

BBC

1956

Handbook

Origin and history of the BBC

What the BBC broadcasts

How the programme material is prepared

Review of the year in British broadcasting
in the home and overseas services

Technical developments

Reception problems and how they may be solved

How to apply for auditions and BBC posts

BBC advisory councils and committees

Text of the BBC's Charter and Licence

For a fuller description of this book please turn to back of wrapper 

From the Foreword by

SIR IAN JACOB,

Director-General of the BBC

. . . Again this year the Handbook sets out to provide a clear and reliable guide to the workings of the BBC, to survey the past year in British broadcasting, and to bring together as much information about the BBC as can be assembled within the covers of a small book.

The response to last year's publication has guided us towards some changes and towards the inclusion of further information on certain aspects of the work of the Corporation. Among these a fuller account is given of the organization of the External Services and the re-broadcasting of the BBC programmes throughout the world, which will give the reader some idea of the complexity and the world-side significance of the BBC.

. . . The student of broadcasting will again find in these pages all the information he requires about the BBC.

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BBC
HANDBOOK
1956



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FOREWORD

by SIR IAN JACOB

Director-General of the BBC

THE re-introduction of the BBC Handbook last year was welcomed by many who desired authoritative and extensive information about the BBC's constitution and organization. Again this year the Handbook sets out to provide a clear and reliable guide to the workings of the BBC, to survey the past year in British broadcasting, and to bring together as much information about the BBC as can be assembled within the covers of a small book.

The response to last year's publication has guided us towards some changes and towards the inclusion of further information on certain aspects of the work of the Corporation. Among these a fuller account is given of the organization of the External Services and the re-broadcasting of the BBC programmes throughout the world, which will give the reader some idea of the complexity and the world-wide significance of the BBC. There is more about the Advisory Councils and Committees and a comprehensive section on staff matters. Other alterations have been made to ensure that the mass of facts the book contains is in the most accessible form possible. Special care has been given to cross-referencing throughout the book.

The student of broadcasting will again find in these pages all the information he requires about the BBC. It is hoped that the Handbook will continue to take its place among the established international works of reference.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, O.M., G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B. (*Chairman*)

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

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H., LL.D.
(*National Governor for Scotland*)

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

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

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

Lady Rhys-Williams, D.B.E.

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

Mrs Barbara Wootton, M.A., L.H.D., J.P.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BBC

The origin and history of the constitution of the BBC as well as some aspects of broadcasting policy are outlined in this section

What the BBC is

THE BBC is a public corporation established by Royal Charter. By the terms of this Charter the BBC acts as Great Britain's national broadcasting service. In its present form it was brought into existence by Royal Charter after discussion in Parliament. The Royal Charter has been renewed three times.

The BBC is in no sense a part of the civil service; it is not comparable, for instance, to the Post Office; it is not state-owned or 'government-run'; it is not controlled by a ministry. Nor has it any resemblance to a commercial concern; the BBC is a non-profit-making organization.

In an article in the *BBC Year Book* for 1933 the late Lord Allen of Hurtwood described the BBC as 'an instance of a nationally owned and controlled activity'. He pointed out that 'authority is ultimately retained by the electors, whilst the value of initiative is secured through the process of delegation from Parliament to the BBC'.

Aims, Duties, and Obligations

Before looking more closely into the history and the nature of the Royal Charter, and of the constitution of the BBC, we may notice certain points about the conduct of the service that are of fundamental importance. For many years the

Charter has laid upon the BBC the duty of carrying on the service as a means of 'disseminating information, education, and entertainment'. These familiar words are a widely accepted brief indication of the aims of the broadcasting service: they are found again in the opening page of the Charter of 1952.

One of the most important aspects of the BBC is that it has no politics of its own. This political impartiality springs directly from the nature of its constitution as a body, which does not serve any private interest, and is not directly controlled by the Government of the day. The BBC is under an obligation to give its listeners at home and overseas news that is objective and without political bias, and to see that over the whole range of its programmes political comment is fair and balanced. The programmes of the BBC must also be free from commercial advertising or interest.

Origin and Evolution

The constitution of the BBC has not been static but has evolved and changed with the years. The first BBC was the British Broadcasting *Company* Limited, and it was formed in 1922 by the principal manufacturers of wireless apparatus. The company operated under a short-term licence from the Postmaster General; it derived its revenue partly from royalties charged on the sale of wireless receiving sets, and partly from the sale of receiving licences. It was required to provide a service to the Postmaster General's 'reasonable satisfaction'.

Under the control of its Managing Director, J. C. W. Reith (now Lord Reith), the company showed that it took its public responsibilities as a broadcasting service seriously. By the end of 1926, when the company came to an end, the number of licences had risen to over a million. After Parliamentary enquiry and reports from the Sykes Committee and the Crawford Committee it was decided that broadcasting was becoming so important in the nation's life that it needed a more broadly based constitution.

In 1926 the Crawford Committee recommended that broadcasting should be conducted by a public corporation 'acting as Trustee for the national interest'. In preparing the first Charter the recommendations of this important com-

mittee were largely followed. The present BBC—the British Broadcasting Corporation—was created by Royal Charter and came into existence on 1 January 1927.

The Charter provides that the Corporation should be controlled by a number of Governors with a chairman and vice-chairman appointed by the Sovereign in Council. The Governors are chosen for their achievements in various spheres in public life, and the appointments are in no sense political. The appointments are made at different times so as to secure continuity of service, and the Governors of the BBC are not changed when the Government changes.

Contact with Parliament and the Nation

It was, and still is, the duty of the Governors—who are paid for their services—to appoint as chief executive officer the Director-General. (The present Charter also allows for the appointment of joint Directors-General.) The Corporation appoints the staff necessary to organize the broadcasting service. The Managing Director of the original company became the first Director-General.

It is also enjoined that the Corporation shall have its accounts audited annually by chartered accountants approved of by the Postmaster General; and that each year the Corporation shall send these accounts with a report on the year's workings to the Postmaster General, to be presented by him to Parliament.

This is a very brief outline of the regular machinery by which the BBC keeps in touch with the nation's wishes through Parliament. As Lord Allen of Hurtwood said in the article already quoted:

'The success of such a constitution for broadcasting depends, as does that of the British constitution, upon the theory of a balance of powers in which one element of authority checks the other. The Legislature from which emanates all authority is in both cases the popularly elected Parliament.'

In addition to this regularly established contact with Parliament, the BBC must appoint a General Advisory Council and Regional Advisory Councils; other advisory bodies may be appointed as required. There have thus come into being a number of advisory bodies guiding various

aspects of the BBC's work. The members of these Advisory Councils and Committees are not paid.

Guiding Principles

When the first Licence was issued to the Corporation the Postmaster General gave certain general instructions: firstly, that the BBC should not issue 'any broadcast matter expressing the opinion of the Corporation on current affairs or on matters of public policy', and secondly, that it should not broadcast on matters of political, industrial, or religious controversy. The first prohibition was regarded as essential in a public service with potentially so wide an influence, and has been maintained. The second prohibition was withdrawn by the Postmaster General in 1928. The Corporation was then left to exercise its discretion in permitting broadcasts on controversial subjects, 'in the belief that the Corporation would ensure that such subjects would be treated with complete impartiality'.

It is upon such broad instructions as these that the impartiality of the BBC's news bulletins and the quality of its programmes have been built up. The words 'Trustee for the national interest' have always been taken as a guiding principle. The Charter has never attempted to define in detail the ideals and methods of good broadcasting. Though part of the Charter consists of 'the Objects of the Corporation' under twenty-four heads, these are largely concerned with setting out the Corporation's needs and rights in erecting and owning buildings and apparatus, in acquiring copyrights, in holding funds, in negotiating legally, and so on.

History of the Royal Charter

The first Charter expired at the end of 1936, but following the report of the Ullswater Committee (1935), Parliament renewed it for another ten years with few changes. The new Charter expressly charged the BBC with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service which was created in 1932, and the Television Service which began in 1936. The Ullswater Report was generally regarded as a high tribute to the way in which broadcasting had been established and built up as a public service in Great Britain. The Committee in fact

expressed a debt of gratitude 'to the wisdom which founded the BBC in its present form and to the prudence and idealism which have characterized its operations'.

In 1946 this second Charter was renewed without a further enquiry for a term of five years. It was thought that the war years did not form a satisfactory basis for enquiry, and that time should be allowed for normal conditions of working to return. While substantially the same as its predecessors, this third Charter added a new requirement that the BBC should maintain joint consultation machinery with the staff. The Licence added a requirement that the BBC should continue to broadcast daily an adequate and impartial account of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament.

By this time, also, the External Services had developed from the original Empire Service in English only to a service broadcasting in many languages.

The Government had promised in 1946 that a committee of enquiry should be set up before the renewal of the Charter. Accordingly in 1949, an independent committee of enquiry was set up under the chairmanship of Lord Beveridge. It produced in the Beveridge Report the fullest examination of the BBC that has yet been made. The Beveridge Committee recommended a continuance of broadcasting by a single public service Corporation, subject to safeguards against possible abuses of the monopoly. However, before the Government's preliminary proposals based on these recommendations, which had been issued as a White Paper and had already been discussed in the House of Lords, could be debated in the House of Commons the Labour Government went out of office. No final decision on the Beveridge Committee's recommendations had been made. A Conservative Government came in. The new Government, to give time for its proposals to be debated, extended the life of the existing Charter, due to expire in 1951, by six months.

The Present Royal Charter and Licence

The Royal Charter under which the BBC now functions came into force on 1 July 1952, and will continue for ten years. The preamble states that it is considered to be 'in the

interests of the people in the United Kingdom and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth' that the BBC should continue to provide the broadcasting services. The new Charter maintains most of the provisions of the earlier Charters, but it includes some important innovations.

For the first time the Licence of the BBC is referred to as 'non-exclusive'. This reference was made in anticipation of the Television Act which came into force in July 1954 and of the creation of the Independent Television Authority. The Act does not affect the BBC's aims and obligations under the Charter but it is recognized by the BBC that its work and operations are bound in some ways to be affected by the existence of commercial television.

The number of Governors of the BBC has been increased to nine, three of whom are designated the National Governors for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, respectively.

National Broadcasting Councils

Following the recommendations of the Beveridge Report, the BBC was required under its new Charter to set up two National Broadcasting Councils, one for Scotland and one for Wales, and to establish a third Council for Northern Ireland if and when it was required on behalf of the Government of Northern Ireland to do so. Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales were set up accordingly at the beginning of 1953. These National Broadcasting Councils should be distinguished from the Regional Advisory Councils (*see pages 11, 12, 230-8*). There has been no demand for the setting up of a similar Council for Northern Ireland.

Each National Council consists of a Chairman and eight other members. The Chairman is the same individual as the Corporation Governor representing the area concerned: the other eight members are selected by a panel of the General Advisory Council. The method of their selection as prescribed in the Charter is as follows:

'... five of such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious, and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit; and three of such persons shall be selected in such manner as the panel of the General Advisory Council consider appropriate as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned.'

The National Councils are charged with the function of 'controlling the policy and content of the programmes' provided primarily for reception in the country concerned; this is to be carried out with full regard to 'the distinctive culture, interests, and tastes' of the people in that country. There are, however, two provisos. The first is that the National Council shall be subject to the usual arrangements made by the Corporation for disseminating Party political broadcasts, broadcasts of national importance and interest, and school broadcasts throughout the United Kingdom. The second requires that the National Council shall be subject also to—

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

It will be seen that this statement of the general function of the National Councils, together with the two provisos, indicates a balance of control between the central and the local authority. It must be remembered, however, that the Chairman of the National Council is also a member of the governing body of the BBC.

Licence and Agreement

The objects of the Corporation with its powers and organization are prescribed in the Charter. The terms and conditions under which it operates are set out in an accompanying 'Licence and Agreement' issued by the Postmaster General, who is the ultimate authority for wireless telegraphy in Great Britain. The Licence lays down regulations governing the building of transmitting stations, the height of aerials, the frequencies used, the aerial power, the line system, and other technical requirements. It is the Licence which prohibits the BBC from broadcasting commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes. The hours of broadcasting are prescribed by the Postmaster General.

The Licence retains for the Postmaster General the right to require the Corporation to refrain from broadcasting at any specified time or at all times 'any matter or matter of any class specified'. The general restriction imposed on the

Corporation in the exercise of this right has already been mentioned (*see page 12*). No formal veto has ever been placed by the Postmaster General on any particular broadcast.* Government Departments can, on request, secure that their special announcements are broadcast; by a provision of the Licence the BBC has the right to point out when any material is broadcast by request of the Government. Such requests have been made mainly in regard to police messages and outbreaks of animal disease. Matters of major public interest, it may be assumed, will always take their due place in the news and other programmes of the BBC. There is provision for the taking-over of BBC stations in case of national emergency, but this power has not been used even in wartime.

Those who wish to study the constitution of the BBC more closely should consult the documents listed in the Bibliography at the end of this book. The texts of the 1952 Charter, of the current Licence and Agreement, and of the supplemental Agreement are given on pages 254-279. Copies of these documents can be bought separately from H.M. Stationery Office: Charter (Cmd. 8605), 9d.; Licence (Cmd. 8579), 6d.; Supplemental Agreement (1954) (Cmd. 9196), 4d.

Controversial Broadcasting

FROM 1923 to 1928 the infant BBC was not allowed to include any matters of political, industrial, or religious controversy in its programmes. When this ban on all forms of controversial broadcasting was lifted, the BBC itself decided 'to continue to exclude the discussion of certain subjects likely to offend religious or moral susceptibilities', and this policy had the support of large sections of public opinion at

* On 27 July 1955 under Clause 15 (4) of the Licence and Agreement the Postmaster General issued the following directive to the BBC (and also to the ITA):

(a) that the Corporation shall not, on any issue, arrange discussions or *ex-parte* statements which are to be broadcast during a period of a fortnight before the issue is debated in either House or while it is being so debated; (b) that when legislation is introduced in Parliament on any subject, the Corporation shall not, on such subject, arrange broadcasts by any Member of Parliament which are to be made during the period between the introduction of the legislation and the time when it either receives the Royal Assent or is previously withdrawn or dropped.

See also page 21.

the time. The policy was not in fact interpreted in such a way as to prevent the broadcasting of their religious and philosophical views by eminent thinkers who were not Christians, and there were descriptive broadcasts about the great non-Christian religions; but the policy did exclude overt attacks on the Christian Faith, direct criticism by Christians of non-Christian philosophies of life, and the expression of the views of some religious minorities.

Criticism of this policy came from anti-Christian organizations, representatives of religious minorities, Christian and non-Christian believers in liberal values, and from some churchmen who believed that it was not in the best interests of Christianity that it should seem to require a protected status. Immediately the war was over the Governors of the BBC gave the matter long and careful consideration, and a new policy was announced in the *Radio Times* of 15 March 1947, as follows:

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

Since 1947 a number of experimental broadcasts have been arranged, in which anti-Christian views have been expressed, Christians and non-Christians have debated together and endeavoured to sort out and define the really crucial issues, representatives of other living religions have expounded their beliefs, and various religious minorities have put their views before the public. The talks by Mrs Knight on bringing up children without religious belief

(broadcast in the Home Service in 1955) came within the terms of this policy. The Talks Department has continually under review the question of methods of broadcasting the best contemporary thinking on controversial matters of fundamental belief.

Political Broadcasting

BROADCASTING on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters. The importance of broadcasting as a medium for spreading political ideas and knowledge among a widening public was soon recognized by the parties. It proved difficult in the early years to secure agreement between them in the arrangement of balanced broadcasts on political issues—the General Election of 1931 was an example. In 1935, when the record of the Corporation over its first ten years came under review by the Ullswater Committee, political broadcasting was established as one of the important duties of the BBC. The Committee paid a tribute to the BBC for its policy of holding the scales even between the political parties, and its recommendations were largely an endorsement of the BBC's practice as it had been built up in the early years. The Committee recommended that there should be close co-operation and consultation between the BBC and the authorized spokesmen of the recognized political parties, but took care to point out that they were far from implying that all broadcast treatment of political questions should be controlled by the political party organizations. Today, the BBC's freedom to arrange broadcasts on political issues is qualified only by the obligations to be strictly impartial, to exclude any expression of its own opinions, and to refrain from discussion of any issue, other than by the normal reporting of Parliamentary proceedings, for a fortnight before it is to be the subject of debate in either House.

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

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

The agreement also provides for controversial broadcasts by party spokesmen. Each year, a limited number of broadcasting periods is allocated by agreement among the leading parties for this purpose. 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.

It is customary for the BBC and the representatives of the main parties to meet annually before 1 April to decide the allocation and other details relative to the Party Political Broadcasts to be given in the next year. Thus, it was agreed in March 1955 that for the year 1955-6 the Conservative Party should have six broadcasts in sound and two in television and the Labour Party five in sound and two in television, each party having the option of taking two from its quota of sound broadcasts as additional television broadcasts. The Liberal Party was allotted one broadcast which might be taken in sound or in television or in both simultaneously.

Any dispute arising is settled, if possible, through the usual channels of consultation. If, however, a settlement proves impossible, the BBC is left to decide the matter on its own responsibility.

There are occasions both in the Sound Services and in the Television Service when the BBC itself wishes to invite a Minister or other member of the Government to broadcast. The subject-matter may be controversial, and in these cases the BBC is willing to consider whether an Opposition reply is called for.

Under a long-established practice, the BBC invites the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in Budget week; in the past three years, Budget broadcasts have been given separately in sound and in television.

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

The arrangements for broadcasting during General Elections are made by agreement between the parties and the BBC at a meeting before the election takes place. Since the war the following practice has been adopted:—

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

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

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

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

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

The arrangements for the General Election in May 1955 were settled at a meeting between the BBC and representatives of the Conservative, Labour, and Liberal parties in April. The following allocation of broadcasts was agreed:

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

In accordance with the established practice, the period covered by the election broadcasts began on 7 May, the day following the Dissolution, and ended on 21 May, three days (excluding Sunday) before the Poll. In accordance with custom, the Government was conceded the right to give the first and last broadcasts both in sound and in television. No minority party put up sufficient candidates (50) to qualify for a broadcast.

The full number of broadcasts was given, in accordance with the agreed allocations, and care was taken to ensure that all the sound broadcasts could be heard by Forces and other voters overseas.

From time to time a desire has been expressed that separate series of party political broadcasts should be given for the benefit of listeners in Scotland and Wales respectively. The request was taken up by the Scottish and Welsh Broadcasting Councils. After the matter had been discussed with the leaders of the main parties, the Postmaster General issued a direction on 27 July 1955, limiting controversial party political broadcasts to those intended for broadcasting to the United Kingdom as a whole.

At the same time, the Postmaster General issued a further directive, relating to the 'Fortnight Rule'. This is the rule, already mentioned, whereby the BBC refrains from arranging for discussions or *ex parte* statements to be broadcast on any issue during a period of a fortnight before the issue is debated in either House, or while it is being so debated. The BBC had sought to be released from this obligation, which had hitherto formed part of the general agreement with the main parties; the effect of the new direction was to make the rule formally binding on the Corporation.

