101 players
B B C Concert, Ashley Lawrence, <i>principal conductor</i>	54
The Radio Orchestra	56
B B C Scottish Symphony, Christopher Seaman, <i>conductor; vacancy, associate conductor</i>	66
B B C Northern Symphony, Bryden Thomson	70
B B C Midland Light, Jack Coles	31
B B C Welsh, Boris Brott	44
B B C Northern Ireland, Kenneth Alwyn, <i>principal conductor</i>	30
B B C Scottish Radio, Brian Fahey	31
B B C Northern Dance, Bernard Herrmann	19
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

B B C Training Orchestra

The B B C Training Orchestra, based in Bristol, was formed by the B B C at the beginning of 1966 for the purpose of training qualified young musicians aged eighteen to twenty-six and to provide extensive orchestral experience immediately following an instrumentalist's course at a school of music. It is hoped through the establishment of this orchestra to ensure a steady stream of experienced players of the standard required by the leading orchestras in the United Kingdom. Students are admitted for an initial period of one year. The orchestra broadcasts every week on Radio 3 and gives up to twelve public concerts a year, all of which are broadcast.

B B C radiophonic workshop

The B B C radiophonic workshop provides a creative service, varying from complete background scores of electronic music for radio and television production through sound for poetry and science fiction, to signature tunes and experiments in stylised stereophonic sound.

Apart from the electronic music for 'Dr Who', the workshop makes major contributions to television drama; documentaries and children's programmes, to drama and schools programmes on radio and to many local radio stations – in all more than two hundred different commitments a year are undertaken. The workshop at the BBC Music Studios in Maida Vale, London, is equipped with tape-recording machines and other electronic equipment for generating, manipulating and synthesising sound. The composition and realisation of this music and sound is done by a small number of specialised creative staff. A commercially available long-playing record 'BBC Radiophonic Music' (REC 25M) has been issued by BBC Records and it is hoped another disc will be released in 1973.

Drama repertory

A number of distinguished actors and actresses are regularly employed in the BBC's own repertory companies.

Drama Repertory Company	30 members (full-time)
Schools Repertory Company	5 members (full-time)
'English by Radio' Repertory Company	5 members (full-time)

Auditions

Music, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by Programme Contracts Department (*see page 208*) working in collaboration with the appropriate radio broadcasting departments; similar arrangements are in force for television, and in each of the regions. The procedure varies, but normally several producers and other experts are present, and considerable use is made of outside assessors. Artists who have succeeded in an audition are placed on a waiting list to be offered a broadcasting engagement when opportunity arises.

Applications addressed to the **BBC, London, W1A 1AA**, are brought to the attention of the department concerned. For regional auditions, applications should be made to the Controller of the appropriate region.

BBC Choral Society

Auditions are arranged at various times during the year for amateur singers who wish to become members (unpaid) of the BBC Choral Society. Candidates are required to sing one of two test pieces at choice, and there is a simple sight-reading test. Members of the Society attend rehearsals each Friday evening. Written applications should be made to the **Chorus Manager, BBC, London, W1A 1AA**.

Record requests

Record requests should be sent on a postcard to the title of the programme concerned. In addition to the many request programmes produced for home listeners and for listeners to the vernacular services broadcast overseas, the *BBC World Service* has its own record request programmes. These give listeners in all countries an opportunity to ask for a record for themselves or for their friends. They also provide a link with home for Britons stationed abroad, as well as for immigrants and visitors to Britain. Separate editions broadcast at suitable times give world-wide coverage.

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*.

Overseas listeners are advised by airmail of the time and date of the playing of their requests. The *BBC World Service* also has its own Pop Club programme with lapel badges, membership cards and numbers for its members. To join this rapidly-growing club, overseas listeners should write to 'Pop Club'. Members qualify to take part in competitions (with prizes of LP's and T-shirts) as well as being able to send pop record requests for fellow members via the programme.

Requests for members of the Merchant Service should be sent to the 'Merchant Navy Programme'.

For all these programmes, the address is:

The World Service, B B C, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.

Writing to the B B C

The B B C receives a very large correspondence from listeners and viewers amounting to upwards of a quarter of a million letters a year. This includes letters sent to particular programmes in response to invitations broadcast on television or radio, which may total as many as 2,000 a day.

Letters about television and radio programmes, other than those responding to broadcast invitations, should be addressed to:

Head of B B C Programme Correspondence Section, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.

This section is responsible for seeing that the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward in letters are carefully considered. As far as possible, answers are supplied to inquiries relating to specific items in the programmes. Requests entailing detailed research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot normally be met. Scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances.

Head of Engineering Information Department, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.

This department deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice

on the reception of B B C television and radio programmes. Letters about the External Services should be addressed to:

B B C, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.

The large mail in English from listeners overseas which reaches the B B C from all parts of the world is answered by an **Overseas Audience Research and Correspondence Department, B B C, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH**, which also ensures that the letters are forwarded to the appropriate officials and programme departments. Letters in other languages are sent to the language sections of programmes concerned and answered in the same language.

Submission of scripts and scores

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

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), B B C, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.** A free leaflet, *Notes on Radio Drama*, giving detailed market information and guidance about writing for the medium, is available from the Script Editor on request.

Light Entertainment scripts for radio (normally half-hour) should be sent to **Script Editor, Light Entertainment, B B C, Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, London, W1Y 0ED.** Decisions can be made only on receipt of complete scripts, clearly typed; but advice can be offered on detailed synopses, with sample dialogue.

Television scripts, clearly typed, should be submitted, with a stamped addressed envelope, to: **Head of Television Script Unit, B B C Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W12**, who will ensure that they are seen by the relevant department.

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

Serious music scores for radio should be addressed to: **Music Services (New Music), B B C, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.**

Popular and light music scores for radio should be addressed to: **B B C, Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0ED.**

A guide for writers, *Writing for the B B C*, is published by the B B C, price 35p (by post 43p).

Written Archives Centre

Broadcasting holds a unique position in the social history of the 20th century and its effects and influence have always been subjects of

discussion and research. The Written Archives Centre holds the written record of the B B C's contribution to this history. In its recently established premises in the grounds of Caversham Park, Reading, B B C departments (including Television and External Services) have deposited their early papers; the period covered at present is 1922-1954. This material consists of correspondence with writers, speakers and artists (including many famous names such as Churchill, Shaw, Vaughan Williams, E. M. Forster), internal memoranda, minutes of meetings and internal records giving programme details. There is also a collection of B B C publications and a vast collection of press cuttings about the B B C and broadcasting. This material, with certain limitations, notably copyright, is now being made available to bona-fide researchers, biographers and historians whatever the area of their interest.

In order to provide the sort of service which students and researchers should reasonably be able to expect, the B B C charges for access at the rate of 50p per day with special terms for season-ticket holders. Research carried out by the staff of the Centre is charged at the rate of £1 per hour after the first hour, which is free.

Caversham Park is approximately $.1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Reading General Station, and Reading Corporation Bus Service No. 23 passes nearby.

Those wishing to use the Centre should apply in writing to: **The Written Archives Officer, BBC, Caversham Park, Reading, RG4 8TZ.**

Visits to B B C premises

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

People with a special or professional interest may make arrangements for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres by writing to **The Secretary, B B C, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA**, or the Controller in their own region.

Visitors from overseas should address themselves to: **Overseas Audience Research, B B C, PO Box 76, Bush House, London, WC2B 4PH.**

Tickets for B B C shows

Members of the public who wish to see a radio or television performance enacted before an audience can obtain tickets by writing to the **B B C Ticket Unit, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA.**

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

Owing to the variation from week to week in the number and nature of

the programmes, it is not possible to guarantee that tickets can be sent for any particular show, but the Ticket Unit will do its best to send applicants tickets for the type of show for which they apply.

These are :

Radio: Light Entertainment, Panel or Quiz-type, Light Music, Modern Dance Music, Chamber Music, Symphony Orchestra, Modern or Old-time Dancing.

Television: Panel or Quiz-type and Light Entertainment.

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

SOS messages

SOS and police messages are in certain circumstances included in BBC broadcasts. Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone.

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

For missing persons and for witnesses of accidents Only official requests originated by the police are considered.

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

For travellers abroad It is also possible in circumstances of real urgency for SOS messages to be broadcast in countries abroad by radio organisations which are members of the European Broadcasting Union. These messages would be broadcast in an attempt to reach people travelling abroad who are urgently wanted at home. The rules, in principle, are the same as those which apply to SOS messages broadcast in the United Kingdom. Requests of this kind, which must come from doctors or hospitals, cannot be considered unless all other means of contacting the person who is wanted have been tried and have failed.

Messages are broadcast once only and cannot be repeated.

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Appeals for charity

The BBC has been broadcasting charitable appeals since 1923. Up to

1972 nearly £17,000,000 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 Weeks' Good Cause at 11.10 a.m. on Sunday, or on BBC-1, usually at 6.50 pm and on the third Sunday of the month. Special appeals for causes of outstanding topical and national interest – for example, in aid of the victims of an earthquake or flood disaster – are occasionally broadcast on a weekday, normally on both radio and television. Separate appeals may be broadcast in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and, on not more than two dates in the year, in the different regions of the BBC's television service.

In selecting appeals for broadcasting, the BBC seeks the guidance of people with specialised experience and knowledge of the charitable world. In respect of nationally broadcast appeals it is guided by the Central Appeals Advisory Committee, a body of experts which considers all applications for appeals and recommends those it believes to be deserving of public support. Advisory bodies in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the English regions perform the same function in respect of regional appeals (*see pages 187-8 for members of the appeals advisory bodies*).

Within certain specified limits, any deserving cause, whether it be great or comparatively small, may be considered for a broadcast appeal. Preference in selection is, however, given to causes which concern themselves directly with the relief of human distress in any of its forms, and with the preservation of life and health. Second in preference are those which aim to promote social, physical, cultural, or mental or moral well-being but which do not necessarily deal with individual cases of distress, this category includes organisations promoting research into the causes and treatment of disease and of mental or physical handicap. Appeals are also granted occasionally to causes which fall outside these categories, e.g. the preservation of the national heritage.

The BBC welcomes applications from charitable organisations whose work is likely to be of interest to the general public and who have a genuine need to raise money by means of a broadcast appeal. Organisations wishing to be considered should apply in writing to the Appeals Secretary at Broadcasting House, London, or to the appropriate BBC headquarters for appeals in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (*see page 241 for addresses*) or for appeals in the English regions, to Secretary, Regional Advisory Bodies, Birmingham.

The total obtained in response to all regular appeals on radio and television in the year to 31 March 1972, including those broadcast on a regional basis, was £407,005.

The total from the radio Week's Good Cause appeals was £167,416. Notable results were: Servite Houses £8,665; the Mary Garson Homes

£8,691; 'Not Forgotten' Association £5,720; St. Martin's Christmas Fund £26,289.

Regular appeals on television brought in a total of £239,589. Notable results were: The Lady Hoare Trust £21,500; St. Paul's Cathedral £26,012; Age Concern £26,774; NSPCC £17,925.

Lectures by Members of Staff

The B B C receives many invitations from national and local organisations to provide lectures on aspects of broadcasting. There is no permanent panel of lecturers, but some members of staff undertake lecture engagements voluntarily in their spare time. Organisations wishing to hear from them may approach them through the BBC Secretariat (Lectures), Room 400, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA. A modest fee, plus expenses, is normally payable. Organisations wishing to hear from radio and television 'personalities' rather than from members of staff not usually in the public eye should address them direct. (A letter marked 'Personal' and 'c/o the B B C' will be forwarded unopened to the person concerned).