The BBC has always looked to Parliament as a source of news, and all important debates are reported in the bulletins. Since October 1945 the news reports have been

supplemented with the fuller account given in 'Today in Parliament', which is broadcast every evening in the Home Service when Parliament is in session and repeated the following morning in the Light Programme. After its introduction this report became a statutory obligation under the BBC's Licence and Agreement with the Postmaster General.

In addition to these daily factual reports, 'The Week in Westminster' is broadcast on Saturday evenings during the session. In this, a member of one or the other House is invited to the microphone to give a personal, but impartial, narrative of what he has seen and heard of the week's proceedings in Parliament. The speakers in this long-established series—it was first introduced in 1929—are selected by the BBC after informal consultation with experienced Parliamentarians and others. Here again, the choice of speakers is regulated so as to ensure a proper balance between the parties.

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

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

BBC Income

THE BBC receives most of its revenue from its share of the income from the issue of broadcast receiving licences.

Under an Agreement dated 28 June 1954 the Treasury retains £2,000,000 from the licence income in 1954-5, and £2,750,000 in each of the two following years;* in addition, the Post Office deducts 'a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting ser-

* A grant of £375,000 has been made by the Treasury to the Independent Television Authority for 1955-6.

vices within the British Islands' (including the cost of collecting licence fees, investigating complaints of electrical interference, and the cost of administration), estimated at £1,500,000 for 1954-5.

Excluding the Grant-in-Aid received from the Treasury for the External Services, the total income of the BBC in the year ended 31 March 1955 was £20,804,987, of which £18,943,844 was derived from licence receipts, £1,772,205 from publications, and £88,938 from other sources (*see pages 173-188*).

THE DOMESTIC BROADCASTING SERVICES

The articles in this section describe the domestic programme services both sound and television

SOUND SERVICES

Home Service

THE Home Service is designed to appeal to all sections of the population, not as a mass audience continuously listening but to many different audiences with different needs, moods, and interests: taken over all, it is a programme for 'the whole man'. It should present the best in the arts and the most important in affairs at levels which do not demand specialized knowledge. Thus it broadcasts a great range of music, from the established classics and the works of serious modern composers to folk-songs and popular tunes played by dance bands. Similarly in drama, the range of production is from classic tragedies through serious contemporary work to light comedy and thrillers and the dramatized serial versions of popular and imaginative fiction. Outside broadcasts take the listener to national occasions and sporting events. The BBC's educational programme for schools is broadcast in the Home Service, and provision is made for the entertainment of young listeners in Children's Hour. Regular programmes are devoted to developments in science. Religious broadcasting includes services from churches, and programmes in forms deriving from the nature of the medium. Talks and features examine human activities and

problems of all kinds. In the planning of the whole week there is a pattern, recognizable but not rigid, based on social and listening habits. The daily fixed points are the six news bulletins, the five weather forecasts, and, when Parliament is in session, the nightly report of parliamentary proceedings.

In Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of England there are different versions of the Home Service specially compiled for listeners in those parts of the United Kingdom. Each of these Regional Home Services is free to make a different selection of the native and of the general and metropolitan, each seeking to create in its programme a mixture of ideas and facts and art—taken from the basic Home Service or from local sources—which listeners will feel to be their mixture. This working practice, which had been developed within the BBC, was made statutory in the Charter of 1952, which formally required the BBC to devolve upon the Controller of each Region ‘powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes’. In Scotland and Wales National Broadcasting Councils are responsible for the policy and content of the Scottish and Welsh Home Services (*see page 14*).

The law of the land as expressed in the Charter defines the broadcasting service as ‘disseminating information, education, and entertainment’. There—and in Parliament’s intention expressed over the years that broadcasting should help towards an informed democracy and the good life—are the aims of the Home Service.

Light Programme

THE Light Programme has been in existence since July 1945; and while its mandate remains precisely the same as then laid down—to entertain its listeners and to interest them in the world at large without failing to be entertaining—its character and the contents of its daily schedules have changed markedly over the years. It has kept abreast of the variations in public taste; indeed, it has not merely kept pace but has led the way to a more intelligent and enter-

prising use of broadcasting in the popular field. Its output includes programmes now widely acceptable and popular which, ten years ago, would have attracted only minority audiences.

The daily programme concentrates on the lighter aspect of life; those who turn to 1,500 or 247 metres or 89.1 Mc/s VHF for their entertainment find a friendly and relaxed form of presentation. Nevertheless, it is the Light Programme's aim to preserve jealously the highest standards that can be achieved, whether in dance music, comedy, drama, or debate.

What is generally known as 'light music' as well as brass band and dance music now have established yearly festivals which attract capacity audiences to such places as the Royal Festival Hall and the Albert Hall. These events have risen out of the Light Programme's insistence on quality of performance and ingenuity in microphone presentation.

New writers are being attracted to write both for variety shows and drama. In addition, Drama Department (collaborating with Talks) has broadcast Festivals of the works of established and popular authors, among others Somerset Maugham. 'Outside broadcasting' has been used—notably in the preparation of programmes on the tenth anniversaries of D-day and VE-day—not only to report but also to underline the significance of historic moments.

The Light Programme is active in discovering how to extend and improve its coverage of events in matters which are primarily the concern of the sound medium, and at times when a vision service is not operating.

Third Programme

THE Third Programme, inaugurated in September 1946, is designed for the listener of cultivated tastes and interests, and while it offers many opportunities for study, it is a programme for the educated rather than an educational programme. Fifty-two per cent of the time is devoted to music, fifteen per cent to drama, twenty per cent to talks, and thirteen per cent to feature programmes, poetry readings, and

so on. News bulletins and sports commentaries are not provided; nor are the popular forms of light entertainment.

There are no fixed points, and many programmes tend to be longer than in the other services, because plays and operas, for example, are generally presented unabridged; moreover, writers and speakers are encouraged to deal with their subjects comprehensively.

The absence of fixed points allows much greater flexibility in programme planning than in the other services. Programmes appealing to minority audiences, such as recitals of modern chamber music, can be placed in the Third Programme at the best listening times, which in other services must usually be reserved for programmes that are widely popular. Many programmes are repeated; most productions of plays and feature programmes are given at least three times.

The Third Programme is international in character. Many of the plays are translations of European drama; concerts and operas are often relayed direct from foreign countries; and there are frequent talks about cultural activities and politics abroad.

TELEVISION SERVICE

IN 1936 the BBC opened the world's first public television service. Today that service is available to a greater proportion of the nation's population than any other television system. Ninety-two per cent of the population in the United Kingdom is now served by the thirteen transmitters. By the end of 1956, when the number of transmitters will have increased to eighteen, this coverage of population will have mounted to ninety-eight per cent. Based on the present licence figures (March 1955), it is estimated that the full television audience is approximately eleven millions, with every evening programme watched on an average by about four and a half million people. The BBC Television Service transmits for a basic thirty-five hours a week, but outside broadcasts and other extra programmes give an output over

the year of about forty hours a week. In the course of a year the service broadcasts about 3,600 items. The Postmaster General has given his authority for the extension of television hours to fifty a week, which are regulated to provide certain breaks in transmission.*

The BBC has to answer the needs of the television audience in a single Programme. Within this restrictive framework, where the demands of the many and of the few must be met, the BBC seeks to fulfil its Charter obligations and to achieve a proper balance in the content of its transmissions.

These transmissions are made up of studio productions, outside broadcasts, films, and relays from the Continent of Europe. The bulk of the productions come from four studios at Lime Grove in Shepherd's Bush, London, and from the Television Theatre near by. The film department and a small presentation studio used for announcing, weather forecasts, and occasional talks are also housed at Lime Grove. By its acquisition of the Riverside film studios at Hammer-smith, the BBC will subsequently have two further television studios, though at some distance from the main Lime Grove group. Studios are being established in the Regions (*see page 60*).

Administration of the Television Service is conducted from the office wing of the Television Centre, Shepherd's Bush, about five hundred yards away from the studios. This wing, with its 200 offices, is the first stage of a project which was conceived by the BBC during the war and which had as its aim the concentration of the service under one roof. Government restrictions on capital expenditure, however, delayed the advancement of the project. But planning has been completed of the second of the three main stages of

* The Postmaster General has laid it down that on week-days television broadcasting shall not start before 9.0 a.m. or go on after 11.0 p.m.; that there shall be a closed period from 6.0 to 7.0 p.m. and that there shall not be more than two hours broadcasting before 1.0 p.m. Broadcasting on Sunday is permitted between 2.0 p.m. and 11 p.m., with a closed period from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m. Programmes between 2.0 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. on Sunday (the normal Sunday-school period) should be designed for adults. A maximum of fifteen hours' actual broadcasting can be undertaken during Saturday and Sunday, with a maximum of eight hours on Saturday and seven and three-quarters on Sunday.

development, which provides for four television studios. Work on this stage should be completed by mid-1960.

In addition to its offices, the present wing of the Centre also harbours the scenery and property stores, workrooms, carpenters' shops, and the large painting galleries of the Design Department. The Television Centre, as conceived, will embrace studios which can be supplied direct from these departments. As matters now stand, properties, scenery, back cloths, and so on needed for television productions have to be fed into the studios more than a quarter of a mile away by a daily service from the Centre wing. Because of the demands on studio space, rehearsals of television productions have to take place in halls and other centres scattered about London. Yet, in spite of this continuing accommodation problem and the trying delays in the development of the Television Centre, the Service has become more centralized than it was since it outgrew its original headquarters at Alexandra Palace and added to them, in January 1950, the present four converted film studios in Shepherd's Bush.

In terms of programmes, the Television Service continues to increase its range. A significant and welcome feature of the service is its ability to call upon the co-operation of men and women of the highest distinction from the arts, science, politics, the universities, the theatre, and the music hall. The expanding physical range of the service finds expression in the exchange of programmes with other countries and in the BBC's decision to establish a permanent television link with the continent. Because the Television Service seeks to reflect, and be a stimulus to, the life and leisure of the kingdom as a whole, it pays close regard to contributions from the regions. To this end, mobile camera units are available not only in London and the Home Counties but also to Scotland, Wales, the West of England, the North, and the Midlands. Some programmes are transmitted regionally but in the main contribute to the London service, which is essentially national and not simply metropolitan.

Beyond this, the BBC has a development plan which includes the establishment of an alternative television Programme of its own and the introduction of colour television. The extension of regional programmes and the setting up of

regional studio centres are of paramount importance in connection with the proposed alternative service. The introduction of a second Programme is essential if the BBC is fully to achieve its aims and fulfil its Charter obligations; and it is with this in mind that the Television Service considers it a first priority. The alternative BBC Programme is planned to start before 1959, but the date is dependent upon Government decisions on the allocation of wavelengths.

The BBC's development plan also envisages some form of transmissions in colour, which will necessarily begin on an experimental basis. The BBC has applied itself to the principle that there should be maximum coverage of the nation in the supply of black-and-white television pictures before the introduction of colour. But the colour factor and the proposed alternative Programme are taken into consideration in the ordering and buying of all equipment.

THE EXTERNAL SERVICES

The history of the External Services and their organization are described in this section

General Extent

BBC BROADCASTS can be heard throughout the world. They are given in English and forty-three other languages. The total output of the External Services of the BBC is about eighty hours every day. This is longer than the Home, Light, and Third programmes, all the Regional programmes, and the Television Service added together. These programmes are transmitted on thirty-nine high-power short-wave transmitters, of which two are in Singapore and give added strength throughout the Far East. Recorded programmes are also sent to all parts of the world.

In some languages, as for example French, German, and Arabic, a full programme of news, talks, features, and entertainment is broadcast for several hours a day. Other shorter services consist mainly of news and news commentaries. The General Overseas Service in English covers the whole world and is on the air for twenty-one hours out of the twenty-four.

Origin and History

The BBC has been broadcasting to listeners overseas since 1932, when, on its own initiative, it inaugurated a short-wave service to the Dominions and Colonies. The purpose

of the original Empire Service of the BBC was to provide an English-speaking service which would bring broadcasting to Colonial areas where the local facilities were undeveloped, and would also provide some direct listening to Great Britain in the Dominions as well as an opportunity to collaborate with Dominion broadcasting organizations. The general principles of the BBC's Charter were to be followed.

In the autumn of 1937 the BBC undertook, at the request of the Government, to begin broadcasting services in Arabic, and in Spanish and Portuguese (Brazilian) for Latin America. Those services began in January and March 1938. In the face of the increasingly aggressive propaganda activities of the Nazi-Fascist Axis, the BBC was asked to initiate broadcasts in German, French, and Italian in September 1938.

During 1939 the Overseas and European Services were expanded and new services were started in Spanish and Portuguese for Spain and Portugal, and in Afrikaans. During the war the BBC's language broadcasts expanded rapidly; they played a considerable part in bringing truthful news and encouragement to occupied countries.

Aims and Purposes

From the outset the fundamental purpose of the BBC has been to give truthful and objective news; and to make the distinction between news itself and comment on the news perfectly clear.

The Director-General has defined the basic aims of the External Services in the following words:

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

These principles are implied in the Charter of the BBC, which has been interpreted first in domestic broadcasting, then in the service to the Commonwealth, and finally in broadcasting to other nations. They do not, of course, ex-

clude political argument and interpretation, but they do assume a duty to give the news truthfully and objectively as the basis of a broadcasting service.

Four Main Objectives

The programmes may be said to have four main objectives. In the first place they try to give clear news without suppressing, concealing, or distorting. Secondly, they reflect British opinion in all its many shades; this is done by commentaries on the news, by programmes which quote the editorial opinions of leading newspapers, and by discussions in which well-known speakers express different points of view. Thirdly, the programmes reflect British culture, institutions, and the everyday life of the country—a task which is undertaken in various ways, from the broadcasting of literary and dramatic works in translation to the organization of a cross-Channel quiz, or three-way discussions between studios in, for instance, Canada, India, and London. Fourthly, the BBC's 'English by Radio' lessons teach English to large numbers of people all over the world.

Political Independence and Finance

The cultural and technical resources of the BBC are behind the external broadcasts, and the political independence of the BBC extends to these services no less than to the domestic programmes. As a Government White Paper on Broadcasting Policy (Cmd. 6852) said:

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

While the content of the programmes is entirely the responsibility of the BBC, the number of languages and the hours of broadcasting in each are prescribed by the Govern-

ment. The funds for these external broadcasts are provided by means of a 'Grant-in-Aid' from the Treasury.

Organization

Under the Director of External Broadcasting, who is a member of the BBC's Board of Management, are the two Controllers in charge of the two main groups of the external broadcasting services, the European Services and the Overseas Services. Within these two main groups there are further regional groupings. Thus the European Services are divided into seven regional groupings, covering twenty-three languages; in the Overseas Services there are, in addition to the General Overseas Service in English which is heard throughout the world, various other regional groupings covering twenty-three languages (*see following pages*).*

The Transcription Service provides programmes in recorded form, mainly in English, but also in other languages for re-broadcasting by other radio organizations (*see pages 44-5, 170-2*). English by Radio is also a special service providing both direct transmissions and transcriptions to many countries (*see page 46*).

Each language section includes nationals of the country concerned, working with British colleagues. Most of the heads of the language services are British. Sub-editors and translators prepare news bulletins adapted to the needs of listeners out of material provided from all the usual BBC sources. Assistants attached to the various language sections are responsible for the production of talks, features, and other programmes. Special production departments within the External Services provide programmes suitable for the particular needs of different services.

While the same fundamental principles are followed in each service, the character and needs of the services vary considerably.

The Monitoring Service constitutes an integral part of the External Broadcasting organization. A brief description of its activities will be found on page 97.

* For a list of the time per week broadcast by each separate language service see pages 217-19.

EUROPEAN SERVICES

WEST EUROPEAN SERVICE (France and Holland)

THE French Service, which is also listened to in Belgium, gives a varied programme for three hours a day. As the French and British have many interests in common, themes that form a friendly link are particularly important, whether these links are historical or cultural, or concerned with the news of the day. A series of 'Tribunes' in which an Anglo-French panel answers questions put by an audience in public is particularly noteworthy. These 'Tribunes' visit a number of different French, and occasionally Belgian, cities. Specialized programmes deal with the arts, sciences, industry, agriculture. A sports commentary every Saturday is very popular.

The service to Holland is on a smaller scale: again these programmes are based on friendly interests, and there is plenty of opportunity for explanation of British affairs. Programmes in which listeners' questions are answered are of especial interest.

SOUTH EUROPEAN SERVICE (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey)

This is one of the most varied of the regional groupings, concerned as it is with audiences from the Atlantic coast to Asia Minor, and its programme interests accordingly vary extensively. In Spain, unbiased news and comment are the main points which our transmissions can offer to listeners whose newspapers and radio are censored. In the broadcasts to Britain's oldest ally, Portugal, much time is devoted to the fostering of cultural relations and to the improvement of mutual trade. In Italy the tendency is towards ever increasing co-operation with the Italian Radio and more elaborate presentation of the British scene—with discussions, quizzes, and documentaries. The programmes which link Turkish and British towns and industries are widely popular. The Greek radio relays one of our daily transmissions, a token

of the traditional Anglo-Greek friendship; much time, however, has occasionally to be devoted by the Greek service to the burning issue of Cyprus.

SCANDINAVIAN SERVICE (Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway)

With Cominform broadcasts to the Scandinavian countries being intensified to nearly 110 hours a week, compared to under twenty hours from the BBC, listeners place great value on having the British view on world affairs explained to them in regular daily commentaries in the BBC Scandinavian Service. These are supplemented by regional talks and, in the case of the Swedish Service, by discussion programmes. The BBC Finnish Service is now the only one broadcast in this language by any Western nation; of the BBC Services for European audiences on this side of the 'Iron Curtain' it is the only one to be deliberately jammed.

There is also a great interest in the Northern countries in the everyday occupations of British men and women. Programmes of interest to sailors are featured regularly in the Norwegian Service, and there are indications that there is a large audience of Norwegians at sea.

Programmes on travel in Britain are appreciated. The BBC Danish Service has a regular programme, 'Travelling with the BBC', which takes listeners round Britain.

There is a constant demand for programmes on the latest scientific and technical developments. The value of such broadcasts in helping our export drive to the Scandinavian countries and Finland—which together are Britain's largest trading partner—can be gauged from the fact that Swedish trade papers have published a number of talks from the Swedish Service on these subjects.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN SERVICE (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland)

The aim of this Service (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours daily in four languages) is to provide listeners with unbiased information and to help

to keep alive in these countries the values of Western Christian civilization.

The number of radio sets available in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland is the highest per head of population among all Russian-occupied satellites; while, of course, no exact figure can be given of the BBC audience in these countries, it can probably be estimated in many million daily, despite the regular jamming to which all these services are subjected.

The BBC broadcasts in the Czech and Slovak languages to Czechoslovakia are built around a number of well-established personality commentators. The most distinguished of these is Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart, whose weekly Friday talks are well known.

The Hungarian Service has evolved its own technique for reflecting on events in Hungary. 'Espresso Popov', a weekly satirical feature mirroring the shortcomings of Communist theory and practice in Hungary, is regarded as one of the most popular items to be heard in Hungary from the West.