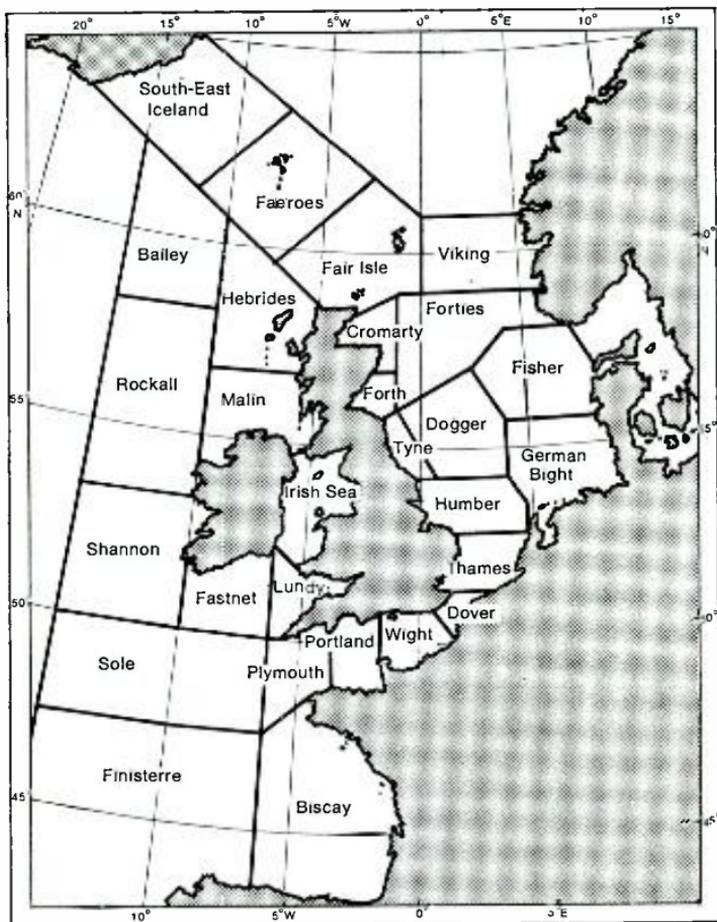
Weather forecasts

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 the earliest convenient moment for gale warnings and these are repeated if necessary on the hour. Warnings of fog, snow, icy roads, heavy or prolonged rain, and sudden weather changes likely to entail danger or considerable inconvenience to the public are also broadcast at short notice on Radio 2. In the case of fog affecting motorways, where conditions are such as to constitute a definite threat to driving safety, such information will be broadcast immediately on both Radio 1 and Radio 2, and as soon as possible on Radio 3 and Radio 4. Each of the other Networks, will then direct listeners to a summary of Motorway Fog Alerts, which will be broadcast on Radio 2 only, following the News Summary on the hour. These will be repeated each hour as long as the hazard remains. Times of Weather Forecasts broadcast in radio, as well as those broadcast on B B C-1 and B B C-2 are always given in the *Radio Times*.

(See map overleaf.)

Greenwich Time signal

Each time signal consists of five short 'pips' followed by a longer 'bleep' of variable duration. This enables the great accuracy of time-keeping by the so-called atomic or caesium clocks to be used as a national and international reference by scientific observers. For most of us it is sufficient to note that it is the final 'bleep' that marks the hour. The signals are received by land line from the Royal Observatory Time Station at Herstmonceux, in Sussex, and are broadcast on a world wide basis throughout the day.



Boundaries of the coastal sea areas referred to in the shipping forecasts
(Crown copyright by permission of Controller, H.M. Stationery Office)

BBC addresses

London

		Telephones
Headquarters:	Broadcasting House, London W1	01-580 4468
<i>Postal address:</i>	BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA	
<i>Telegrams:</i>	Broadcasts London Telex	All London and Regional premises
<i>Cables:</i>	Broadcasts, London W1	
<i>Telex:</i>	22182	
Television	Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W12 7RJ	01-743 8000
External Broad- casting	Bush House, PO Box 76, Strand, London, WC2B 4PH	01-240 3456
Publications	35 Marylebone High Street, London, W1M 4AA	01-580 5577

Scotland

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W2	041-339 8844
<i>Edinburgh Office:</i> Broadcasting House, 5, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JF	031-225 3131
<i>Aberdeen Representative:</i> P. E. B. Chalmers, Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen, AB9 22T	0224-25233

Wales

Broadcasting House, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff CF5 2YQ	0222-564888
<i>North Wales Representative:</i> J. R. Williams, Bron Castell, High Street, Bangor, North Wales	0248-2214
<i>West Wales Representative:</i> D. John, Broadcasting House, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff CF5 2YQ	0222-564888

Northern Ireland

Broadcasting House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, BT2 8HQ	0232-44400
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Network Production Centres

Birmingham

Broadcasting Centre, Pebble Mill Road, Birmingham B5 7SA	021-472 5353
<i>Head of Network Production Centre:</i> P. Sidey	

Manchester

Broadcasting House, 33 Piccadilly Manchester. M60 1SJ	061-236 8444
<i>Head of Network Production Centre:</i> D. G. Burrell-Davis	

Bristol

Broadcasting House, 21-33b Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, BS8 2LR	0272-32211
<i>Head of Network Production Centre:</i> S. Wyton	

Regional Television stations

East Anglia

St. Catherine's Close, All Saints Green, Norwich, NOR 88B
Regional Television Manager: J. Johnston

Telephones
0603-28841

Midlands

Broadcasting Centre, Pebble Mill Road, Birmingham B5 7SA
Regional Television Manager: M. Hancock

021-472 5353

North

Broadcasting House, 146-146a Woodhouse Lane,
Leeds LS2 9PX
Regional Television Manager: W. Greaves

0532-31516

North-east

Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 8AA
Regional Television Manager: D. Kerr

0632-20961

North-west

Broadcasting House, 33, Piccadilly, Manchester M60 1SJ
Regional Television Manager: R. Colley

061-236 8444

South

South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton, SO9 1PF
Regional Television Manager: L. Mason

0703-26201

South-west

Broadcasting House, Seymour Road, Mannamead,
Plymouth PL3 5BD
Regional Television Manager: T. Salmon

0752-62283

West

Broadcasting House, 21-33b Whiteladies Road, Clifton,
Bristol BS8 2LR
Regional Television Manager: J. Dewar

0272-32211

BBC Local Radio Stations

	Telephones
BBC Radio Birmingham Pebble Mill Road, Birmingham B5 750	021-472 5141
BBC Radio Blackburn King Street, Blackburn, Lancs. BB2 2EA	0254-62411
BBC Radio Brighton Marlborough Place, Brighton, Sussex BN1 1TU	0273-680231
BBC Radio Bristol 3 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol BS8 1PP	0272-311111
BBC Radio Derby 56 St Helens Street, Derby DE1 3HY	0332-361111
BBC Radio Humberside 3 Chapel Street, Hull HU1 3NU	0482-23232
BBC Radio Leeds Merrion Centre, Leeds LS2 8NJ	0532-42131
BBC Radio Leicester Epic House, Charles Street, Leicester LE1 3SH	0533-27113
BBC Radio London Harewood House, Hanover Square, London W1R 0JD	01-493 5401
BBC Radio Manchester 33, Piccadilly, Manchester M60 7BB	061-228 1991
BBC Radio Medway 30 High Street, Chatham, Kent	0634-46284
BBC Radio Merseyside Commerce House, 13/17 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool L16 BS	051-236 3355
BBC Radio Newcastle Crestina House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 1DZ	0632-814243
BBC Radio Nottingham York House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham NG1 3JB	0602-47643

BBC Radio Oxford

242/254 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DW

0865-53411

BBC Radio Sheffield

Ashdell Grove, 60 Westbourne Road, Sheffield S10 2QU

0742-686185

BBC Radio Solent

South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton SO9 4PJ

0703-31311

BBC Radio Stoke-on-Trent

Conway House, Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs ST1 1JJ

0782-24827

BBC Radio Teesside

91/93 Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, Teesside TS1 5DG

0642-48491

Publicity addresses

The Publicity Department provides a comprehensive service of information to the Press about programmes and BBC policy. The department including the External Service section, issues a wide range of printed publicity dealing with BBC matters, distributes photographs, and carries out promotional campaigns for the radio and television services.