Our wartime broadcasts to Poland established the BBC as the most important and reliable source of news, and the presence in Britain of over 120,000 Polish exiles enables the Polish Service to draw on a large reserve of talent and to project Britain and the West through the eyes of Poles in this country, by direct information, by discussions, and by satire (notably the weekly 'Café Gossip').

EAST EUROPEAN SERVICE (Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia)

The East European Service broadcasts to three satellite countries, to the Soviet Union itself, and to Yugoslavia, a total of fifty hours and fifteen minutes weekly in six languages.

To all Iron Curtain audiences the broadcasts aim at correcting, by objective reporting and patient argument, the distorted picture of British and world affairs given by Cominform-controlled propaganda. The approach to satellite audiences must differ to some extent from that to listeners

in the Soviet Union, who may or may not be in sympathy with their own government, but have a greater or lesser degree of national feeling. All these broadcasts are jammed, the Russian ones the most intensively.

Yugoslavia remains in the East European Service, although, since its break with the Cominform in 1948, it is no longer behind the Iron Curtain. It is addressed as a friendly country with a Communist Government.

The Russian Service is on the air for two hours daily. Roughly one-third of this time is taken up by news bulletins, the remainder by talks. Informative commentaries are provided on international affairs, analysing and explaining British policy in a manner comprehensible to the Soviet listener, and critically examining Soviet policy. The views of informed public opinion in this country are given largely in the form of reviews of press comment, with talks by well-known people and commentaries written within the section.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SERVICE

German language broadcasts from London amount to four hours five minutes each day. In addition, the Service carries a quarter-hour relay from Canada on four days a week, and on Sunday there is an extra quarter-hour from a programme of news of the churches. Apart from the news bulletins and commentaries, the daily output falls under three main heads: general programmes for Germany, special programmes for the Soviet Zone, and programmes for Austria.

A prominent feature is a series of simultaneously broadcast joint programmes with various West German stations, consisting partly of quizzes and other 'parlour games', partly of link programmes between two comparable cities, universities, and so on.

The programme for the Soviet Zone is political in nature and 'hard-hitting' against the theory and practice of the Soviet world. Each programme ends with a short analysis of the day's news designed to bring out the events of special significance.

Austrian National Radio's 2nd Programme transmitters

in Styria and Carinthia (the former British Zone) and the Schoenbrunn transmitter in Vienna have continued up to the spring of this year to relay a daily fifteen-minute programme. Programmes introducing modern British composers and features about the British Commonwealth have been particularly successful.

THE EUROPEAN ENGLISH SERVICE

The English Service for Europe broadcasts for 2½ hours a day—a half-hour (twice) in the early morning, a quarter-hour at lunch-time, an hour in the early evening, with a final news bulletin and political commentary in the late evening.

The transmissions are designed for listeners on the Continent of Europe, east and west of the Iron Curtain, whose knowledge of English enables them to follow a programme that meets them some of the way by a slightly slower tempo and maximum clarity, but which makes no compromise as to content. A regular weekly discussion between three leading London journalists has been a particular success; and talks on science, industry, and the arts in Britain, which form a substantial proportion of the output, are consciously aimed at a well-educated audience.

The English programmes have considerable value in penetrating beyond the Iron Curtain, as they are not jammed, and while they cannot be expected to reach a mass audience, there is evidence that they are listened to by members of the ruling circles in Eastern and Central Europe, as well as by the professional classes.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

THE GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE (world-wide English-speaking audiences)

THE General Overseas Service is on the air for twenty-one hours out of the twenty-four. It can be described as the

descendant of the original Empire Service. It is addressed to audiences in every part of the Commonwealth, to British Forces serving abroad, and to British communities wherever they may be. It has also a large audience among English-speaking people of many nationalities. It gives a complete programme service from regular news bulletins to light entertainment, including full accounts of sport and activities of special interest to British listeners. Much of its material is selected from the BBC's domestic services, but it also originates talks, discussions, features, news commentaries, and musical programmes of its own. Special attention is paid to matters of Commonwealth interest and to the links binding this country to English-speaking people the world over. The focus of coverage in this service moves westward during the twenty-four hours, and programmes are timed to reach their destinations at the best listening hours.*

NORTH AMERICAN, PACIFIC, AND SOUTH AFRICAN SERVICES

In order to reach the largest possible audience, the North American Service produces programmes for rebroadcasting by American and Canadian medium-wave and FM stations and national networks. These programmes are either transmitted on short wave, to be picked up and rebroadcast in North America, or despatched as recordings. The programmes range from commentaries and discussions to magazine programmes and features, and reflect all aspects of British life. 'Round-up of the London Weeklies' is carried by thirty-three American stations and 'Postmark U.K.', a weekly magazine programme, is heard on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation from coast to coast. The North American Service also produces daily talks and features in French which are rebroadcast in French Canada.

The Pacific Service provides programmes for rebroadcasting in Australia and New Zealand, supplied by short-wave transmissions and on disk or tape. News bulletins are rebroadcast daily off short wave by the Australian Broad-

* See also Select Lists of Broadcasts, pages 137-69.

casting Commission and by the New Zealand Broadcasting Service: the quarter-hour magazine 'This is Britain' is sent each week on disk, and is rebroadcast by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and by certain commercial stations in Australia.

The South African Service broadcasts a daily news bulletin and news commentary in Afrikaans and two special programmes for English listeners in South Africa each week.

THE COLONIAL SERVICE

The purpose of the programmes broadcast by the Colonial Service is to complement the General Overseas Services in certain Colonial territories by providing listening of particular interest to the inhabitants there. Thus there are nightly programmes directed to West Africa ('Calling West Africa') designed to meet the special interests of that area, and a similar service to the West Indies ('Calling the West Indies'). 'Caribbean Voices', a programme of literary interest, has become particularly well known, and has given an opportunity to a number of West Indian writers.

Regularly, but less frequently, programmes of special interest to the territory are broadcast to Malta, Mauritius, the Falkland Islands, and East Africa. Most of the Colonial Service programmes are heard not only through direct listening but through rebroadcasts by local broadcasting services.

BBC Co-operation with Colonial Broadcasting Organizations

IN various ways, the BBC does much to assist broadcasting organizations in the Colonies; an increasing number of BBC engineering and programme staff have been seconded to the Colonial Office for work with colonial broadcasting organizations (*see page 190*).

During the last ten years, BBC engineers have made numerous reports and surveys; members of two commissions, led by the Head of its Colonial Service, have been provided

by the Corporation in recent years to advise Colonial governments (the Gold Coast and Kenya) on the future organization of broadcasting in their territories.

Members of the staffs of colonial broadcasting organizations have paid visits to London to study BBC methods and standards, and special courses for students of broadcasting from the Colonies have been arranged at the BBC's Staff Training Department (*see pages 107 and 190*).

A special service of transcriptions for Colonial schools has been in operation since December 1952. It provides two programmes a week—one for secondary school children and one for teachers—which are used in some fifteen colonial territories.

In addition, the BBC's Colonial Service co-operates closely with colonial broadcasting organizations in an effort to fill any gaps in their own broadcasting which are the result of their more limited resources (*see pages 189-90*).

THE EASTERN SERVICE (Arab countries, Ceylon, India, Iran, Israel, and Pakistan)

This service has an extremely wide and varied output, reaching people of different ancient cultures and nationalities, speaking to many audiences inside the Commonwealth and outside it and using nine different languages. Throughout these programmes, literature and the arts are of especial importance.

The Arabic transmission is on the air for four hours daily, and is listened to throughout the Arabic world from Morocco to the Indian Ocean and from the borders of Turkey to East Africa.

Hebrew has the smallest output of the daily language programmes, but this is reinforced by regular relays of some items by Kol Israel, the broadcasting service of Israel.

Persian goes out twice daily for a total of one hour a day. Hindi news for India and Urdu news for Pakistan are broadcast daily, and in addition there are half-hour programmes in those languages most days of the week.

Weekly half-hour programmes go out in Sinhalese, Marathi, Tamil, Bengali for India, and Bengali for Pakistan.

Sinhalese and Tamil programmes are relayed by Radio Ceylon, and Tamil programmes also by Radio Malaya.

THE FAR EASTERN SERVICE (countries throughout South Asia, South-East Asia, and the Far East)

For four and a half hours each day the Far Eastern Service broadcasts in eight languages and in English to countries in the Far East. The languages used are Chinese (Kuoyü and Cantonese dialects), Malay, Burmese, Indonesian, Siamese, Japanese, and Vietnamese. The audiences are immensely varied in character, and can hardly be considered briefly under one heading.

The programmes are transmitted daily from Britain, but gain strength throughout the area as they are relayed by the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, the BBC's relay station in South-East Asia. Some of the programmes are in turn rebroadcast by local stations in Sarawak, Singapore, Vietnam, Hong Kong, and Japan, and so reach an even wider audience. Some rebroadcasts in Japan are estimated to reach as many as ten million people.

News bulletins and topical commentaries on Asian and international affairs form the basis of the programmes, to which are added talks and features about Britain, her institutions and the way of life of her people.

THE LATIN AMERICAN SERVICE (the twenty-two republics of Latin America)

The Latin American Service is divided into three transmissions each night, one of one-and-a-quarter hours' duration in Portuguese for Brazil, one of one-and-a-half hours in Spanish for the countries South of the Amazon, and this latter is repeated at a suitable hour for the rest of the area North of the Amazon. The output includes news, commentaries, short features, music, and magazine programmes

of a specialist nature. A balance is maintained between world affairs and programmes which deal with every aspect of life in Britain—and some room is given also to entertainment. The general objective is to represent Britain's point of view in all fields and to reflect all aspects of life, affairs, and achievements in this country.

LONDON CALLING ASIA (English-speaking audiences throughout India, Pakistan and Ceylon, South-East Asia, and the Far East)

'London Calling Asia' is a daily programme addressed to English-speaking Asians. It seeks to give this audience a wide view of British thought and opinion on social, political, cultural, and international affairs, with particular emphasis on matters affecting Asian countries. Leading figures in the West broadcast frequently in these programmes, many of which are unscripted discussions; one example being 'Asian Club' in which well-known people answer questions put to them by an audience consisting of visitors to this country from all parts of Asia. 'Asian Club' is rebroadcast by stations in Asia and is also seen by television audiences in Britain at regular intervals, serving the double purpose of introducing British people to Asia and Asian people to the West.

Sound Transcription Service

The BBC continues to supply transcriptions of its programmes, either in the form of disks or magnetic tapes, to broadcasting organizations in all parts of the world. During the past year 658 different English programmes were distributed, reflecting the whole range of BBC output, some taken from the domestic services, some specially produced. In addition, a small number of programmes were provided in foreign languages, including German, Italian, Portuguese, and Greek.

The Countries Receiving the English Transcription Output

Aden (R.A.F.)	Japan	South Africa
Australia	Jordan	Southern Rhodesia
Bahamas	Kenya	Sudan
Barbados	Lebanon	Sweden
Bermuda	Leeward Isles	Tanganyika
British Guiana	Malaya	Trinidad
British Honduras	Malta	Uganda
Burma	Mauritius	U.S.A.
Canada	Newfoundland	Windward Islands
Ceylon	New Zealand	Zanzibar
Curaçao	Nigeria	
Cyprus	North Borneo	<i>British Forces' Stations:</i>
Ethiopia	Northern Rhodesia	Graz (CMF)
Falkland Islands	Norway	Germany (BAOR)
Fiji	Pakistan	Gibraltar
Gold Coast	Panama	Japan
Greece	Puerto Rico	East Africa
Hawaii	Sarawak	Benghazi
Hong Kong	Seychelles	Tripoli
India	Singapore (B.F.E.B.S.)	Cyprus
Indo China	Solomon Isles	Egypt
Jamaica	Somaliland	Malta (NAVY)

For Transcription Service see also pages 170-2.

Television Transcription Service

BBC Television programmes have been in steady demand in overseas television organizations since the beginning of 1953. The Television Transcription Unit sent more than one hundred tele-recordings and films to other countries during 1954. These covered many themes of topical interest and of general interest; examples of which were the 'War in the Air' series and Mr Churchill's eightieth-birthday celebrations. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is particularly interested in BBC programmes and was supplied with forty-one tele-recordings and six films during 1954. Other countries which received films were Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Western Germany, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States. In some instances a separate music and effects track, with a full script, were provided so that translations of the commentary could be added.

In addition, many films have been sent through the

British Council to film societies and Government film libraries in the Commonwealth and Colonies for non-theatrical showing.

English by Radio

English by Radio lessons are now broadcast in thirty-five languages to an audience numbering several millions. These lessons reach the students in three ways, by direct transmission from London, by relays, and by transcription recordings. In addition to the bilingual series for beginners, advanced lessons entirely in English are broadcast from London to Europe and to the nearer countries of Asia and Africa six times every day.

Gramophone records of most of the 'English by Radio' courses are now on sale to the general public in many countries.

English by Radio lessons are broadcast either from London or from overseas stations with explanations in the following languages:

Amharic	German	Portuguese
Arabic	Greek	Rumanian
Bulgarian	Greenlandic	Serbo-Croat
Burmese	Hausa	Siamese
Czech	Indonesian-Malay	Sinhalese
Cypriot	Italian	Slovene
Danish	Luganda	Spanish
Dutch	Malay	Tamil
Finnish	Maltese	Turkish
Flemish	Norwegian	Urdu
French	Persian	Vietnamese

Courses in Chinese (Kuoyü and Cantonese) are in preparation.

External Services Liaison

It will be seen from the foregoing that the BBC has an immense field of contacts with broadcasting organizations throughout the world.

External Services Liaison centralizes these contacts, and it is the responsibility of this department to promote and arrange the very numerous exchanges of programmes, in-

formation, and staff which take place between the BBC and other broadcasting organizations in radio and television in all parts of the world, and to provide facilities in the United Kingdom for other broadcasting organizations whenever they want to put together their own programmes or reports about this country. The department acts on behalf of the whole Corporation, representing the domestic as well as the external services, and television as well as sound broadcasting, thus ensuring that the BBC speaks with one voice—an important and difficult matter in so large and ramified an organization.

Offices Overseas

Offices are maintained for BBC representatives in New York, Ottawa, Cairo, Delhi, Sydney, and Paris (*see pages 246-7*). The main function of these offices is to encourage local interest in the BBC and in particular in the broadcasts specially directed to those parts of the world; and to provide the BBC with advice and help with regard to programmes whether for home listeners about that area or for overseas listeners in that area. They are also responsible for promoting good relations with the local broadcasting organizations and for keeping the BBC informed about broadcasting and other developments of interest in those areas, working closely with the BBC's Liaison Department in these matters.

REGULAR REBROADCASTS OF BBC TRANSMISSIONS

(The rebroadcast is daily unless otherwise described)

<i>Country</i>		<i>BBC Service(s) Rebroadcast</i>
AUSTRALIA	Australian Broadcasting Commission Radio Australia	General Overseas Service; Pacific Service General Overseas Service; Pacific Service
	Australian Commercial Stations	General Overseas Service
AUSTRIA		Austrian Service
BAHAMAS		General Overseas Service
BARBADOS		General Overseas Service
BERMUDA		General Overseas Service

<i>Country</i>		<i>BBC Service(s) Rebroadcast</i>
BRITISH GUIANA		General Overseas Service
CANADA		North American Service in English and French
CEYLON		General Overseas Service; Eastern Service in Tamil and Sinhalese
FALKLAND ISLANDS		General Overseas Service; Colonial Service
FIJI		General Overseas Service; Pacific Service
GERMANY	Stations in: Berlin Frankfurt Hamburg Munich Saarbruecken	German Service (frequently)
GOLD COAST		General Overseas Service; Colonial Service
GREECE		Greek Service
HONG KONG	Radio Hong Kong	General Overseas Service; Far Eastern Service in Kuoyü and Cantonese; London Calling Asia
ISRAEL	Israel Broadcasting Service	Hebrew Service; twice weekly despatches
ITALY	Radio Italiana	Italian Service (frequently)
JAMAICA		General Overseas Service; Colonial Service
JAPAN	Nippon Hoso Kyokai	General Overseas Service; Far Eastern Service in Japanese. (Average of eight programmes per month)
	Radio Tokyo	Far Eastern Service in Japanese and English. (Average of five programmes per month)
KENYA		General Overseas Service; Colonial Service
MALAYA	Radio Malaya	General Overseas Service; Eastern Service in Tamil; Far Eastern Service in Malay; London Calling Asia
MALTA		General Overseas Service; Colonial Service in Maltese
MAURITIUS		Colonial Service (once per month)
NEW GUINEA		General Overseas Service (five days per week)
NEW ZEALAND		General Overseas Service; Pacific Service
NIGERIA		General Overseas Service; Colonial Service

<i>Country</i>	<i>BBC Service(s) Rebroadcast</i>
NORTHERN RHODESIA	General Overseas Service
SARAWAK	Far Eastern Service in English, Malay, Kuoyü
SEYCHELLES	General Overseas Service (six days per week)
SIERRA LEONE	General Overseas Service; Colonial Service
SINGAPORE	Singapore Rediffusion Far Eastern Service in Malay (two days per week)
SOUTH AFRICA	Christmas programmes and major sporting events
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	General Overseas Service; Regional Service
SWITZERLAND	General Overseas Service; French and German Services
TANGANYIKA	General Overseas Service (six days per week)
TANGIERS	French and Spanish Services
TRINIDAD	General Overseas Service; Colonial Service
UGANDA	General Overseas Service
U.S.A.	North American Service
BRITISH FORCES STATIONS	
Germany	General Overseas Service (Oct.-Apr. only)
Austria	} General Overseas Service
Benghazi	
Cyprus	
East Africa	
Fayid	
Gibraltar	
Tripoli	
Japan	
Korea	
BRITISH FAR EASTERN BROADCASTING SERVICE	
Singapore	General Overseas Service; Eastern Service in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Bengali; Far Eastern Service in Indonesian, Vietnamese, Japanese, Kuoyü, Cantonese, Thai; London Calling Asia
LATIN AMERICA	
Bolivia	Latin American Service in Spanish (at least once a week)
Brazil	Latin American Service in Portuguese (at least once a week)

<i>Country</i>	<i>BBC Service(s) Rebroadcast</i>
Chile	Latin American Service in Spanish (at least once a week)
Colombia	Spanish Service
Ecuador	Latin American Service in Spanish (at least once a week)
Mexico	Latin American Service in Spanish (at least once a week)
Puerto Rico	Latin American Service in Spanish (at least once a week)
Venezuela	Latin American Service in Spanish (at least once a week)

External Broadcasting Audience Research

The External Services of the BBC use a number of the audience research methods which are in current use to assess the size, nature, and tastes of audiences. Sampling surveys—carried out in four or five different countries each year all over the world—have been used to measure the size of the audience and to yield valuable information about the listening conditions and habits of the population. These, however, give little reliable information on programme preferences, programme reactions, or the wavelengths used. Listener panels are used for this purpose, and there are more than twenty in operation. They have been formed in most European countries outside the Cominform, in various parts of Africa, in the West Indies, in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and there are also members in most Far Eastern countries. The membership of a panel varies from about 100 to 400. The panel usually gives a good cross-section of opinion, but cannot be completely representative. Questionnaires are used to get reaction where panels are not available or where a wider range of opinion on general programme questions is called for. Listener Groups, listener competitions inviting criticism on output, and analysis of letters, all help to build up the picture of the audience and its tastes. Visitors to London frequently add their comments.