Inquiries from journalists are dealt with in London by Press Officers at the following addresses :

Press Offices

12 Cavendish Place, W1A 1AA

Television Centre, Wood Lane, W12

01-580 4468

9 am-6 pm Monday to Friday

01-743 8000

9 am-midnight Monday to Friday

10 am-midnight Saturday

11 am-midnight Sunday

External Services Press Office

Bush House, Strand, London, WC2B 4PH

01-240 3456

(Visitors should go to Queen's House, 28 Kingsway WC2B 6JR)

Outside London, Information Officers in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland and at the production centres in Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol deal with press inquiries

B B C representatives overseas

USA

Representative: D. Webster
630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10020, USA (212) 581-7100
Cables: Broadcasts, New York City
Telex: 2064-4200-93

Canada

Sales Manager: J. U. Ridge
135 Maitland Street, Toronto, 5, Ontario, Canada (416) 925-3311
Postal address: Ontario, Canada, PO Box 500, Terminal A, Toronto
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto
Telex: 022763

Australia and New Zealand

Representative/Sales Manager: B. D. Sands
177 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000 Australia Sydney 61-9059
Cables: Loncalling, Sydney
Telex: B B Corp 20705

Middle East

Beirut Operations Organiser: E. R. Bowman
PO Box 3609, Beirut, Lebanon Beirut 225658/
Cables: Broadcasts, Beirut 223102

South-east Asia

Representative: W. G. D. Gunn
L2, 11th Floor, International Building, 360 Orchard Road, Singapore 372937
Singapore 9
Cables: Loncalling, Singapore

France

Representative: D. G. Wilson
155 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e, France 225. 3900/1/2
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris
Telex: 65341

Germany

B B C German Service Representative: W. Treharne Jones
1 Berlin 12, Savignyplatz 6, Germany West Berlin
316773
316263

Brussels

Representative: P. C. Hodgson
Suite 5d, 31/33 rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium Brussels
114148

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

India

Chief of Bureau, Delhi: W. M. Tully
5 Jorbagh, PO Box 109, New Delhi 3
Cables: Loncalling Newdelhi

Delhi
617759

BBC news offices overseas

Cairo

M. N. Gent, PO Box 2040, Cairo, UAR

Cairo 48409
(Reuters)

East and Central Europe

N. E. P. Clark, c/o Foreign Press Club, Bankgasse 8, Vienna 1,
Austria

Vienna 633 318

East Mediterranean

D. J. G. Sells, c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Box 3816
Beirut, Lebanon
David McNeil, c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Box 3816,
Beirut, Lebanon

Beirut
230-103/220-
060/230-200

Far East

A. J. Lawrence, c/o Reuters Ltd, 7th Floor Gloucester Building,
Hong Kong
R. E. Kearsley (*Television news organiser*), B BC Office, NHK
Building, 2-2Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
R. C. Robson, 59/1 Soi, Sethabuth 61, Sukhumvit Road,
Bangkok, Thailand

Hong Kong
246566
Tokyo 501 2788
Bangkok 914878

Latin America

A. G. F. Porter, c/o South American Representative, Avenida
Cordoba 657, Piso 14, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Buenos Aires
49-5561
49-1375/49-253
(Reuters)

Teheran

J. D. Bierman

Middle East

vacancy

Western Mediterranean

G. F. Martin, c/o Reuters, Ayala 5,
Madrid (1)

Western Europe

Brussels

Ian McDougall, Suite 5D, 31/33 rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium Brussels 114148

Paris

Ian Mitchell, 155 rue du Faubourg St. Honore, Paris 8e, France 225.2452/2453

Wiesbaden

Robert Elphick

Bonn

Norman Crossland, Adenauerallee 270, (53) Bonn, W. Germany Bonn 233081

Rome

David Willey, Via della Dataria, 00187 Rome, Italy

South Africa

John Osman, c/o PO Box 337, Johannesburg South Africa Johannesburg
41-0068

South-east Asia

D. J. Wilson, Apt 17g, 7th Floor, Hilton Towers, Leonie Hill,
Singapore 9

USA

Washington

S. C. C. Wheeler, CBS Building, 2020 M. Street, NW (202) 223-2050

Washington D.C. 20036, U.S.A. (202) 223-2051

Angus McDermid, CBS Building, 2020 M. Street, N.W. Washington (202) 223-2050

D.C. 20036, U.S.A. (202) 223-2051

Telex: 2064-440013

New York

John Humphrys and Chris Drake
630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A. (212) 581-7100

Television news organiser:

D. Donovan, 639 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A. (212) 581-7100

Telex: 2064-4200-93

Brian Saxton, Room C309

United Nations Building, New York, N.Y.. U.S.A. (212)355-4244

USSR

Erik de Mauny, Sadavo Samotechnaya D. 12/24, KV 72 Moscow, Moscow 295.85.13
USSR

Some BBC dates

1922

- 1 Nov 10/- 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 B B C long-wave transmitter)

1926

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

1927

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

1928

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

1929

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

- 1930
- 21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries ; King George V opening London Naval Conference in House of Lords
- 1932
- 2 May Broadcasting House, London, brought into service
- 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by B B C)
- 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
- 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934
- 7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme
- 1936
- 2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially began
- 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.M. King Edward VIII
- 1937
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
- 12 May King George VI Coronation : first tv outside broadcast
- 1938
- 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
- 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
- 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939
- 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
- 14 May Afrikaans Service began (discontinued 7 September 1957)
- 24 May First time Derby televised (scenes from course televised in 1938)
- 4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began (Portuguese discontinued 9 August 1957, resumed 29 April 1963)
- 1 Aug English Service for Europe began
- 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
- 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services
- 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war
- 5 Sep Hungarian Service began
- 7 Sep Polish Service began
- 8 Sep Czechoslovak Service began
- 15 Sep Romanian and Yugoslav Services began
- 30 Sep Greek Service began
- 20 Nov Turkish Service began
- 1940
- 7 Jan Forces Programmes began
- 7 Feb Bulgarian Service began
- 12 Feb Swedish Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 18 Mar Finnish Service began
- 9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 Apr Dutch Service began (discontinued 9 August 1957)
- 11 May Hindustani Service began (now Hindi and Urdu Services)
- 10 Aug Maltese Service began
- 2 Sep Burmese Service began
- 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Nov Albanian Service began (discontinued 20 January 1967)
- 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
- 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
- 28 Dec Persian Service began

- 1941
- 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
- 27 Apr Thai Service began (discontinued 4 March 1960, resumed 3 June 1962)
- 2 May Malay Service began
- 3 May Tamil Service began
- 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyu Service began
- Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
- 11 Jun 'Calling West Africa' began
- 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
- 11 Oct Bengali Service began
- 1942
- 10 Mar Sinhalese Service began
- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English
- 1943
- 29 Mar Austrian Service began, previously included in German Service (reincorporated into German Language Service 14 September 1957)
- 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 March 1952)
- 13 Jun Pacific Service began
- 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
- 4 Jul Japanese Service began
- 1944
- 27 Feb General Forces Programme began, replacing Forces Programme (discontinued 31 December 1946)
- 1945
- 15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London
- 29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted
- 1946
- 24 Mar Russian Service began
- 16 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published (discontinued 18 October 1954)
- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for radio; combined licence for television and radio introduced at £2
- 7 Jun Television Service resumed
- 29 Sep Third Programme introduced
- 1947
- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
- 1 Jan General Overseas Service began
- 1948
- 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference
- 1949
- 3 Apr Urdu Service began
- 30 Oct Hebrew Service (discontinued 27 October 1968) and Indonesian Service began
- 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television station brought into service
- 1950
- 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
- 30 Sep First 'live' air-to-ground television broadcast
- 1951
- 8 Apr Daventry Third Programme transmitter brought into service
- 5 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Visit of King Haakon of Norway

- 13 Jun London calling Asia (in English) began
 12 Oct Holme Moss television station brought into service
 15 Oct First television election address – given by Lord Samuel
- 1952
- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television station brought into service
 5 May First schools television programme (4 weeks' experiment)
 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
 8 Jul First public transmission in the UK of television from Paris
 15 Aug Wenvoe television station brought into service
- 1953
- 1 May Pontop Pike (completed 15.11.55) and Glencairn (completed at Divis 21.7.55) temporary television stations brought into service
 9 May Truleigh Hill temporary television station brought into service
 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
 15 Jun First television relay from ship at sea during the Royal Naval Review
 20 Dec Douglas (Isle of Man) temporary television station brought into service (completed 12.12.57)
- 1954
- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for radio to remain at £1 ; combined television and radio licence increased to £3
 6 Jun } First European exchange of television programmes with eight countries
 4 Jul } taking part
 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television station brought into service (completed 11.6.56)
 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television station brought into service (replaced by Meldrum, brought into service 12.10.55)
 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television station brought into service (completed 22.5.56)
- 1955
- 1 Feb Tacolneston (Norwich) temporary television station brought into service (completed 8.10.56)
 2 May First vhf radio broadcasting station brought into service at Wrotham
 2 Oct Penmon (Anglesey) temporary vhf radio station brought into service (replaced by Llanddona 20.12.58)
 3 Oct Les Platons (Channel Islands) television station brought into service
 10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace
 20 Dec Pontop Pike and Wenvoe vhf radio stations brought into service (Wenvoe temporarily Welsh Home Service only; West Region Home Service and Light Programme additionally transmitted from 22.12.56; Third Programme/Network Three from 1.3.59)
- 1956
- 18 Mar Divis vhf radio station brought into service
 28 Mar Crystal Palace temporary television station brought into service, replacing Alexandra Palace (completed 18.12.57)
 29 Mar Meldrum vhf radio station brought into service
 27 Apr First Ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister)
 16 Jun Fir.t 'live' television broadcast from a submarine at sea
 4 Aug First television transmission from a helicopter
 7 Aug North Hessary Tor vhf radio station brought into service
 14 Oct Blaenplwyf temporary vhf radio station brought into service
 5 Nov The first series of experimental colour television transmissions to include 'live' pictures from Alexandra Palace studios and Crystal Palace transmitter began
 5 Nov Sandale temporary television station brought into service (completed 9.12.57)
 10 Dec Holme Moss vhf radio station brought into service
 20 Dec Sutton Coldfield vhf radio station began test transmissions (full service 30.4.57)

22 Dec Tacolneston (Norwich) vhf radio station began test transmissions on reduced power (full service 30.4.57)

1957

13 Mar Hausa Service began

29 Apr Blaenplwyf television and permanent vhf radio station brought into service (see 14.10.56)

4 Jun Rowridge vhf radio station brought into service

27 Jun Swahili Service began

18 Jul Somali Service began

1 Aug Combined television and radio licence raised to £4 (i.e. £3 plus £1 excise duty)

16 Aug Rosemarkie television station brought into service

24 Sep B B C Television for schools began

30 Sep Reorganisation of radio programmes, Network Three began

11 Nov Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 405 lines from Crystal Palace

30 Nov Kirk o' Shotts vhf radio station brought into service

18 Dec Londonderry television station brought into service

25 Dec Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on radio)

1958

13 & 14 Jan } Stereophonic test transmissions from London transmitters (11, 17 May from transmitters throughout UK)

9 Mar Douglas (Isle of Man) vhf radio station brought into service (temporarily North Home Service only, completed 15.6.59)

21 Apr Dover temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.2.61)

5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625 lines from Crystal Palace

18 Aug Sandale vhf radio station brought into service

12 Oct Rosemarkie vhf radio station brought into service

18 Oct Fortnightly experimental stereophonic transmissions began

28 Oct State Opening of Parliament televised for first time

15 Dec Thrumster temporary television station brought into service (completed 1.3.60)

20 Dec Llangollen vhf radio station brought into service

22 Dec Orkney temporary television station brought into service (completed 2.5.60)

22 Dec Orkney temporary vhf radio station brought into service with Scottish Home Service only (completed 17.12.59)

1959

17 Jun First public demonstration of transmission of films for television by transatlantic cable; first programme use 18 June 1959

5 Aug Truleigh Hill temporary television station closed; service transferred to Brighton (Whitehawk Hill)

5 Oct Peterborough television and vhf radio station brought into service

19 Dec New B B C 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 B B C 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 U S S R – Trooping the Colour
 8 Aug Swingate vhf radio station brought into service
 22 Aug } First B B C demonstration of live colour television to public at Earl's Court
 2 Sep } Radio S how
 16 Oct Les Platons vhf radio relay station brought into service
- 1962
 20 Feb First message from space (U S Astronaut Colonel Glenn's messages) retransmitted by B B C
 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 B B C experimental transmissions using Zenith G.E.-stereophonic system began
- 1963
 Jan Teaching of English by television to overseas viewers began
 7 Jan Separation of the Northern Ireland Home Service from the North of England Home Service
 8-16 Jul B B C demonstrations of three alternative systems of colour television to members of the E B U and representatives from the O I R T
 1 & } General Overseas Service coverage of certain transmissions extended to
 28 Sep } include Europe
 1 Oct B B C 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 (B B C Wales) brought into service
 16 Apr First live television relay from Japan to Europe via Telstar satellite
 20 Apr Winter Hill, B B C-1 Band-III transmitter, brought into service (temporary; full power from 28.3.66)
 20 Apr First B B C-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 B B C-2 temporary station brought into service (completed 4.10.65)
- 1965
 24 May P A L colour television test transmissions on uhf replace N T S C series
 1 Aug Broadcast receiving licences for radio increased to £1 5s., combined television and radio licence increased to £5
 12 Sep Wenvoe B B C-2 brought into service
 27 Sep Sandale Band-III B B C-1 service began (Scottish programmes)
 28 Oct Moel-y-Parc B B C Wales Band-III television station brought into service
 31 Oct Winter Hill B B C-2 station brought into service
- 1966
 15 Jan Rowridge B B C-2 station brought into service; Emley Moor B B C-2 station brought into service (temporary transmitting aerial; completed 9.7.66)
 3 Mar Postmaster General authorised introduction of colour television in B B C-2
 21 Apr State Opening of Parliament in the House of Lords televised for the third time; tv cameras allowed in House of Commons for the first time
 9 Jul Black Hill B B C-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 B B C External Services Atlantic relay station on Ascension Island opened (in full service 1.4.67)
 5 Nov Pontop Pike B B C-2 main station brought into service
 19 Nov Belmont, B B C-1, B B C-2, and vhf radio transmitting station brought into service