ENGINEERING

*This Section describes the work and responsibilities of the
Engineering Departments*

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

THE manifold responsibilities of the Engineering Division, which employs a staff of more than 4,000, include the operation and maintenance of the transmitters and studios used for Home Sound, Television, and External broadcasting, the technical facilities for outside broadcasts in sound and television, programme line networks, sound recording and reproducing equipment, and the receiving installations at the Caversham Monitoring Station.

The scale and importance of the work carried out by the various branches of the Operations and Maintenance Department can be gauged from the facts and figures given on later pages. (Transmitting stations, pp. 54, 203-8, studios, pp. 59-61, 208.)

The *Lines* Department. All external lines used by the BBC for sound broadcasting, television, and for communication purposes are supplied by the Post Office. The Lines Department has as its prime function the editing of the technical requirements of all other BBC departments for line services, the planning of supply so that minimum cost is incurred, and the servicing of these lines so that the Corporation obtains the maximum return for its outlay. After technical requirements have been agreed, the Finance Section of the department negotiates contracts with the Post Office and, with

the technical sections, agrees completion dates which fix the rental periods.

While the Post Office engineers are responsible for all external maintenance, BBC engineers co-operate with them in setting up the programme lines to the high standard demanded by the Corporation. Permanent lines, which connect together BBC studio centres and transmitting stations, are subjected to regular routine tests to ensure that the technical characteristics specified by the Lines Department are maintained. The standards aimed at are at least equal to those laid down by the C.C.I.F. (The International Telephone Consultative Committee).

An important part of the department's work involves making arrangements for the use for communication between BBC premises of high-grade music channels which are at the time not in use for programmes, or are held as reserves. As many as three telephone and three telegraph circuits can be obtained from two such music lines, and by this means very considerable economies are effected.

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

Where necessary, it is possible to use narrow-band speech lines for fairly high-quality sound transmissions by using the split band technique in which the low frequencies of programmes are transmitted over one line and the high frequencies, modulated to a low frequency, are passed over a second line, the whole being re-assembled at the terminal point. It is by such means that Outside Broadcasts can be taken from the Shetlands and Channel Islands, for instance. The equipments are installed and operated by the Lines Department. Circuits for television outside broadcasts are similar in basic treatment to sound circuits, but, owing to the much greater complexity of the transmitted information and variety of types of circuits used, this work is much more involved.

Some idea of the scope of the department's activities can

be obtained from the mileage and costs of circuits over the last twelve-month period.

	<i>£ per annum</i>
<i>Permanent Circuits</i>	
14,500 miles of sound circuits	330,000
3,800 miles of vision circuits and about 3,800 miles of associated sound circuits	373,000
4,600 miles of communication circuits	60,000
<i>Temporary Circuits</i>	
Sound Outside broadcasts, 5,100, costing	44,500
Vision Outside broadcasts, 610, costing	38,000
<i>Telephones and Inter Office Lines</i> costing	76,000
Total	£921,500

The *Recording* Department is responsible for the operation and maintenance of a wide range of sound-recording and reproducing equipment, serving the requirements of the various Home and Overseas Programme Departments and of the Transcription Service.

Both disk and magnetic-tape systems are in current use, but during 1955 there was a considerable increase in the amount of tape equipment installed, and this system now accounts for the majority of the recorded reproductions.

In the London area there are four main recording centres, each containing a number of static recording channels equipped with disk and tape machines. Mobile recording is covered by a fleet of cars carrying disk and tape equipment, disk being used mainly for the gathering of news material.

The main regional centres are also equipped with static and mobile recording machines for disk or tape recording.

In the field of mobile commentating and interviewing, wider and more frequent use is being made of small portable tape recorders that can be operated by non-engineering staff. These machines, known as midget recorders, are entirely battery operated, weigh about fourteen pounds, and have been successfully used in aeroplanes, mines, under water, and in other circumstances that would have precluded the use of heavier equipment.

An idea of the extent of BBC recording activities can be obtained from the following figures:

Static equipment in current use comprises over a hundred tape-recording/reproducing machines, thirty-one twin-disk recording channels, and seventy transportable tape machines used for rehearsal and listening purposes.

Mobile recording uses thirty vehicles, equipped for tape and disk recording, and the total annual mileage covered is approximately 330,000.

In addition to the mobile recording cars there are over a hundred midget tape-recorders operated by programme staff.

Some forty-five per cent of all transmissions are from BBC recordings, and approximately 180,000 disks and 30,000 reels of tape are recorded each year.

The *Transmitter* Department is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all BBC transmitting stations both sound and television, including the short-wave stations used for External Broadcasting. For listeners in the United Kingdom there are sixty transmitters at forty-four transmitting stations radiating the Home, Light, and Third Programmes on low, medium, and very high frequencies. For viewers there are thirteen television transmitting stations at which are installed a total of fifty-two transmitters—thirteen vision, thirteen sound, and thirteen pairs of reserve vision and sound transmitters.

For External Broadcasting there are some thirty-nine high-power short-wave transmitters at transmitting stations, in the United Kingdom and at Tebrau near Singapore, for the operation and maintenance of which the Transmitter Department is also responsible.

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

Valve Section is responsible for the whole of the organization concerned in the ordering and supplying of valves and other similar devices throughout the Corporation. This covers

not only the largest transmitting valves but the very smallest valve or transistor, often not much larger than a match.

Valve Section ensures that each device is used under the most advantageous conditions to ensure long and trouble-free service. Stocks are maintained by Valve Section to ensure that each transmitting station, studio centre, and O.B. Unit is always supplied with adequate stores.

SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS

The Engineering Division includes a number of specialist departments whose function is to provide the Operations and Maintenance Department with the means to broadcast programmes. In the main, these departments have grown up as a result of the BBC's policy of developing, designing, and to a limited extent manufacturing, much of the highly specialized equipment needed when this cannot be economically produced by commercial firms.

The function of the *Research* Department is to conduct fundamental investigations into the problems of sound and television broadcasting and to provide information and guidance on technical matters within the Corporation.

The work of the department covers a very wide field. It is concerned with many subjects relating to the future development of broadcasting such as, for example, the improvement of studio acoustics and of the recording of both sound and television programmes. A major item of work, still in progress, is the investigation of systems of colour television which might eventually be suitable for use by the Corporation. The department also undertakes the design of improved microphones, whilst, at the other end of the broadcasting chain, it provides the technical information on which the construction of transmitting aerials for both television and frequency modulated sound broadcasting is based. The siting of new transmitting stations and the planning of the distribution systems of which they form part is very largely determined as the result of measurements and calculations undertaken by the Research Department.

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

The *Planning and Installation* Department is responsible for the technical planning, equipping, and commissioning of sound and television studios, Outside Broadcast bases, television transmitters, and sound broadcasting transmitters. It also handles general electrical engineering work, such as lighting and electrical heating, stand-by generating plant, etc. An important part of the department's work is the preparation of specifications and cost estimates with the subsequent handling of contract procedure and technical liaison with manufacturers.

The department consists mainly of professional engineers who specialize in various fields covered by the department.

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

The department prepares plans, elevations, and specifications for new buildings and for alterations. It is responsible for all building works from start to finish, except only where works are of a size and importance likely to attract wide public interest, in which case it is the BBC's policy to engage outside professional advice and assistance. The department has the assistance of the Corporation's Consulting

Civil Engineer on technical matters, including the drawing up of specifications of structural requirements for high masts and towers. The provision and erection of these, to specialists' designs, are arranged and supervised by the department. The specifying and installation of new ventilation and heating systems and the maintenance of all BBC premises and masts are also among the responsibilities of the department.

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

This department is also responsible for the operation of the transport fleet, which numbers amongst its 450 vehicles many which have been specially equipped for the Sound and Television Services.

The *Engineering Establishment* Department administers the staff in the Engineering Division. It recruits new engineers and technical assistants, decides in conjunction with the department concerned who shall fill posts that become vacant, and generally keeps an eye on the progress, welfare, and working conditions of all staff in the Division.

Three departments—Engineering Information Department, Engineering Secretariat, and Engineering Training Department—form the Engineering Services Group.

The *Engineering Information* Department, as its name implies, is concerned with the dissemination of engineering information, and in this capacity it is responsible for writing or editing all technical publicity and pamphlets, dealing with listeners' and viewers' queries and giving advice on the reception of BBC programmes. Arrangements are also made by the

department with the Post Office for relays of important events to and from this country by cable and radio telephone.

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

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

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

This department is also responsible for the handling of engineering patent matters, in conjunction with patent agents, and the investigation of engineering suggestions submitted by members of staff and the public. In the past year sixty-nine staff suggestions were received, fifty-three were dealt with, and twenty-three were rewarded. Nine out of eleven patent applications were granted and patents received.

The *Engineering Training* Department provides technical and operational training for Operations and Maintenance Department personnel, and the teaching methods used have aroused much interest. Courses in the application of radio-engineering techniques to broadcasting are normally of three months' duration, and vary in level from those suitable for the newly recruited technical assistant to the more

advanced course for engineers and graduates. There are also shorter courses for introducing staff to new types of work and refresher courses for senior staff. Separate courses provide training in the operational techniques of the Sound and Television Services. The department also prepares and produces technical instructions, training manuals, and supplements for use by staff in the Engineering Division. Some of these training manuals have been published.

SOUND AND TELEVISION STUDIOS

There are 146 studios for the domestic sound programmes, of which fifty-four are in London and ninety-two at various centres in the Regions. The External Services use thirty-three London studios, twenty at Bush House for the European, Latin American, and Far Eastern Services, and thirteen at 200 Oxford Street for all the other Overseas Services. Of these, two in each building have been constructed since the war.

Studios are, in general, designed for specific purposes in regard to size, technical facilities, and acoustic qualities. They include small studios for talks and discussions, with relatively 'dead' acoustics; drama studios with complicated arrangements for varying the acoustics to suit production requirements and with comprehensive 'effects' facilities; variety studios designed to create a theatre atmosphere and accommodate audiences; and music studios to suit many types of music and numbers of instrumentalists, including full symphony orchestras.

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

The Television Service has four studios at Lime Grove in

West London. These have been adapted from film studios, equipped for television, and brought into service one by one over the past four years. They have a total floor area of 20,000 square feet, the largest studio being 6,500 square feet. In addition, the Television Theatre—originally the Shepherd's Bush Empire—was acquired and equipped towards the end of 1953, and has been regularly used since for variety and panel shows given before an audience. It will accommodate 1,675 persons, but television audiences are limited at present to a maximum of 750 persons. The pioneer studios at Alexandra Palace were withdrawn from general service in March 1954, and are now being used for the 'News and Newsreel' programmes, and for engineering tests with colour television.

In October 1954 the BBC acquired the Riverside Film Studios, Hammersmith, which are being converted to television studios. One of the new studios will be used for general production purposes, and the other primarily as a replacement studio to enable the existing studios at Lime Grove to be taken out of service in rotation for re-equipment.

Regional Television Studios

In addition to the studio facilities in London, the BBC is putting into effect plans for television studios in the Regional broadcasting centres.

Early in 1956, premises in Manchester and Birmingham will be available for studio productions. In Manchester, sound equipment and vision mixing equipment will be permanently installed in the studio, four camera channels being available for use in the studio or on Outside Broadcasts. In Birmingham, initial operations will be on a 'drive-in' basis; that is, equipment from the Birmingham Outside Broadcast vehicle will be unloaded and used in the studio.

In Bristol the largest of the sound studios is being used for television productions, also on a 'drive-in' basis, and alterations to make it more suitable for television purposes are in progress. It is hoped that a television camera will be permanently available in the studio early in 1956. In Cardiff premises are being acquired to provide a 'drive-in' studio.

The 'drive-in' operation is an interim expedient, and permanent installations will be set up as and when the necessary equipment becomes available.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT

The technical facilities for sound outside broadcasts provide for events varying in their requirements from those of single-microphone eye-witness accounts to complicated broadcasts involving many microphones and commentators' positions. To facilitate the simpler type of sound broadcast, unattended studios have been equipped at strategic points throughout the United Kingdom. In these it is merely necessary for a commentator to switch on the electric light to bring the studio equipment into operation automatically, and establish two-way communication with the 'parent' studio centre via the commentators' microphone and headphones.

The high cost of the standard television outside broadcasting equipment has led to the development of a simpler type giving less comprehensive facilities. This consists of a single camera unit which is mounted in a small van and can be used, if required, on the move. The unit, known as the 'Roving Eye', has its own VHF sound and vision transmitters capable of carrying the signals to a fixed receiving point over a distance of some two miles. Its transmitting aerial is kept in alignment with the receiving point with the aid of a gyro compass.

The vision signals from remote Outside Broadcast points are carried back to the main television network by BBC microwave or VHF radio links. Post Office cable circuits are used when available for short-distance Outside Broadcasts and also on occasion in conjunction with the above-mentioned radio links.

For the first time, a television Outside Broadcast was taken from a moving ship at sea in September 1954 by the use of a combination of VHF and microwave radio links. This was from the cross-Channel car ferry s.s. *Lord Warden* during a crossing from Boulogne to Dover.

External Services Engineering

The technical facilities available for radiating the External Services—Overseas and European—of the BBC include some thirty-nine high-power transmitters (50–100 kW). Two of these are installed at Tebrau (near Singapore) and operated by the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, to rebroadcast the BBC's Far Eastern and Eastern Services to the appropriate Asian countries. Also outside the United Kingdom, a high-power medium-wave transmitter at Norden in North-west Germany, with a medium-power relay in Berlin operating on the same wavelength, radiate certain programmes of the European Services. The value of the VHF/FM transmitter in Berlin, which also relays the European Service, increases with the number of receivers suitable for reception of this type of transmission.

Apart from the natural problems of broadcast reception over long distances, there has been a steady increase in the levels of interference. Some of this is due to the increased numbers of stations attempting to work in the already crowded frequency bands allotted to short-wave broadcasting, and much of it due to the steady expansion of the organization responsible for deliberate interference (jamming) with certain language transmissions of the BBC and other Western bloc broadcasters.

To overcome these difficulties it is most desirable to increase the strength of the signal provided for the listener. This could be done by a major increase in the power of the transmitter, but it would be a very expensive matter at the present time. An alternative and more economical method is to increase the power gain of the directional transmitting aerial used, which may be equally effective. A new design for such an aerial has been put into use over the United Kingdom/South-East Asia transmission path, and with the co-operation of the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, its optimum operating conditions are being investigated. It is now in regular service, and aerials of similar design are likely to be erected for use over other suitable overseas transmission paths.

During these tests a further development was introduced

whereby the output from two high-power transmitters working on the same frequency and carrying the same programme could be combined and fed into this new high-gain aerial. Tests have confirmed that a considerably stronger signal can be provided in the target area by these means. Therefore, as time and finances permit, similar arrangements are likely to be applied to an increasing number of BBC short-wave services.

It is now established that the previous eleven-year solar cycle passed through its minimum phase in the period April/May 1954. 1955, however, has not provided sufficient evidence on which to estimate the probable behaviour of the new cycle. Already the increase in solar activity has been sufficient to allow the use of the higher-frequency bands to be increased. This is a welcome trend, as these bands are not so congested as the lower-frequency bands which have had to be used during the past year or so.

Receivers and receiving-aerial design did not undergo any major changes during 1955. Overseas listeners considering the purchase of a new receiver may like to be reminded that during the next five years the BBC will be making increasing use of the higher frequency bands for its External Services to overseas countries. It is, therefore, important that a new receiver should tune to the 21,000 kc/s (13-metre) band and, if possible, to the highest frequency band available for short-wave broadcasting, i.e. the 26,000 kc/s (11-metre) band. Frequencies in this band will certainly be used in the near future for services to S. and S.E. Asia and to South Africa, and are likely to provide reception that is substantially free from interference.

Finally, the BBC is always ready to advise listeners on any matter affecting reception overseas of its short-wave services. Letters should be addressed to—THE SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER, EXTERNAL BROADCASTING, BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1.

PROGRAMME SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS

The articles in this section deal with the main components of BBC programmes and with the output departments that supply the material

NEWS BROADCASTS

General

NEWS cannot be conveyed without words, whether to reader, listener, or viewer of television. As the history of the Press and of broadcasting in its turn have shown, words by themselves without illustration can do the job. Pictures, above all, moving pictures, can bring to life many, though by no means all, of the events that are news in a way that plain words cannot: but, without words, with few exceptions, the information that pictures carry will be at best incomplete, at worst, and more often, meaningless. That is why the indispensable content of broadcast news services must continue to be their word-content, whether they are directed to listening ears only or to watching eyes and listening ears at the same time.

Every week the BBC broadcasts more than 900 news bulletins. News is the kernel of both the domestic and the overseas services. Between eighty and ninety news bulletins are broadcast weekly in the Home Service and Light Programme, and it is estimated that half the adult population of the United Kingdom listens to one or more every day. In the External Services the weekly total of news broadcasts exceeds 800, and millions of people of many different nationalities are regular listeners. Approximately 650 of these bulletins are

in the languages of the countries to which they are addressed; 175 are in English. Many countries hear BBC news by re-broadcast through their own radio organizations.

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

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

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

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

After it has been decided which items are to be broadcast there remains the problem of reshaping them in a form suitable for broadcasting. Most news stories have to be shortened, amplified, and rewritten so as to make them easy to grasp when heard from the loudspeaker.

The readers of the news bulletins are not in any way responsible for their construction or content. It not in-

frequently happens that an addition to the bulletin is placed in front of the news-reader after he has started reading—for news is coming in at all times, and the bulletin must be kept as up-to-the-minute as possible.

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

For its sources the BBC relies upon the leading news agencies, monitored material based on the broadcasts of other countries, and its own correspondents abroad and reporters at home. The Corporation has correspondents at twelve foreign centres, and diplomatic, Parliamentary, industrial, and air affairs are covered by special correspondents. News magazines, including short talks, recorded extracts from speeches, and interviews with people in the news are added to the straightforward news bulletins in some cases. Special correspondents or, when circumstances so require, special teams of correspondents, are sent to report on all outstanding news events at home and overseas which, either because of their location or because of the volume of reporting that they will entail, could not be covered effectively with the normal dispositions. An example of this is seen in the sending each autumn to the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York of a team of three or four specialist reporters to reinforce the BBC's resident correspondent at U.N. headquarters. The reports sent home, in voice, by cable and in film, are filtered through to every news and current-affairs section in the domestic, overseas, and foreign-language services of the BBC. Regional news, based on information supplied by local correspondents and by public bodies, is a regular commitment in the Home Service outside London, and includes bulletins in Gaelic and in Welsh.

All the main news bulletins broadcast in the Home and Light programmes and in the Overseas Services in English

are prepared and supplied by the News Division, which is also responsible for the Parliamentary reports and news talks. There is a separate news department for the European and other foreign-language services. Its Centre Desk supplies the main news items, from which the sub-editors in each language section prepare the foreign-language bulletins, sometimes originating items of special interest to the countries served; these bulletins are drawn up in English and translated.