1967

- 11 Feb Dover B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 18 Mar Divis B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 3 Jun Llanddona B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 1 Jul B B C-2 began regular colour television transmissions using PAL system on 625 lines (first in Europe)
- 29 Jul Durris B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 31 Aug First programme use of B B C field-store standards converter for transatlantic colour-tv
- 9 Sep Tacolneston B B C-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 B B C-2 colour-tv transmissions extended into a full service

1968

- 1 Jan A supplementary licence fee of £5 introduced for colour-tv
- 31 Jan Local radio experiment (*see* 8.11.67) began from Nottingham; 14 Feb from Brighton; 14 Mar from Stoke-on-Trent; 24 Jun from Leeds; 3 Jul from Durham
- 10 Feb Sudbury B B C-2 station brought into service
- 17 Feb Oxford B B C-2 station brought into service
- 21 Jul Stereophony extended to the Midlands (10 Aug to the North)
- 31 Aug Waltham B B C-2 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

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
- 1 Jun External Services Eastern Relay station opened
- 5 Jul Caradon Hill and Moel-y-Parc B B C-2 stations brought into service
- 10 Jul *Broadcasting in the Seventies*, B B C's initial plans for the future of network radio and non-metropolitan broadcasting, published
- 21 Jul Man's first landing on the moon televised on B B C-1
- 28 Jul Angus B B C-2 station brought into service
- 15 Sep Sandy Heath B B C-2 station brought into service
- 27 Oct Craigkelly B B C-2 station brought into service
- 15 Nov Colour television extended to B B C-1 and ITV on 625 lines uhf
- 24 Nov Bilsdale West Moor B B C-2 station brought into service
- 25 Nov Minister of Posts and Telecommunications announced plans for twelve new B B C local radio stations
- 1 Dec Mendip B B C-2 station brought into service
- 13 Dec Black Hill B B C-1 colour transmissions began
- 27 Dec Rowridge B B C-1 colour transmissions began

1970

- 3 Jan Dover B B C-1 colour transmissions began
- 4 Apr Wenvoe B B C-Wales uhf transmissions began
- 4 Apr Limavady B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 17 Apr Splashdown of Apollo 13 astronauts on B B C-1 seen by 26 million viewers
- 11 May Mendip B B C-1 colour transmissions began
- 16 May Oxford B B C-1 colour transmissions began
- 13 Jun Hannington B B C-2 main station brought into service
- 2 Jul State Opening of Parliament televised in colour for the first time
- 11 Jul Rosemarkie B B C-2 colour transmissions began
- 13 Jul Pontop Pike B B C-1 colour transmissions began
- 18 Jul Waltham B B C-1 colour transmissions began
- 4 Sep B B C Radio Bristol opened
- 10 Sep B B C Radio Manchester opened

- 19 Sep Divis B B C-1 colour transmissions began
 3 Oct Tacolneston B B C-1 colour transmissions began
 6 Oct B B C Radio London opened
 17 Oct Heathfield B B C-2 colour transmissions began
 29 Oct B B C Radio Oxford opened
 9 Nov B B C Radio Birmingham opened
 18 Dec B B C Radio Medway opened
 31 Dec B B C Radio Solent opened
 31 Dec B B C Radio Teesside opened
- 1971
- 2 Jan B B C Radio Newcastle opened
 10 Jan Open University transmissions started on radio and television
 26 Jan B B C Radio Blackburn opened
 1 Feb Radio only licence fee abolished
 15 Feb Belmont B B C-1 colour transmissions began
 25 Feb B B C Radio Humberside opened
 17 Mar Caradon Hill and Redruth (Cornwall) B B C-1 colour transmissions started
 22 Mar Sandy Heath (Beds) B B C-1 colour transmissions started
 11 Apr H R H Princess Anne's first solo film (*Blue Peter Royal Safari*) shown on B B C-1
 29 Apr B B C Radio Derby opened
 3 May Hannington (Hants) B B C-1 colour transmissions started
 1 Jul Combined licence fee increased to £7
 21 Jul Carmel (Carmarthen shire) B B C-2 colour transmissions started
 7 Aug Craiggelly (Fife) B B C-1 colour transmissions started
 16 Aug Caldbeck (Cumberland) B B C-2 colour transmissions started
 6 Sep Heathfield (Sussex) B B C-1 colour transmissions started
 2 Oct Angus B B C-1 colour transmissions started
 Stockland Hill (Devon) B B C-2 colour transmissions started
 3 Oct Establishment of independent Programmes Complaints Commission announced
 16 Oct Caldbeck B B C-1 colour transmissions started
 10 Nov Birmingham Broadcasting Centre (Pebble Mill) opened by H R H Princess Anne
- 1972
- 19 Feb BBC Wales UHF service from Blaenplwyf (Cardigan) started
 14 Aug B B C Wales UHF service from Carmel (Carmarthen) started
 25 Aug Transmissions from B B C Radio Durham ended
 2-3 } Changes in B B C wavelengths for Radio 3 and 4, B B C Local Radio and the
 Sep } External Services came into effect
 11 Sep B B C-1 and B B C-2 UHF service from Ridge Hill (Hereford) started
 13 Sep The Post Office issued commemorative stamps for the B B C's 50th anniversary
 1 Nov H M The Queen, with H R H The Duke of Edinburgh, opened the B B C 50th anniversary exhibition and visited Broadcasting House
 3 Nov The 50th anniversary banquet was held at Guildhall, attended by the Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. Edward Heath
 1-12 } The National Film Theatre held a season of outstanding B B C-TV programmes
 Nov }
 14 Nov The 50th anniversary concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall with the B B C Symphony Orchestra (Sir Adrian Boult and Pierre Boulez conducting)
 29 Nov Memorial plaque to Lord Reith unveiled in Westminster Abbey

The Charters of the BBC

1927 The First Charter, which came into force on 1 January 1927, was granted after Parliamentary consideration of the report of Lord Crawford's committee of 1925 which followed an earlier Report by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923). The Crawford committee recognised the need for a highly responsible body with an independent status to develop broadcasting in the national interest along the lines which had been established. This resulted in the declaration which has been re-affirmed and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions, of the policy that day-to-day control should be left to the judgment of the Governors representing the Corporation, although Parliament must have the 'ultimate control'. This Charter was granted for ten years.

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

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

1947 Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy, *Cmd 6852* of 1946. The BBC was authorised to provide broadcasting services for reception 'in other countries and places' outside the British Commonwealth; this reflected the fact that the Empire Service in English had developed into a world service in many languages.

The Corporation was required in this Charter to establish machinery for joint consultation with the staff of the Corporation.

The Charter was extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

1952 Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers *Cmd 8291* of July 1951 (Mr Attlee's Administration) and *Cmd 8550* of May 1952 (Mr Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence.

Subsequently, the Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954.

In the White Paper on Television Policy *Cmnd 9005* of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

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

This Charter was extended to 29 July 1964 (*Cmnd 1724*).

1964 Fifth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting 1960 under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington and of the Government White Papers *Cmnd 1770* and *Cmnd 1893* of 1962.

The Charter on this occasion was for the first time granted for a period of twelve years, until 31 July 1976 (*Cmnd 2385*).

Two changes proposed by the BBC and approved by the Committee on Broadcasting were incorporated into the Charter. First, the BBC was authorised to borrow up to £10m. for temporary banking accommodation and up to £20m. for capital expenditure subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Secondly the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales were given powers in television similar to those they already possessed in radio. This meant that the content of television programmes designed primarily for Scotland and Wales is now a matter for the Councils to decide within the limits of the resources at their disposal. Under the 1964 Charter the size of the Councils, previously fixed at eight, may be any number between eight and twelve. The former requirement that three members of each Council should be chosen to represent local authorities was dropped.

1969 Supplemental Royal Charter (*Cmnd 4194*) granted in order to take into account the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969 whereby the powers formerly exercised by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The Supplemental Charter stated that all the relevant provisions of the Royal Charter would now apply to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications; and that all references in the Charter to the Postmaster General were to be construed accordingly.

The text of the Royal Charter (*Cmnd 2385*) and the text of the Licence and Agreement (*Cmnd 4095*) follow.

Royal Charter

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith :

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING 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 Governcrs 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, 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 of wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated: and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.
- (h) To perform services in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, and in particular to provide, erect equip, and 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, charge upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £10,000,000 and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £20,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.
- (v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.
- (w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.
- (x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

Restriction on Overseas Concessions

4. The Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place overseas, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

Constitution

5. (1) The Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland. Each person to be designated as a National Governor shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in the country for which he is to be designated as the National Governor and his close touch with opinion in that country. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

6. (1) A retiring Governor shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of remuneration for their services as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, or other Governor (as the case may be) such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order.*

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(3) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof) –

- (a) If he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Postmaster General resign his Governorship;
- (b) If his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;
- (c) If he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;
- (d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;
- (e) If he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of the Corporation and the Corporation shall resolve that his office be vacated.

(4) As soon as may be reasonably practicable after a vacancy among the Governors has arisen or at a convenient time before such a vacancy will arise, the vacancy or approaching vacancy, and, if it involves the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of the

*The sums authorised by Order in Council dated 23 June 1964 are: The Chairman £5,000 a year (subsequently increased to £6,000); the Vice-Chairman £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Scotland £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Wales £2,000 a year; the National Governor for Northern Ireland £1,000 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established £2,000 a year; each other Governor £1,000 a year.

Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland.

7. (1) The Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph thereof, 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 conclusion of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

General Advisory Council and Committees

8. (1) The Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation, or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and such other members as may be selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

9. The Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide.

National Broadcasting Councils

10. (1) The Corporation shall appoint for the purposes in this article mentioned two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of –

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) not less than eight nor more than twelve members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council, In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit. The members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit. Any such member who is appointed for a period of less than five years shall be eligible for reappointment for the remainder of the period of five years from the beginning of his appointment, or for any less period. Otherwise any such member shall be eligible for reappointment provided that his reappointment takes effect not less than one year after the expiration of his appointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the following functions which shall be exercised with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests and tastes of Our People in the country for which the Council is established.

(a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes in that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in that country;

(b) the function of controlling the policy and content of those programmes in the Television Services, which the Council decides shall be provided primarily for reception in that country in replacement of or in addition to programmes provided by the Corporation for general reception in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) such other functions in relation to the said Services as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon the Council; and

(d) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in that country;

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to –

- (a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of Broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and
- (b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due co-ordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and when in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and 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 service of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(7) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(8) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall ensure that the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or in any one of its Regions in England have full regard to the interests of Our People in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(9) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council; and in that event the last preceding paragraph of this article shall cease to apply in respect of Northern Ireland.

Organisation

12. (1) The Corporation shall appoint such officers and such staffs as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(2) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 10 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

13. (1) It shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purpose of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organisation appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organisation of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for –

- (a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and
- (b) the discussion of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons, including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

(2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour.

(3) In relation to any agreement affecting employment in Northern Ireland, the foregoing reference to Our Minister of Labour shall be construed as including a reference to Our Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Provision and Review of Services

14. The Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required to provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation.

15. It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programme 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 subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in 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 counter-signed by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be any officer duly authorised as such by the Corporation.

20. (1) The grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner whosoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such Licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Postmaster General may if he thinks fit certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

21. And We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term expiring on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six the undertaking of the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under

or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained. unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorise the continuance of the said undertaking under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

Dissolution and Winding-up

22. It shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

23. Upon the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

General Declaration

24. Lastly We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. WITNESS Ourself at Westminster the twenty-sixth day of March in the thirteenth year of Our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL

Coldstream

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A supplemental Royal Charter (*Cmnd 4194*) was granted in September 1969 in order to take into account the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, whereby the powers formerly exercised by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated the 7th July, 1969

My Lords have had before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 7th July 1969, granted by the Postmaster General to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

2. The last Licence which was granted by the Postmaster General to the Corporation was for a term from 30th July 1964 to 31st July 1976.

3. The term of the new Licence begins immediately before such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint as the appointed day under any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which a Bill entitled 'the Post Office Bill' is enacted, and ends on 31st July 1976, subject to revocation in the event of non-observance or non-performance by the Corporation of any of its conditions or those of the Royal Charter of the Corporation. The last Licence is determined as from the beginning of the term of the new Licence. The new Licence is expressed to be conditional upon the enactment of the said Bill and of no effect unless and until the said Bill is enacted.