Television

The presentation of topical items in visual form was first developed for some five years in 'Television Newsreel', which occupied about a quarter of an hour and appeared latterly on five nights a week, with a composite week-end edition. It was produced by a special unit of the Television Film Department, which supplied most of the material. The News Division (which always had a member of its staff associated with the old 'Newsreel') and the Television Service have developed since 1954 news and newsreel programmes which include pictorial material of various kinds, drawn from many different sources.

The Television News Service aims at giving the public in the United Kingdom as comprehensive an illustrated service of news as is possible within the limitations imposed by the existing sources of illustration and their availability.

The Corporation has made steady progress in securing world-wide sources of news in pictures, much in the same way that it has secured sources in words. It maintains a staff of newsreel film cameramen and recordists in this country, who, when required, can be sent abroad; it can call on the services of an ever-growing number of cameramen contributors at home and overseas; and it has equipped its own foreign correspondents with small amateur film cameras which can provide a supplementary service of news film. Another of the foundations on which the supply of international news film to the BBC's Television News service rests is the agreement, concluded in 1954 between the Corpora-

tion and the National Broadcasting Company of the United States, which provides for an exchange between the two organizations of all their news film. Eventually, perhaps, there will be little more delay in receiving moving pictures of happenings in some parts of the world than there is now in getting words. The full potentialities of television in this field are only beginning to suggest themselves.

All the resources of the News Division in London, and of the newsrooms in the Regions, feed the Television News programmes. Following the development of news film sources, the first full fifteen-minute illustrated News Bulletin was introduced in the Television Service in the late summer of 1955. This replaced the combined programme, News and Newsreel. At the same time, at the end of the day's transmission a Newsreel was introduced on five days of the week and an illustrated News Summary every day. Up to then a News Bulletin in Sound had been broadcast at the end of each day's programmes.

TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

Sound

IN the three domestic programme services, something like 5,000 individual talks or discussions are broadcast in the course of a year—ranging in length from a brevity of five minutes to an hour-long lecture, and covering a considerable variety of subjects, topical, scientific, historical, reminiscences of the past, and achievements and controversies of the present. How is this flow of contributions and the quality of performance ensured? Partly from the hundred or so unsolicited manuscripts and suggestions which reach Home Talks Department every week; partly from ideas and projects initiated within the Department; partly by invitation to those known to be engaged in some adventure of the mind or to have had some interesting experiences about which others would like to hear. It is indeed customary for talks producers to pursue new material, however it comes to their notice, whether privately or professionally, in conversation or correspondence, directly or by hearsay.

Traditionally, the hall-mark of the good broadcast talk is that the speaker should not only have something worth-while to say, but that even when he is reading from a script he should sound as if he were talking to someone, at pains to ensure that the listener is thinking with him as he goes along, or following his narrative in imagination. It is the task of all talks producers to help speakers to achieve this object and to bring about an easy urgency of communication, whether in the mode of conversation or of discourse. Impromptu talking, except in discussions, is rarely effective when broadcast in sound alone, although the advent of the tape recorder, which allows for subsequent cutting and re-arrangement, has stimulated fresh experiments in this technique. It also allows producers to go farther afield in their search for new speakers. Already about a quarter of the talks broadcast each year are by speakers new to the microphone. The interest of what there is to tell in the words of those who have taken part, the need to hear the man himself, make it impossible, even if it were desirable, to restrict the choice of speaker to acknowledged 'masters of the microphone'.

For many years it has been a prime function of broadcast talks to provide authoritative comment and information on the affairs of the day. Early in 1954 the new magazine programme 'At Home and Abroad' was introduced in the Home Service. It brings together in two broadcasting periods each week the kind of talk formerly broadcast separately under such headings as 'The World Today' and 'Special Correspondent'—but with this difference. Each programme may have four or five talks, and the subject and the choice of speaker need not be finally settled until the day of the broadcast. The pattern of the programme is therefore kept flexible to match the pattern of the events of the day.

If 'At Home and Abroad' has succeeded in bringing to the microphone a number of distinguished people prominently associated with national and international occasions, other and longer talks and discussions in the Home Service provide an opportunity for more detailed analysis of events and trends. Current affairs is also a constant and important

element of the Third Programme, whether in single talks or extended series, while in the Light Programme one matter of public concern each day is the subject of comment in 'Topic for Tonight'.

Literature is served in many ways and many programmes. Current publications are constantly reviewed in talks in all three domestic programmes, and in the Home Service 'The Critics' meet weekly to discuss new work in literature, the theatre, the cinema, the visual arts, and in broadcasting. In the Third Programme in particular there are readings of poetry, in which both new and well-known poets read their own work or make a selection of the work of others. Serial readings, such as the Light Programme's 'Book at Bed-time', or the constant succession of readings of short stories, autobiographies, and other literary works, are also provided week in week out by the Talks Department.

Since the war the broadcasting of lectures, often of three-quarters of an hour or an hour's duration, has become a well-established practice, particularly in the Third Programme. Some, like the annual Home Service series, the Reith Lectures (*see pages 221-2*), are specially commissioned for broadcasting. Others are broadcast versions of the famous Foundation Lectures at the Universities and elsewhere—the Romanes, the Clark, the Rede, the Tarner Lectures, for example—or inaugural lectures by new professors, or the important Presidential Addresses to the British Association.

The annual reports on scientific research communicated at meetings of the British Association are always reflected in the talks schedules. 'Science Survey' in the Home Service covers an enormous range in its weekly account of new research and discovery. The developments and implications of nuclear fission, in its military and non-military aspects, have become almost a staple element of talks in the field of science. Biology, animal behaviour, astrophysics, applied research for industry, are some of the many scientific themes that would appear regularly in the Talks Encyclopedia of subjects.

Progress has been made with more specifically educational series of talks planned after audience research among organizations concerned with Further Education. These

attract as large an audience as other series, and the illustrated pamphlets which are sometimes provided in connection with them sell at 6d. each, up to 30,000 copies. *Listen and Learn*, a guide to these and to other general programmes likely to interest listeners in search of further education, is issued free twice a year to a rapidly growing public. Four weekly programmes which concentrate on the interests of 'The Younger Generation' are broadcast throughout the autumn and spring quarters in the Light Programme (*see page 89*). The daily 'Woman's Hour', with its special Sunday edition 'Home for the Day', covers every subject of interest to the women of today, ranging far beyond matters of household management and personal adornment (*see page 93*). Additionally bulletins of current food prices are broadcast twice a week.

All through the year there are regular service talks which are broadcast for listeners with special interests or special preoccupations—'Money Matters', 'Can I help You?', 'On your Farm', 'Farming Today', and 'Home Grown'. At the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture and various interested agricultural organizations, the fat-stock prices bulletin, which was broadcast regularly before the war, has been re-instituted. A weekly morning talk by 'The Doctor' and a variety of other talks are broadcast as a contribution to Health Education.

Television

The Television Talks umbrella covers a wide range of programmes, practically none of which are simple pictures of a single speaker. Several discussion series are designed to serve both as a vehicle for personality and a forum for controversy. 'In the News' and 'Press Conference' particularly give regular opportunities for the unscripted discussion of topical matters by leading figures in the world of politics and social affairs. 'Panorama', a magazine programme, provides a review of men and events in the scientific and artistic world.

There is a steadily growing use of film sequences to illustrate and to point television talks presentation. In series

such as 'Viewfinder', 'We, the French', 'Peaceful Co-existence', the film assists in giving place and shape to the complex problems of world affairs, and brings to the screen international personalities speaking against their own background of their own views and ways of life. 'Zoo Quest', on the other hand, is simply the film report of a scientific expedition to little-known territories.

More recently, the outside broadcast link has begun to make important contributions to Talks programmes. During the current year it was used to broadcast daily reports from a Political Party Conference. Considerable parts of each session were televised and transmitted by land-line to the Television Studios, where they were recorded and edited into a visual summary of the day's proceedings, followed by a commentary by one or two of the Conference speakers. There is no doubt that this technique is a most important potential for future developments in Television Talks programmes.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

RELIGIOUS broadcasting has had a place in BBC programmes from the very earliest days, and new varieties of religious radio and television programmes are to be heard or seen every year; but the fundamental principles of religious broadcasting have remained essentially unchanged. The first is that the content of these broadcasts should be what is actually taught and practised by the principal organized expressions of the religious life of the country—the Christian Churches. The second is that these broadcasts should not be planned only for church-goers, but for all who wish to listen to them or view them. The third is that the standards of performance in religious broadcasting should be comparable to those demanded in other programmes.

The decision to base the bulk of religious broadcasting on Christian foundations is justified by the Christian tradition of the country and by the fact that Christianity is the religion which is professed by the overwhelming majority of those

who wish to listen to religious broadcasting. On matters of policy and practice concerning these Christian broadcasts and relationships with the Churches, the Corporation and its Religious Broadcasting Department are advised by a representative Central Religious Advisory Committee and by similar Committees in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the three English Regions. There are also Jewish broadcasts on the eves of major festivals; from time to time adherents of other Faiths are invited to give descriptive broadcasts about their beliefs, and provision is made for discussions between Christians and critics of Christianity.*

Greater understanding between Christians of different denominational traditions has been one of the results of religious broadcasting, and a large proportion of the broadcasts deal with themes from the Bible and the Creeds which are believed by Christians of all traditions. Positive statements of denominational teaching are encouraged, where they are appropriate, though it is obvious that overt controversial attacks on the beliefs of other Christians are out of place in broadcasts which are primarily acts of worship or where provision cannot be made for a right of reply. The Religious Broadcasting Department does not exercise a theological censorship of scripts for religious broadcasts. In the interests of more effective religious broadcasting the Central Religious Advisory Committee has consistently advised that strict denominational representation should not be the primary consideration in planning these broadcasts; but over a period of time a broad denominational balance between the main traditions is achieved, and provision is made for broadcasts by minorities.

Some religious programmes are planned primarily for listeners who would be in church if they could but who are prevented from attending by illness or old age or by home responsibilities. Others are planned for listeners who take an active part in the life of their local churches but who value the opportunities to extend their knowledge of the Christian faith, and to enrich their devotional life, which broadcasting affords.

* For the BBC's policy on controversial religious broadcasting see pages 16-18.

But it is estimated that nearly one-third of the adult population hear at least one of the religious broadcasts on a Sunday, and the majority of these listeners are believed to be men and women who are not regular church-goers.

The primary aim of most religious broadcasts is therefore 'evangelistic', that is, to communicate the Christian Gospel effectively to those who listen to the broadcasts but who are not active members of any local church. In pursuit of this aim, there is less emphasis on arranging broadcasts from a great number of churches in turn than upon finding speakers and preachers who have a personal talent for the medium and giving them more frequent opportunities to broadcast. In each of its Regions, the BBC employs specialist staff for this purpose.

Sound

Every week about thirty religious programmes of different kinds, totalling about eight hours in all or three per cent of the total number of programme hours, are broadcast in the Home Service and Light Programme. On most Sundays Morning and Evening Services are broadcast from churches in each Region, and the Light Programme carries the People's Service in the morning and the 'Sunday Half-hour' of community hymn singing in the evening. On weekdays there are three short daily programmes: the talks at 7.50 a.m. and the Daily Service in the Home Service, and 'a story, a hymn, and a prayer' at 'Five to Ten' in the Light Programme. Various other religious talks, discussions, musical, dramatic, and devotional programmes are placed from time to time in the Third Programme and Home Service. Choral Evensong is broadcast from a Cathedral or College Chapel on most Wednesday afternoons; and broadcasts of Services of Holy Communion, planned primarily to meet the requests of communicants confined to their houses or beds, are arranged about six times a year in each Region. The School Broadcasting Department is responsible for weekly broadcasts of a Morning Service for Schools and of a programme on Religion and Philosophy for Sixth Forms.

Television

During a period of twelve months there were roughly one hundred religious television programmes of various kinds. These included visits to Christian institutions and organizations of general interest, 'Christian forums' in which a panel of speakers answered questions from audiences, a variety of epilogues, biblical plays for children, experimental studio services, and services from churches which were broadcast about once a month. There was also an exchange of religious programmes with countries on the continent. In addition, there were a number of 'indirectly religious' programmes such as visits to cathedrals, a broadcast of *The Messiah*, discussions on moral issues, and plays of religious significance. In these ways viewers were given opportunities to see examples of Christian faith at work, to share in Christian worship, and to consider the Christian challenge.

MUSIC

THE BBC's programme policy is still aimed at serving the art of music and reflecting the musical life of the country. Those who carry out this policy are also aware of their responsibilities towards the music profession.

The three main domestic services—that is, those transmitted on the three national wavelengths—offer music of every type and period. In the Home Service the Classics and Romantics are generously represented and present-day music not ignored. The Third Programme ranges from music of our own time to the discovered treasures of bygone centuries. The Light Programme carries every kind of light music, but also regularly gives its listeners opportunities of hearing the standard orchestral and symphonic repertory.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra continues to be seen as well as heard by those who can attend any of its annual public concerts in the Royal Festival Hall or its twenty-four concerts during the Promenade Season in the Royal Albert Hall. It can also be seen at public concerts when visiting the

big towns and cities of the provinces. In 1954 the BBC Concert Orchestra, too, appeared in public—notably when the BBC and L.C.C. presented large-scale concerts of light music in the Royal Festival Hall. Travelling further afield, the Symphony Orchestra visited north-western Europe, giving concerts in Brussels, Amsterdam, Scheveningen, Maastricht, Düsseldorf, and Hamburg (*see page 222*).

The Corporation has also undertaken public concerts promoted by the Third Programme—in London and also, in collaboration with the management, at Glyndebourne.

These public activities, extensive though they are, represent only a small fraction of the year's broadcast music, for it is from the studios (or from halls and churches converted on occasion to studio use) that chamber-music, church music, symphony, choral music, and many of the operas are mostly transmitted.

The Home Service and Third Programme together provided opera-lovers with nearly ninety performances, almost half of which were relayed from opera-houses. Some were premières: others were first performances in this country.

One way in which the Corporation discharges its duty to music can indeed be found in the number of first performances presented in any year. In the year ending March 1955 broadcast programmes included over one hundred and twenty—some were relays from festivals and theatres, but most of these first performances originated in studios. These works can be divided into three categories—those broadcast for the first time, works played in this country for the first time, and—literally—first performances.

Every year the musical resources of the whole country are drawn into the national programmes; the big provincial symphony orchestras, the brass and military bands, the choirs and choral societies of the Midlands and the North—all testifying month by month to the variety and vigour of the country's musical life. In the summer months broadcasts from the festivals of Cheltenham, Aldeburgh, Edinburgh, Glyndebourne, and the Three Choirs offer not only alternatives to Promenade Concerts but also interesting comparisons with relays from European festivals.

Light music in great quantity was produced in 1954 with

the same enterprise and zest as marked the previous year's experiments. Series of programmes—each with its own title, character, and theme—were given by orchestras, soloists, and choruses. In June the BBC and the L.C.C. again organized a Light Music Festival in the form of five Saturday concerts in the Royal Festival Hall. Taking part in these events were two orchestras, five conductors, soloists, choirs, a brass band, and five British composers, each of whom conducted the work that the BBC had commissioned him to write for the occasion.

In 1954 eight works were commissioned by the BBC, the five already mentioned and a Piano Concerto by Rubbra, a Sextet by Berkeley, and a Violin Concerto by the Master of the Queen's Musick.

A year's daily programmes require a great many performers, and in 1954 contracts were issued at the average rate of 784 per month—a figure that includes every contract sent to a conductor or secretary for his choir and to a manager for his orchestra. Those issued to foreign artists amounted to four per cent of the total. Every week—except in the summer holiday period—three afternoons are set aside for auditions, for the Corporation must be alert to new talent not only as a responsibility to the music profession but also in the interests of broadcasting. The following members of the profession help at auditions and in reporting on artists' broadcast performances: Norman Allin, Sumner Austin, George Baker, Arthur Benjamin, Lennox Berkeley, Ronald Biggs, York Bowen, Mosco Carner, Ivan Clayton, Harold Craxton, Edric Cundell, Astra Desmond, Howard Ferguson, Herbert Fryer, Elena Gerhardt, Julius Harrison, Lady Harty, Percy Heming, Myra Hess, Maurice Jacobson, Ivor James, Louis Kentner, Sinclair Logan, Kathleen Long, Isolde Menges, Gerald Moore, Ivor Newton, George Parker, Reginald Redman, Philip Sainton, Bernard Shore, Arnold Smith, Herbert Withers, Arthur Wynn, Robert Irwin, Maurice Vinden.

The Music Division, headed by the Controller, is divided into two parts—Music and Light Music. There is, accordingly, a Head of Music Programmes and a Head of Light Music Programmes, each supported by a staff of programme

planners and builders who work closely with specializing units such as the Choral Section, Orchestral Management, Concert Management (that is—public concerts), Brass and Military Bands, Music Publicity, and the copying and hiring section, offshoot of what is an impressive asset of the Music Division—the Music Library.

The work of the Music Division in London keeps its members in close contact with their colleagues in the regional centres of Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester, and with the national centres of Cardiff, Glasgow, and Belfast. In each of these cities a BBC orchestra contributes to domestic programmes and to the General Overseas Service. It is also available at least once a week to its own Region's Home Service. So Cardiff, for instance, can introduce contemporary Welsh music to listeners in Wales, and Glasgow keep listeners north of the Tweed in touch with the work of Scottish composers. It remains for all BBC music organizers to be *au fait* with the musical life of Europe particularly, and the further continents incidentally, so that changes of outlook, style, and technique can be frequently brought from other parts of the world.

Television

The Music Department in Television has a dual function. It is both a service and a creative organization. In the former capacity, the work of the Department is easily described, though its magnitude is not often fully realized. Briefly, it provides all the physical requirements in music of the other departments, as well as supplying a reference point where specialist advice is always available. To this end it maintains extensive Music and Gramophone Record Libraries, which also draw upon the main BBC libraries and the hiring departments of the various music publishers. In addition, it provides facilities for commissioning certain music; for arranging and copying; and for the hire, as required, of musical instruments.

On the creative side, the work of Television Music Department is more diffuse. It is obvious that such entertain-

ment as opera and ballet should be handled by specialist producers, and these form the basis of the section. In addition to these activities, however, much work is done in devising entertainment and instructional programmes with music as their principal ingredient, in a manner personal to the television medium. Recently, great advances have been made in the application of outside broadcast cameras to public concerts and productions in the theatre. It has been argued that concert music belongs exclusively to the field of sound radio, but in fact the very considerable experiments made by television have shown that there are many aspects of pure music in which the fusion of sight and sound prove most valuable.

The Music Department of Television aims to extend all these activities and to keep artistic standards at the highest possible level.

DRAMA

Sound

THE output of the BBC's Sound Drama Department averages about a thousand productions a year, consisting of single plays varying in length from fifteen minutes to three hours or more, and serial dramatizations, both weekly and daily. The choice of plays for this mass production of drama on the air ranges over the whole field of dramatic literature from Greek tragedy to current West End successes. Some of the plays broadcast are works which, as a leading drama critic has pointed out, only a 'National Repertory Theatre of the air' could afford to present. In the Third Programme and in the 'World Theatre' series in the Home Service there are regular productions of the acknowledged masterpieces of the international stage and translations of contemporary foreign plays which have excited particular interest or controversy in their own country: new British plays by new playwrights often receive their first performance in any medium on Monday evenings in the Home Service; works in

dramatic form rarely if ever performed in the theatre (e.g. Calderon's *Life's a Dream*, Schiller's *Don Carlos*) are given full-scale professional performances, often with specially composed music; and, of course, plays from the West End (old favourites as well as recent successes) have long been the backbone of the more 'popular' programme spaces.