4. The new Licence provides that as from the said appointed day, 'Postmaster General' means and includes the Minister in whom the functions which immediately previously to such day are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 vest in any other Minister appointed by Her Majesty under any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which the said Post Office Bill is enacted.

5. The new Licence authorises the Corporation to maintain the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy established and installed by the Corporation under the terms of licences granted by the Postmaster General, and to establish 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 circumstance 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 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 Letter made Patent under the Great Seal a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted from time to time; and on the 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 contest 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 1959;

'appointed day' means such day as under the Post Office Act Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint, being the day on which those functions which immediately previously thereto are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 and which remains in force on and after that day shall (with other functions) vest in any other Minister (hereinafter referred to as 'the Minister') appointed by Her Majesty;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'Interference' in relation to wireless telegraphy has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st December 1959 and the Regulations and Additional Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof ;

'messages' includes other communications ;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General and as from the appointed day means and includes the Minister in whom the functions referred to in the definition in this Deed of 'appointed day' shall vest on that day ;

'Post Office' means any public authority so designated which may be established by the Post Office Act ;

'Post Office Act' means any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which the Post Office is enacted (whether or not in the form in which such Bill now stands) ;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services ;

'station' means station for wireless telegraphy ;

'station for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 ;

'wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 ;

(b) references to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

(c) in relation to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands references to any Act are references to that Act as extended to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

2. The said Deed dated the 19th December 1963 and the licence granted thereby is hereby determined and revoked as from the beginning of the term of the licence granted by Clause 3 hereof.

3. Subject to the terms, provisions and limitations hereinafter contained the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term beginning immediately before the appointed day and ending on the 31st July 1976, licence within the territorial extent of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 –

(a) to use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing station established by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General and to establish from time to time and use for the said purposes additional stations at such places as the Postmaster General may approve in writing ;

(b) to use for the said purposes the existing apparatus installed by the Corporation by virtue of such licences, and to install from time to time and use for the said purposes additional apparatus at the stations of the Corporation and at such other places and in such vehicles, vessels and aircraft as the Postmaster General may approve in writing ;

(c) to use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving –

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in –

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships

and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Radio Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid.

4. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation shall so require by notice in writing, the Corporation shall establish and use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice.

5. - (1) At each station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, the aerial power and directivity, and the characteristics of the modulating signals shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

6. - (1) The Postmaster General may at any time by notice in writing -

(a) require the Corporation to radiate such of its broadcast transmissions as may be specified in the notice from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Independent Television Authority (in this clause referred to as 'the Authority'); or

(b) require the Corporation to permit such of the Authority's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified to be radiated from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Corporation; or

(c) require the Corporation to co-operate with the Authority in providing and using an installation and to radiate such of the Corporation's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified from that installation;

and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such notice.

(2) Before giving a notice under this clause to the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consult the Corporation and the Authority.

(3) If, after a notice is given under this clause to the Corporation, a dispute between the Corporation and the Authority arising out of the matters to which the notice relates is referred to the Postmaster General by either body, or it appears to the Postmaster General that there is such a dispute, he may give such directions to the Corporation as he may think expedient for determining the dispute, and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such directions.

7. - (1) The stations and apparatus shall be subject to inspection and testing by any person for the time being authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the

Postmaster General, but such inspection and testing shall be so made and done as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and testing and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General or any person authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

8. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention or international agreement relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty or the Postmaster General may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any station for wireless telegraphy established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Post Office or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect –

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so use the stations and apparatus as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorised official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of, any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

11. The stations and apparatus shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorised by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

12. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any sponsored programme.

13. (1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently programmes in the Home Radio Services, the Television Services, and the External Services from such stations as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Minister in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Minister.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the Treasury, by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General: and shall perform such other services by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and re-cording 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 herein-after provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the continuance of these presents a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in sub-clause (3)) or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(2) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(3) The expression 'net licence revenue' means

(a) sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue, under section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949, of licences of a type which are designed primarily to authorise the reception of broadcast programmes, less the amount of any refunds thereof made by the Postmaster General; and

(b) such proportion (if any) as may be agreed between the Postmaster General and the Treasury to be proper of the sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue as aforesaid of licences of a type which, although authorising the reception of broadcast programmes, are primarily designed for a purpose other than such reception (not being licences authorising the relaying of broadcast programmes by wire) after deducting from such sums the amount of any refunds thereof made by the Postmaster General

less the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Postmaster General in the collection of such sums as are mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, in the administration of the licensing system, and in investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(4) Any account certified by any Secretary, Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Postmaster General of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

17. – (1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed pursuant to clause 13 (5) and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (other than services performed under clause 13 (3)) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorise.

(2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in sub-clause (1) covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

18. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provision of clauses 16 and 17 shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

19. – (1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorised by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and

works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by sub-clause (1) he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 16 and 17 such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General –

- (a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and
- (b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such cases the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the issue fee or renewal fee payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 15 as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

20. Any contract entered into by the Corporation for the purposes of these presents shall secure the observance and fulfilment by the Corporation's contractor of the obligations upon contractors specified in any resolution of the House of Commons for the time being in force applicable to contracts of Government Departments as if the Corporation were a Department for the purposes of such resolution.

21. – (1) The Corporation shall not

- (a) offer or give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;
- (b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorised officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-Clause (2) in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of this contract), the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

22. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of

the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

23. – (1) In any of the following cases (that is to say) –

- (a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently programmes in the Home Radio Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or
- (b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter or Charters of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder or in any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or
- (c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgage or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

24. – (1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Postmaster General and may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Postmaster General at The General Post Office, London, or (after the appointed day) to the Minister at Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

25. The Agreement dated the 19th February 1954 and made between the Right Honourable Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which relates to the execution of certain defence work) shall continue in force during the continuance of this Deed, and references therein to the Licence therein mentioned shall be deemed to include reference to this Deed and references therein to the Postmaster General shall as from the appointed day mean and include the Minister in whom the functions referred to in the definition in this Deed of 'appointed day' shall vest on that day.

26. Nothing contained in this Deed shall operate as a licence or authority under Section 5 of the Telegraph Act, 1869.

27. This Deed and Licence granted thereby are conditional upon the passing of the Post Office Act and shall be of no effect unless and until the said Act is passed.

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED

on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by –

F. WOOD

in the presence of –

Civil Servant D. SIBBICK, General Post Office, E.C.1.

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the British

Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto

affixed in the presence of –

HILL OF LUTON, *Chairman*

CHARLES CURRAN, *Director-General*

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Under the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, the powers of the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The title of Postmaster General became defunct as from 1 October 1969.

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