However, as a result of the policy of promoting a supply of specially written radio-dramatic material (including 'free' versions of novels and stories) over recent years, a considerable quantity of such work is now fairly readily available, and it is on this sort of material rather than on established theatrical successes that such popular series as 'Saturday Night Theatre' and 'Curtain Up!' are drawing to an increasing extent, while the 'Radio Theatre' series in the Light Programme is devoted exclusively to the radio play proper—that is the play designed to exploit the unique opportunities which radio offers for imaginative expression.

The theatre still has much of value to contribute, but it seems likely, particularly as television spreads, that Sound Drama will tend more and more to concentrate on work specially scripted for the microphone and making full use of radio's unique flexibility, intimacy, and capacity for imaginative and evocative story-telling.

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

Television

There are ten television producers usually engaged upon drama, and at any one time ten plays will be in one or

another stage of active production. If three plays, two full-length and one short, are to appear in one week, then they will occupy the drama studio during five of the seven days for camera rehearsal and transmission. Five other plays will be rehearsing in outside rehearsal rooms where the producer and actors simulate studio conditions in so far as this is possible. Two further pieces will be at the earlier stage when the producer is casting, consulting with the technical staff, pre-filming scenes to insert into the live transmission, and arranging for the hundred and one details that must be prepared before the rehearsals claim his full attention.

Behind this period of active production that lasts for about five weeks in the case of each play, there is another period during which the script of the piece is made ready, and this may last from two weeks to two years, depending on the nature and size of the work. The Television Script Department is primarily responsible for this work. The supervisor and four writer-adapters do much of it themselves, but the consideration of plays for future use occupies an equal amount of their time, and the collaboration of knowledgeable authors is welcomed in the adaptation of their own work. There is no mystery about 'writing for television' that a skilled dramatic writer is unable to grasp.

The impact made by a first-rate actor's performance on television is direct and powerful, but he is dependent to a large extent upon the producer; the difference between poor and good television can lie in the producer's creative imagination and interpretative skill.

The television training scheme has added many names to the *Radio Times* credits for play production in recent years. Some of these have been temporary visitors from the world of theatre or film, but both they and the staff of Television Drama have been stimulated by the interchange.

The growing fund of practical experience and the gradual improvement in technical facilities continue to be reflected in productions. In the field of original writing for television, the Francis Durbridge serials established themselves with viewers, and the cycle of plays by Ian McCormick represented another type of original script-work. Yet another trend was evident in the adaptation by Nigel Kneale of

George Orwell's *1984*, which achieved considerable success both technically and as television theatre.

FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

Sound

FEATURE programmes range over the whole contemporary scene and most contemporary issues, presenting their material in dramatic or semi-dramatic form. Recent trends have been along the lines of vivid and first-hand reporting of topical and controversial themes. The specialized treatment of complex subjects frequently involves the collaboration of expert script-writers and authorities in the fields of industry, science, literature, history, or contemporary affairs. Mostly, the script-writers are employed on the permanent staff of the Features Department, but outside contributors are regularly called upon, and it can be said that Features have opened up a new medium of expression for the creative writer and composer. On the purely literary side, they have provided an outlet for the work of many talented poets, critics, and novelists.

Television

Documentary programmes are composed of both film and studio scenes, occasionally supplemented by outside broadcasts. They range from large-scale dramatic productions undertaken by Drama Department with the help of professional actors to programmes in which individuals appear as themselves, under the auspices of Talks Department. In all cases these Documentaries are strictly based on the facts of real life.

During the past year, world subjects have been presented in the continuing series entitled 'The World is Ours', dealing with the activities of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Interests of the British Commonwealth are reflected monthly in 'Commonwealth Magazine'. Documentary producers have handled programmes on Malta,

Cyprus, and Vienna; and problems of social life in Britain, such as help for the disabled and the colour-bar, have been tackled in 'Special Enquiry'. Other programmes have dealt with such subjects as the work of a Personnel Manager, a Poor Man's Lawyer, and a Medical Officer of Health.

In all these, and in other similar programmes presenting fact, the writers and producers are motivated by the belief that fact is not only more important but often more dramatic than any creation of fiction.

VARIETY AND LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Sound

In endeavouring to cater for the widely differing tastes of a vast listening public, and in order to fulfil its principal function, which is to create entertainment for large majority audiences, Variety Department provides some seventy programmes (exclusive of repeat performances) per week, all greatly varying in style and format. These programmes can be grouped under the following headings:

- The personality-type show:* Peter Ustinov in 'In All Directions', Eric Barker in 'Just Fancy', Bernard Braden in 'Between Times with Braden', Cicely Courtneidge in 'Calling Miss Courtneidge'.
- The broad comedy show:*
 - (a) Fairly sophisticated in humour: 'Take It from Here', 'The Goon Show'.
 - (b) Less sophisticated in humour: Arthur Askey in 'Hello Playmates', Tony Hancock in 'Hancock's Half-hour', 'Ted Ray Time', 'The Frankie Howerd Show', 'Archie's the Boy'.
- The domestic situation comedy:* 'Life with the Lyons', 'A Life of Bliss', 'Meet the Huggetts'.
- The act-type show:* 'Variety Playhouse', 'Henry Hall's Guest Night'.
- The light-dramatic show:* 'Journey into Space', 'No Peace for the Wicked'.
- Quiz programmes:* 'Twenty Questions', 'What do you Know?'
- Interest programmes:* 'In Town Tonight', 'Scrapbook', 'Top of the Form'.
- Musical programmes:* Dance Bands, including the BBC Show Band, vocal and instrumental feature programmes, and Sandy Macpherson and other artists on the theatre organ.

In the musical field the BBC Show Band has gone from strength to strength, and now enjoys a very wide popularity: it has done much to raise the standard of dance music in this country. Our new policy of presenting dance music in the atmosphere of ballroom or cabaret in settings such as 'Latin American Ballroom' and 'Club Piccadilly' has attracted many new listeners, and the great success of the BBC Dance Music Festival at the Albert Hall is proving that far from there being a decline in the appreciating of dance music in this country it has never been so popular.

The trend in Variety production is to continue to develop more programmes with flexible formulae, and to integrate music and comedy to a much greater extent. We are also intending to develop more fully that strength particular to radio which is the ability to create a series of vivid impressions, all building up to a strong mental picture. A special word should be said about 'The Goon Show', which began with only minority appeal, and has now become the entertainment of millions. It is the best example of a show which is pure radio, and which uses all the devices known to sound.

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

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

We have another problem in that comparatively few top-line artists have made radio their career—their main source of livelihood continues to be the theatre or music-hall. For this reason our programme building must often be entirely governed by the availability of artists, and many of our programmes must be pre-recorded on Sundays, the day most convenient to most artists who are working during the week in the theatre or in films. These week-end demands impose

a considerable strain on both our personnel and our studio resources.

Despite these problems we continue to maintain our very high output of light entertainment, and we can never relax in our constant search for performing and writing talent.

Television

Television's Light Entertainment Department is now supplying upwards of 440 productions a year. This total is vastly greater than that of any single theatrical or film organization in the country and, within it, there is a considerably wider range of programme types than most people imagine.

Obviously, the main job of the Department is to entertain as many people as possible as often as possible; the 'majority audience' is its principal target, but its output is so planned as to try to overlap the work of most of the other programme departments in television.

Its basic function of providing light entertainment in its simplest and most obvious sense is, of course, carried out in such programmes as 'Variety Parade', 'Café Continental', 'The Saturday Night Show', 'Showcase', Vic Oliver's 'This is Show Business', Henry Hall's 'Face the Music', comedy programmes such as Arthur Askey's 'Before your Very Eyes', Fred Emney's 'Emney Enterprises', and Bob Monkhouse's 'Fast and Loose', and naturally, the panel shows such as 'Guess my Story', 'Find the Link', 'Down you Go', and so on. The adaptation to television of the 'request programme' formula in Wilfred Pickles's programme 'Ask Pickles' has proved an outstanding success. Two other established sound radio favourites with television series are Ted Ray and the Lyon Family. Also in this main field are such popular light entertainment programmes from the Regions as 'Garrison Theatre' and 'Top Town'.

In the wider sphere of its activity, the Light Entertainment Department shares with the Drama Department the responsibility for producing the 'thriller' serials. The domestic episodes in the life of 'The Grove Family' have passed

their first anniversary, establishing a record as the longest running scripted programme in the history of post-war television.

In the field of music, the Department has presented a series of programmes featuring the popular orchestras of Mantovani, Frank Chacksfield, Ray Martin, and others, and, of course, reflects the demands for popular music and popular musicians in the vast majority of its programmes.

What might be called the documentary side of light entertainment appears in such programmes as 'Nine Days Wonder', 'You are There', and 'The Commonwealth Show'. 'Off the Record', an entirely new venture in television, is a fortnightly series presenting disk stars and personalities together with the latest news of the recording industry.

The Television Theatre has afforded improved facilities for the production of certain types of entertainment programmes, and there has been a continued and very welcome increase in contributions of light entertainment from the Regions.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

ONE of the major achievements in broadcasting has been to enable both listener and viewer to witness, in their own homes, events of local, national, and world importance. The departments which are largely responsible for bringing to the public so many opportunities of sharing from a distance some of the excitement of those on the spot, are the sound and television Outside Broadcasts Departments, popularly known within the Corporation as O.B.s.

Sound

In any one year there are well over a thousand outside broadcasts in the Home Service and Light Programme. Nowadays one of the tasks of the Department is to concentrate more than previously on programmes which are not

basically visual or which, for technical reasons, cannot yet be covered by live television.

Broadcasts of this type, to give only a few examples, included in the past year commentaries on the Test Matches in Australia, the Association football match between Arsenal and the Dynamos, which we broadcast live from Moscow, sending over our own commentator, and Roger Bannister winning the mile at the Empire Games at Vancouver.

The Department has also increased the numbers of 'feature' type outside broadcasts. In June 1954, for example, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of D-day, a series of programmes was broadcast from places made famous during and after the Normandy landings, and several well-known BBC war reporters revisited such spots as Arromanches, Arnhem, and Lüneberg Heath. Other programmes have included a tour of Amsterdam, visits to Greenwich and Blenheim Palace, exercises in Germany, and a programme illustrating the various ways in which helicopters can be used. An ambitious programme, from the technical point of view, was the broadcast from a Viscount in flight between London and Zürich. In the plane itself were some of the British athletes attending the European Games.

Television

Television Outside Broadcasts Department during the year puts on some seven hundred programmes, and in fact provides one-fifth of the total television programme output.

Events of the year—royal occasions, sporting events, political conferences, musical festivals, religious broadcasts—every type of programme is covered.

This year has seen the advent of the Roving Eye camera—a highly mobile unit installed in a small vehicle—which has a wide variety of uses. It can operate as an adjunct to the usual full-scale three- and four-camera mobile control rooms, or because of its compactness the Roving Eye can operate on its own and cover events at comparatively short notice. It can also transmit pictures whilst on the move; several

evening tours of the West End of London early in the year were examples of the Roving Eye at work.

Television O.B. cameras went to sea for the first time in September 1954, when they boarded the British Railways car ferry s.s. *Lord Warden* and were able to bring to the viewers at home the exciting scene as the ship ploughed her way across a very rough English Channel between Boulogne and Dover (*see page 61*).

A new O.B. documentary technique has been established: the visit to St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where members of the staff performed their actual day-to-day duties, proved that this type of programme does not necessarily require the services of an interviewer.

Each region now has its own Television Outside Broadcasts unit, and this has made for a more efficient and widespread coverage of regional events, together with those of national importance.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

THERE is a wide range of children's programmes in both sound and television, appealing to young people of all ages from under five to fifteen and over.

Sound

CHILDREN'S HOUR. The world-famous BBC Children's Hour, introduced in the earliest days of broadcasting, continues to provide a complete BBC service in miniature. Its primary purpose is to entertain—it remembers that the majority of its listeners have been at school all day and have homework ahead—but many of its programmes combine advice and instruction with entertainment. Children's Hour is broadcast in the Home Service from five o'clock to 5.50 or 5.55 every day, and each Region devises and arranges its own programmes. There is much interchange of programmes between the Regions and London, and among themselves.

The Children's Hour Department also arranges religious broadcasts of various kinds on Sundays and Wednesdays. Children's Hour attracts many grown-up listeners, not only in the family circle but also among the elderly, the lonely, and the sick, and recordings sent out by the Transcription Service have brought appreciative letters from many parts of the world.

YOUNGER GENERATION. Young people provide discussion teams, compères, and running commentators in the four weekly series of half-hour programmes for 'The Younger Generation', on the Light Programme. Last year 1,950 were auditioned in different parts of Britain and overseas. Discussions by radio link between young people in various European and North American centres and young people in Britain are arranged in this series.

LISTEN WITH MOTHER. A fifteen-minute programme 'for mothers and children at home' was introduced experimentally in 1950 and immediately became popular. 'Listen with Mother' is broadcast in the Light Programme every afternoon from Monday to Friday, and there is also a quarter of an hour for the under-fives on Saturdays. The programmes are supplied by the BBC's School Broadcasting Department and can be heard throughout the year. A typical 'Listen with Mother' programme begins with music, and includes nursery rhymes and a story, which the story-teller (or 'story lady' as some children call her) always prefaces with the words: 'Are you sitting comfortably?'

Television

Children's Television programmes comprise a miniature Television Service, ranging from drama and serial plays to talks, documentaries, light entertainment, outside broadcasts, and films. These programmes provide a service for age groups from the very young to the older teenagers. Those for five-year-olds to fifteen-year-olds average six hours

weekly. The 15-minute 'Watch with Mother' films for the under five-year-olds appear four times a week.

A Puppet Theatre, specially designed for Children's Television, is used for puppet plays which are televised from time to time.

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

Developments are going ahead in the field of international television broadcasts for children which began experimentally in 1952. The first children's television programme from Britain to the Continent was produced at the end of 1954 and was relayed to Belgium, France, Holland, Western Germany, and Switzerland.

BROADCASTS FOR SCHOOLS

THE first experimental broadcasts for schools began in 1924. In 1929 the Corporation felt the need of an official link with the schools and took the view that no broadcasting organization with a monopoly position in the community should have power to broadcast to the schools without a body representative of the educational world to guide it. Accordingly it established an advisory body which later became the School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom, Scotland, and Wales respectively. The Councils determine the general aim and scope of the broadcasts which they ask the BBC to provide. The School Broadcasting Department of the BBC is then charged with the planning and execution of the broadcasts.

As a result of a quarter of a century's co-operation between the Councils and the BBC, more than 26,000 schools in the United Kingdom are now registered as listening to one or more series: this represents seventy per cent of the number of schools, the percentage of listening schools in the constituent countries being England seventy-four per cent, Scotland seventy-two per cent, Wales sixty-five per cent, and Northern Ireland thirty-six per cent. Each week, in

term time, there is an output (including some repeats) of fifty-three broadcasts, most of them lasting for twenty minutes: all are arranged in weekly series. Most of them are for the United Kingdom audience, but they include eight broadcasts (five in Welsh) for schools in Wales, and six for schools in Scotland. The Scottish and Welsh programmes are provided by specialist units in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

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

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

Illustrated pupils' pamphlets which were first published in 1927, now cover twenty-seven series, and some 5,000,000 copies are printed each year. Four of the pamphlets are in colour. These pamphlets are prepared and planned in close conjunction with the broadcasts. Some are essential to the full use of the broadcast series, and are referred to at the microphone; others are not so essential, but are nevertheless desirable aids to the use of the series.

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

Each year a selection of the programmes for schools is made by the Transcription Service and included in its output, and a large number of scripts is sent to overseas broadcasting organizations.

Each year eight specially written and recorded pro-

grammes are made in English for inclusion in the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish school broadcasts.

(a) NUMBER OF LISTENING SCHOOLS

at the end of the last pre-war school year and of each year since the end of the war.

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

(b) SALES OF PUPILS' PAMPHLETS 1928-54

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Number of Different Pamphlets</i>	<i>Total Copies Sold</i>
1928-29	46	404,866
1929-30	33	296,007
1930-31	36	313,235
1931-32	41	316,933
1932-33	39	316,097
1933-34	47	445,748
1934-35	58	650,311
1935-36	67	1,072,281
1936-37	62	1,575,161
1937-38	70	2,032,196
1938-39	74	2,325,133
Publication suspended during hostilities		
1946-47	23	472,500
1947-48	27	767,182
1948-49	38	1,783,780
1949-50	55	3,104,983
1950-51	56	3,749,250
1951-52	60	4,304,279
1952-53	58	4,730,737
1953-54	59	5,187,093

PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

Sound

THE main programme designed specifically for women listeners is 'Woman's Hour', introduced in 1947 and broadcast in the Light Programme every afternoon from Monday to Friday, with a short break during the summer. It presents a miscellany of items, mostly talks, covering every subject of interest to women, and ends each day with a serial reading.

About two years ago a second programme 'Home for the Day' was started to cater primarily for business and professional women. This is broadcast at 9.10 a.m. on Sunday mornings, and though carrying repeats of some items from Woman's Hour is made up for the most part of talks and features of more particular interest to its rather different audience.

Television

Programmes designed specifically for women are broadcast regularly on three afternoons of the week. 'Leisure and Pleasure' is a visual magazine catering for the cultural and spare-time activities of its viewers. 'About the Home' aims to give practical advice and information on household matters. 'Family Affairs', the most recently established of the three, concentrates upon the problems of the wife and mother.

Although the main programmes for women are broadcast in the afternoon, there are certain evening transmissions designed specifically for women viewers. In these evening broadcasts special interests are met in such programmes as the regular broadcasts of fashion parades, and in studio discussions of fashion trends.

SUPPORTING SERVICES

Some of the departments supporting the various broadcasting services are described in this section

Central Programme Operations

THIS Department is mainly concerned with providing a day-to-day service to satisfy the needs of programme-producing departments for studio and recording facilities. In doing so, it maintains a close liaison with the engineers who are responsible for the technical aspects of this service. It is organized in four main sections:

1. *Recording and Central Bookings.*
2. *Studio Operations.*
3. *Mobile and Productions.*
4. *Recorded Programmes Permanent Library.*

1. All requests for studio and static recording facilities are received by the Recording and Central Bookings Section. Its function is to decide how each can best be handled and to make the appropriate arrangements. An average of about 1,500 commitments for the Domestic Services and 500 for the External Services are accepted each week. It is also responsible for the Recorded Programmes Current Library. This involves the indexing, filing, issuing for reproductions, and destruction when no longer required of all recordings made for the Domestic and External Services. About 4,000 records are removed from circulation each week.

2. All operational work in studios is handled by studio managers, who form the largest section of the Department.

They are responsible for the placing of artists in relation to microphones, the reproduction of records from studios, and the provision of sound effects, usually working to the direction of a producer. They are also responsible for the volume control and technical quality of programmes leaving studios.

In London they are organized in specialist units servicing Music, Variety, Features, Drama, and the Spoken Word. Their work is normally confined to Home Sound broadcasting, but they are sometimes loaned to other services.

3. The Mobile and Productions Section carries a double responsibility, as indicated in its title. Firstly, it deals with requests from all services for mobile recording requirements and allocates the necessary facilities. The advent of the tape system, and in particular the development of portable tape equipment, has widened programme possibilities in the field of outside recording, and demands upon the section have greatly increased. Secondly, a part of the section devotes its whole time to the production of programmes through the medium of recording. Among the programmes for which it is responsible are 'Holiday Hour' and 'Down your Way'.

4. The primary function of the Recorded Programmes Permanent Library is to build up a storehouse of recordings for use throughout the BBC. In doing so, it is at the same time forming a collection of recordings which has historical value. Items for permanent retention are selected to a large extent from current recordings of BBC broadcasts or from recordings received from foreign broadcasting organizations and other outside sources. Some types of material are recorded specially for the library, as for example, folk-music, dialect, natural history, and sound effects. Development in all these categories has been particularly active. The main library is based at Broadcasting House. Subsidiary libraries are maintained at other London centres and in each Region. The intake per week averages forty-five items, which vary in duration from a news flash to a full-length drama production running to several records.

Gramophone Library

The BBC Gramophone Library is the largest collection of commercial records in the world: it contains over half a million of every type, covering 500 different makes and thousands of prefixes. Although usually designated a supporting service, it has created many gramophone programmes which are now established names on the air: 'Composer of the Week', 'Studies in Interpretation', 'Record Cavalcade', 'Desert Island Discs', and the Sunday Opera series all call on the Library's stock for their contents. Its special 'archive' collection is constantly in use for the 'Scrapbook' and similar programmes of documentation.

Three copies of every record issued in the British Isles are taken into the Library, and further selection is made from abroad, collections, sales, and other sources. The Library also houses a valuable collection of catalogues from 1901 to date, and much ancillary material for record research.

Reference Library

The Reference Library, which is maintained for the use of the staff in connection with their official duties within the Corporation, also combines the duties of a research department, information bureau, and lending library. Its stock of 63,000 books and pamphlets is divided between the Central Library at Broadcasting House and four branch libraries, and is augmented by loans from public libraries, subscription libraries, government departments, and many specialized collections. A very wide selection of newspapers and periodicals in all languages is taken, circulated, and in many cases filed and, of course, all the BBC's own publications find a permanent home on the Library's shelves. At the Television Centre the branch library's illustrations collection now amounts to 250,000. This branch is perhaps one of the most highly specialized, its aim being to provide accurate documentation in combined pictorial and printed form of any place, person, or event in the history of the world. Both the European and the Overseas branch libraries have, in

addition to their general collection of reference books, specialized stock relating to the countries their broadcasts serve. At the Monitoring Service Centre the book stock's accent is on politics and biography as a background to the news received there from foreign countries. All branches are in close touch with the Central Library and with one another, so that all material and information can be co-ordinated to form part of a unified general service.

Monitoring Service

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

As a result of long experience in this field, the BBC Monitoring Service is able to adjust its listening operations economically and efficiently to meet the constantly expanding volume of foreign broadcasting. In this continuing and complex task the Service works in close co-operation with its American counterpart, which under a reciprocal agreement provides monitored material from the Far East and other areas inaudible in this country.

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

line, are provided by a section of the BBC Engineering Division.

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

To ensure the highest degree of accuracy, both in translation and transcription, voice broadcasts are recorded so that the monitor can play back the recording. All recordings are retained for a limited period, while certain recordings of important broadcasts are kept for reference in the permanent archives, which also contain all monitored transcripts and the documents published by the Service since its inception.

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

The publications regularly produced by the Reports department consist of the daily Monitoring Report, which gives in concise form the main trends, together with new points of interest or emphasis in each day's broadcasting, and the more comprehensive Summary of World Broadcasts. The latter is divided into separate parts published twice a week, each part covering broadcasts from a different area of the world and including texts of important broadcasts and various types of detailed information of interest to government departments and those concerned with special-

ized aspects of foreign political and economic developments.

During the past year the main commitment of the Monitoring Service has again been the reporting of major events, official statements, and comment from the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries, and in this, as before, broadcasting has proved to be the first and generally the exclusive source of such information. At the same time, broadcasts from other parts of the world have given first news of internal political crises, as well as providing a continuous picture of reactions to the shifting international scene.

Programme Correspondence

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

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

The Engineering Information Department deals with queries on technical matters and gives advice on the reception of BBC programmes (*see page 57*).

Audience Research

The Broadcasting Committee of 1951 said, 'Broadcasting without a study of the audience is dull dictation'. It is the

business of the Audience Research Department to carry out such studies and to provide the BBC with all manner of information about its public. The Corporation's main need is for continuous information about the impact of its broadcasts. Firstly, it wants a 'box office' to discover the size of each programme's audience and secondly—because size of audience is by no means the only criterion of success—it needs to know how much those who listened or viewed enjoyed the experience.

In order to measure the purely numerical impact of broadcasts the Audience Research Department runs a continuous Survey of Listening and Viewing. Every day, BBC interviewers scattered all over the United Kingdom question some 2,800 people, a sample or cross-section of the public, asking them what broadcasts they listened to or viewed on the previous day. The results of each day's interviewing reach the Department in the form of 2,800 log sheets, each the record of a completed interview. With the aid of mechanical devices, a count is then made, broadcast by broadcast, of the number of people recorded as listening or viewing. If the sample interviewed is adequate in size and representative in character, then—thanks to the laws of sampling—the results produced by the Survey can safely be taken as applying, not only to the sample itself, but also to the population as a whole. Estimates of audiences for every item broadcast—Home, Light, Third, and Television—are given wide circulation within the BBC. The Survey is an essential tool in the planning of programmes. With its aid, trends are continuously kept under review.

As size of audience is, on its own, by no means a complete indication of a broadcast's impact on the public, the Audience Research Department needs also to conduct continuous enquiries into *opinions* of the broadcasts; an attempt is made to assess 'enjoyment', using the word in its widest sense. This is done with the help of Listening and Viewing Panels.

Members of these panels are volunteers willing to answer questions about broadcasts they normally hear or see. They are drawn from all parts of the country in such a way as to be as representative as possible. To deal with Home Service and Light Programme broadcasts there is a General Listen-

ing Panel of some 4,200 listeners divided equally among the seven BBC Regions. Third Programme broadcasts have recently become the concern of a special panel of over 1,000, selected from volunteers who listen to the Third Programme frequently. Six hundred families with television sets form the Viewing Panel.

Every week, each Panel member is sent questionnaires relating to a wide variety of forthcoming broadcasts. The questionnaires differ from broadcast to broadcast, but the aim is the same—to get from the Panel member a frank expression of opinion. It is firmly impressed upon members that they are not required to depart from their normal listening or viewing habits; in fact, it is essential to the success of the scheme that the Panel shall not ‘duty’ listen or view.

All the answers on the completed questionnaires about a broadcast are tabulated, analysed, and summarized into a ‘programme report’. These reports aim to give a fair and balanced picture of Panel members’ views, showing clearly what was the majority opinion, but at the same time voicing minority points of view. Something like sixty sound and twelve television programmes are covered each week by the Panel method.

Outside the scope of the Survey and the Panels there are other problems for Audience Research which vary greatly both in character and complexity. These problems are the concern of a section of the Department known as Projects and Developments. One of their tasks has been to carry out every few years an extensive study of the impact of television on leisure, three reports on which have now been completed. Another is to study the techniques of communication by broadcasting. Yet a third arises from the need occasionally to furnish producers with advance information about the attitudes, prejudices, and stock of knowledge which they must reckon with in that part of the public which is their ‘target’ audience for any given broadcast. Two major enquiries by this section, both making use of social-survey methods, have dealt with the interests, listening and viewing, and availability of the 5–20-year-olds, and with the differences between non-listeners and listeners to religious

broadcasts. Projects and Developments also keep audience research methods generally under review, suggesting improvements or advising cross-checks whenever possible.

A clear distinction is drawn within the Corporation between, on the one hand, the carrying out of audience research and the dissemination of its findings and, on the other, executive action on the issues with which these findings are concerned. The former is the field of the Department; the latter is not. The issues are rarely so simple that they can be resolved by reference to audience research alone. More often, its findings must be considered in conjunction with other factors, such as critical professional judgement, the exercise of taste, and conformity to the Corporation's conception of its responsibilities under the Charter.

Publications

The purpose of most BBC publications is to give listeners advance information which will enable them to get the best from broadcast programmes. Each week more than 8,000,000 copies of *Radio Times* are sold in seven editions. The Light and Third programmes, and in general the Television programmes, are common to all editions. The Home Service programme pages are varied to give emphasis to the Regional programmes. There is a summary, 'In other Home Services', which enables every listener and viewer in the country to obtain advance details of all the week's sound programmes.

Another function of BBC publications is to provide a background to broadcasting by recording facts and opinions arising from the Corporation's activities. The best of the broadcast talks are given the permanence of print each week in *The Listener*, which provides fact and opinion on current events and other topics for both the home and overseas reader. Criticism of BBC programmes by independent contributors, book reviews, controversy in correspondence, and hints and recipes for the housewife are weekly features of *The Listener*.

Six million School Broadcasts pamphlets for pupils who

listen to the broadcasts to schools all over the country are now sold each year. They are also available to older listeners who wish there had been such interesting and well-illustrated pamphlets when they were at school.

For overseas listeners to the short wave transmissions of the BBC, *London Calling* provides advance programme information supplemented by the best of the overseas broadcast talks and illustrated articles on life in Britain today. For listeners on the Continent there are *Ici Londres*, published in French, and *Hier Spricht London*, published in German. (List of BBC publications, pp. 247-8.)

Publicity

The activities of the BBC affect, directly or indirectly, most aspects of the national life. Its work overseas is no less important. It is therefore imperative that full information about the Corporation's aims should flow freely and be widely available.

The Publicity Department exists to disseminate information about the purposes, policies, and programmes of the Corporation to the public at large. To this end, the Department gathers and collates information on sound and television programmes, policies, and technical matters from all over the Corporation. This material is distributed to newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and specialist publications of all kinds and throughout the world. It uses the language of the country to which information is being sent.

A main Press Office, manned every day and every evening, provides information about all aspects of the Corporation's work. There is a complex of subsidiary Press Officers and publicity officers to handle queries on specialist matters, on overseas arrangements, on European activities and the like. Close relationships are maintained on various levels with the main Press and information channels of the world.

The Department includes a section handling pictorial display. Photographs of BBC activities and personalities are available, for use by the Press and in exhibitions, including those mounted and handled by the Department itself.

ADMINISTRATION

This section deals with different aspects of staff and programme administration

STAFF

Facts and Figures

THE total number of staff employed by the Corporation at 31 March 1955 was 13,524 (7,961 men and 5,563 women) divided among the Directorates as follows:

<i>Directorate</i>	<i>Numbers of Staff (all categories)</i>
SOUND BROADCASTING:	
London	1,544
Regions	1,225
TELEVISION	888
EXTERNAL SERVICES:	
Overseas and European	1,529
Monitoring	388
ENGINEERING	4,636
ADMINISTRATION	3,403

The figures for Sound Broadcasting include staff in a number of departments which also provide services for Television and the External Services. The figures for Engineering and Administration include staff who directly serve Sound Broadcasting, Television, and the External Services. The total number of staff in the different Directorates engaged exclusively on work for the Television Service is about 3,000 and on work for the External Services is about 3,800.

An analysis of the total Corporation staff on a functional basis shows that there are some 2,800 technical engineering staff, 1,750 staff engaged on production and editorial duties, 1,500 staff employed in administration and services, 4,000 staff on secretarial and clerical grades, and 3,500 staff in the manual and catering groups.

In various ways the BBC does much to assist broadcasting in the colonies and at the end of March 1955 thirty-two members of BBC staff were on secondment to the Colonial Office for work with colonial broadcasting organizations (*see page 190*).

Staff Administration

In the main the administration of staff is devolved upon the various departments throughout the Corporation. There is, however, a central division of Staff Administration which embraces the Staff Administration Department, the Central Establishment Office, Appointments Department, Central Welfare Department, and Allowances Department. Its main responsibility is to formulate and advise on all matters of policy affecting the Corporation's relations as an employer with its staff, and to issue such rules and regulations as may be needed to assist staff, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, to give their maximum effort to broadcasting. Staff regulations cover such diverse matters as discipline, incentives, rates of pay, rights of appeal, physical working conditions, annual leave, and pensions.

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

Staff vacancies are filled through the medium of Appointments Department. The Corporation's policy is to promote existing staff, usually after internal advertisement but sometimes by direct promotion. Where, however, it is desired to

draw on a wider field or where there is reason to doubt the existence within the BBC of a candidate with the requisite qualifications for some specialized post, vacancies are advertised in the Press as well as internally. The infusion of new blood into the broadcasting services, particularly among creative output staff, is also achieved by engaging a number of such staff on a short term basis.

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

The Allowances Department sets out to frame and to some extent to organize a system of allowances which takes into account a great many varying and differing circumstances of individual cases.

Relations with Staff and Outside Unions

Staff Administration is in close touch with staff as a whole, partly through various levels of management and partly through dealings with Unions recognized by the Corporation. Before 1955 the Corporation recognized the BBC Staff Association as the sole negotiating body for the discussion of staff problems. This registered trade union is an entirely independent body. A very comprehensive system of joint consultation has been built up over the years between the Corporation and the BBC Staff Association. With the encouragement of the Corporation, a Staff Association was formed in Malaya and Singapore early in 1954 to represent the staff of the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, which is run by the Corporation. This Association, which is registered locally as a trade union, is known as the BBC (Malaya) Staff Association. Since the beginning of 1955 the National Union of Journalists and the Electrical Trades Union have also been recognized as negotiating bodies on staff matters for the particular categories of staff which they represent. Amongst other things the agreement signed be-

tween the two Unions and the Corporation provide for the Unions and the BBC Staff Association to work together. The right of all members of the staff to join or not to join a trade union as they wish has always been freely acknowledged and made known to all concerned. Artists and others engaged on *ad hoc* contracts or as members of the BBC's orchestras, choruses, etc., are eligible for membership of their appropriate Unions, e.g. the Musicians' Union, Equity, the Variety Artistes' Federation, which are recognized by the BBC as the appropriate negotiating bodies in their respective spheres.

Staff Training

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

The General Courses in broadcasting, which are a permanent feature of the Staff Training Department, have as their object the provision of practical help to broadcasting staff in their own field of activity and in relating this to the work of the BBC as a whole. Normally five General Courses, lasting for six weeks each, are held during the year, and they are attended by staff drawn from all parts of the Corporation and by guest students from abroad, the majority of whom come from other Commonwealth countries. General courses devoted to television are also provided and there are a number of special courses in both Sound and Television broadcasting. The training of specialized categories of television staff is being intensified to meet the expanding requirements of the Television Service and the greater demand for trained television staff owing to the advent of commercial television. During 1954 a UNESCO study

course was attended by television directors and producers from Europe and overseas. In pursuance of the Corporation's policy of aiding Colonial governments in the development of broadcasting, special courses are arranged for members of the Colonial broadcasting services (*see page 42*).

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

Staff Magazine

For a number of years the BBC has published its own staff magazine under the title *Ariel*. Until 1954 *Ariel* was produced by members of the staff in addition to their normal duties, and its frequency of appearance varied. In 1954 a full-time Editor was appointed, and *Ariel* is now published regularly every quarter. It devotes part of its pages to articles on policy matters affecting the BBC, and part to recording the interests and activities of members of the staff. It is distributed free throughout the Corporation.

Copyright

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

Performing rights in the vast majority of music, which

forms a large part of broadcast programmes, are controlled by the Performing Right Society, from whom the BBC has a licence to broadcast all works in the Society's repertoire in return for a yearly payment. Apart from such music all copyright material is dealt with by separate negotiation with individual authors or composers or their agents.

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

International copyright is coming more and more into the picture, and many of its problems are being discussed within the European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is a member (*see page 191*).

Programme Contracts

This Department is responsible for the engagement of artists and speakers required by the various sound broadcasting Services in London, and for a wide range of functions relating to the general terms and conditions on which artists and speakers are engaged for broadcasting, whether sound or television, in all BBC Services, including the Regional.

In addition to a Direction Section, the Department includes four Booking Sections (Talks, Music, Drama, and Variety), each under the control of an expert manager, whose function is to negotiate fees and issue contracts to speakers and artists of every type whose services are desired by producers and other programme officials. They maintain close contact with performers, agents, and managements in the professional spheres with which they are concerned in order to advise BBC producers as to the availability of speakers and artists for future programmes, and are also

responsible for the arrangement of auditions of new artists who desire to be engaged for broadcasting. Artists and speakers required for television are engaged by a Television Booking Section, formerly part of the Department but now attached to the Television Service, and local artists and speakers in the Regions are engaged by an official in the Regional office concerned. All these officials, however, work under the general advice and guidance of the Head of Programme Contracts so far as forms of contract, general conditions of employment, operation of agreements with artists' unions, etc., are concerned.

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

The Head of Programme Contracts is responsible to the Director of Administration for conducting negotiations with the various artists' unions, associations of theatrical and other managers, etc., for ensuring the observance throughout the BBC of agreements made with these bodies, and for a wide range of analogous matters, such as the regulations relating to the employment of alien performers, the use of children, and other administrative subjects directly concerned with speakers and artists. There are numerous agreements between the BBC and bodies such as British Actors' Equity Association, the Musicians' Union, the Variety Artistes' Federation, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, and The Society of Authors, relating to the terms and conditions on which artists and speakers are engaged by the BBC for occasional broadcasts, or as members of the various BBC standing orchestras, the BBC Chorus, or other bodies of artists maintained on a continuing basis for broadcasting purposes. These agreements deal with such points as minimum fees for rehearsals, performances, or both; with the recording and reproduction of performances

in the BBC's own services ; with the use of such records for the purposes of the BBC Transcription Service, and with other contractual conditions relating to BBC engagements. In addition to the wide range of matters dealt with by normal discussion and correspondence, there are arrangements for formal meetings between representatives of the BBC and the body concerned when matters of particular importance or difficulty call for discussion.

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

This section contains a general picture of the broadcasting year ended 31 March 1955 and lists of representative programmes broadcast during that period

THE YEAR IN BRITISH BROADCASTING

THIRTY years ago Lord Reith (then J. C. W. Reith, Managing Director of the British Broadcasting Company) described the engineering achievements of 1924 in a Christmas issue of the *Radio Times*: 'In the past year we have succeeded in . . . erecting one relay station per month, and the result is that good reception is now possible in nearly every part of the United Kingdom on simple wireless apparatus.'

Radio reception was then emerging from the 'cat's-whisker' stage; today when BBC sound programmes cover the world and European television programme exchanges are a reality the BBC can again report a year of important achievement. It is true that since 1924 listening conditions in the United Kingdom, instead of continuing to improve, have in some parts of the country become worse—a deterioration due to the overcrowding of the medium- and long-wave bands by the increase of broadcasting in Europe, and to the development of the use of electrical appliances. The BBC has had the task of overcoming these difficulties, and not only of maintaining its existing coverage but also of extending satisfactory reception to listeners in the more outlying areas. These present-day problems of a nation-wide service

in sound broadcasting are being successfully solved. And, in addition, the BBC's service of television—a medium of which, when the first Director-General gave his message thirty years ago, only a few had heard—will very shortly be extended to reach ninety-eight per cent of the population.

Development

The year 1954 saw great advances in the plans the BBC had submitted to the Government early in 1953 for major developments in both sound and television broadcasting. This programme for development was freed from financial uncertainty when in March 1954 the Postmaster General announced the arrangements for financing the BBC's services for the next three years. National coverage for the present television service, extension of facilities for the production of television in London and in the Regions, the introduction of VHF sound broadcasting were the main items of these plans.

With the opening of four new medium-power television stations during the year, over ninety per cent of the population was brought within range of BBC television; licence figures showed a rise of one and a quarter million, bringing the total television licence figures to over four and a half million.

Whereas in some European countries the ownership of a television set is a great luxury—not only are the sets more costly but the licence fee is also higher—in this country the aerials spreading throughout the kingdom along the grey slate roofs of cottages in the mining valleys to the granite battlements of royal palaces, from the red tiles of suburbia to the thatch of remote farmhouses, show how television has become a part of everyday life.

The Corporation has stated its view that the requirements of the Charter cannot be satisfactorily fulfilled in television through the operation of a single programme. Its ability to provide a second programme depends on the allocation of the necessary frequencies and on its command of the necessary technical and other resources. Government decisions are yet to be taken on the final allocations of the

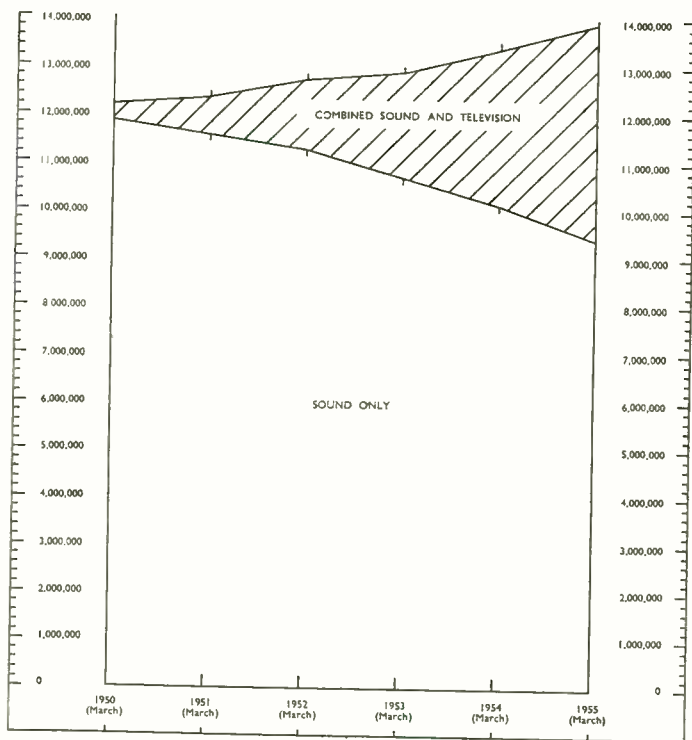
channels in the frequency Band III, but in order that there should be no undue delay in the event of a decision in favour of allocating a group of frequencies to the BBC for its second programme certain preliminary technical preparations have been made by the Corporation.

Television manifestly has a great future, yet it would be wrong to regard sound radio as having nothing but a past. The facts show that there are many new-comers to sound as well as to television—the increase in the number of licences issued for sound and television combined has not been matched by a commensurate decline in the number of licences issued for sound only. The diagram on the opposite page shows the overall increase in the total of licences issued.

VHF Broadcasting

As can be seen from this diagram, well over nine million sound licences were in force at the end of the period under review, and the BBC, keenly sensible of its duties to improve reception conditions for listeners, has been carrying out its plan to develop VHF sound broadcasting. The work of BBC engineers on this scheme, welcomed by many as heralding a new era in broadcasting, is described later in this article and on pages 195–202.

VHF broadcasting was not only a challenge to BBC engineers but also to the radio industry. The industry has proved fully equal to the task of providing receivers, both for television and for sound transmissions on long and medium waves, to meet the immense demands of the public for both during the past year and earlier. It has to be remembered that sound reception on long and medium waves may well continue to be reasonably satisfactory in those areas that are least subject to interference from foreign stations. Receivers of conventional type will continue to be in demand. By the same token, the BBC's existing services on long and medium waves will be continued, alongside the VHF development, as long as they are needed. The BBC is confident, however, that as VHF stations come into operation, listeners in great numbers will wish to equip themselves with new sets, or with the necessary adaptors to



their existing sets, so as to be able to enjoy the heightened pleasure of hearing the programmes as they really should be heard. As one radio critic has said: 'The difference [*listening on VHF*] was like looking at an object through spectacles before and after they had been polished.'

Commercial Television

With the passage into law of the Television Bill at the end of July 1954 the stage was set for the introduction of competitive television.

This fact cannot affect the BBC's aims and obligations under the Charter. There will be no departure from the BBC's purposes nor from the standards which it has set

itself. But the existence of an alternative broadcasting system is bound to affect the Corporation's work in many ways. The BBC recognized that, while competition in programmes must be met when it comes, there might be other matters affecting both bodies in which co-operation would be desirable in the public interest.

One such question arose at an early stage. In August of last year, the Authority requested that it should share the BBC's aerial masts at the Crystal Palace station now under construction and at the existing stations at Sutton Coldfield and Holme Moss. The Governors decided to agree to the Authority's request, subject to the conclusion of an agreement on satisfactory terms and conditions, and this decision was conveyed to the Authority in September. As their plans progressed, however, the Authority considered other possible arrangements, and in fact decided not to use the BBC sites in the Midlands and the North of England.

Other matters of mutual interest were discussed with the Authority, notably the question of an agreement to govern hours of television broadcasting. The Corporation attaches importance to a reasonable limitation of programme hours from the point of view of maintaining programme standards. After consideration of the proposals of both bodies, the Postmaster General announced his decisions in this matter on 22 March (*see footnote page 28*).

Competition made itself felt towards the end of the year in the struggle for staff, as the BBC is, of course, the only substantial source of recruitment. The total needs of the Authority, the four programme companies, and a large number of subsidiary agencies all requiring staff, are large in relation to the BBC's establishment. The BBC found it necessary to offer special contracts, outside the scope of the BBC's normal policy of grading and personal incentives, to a number of staff in the categories most immediately concerned, and extended training facilities are in hand to provide for the future.

Programmes

Looking at BBC output, every aspect of national and international life seems to be touched upon one way or another.

The sound and television services were recently described by Sir Winston Churchill: '... the scientific agencies which now play so large a part in our daily lives and cast their fierce light upon us with amicable intent'. And indeed, the 'fierce light' of public service broadcasting has to shine on every possible subject of general interest. Items varying in duration as they do in content, from the five-minute News Summary in the Home Service or Light Programme, the five-minute Weather Chart in the Television Service, or the *Götterdämmerung* lasting up to four hours in the Third Programme, go to make up the 35,000 programmes which were broadcast during the year in the main services for the United Kingdom.

The field of reporting on current affairs, which has its firm foundation in the BBC news broadcasts, was extended and made more flexible. The Home Service programme 'At Home and Abroad' brought informed topical comment to listeners twice a week, while the introduction of the daily television news and newsreel in July 1954 marked the first step in the development of a comprehensive visual service of news. This service of television news is being extended; additional studios and technical facilities are planned, and the supply of visual material from the regions and overseas is being built up.

The midget tape recorder helped to extend the output of topical and feature programmes. An example of its usefulness was shown when, by means of midget equipment lent to the 1954 Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey Expedition, recordings by the expedition were prepared for the Light Programme series, 'Expedition South'.

Broadcasting played a great part in keeping the people of Britain in touch with the Royal Tour of the Commonwealth; the climax of this complex broadcasting operation, and the outstanding national occasion of the year, was the return to this country of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Queen's Christmas message, which is believed to have reached a far greater number of listeners than ever before in the Commonwealth and overseas, was preceded by the feature, 'News of Good Neighbours', which included contributions from Australia,

Canada, India, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom.

Sir Winston Churchill's eightieth birthday was marked by the first complete programme to go out on television from the Palace of Westminster, when members of both Houses of Parliament gathered in Westminster Hall to pay him tribute. That evening the Television Service presented a surprise programme of birthday greetings, at the end of which Sir Winston himself appeared. The BBC was able to keep the public informed of the scenes and happenings in London four months later, when Sir Winston resigned from the Premiership at a time when no national newspapers were being printed in London.

Political Broadcasting

Party political broadcasts were the same as in previous years, with the Government giving four sound and four television broadcasts, the Opposition four sound and three television, and the Liberal Party one broadcast on sound and television simultaneously.

Fourteen Ministerial broadcasts were given, in sound only, during the year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made separate Budget broadcasts in sound and television, and there was an Opposition reply in each case. The Conservative Party Conference was covered for the first time on television—the Labour Party did not avail themselves of BBC facilities to do similar television broadcasts at their annual conference.

Religious Broadcasting

Religious broadcasts in all services included special projects such as those programmes before and after the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches at Evanston, U.S.A. In the field of religious television, the problems and opportunities offered were considered by the BBC's Central Religious Advisory Committee, but the pattern of religious

broadcasting on television is still a matter for experiment. Programmes that were televised varied from Sunday services from different places of worship to religious plays for children.

Sport

Reflecting not only the nation's participation in sport, but also the excitement of international rivalry, microphones and cameras covered a world-wide range, and many of the great moments of the year's sport were brought into the homes of the people. The victories of Roger Bannister and other athletes in the Empire and Commonwealth Games at Vancouver and in the European Games at Berne, the Grand National, and Rugby and Association football international games were only some of the sporting events covered. Cricket enthusiasts throughout the land were early morning risers for the daily reports and commentaries for the MCC's tour of Australia. The list of outside broadcasts following this article will show the extent of these sporting broadcasts.

The Television Service introduced a regular Saturday evening bulletin of football results and a fast-moving topical magazine, 'Sportsview', in which almost every sporting personality of note was interviewed in the course of the year.

Market Reports

Following the return to free meat marketing, a daily fat-stock market report was introduced in the Home Service in July 1954 at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture. When it was dropped in December, all sections of the agricultural community asked for its continuance on a regular basis (the bulletin was re-introduced in April 1955, daily in the Home Service at 6.25 a.m.).

A twice-weekly bulletin of market intelligence for housewives was begun in May 1954 to help the housewife take full advantage of the free choice of food-stuffs available after the end of rationing.

Entertainment

Entertainment—music, drama, variety, and dance music—accounted for over sixty per cent of the output in the past year, with thousands of performers taking part. Top-ranking artists contributed, and over 5,000 would-be performers were auditioned apart from the many choirs, orchestras, dance bands, theatrical companies, and other ensembles whose work was tested in various parts of the country. Established artists continued to entertain and new favourites became familiar.

The BBC Concert Orchestra is taking its place as a leading exponent of the best in light music, and the BBC's efforts in this field were marked by the great success of the Light Programme Music Festival, which was held for the second time at the Royal Festival Hall in the summer of 1954.

The BBC Show Band, so successful in presenting dance and popular music, was one of the bands which helped fill the Albert Hall during the three evenings of the Light Programme Festival of Dance Music early this year.

As the years go by the BBC covers the established repertory in serious music, drama, and literature. But the Corporation has always felt that its duty in public-service broadcasting went beyond the obligation to convey the familiar. Particularly within the framework of its alternative programmes in sound the BBC is able to broadcast both the unfashionable masterpieces of the past and the creative works of the present, works which are not likely to be popular at a first hearing and which indeed might not find a stage or hall in the world of commercial box-office entertainment. The list at the end of this report illustrates to some extent how the BBC attempted to fulfil its obligations to the serious arts. It should be recorded that sound broadcasting won two international 'Italia' awards—both for literary-dramatic productions—the first prize for the production of the late Dylan Thomas's *Under Milk Wood* and the second prize for Louis MacNeice's *Prisoner's Progress*.

Dramatic productions amounted to many hundreds in the year; in television the output of plays runs to an average of three new productions a week—does any film or theatrical

company contemplate a comparable rate of production? And this immense rate of output included works of the magnitude of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* and a dramatic adaptation of George Orwell's *1984*—the production which raised a storm and brought many to the defence of television as a significant instrument that can make men and women think. *1984* provoked nation-wide discussion, even motions in the House of Commons, and 'Big Brother' became a popular phrase of every-day language. Until *1984* was televised, the impact of Orwell's book (which had been in circulation five years) was only marginal, but after the broadcast 'totalitarianism', 'brain-washing', and the technique of making words stand on their heads took on a new meaning for millions. And here we can see how broadcasting (television as well as sound) can stimulate reading, for certainly all over the country people wanted to read this work. In general, libraries report an increase in reading which seems to be concurrent with an expansion in viewing and listening.

Televised music and ballet reached a landmark with the presentation of many international celebrities: in music a series of recitals by Arrau, Piatigorsky, Gioconda de Vito, Myra Hess, Isaac Stern, Moiseiwitsch, and Yehudi Menuhin were relayed over the European network. Margot Fonteyn was presented to viewers, and performances were given by companies from the Soviet Union, the Basque country, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

From the beginning of the period under review, hours of television were extended by thirty minutes a day to give three full hours of viewing in the evenings. By a new agreement with British Actors' Equity Association (reached near the end of 1954) the BBC was able to begin pre-recording by Equity members. It became no longer necessary to broadcast repeat performances 'live', and telerecordings could be used.

Another advantageous development of the year was the much more extensive use of film in talk, play, and opera productions. One of the major film presentations of the year was the fifteen-part documentary *War in the Air*, which had been nearly two years in preparation and which has been

released for international use through the BBC Television Transcription Unit.

International Co-operation

The BBC's policy is to develop television on a world-wide scale and to make alliance with organizations and with individuals wherever they may be who are carrying out interesting work capable of being shown on television so that the BBC's screen can really be—to use the already hackneyed phrase—'a window on the world'. One current example, 'The World is Ours', a documentary series on the work of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, is being made in collaboration with the U.N. Film Division. Together with the Zoological Society of London, the BBC organized an expedition to Sierra Leone in search of rare birds and animals—the results were the television series 'Zoo Quest'. Other examples of international collaboration were films and telerecordings from the U.S.A. which included the C.B.S. series of Ed Murrow's 'Person to Person' interviews with celebrities.

International television is already established over a large part of Western Europe, and Britain has a contribution to make here. The trans-channel experiments of 1950 and 1952, and the continental relay of the Coronation in 1953, prepared the way for the exchange of the summer and autumn of 1954 when programmes from Europe were seen in this country and BBC programmes were viewed as far away as Trieste, Marseilles, and Berlin. They were sufficiently successful to justify the establishment of a permanent exchange network, and a permanent London-Paris link is expected to come into operation in the autumn of 1955.

Children's Programmes

Children's Television increased its output during the year, and was highly successful in encouraging children viewers to active participation and creative work. At the Earl's Court Radio Show on the BBC Publicity stand a complete model village was on display, made up from the

best entries in a Children's Television 'participation' programme series. Another participation programme called 'Spot the Tune' resulted in 34,000 answers to a string quartet music problem—of these over 20,000 were correct.

In one BBC family the parents, returning home late from a party, found in the kitchen a surprise plate of meringues. There was a message from the children to say that they had been watching television and had followed instructions from the screen—a practical example!

Children's Hour on sound, which celebrated its thirty-third birthday in 1954, went farther afield for some of its programmes, and recordings were made in several countries of Western Europe. During the year Children's Hour had a larger response to its annual request for suggestions from listening children than ever before.

Audiences

An estimate on viewing is that, on an average, television set-owners look in on two out of every five of the programmes broadcast in one evening. This *per capita* consumption seems to be about the same as that in the U.S.A. and is considerably higher than that of sound listening. It is estimated that the evening television programmes at the end of 1954 had an average adult audience of about five million—this figure might include some 350,000 'guests' (non-owners of sets)—roughly equivalent to the average evening audience for the three sound broadcasting services combined.

Television audiences on special occasions amount to some twelve million adults, nearly a third of the adult population. There are, however, programmes in sound only which continue to command audiences as large or larger than those attracted by television programmes. The two-way *Family Favourites*, broadcast simultaneously in this country and on the British Forces Network in Germany, commands an adult audience in this country estimated at twelve and a half million, while *The Archers*, which reached its thousandth performance during the year, is heard every day by nine

million. A similar viewing figure is estimated for popular television programmes such as *What's my Line?* (nine million).

The weekly sound radio play in the 'Curtain Up' series has an audience of some eight million. 'Any Questions' and the play in the 'Saturday Night Theatre' series have audiences nearing seven million. The sound serial *Journey into Space* was regularly heard by some six million listeners. Indeed, in terms of 'box office', sound broadcasting and television are at present running neck and neck. Audience research figures also show that listeners like repeat performances. For instance, *Have a Go* reaches nearly ten million at its first performance, is heard by three million at the second, and by six and a half million at the third. Similar figures for *Take It from Here* are eight, two and a quarter, and six million.

The BBC takes note not only of the size of audiences but of the enjoyment and appreciation of listeners and viewers. The work of assessment of audience reaction was expanded during the year by means of extra listening and viewing panels (see pages 100-1). Another means of testing audience reaction is the correspondence that comes in spontaneously to the BBC and to the press. For example, the controversy that was aroused in the newspapers over the 'Morals without Religion' series of talks in the Home Service provoked more letters to the BBC than ever before for a single programme or series. The vehemence of the newspaper attack from some quarters on these talks raised a university lecturer from Aberdeen into a nationally known figure for a brief period.

REGIONAL BROADCASTING

The National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales are now two years old, and the national flavour of regional broadcasting in these areas is being emphasized. But broadcasting from Scotland and Wales, as well as from Northern Ireland and from the three English regions, contributes a great deal to the main domestic programmes and national

networks as well as to the General Overseas and the other overseas services. The regional flavour is brought to the screens and on the air by programmes such as the choirs of Wales in the National Eisteddfod, the Highland games from Scotland, a folk-song programme from Northern Ireland, a nature programme from the Wild Fowl Trust from the West Region, an Al Read comedy turn from the North, or a picture of British industry from the Midland Region.

The Corporation was able to continue the renovation and improvement of sound broadcasting facilities—studios, control rooms, and associated equipment—in all the regions. Up-to-date magnetic recording equipment, which has been installed at regional centres and portable 'midget' recorders have widened the scope and range of regional programmes. The opening of new television stations to serve the West of England, North-east Scotland, and East Anglia was matched by a steady expansion in all the regions of the means of making television programmes. In the spring of 1955 two further outside broadcasting units were added to the three already operating in the regions. This meant that Scotland, Wales, and the Midland, North, and West regions could each in future have the exclusive use of one of these five units. Northern Ireland was equipped with the first film unit to be provided in any region. The three English regions, Scotland, and Wales are to have studios adaptable for the simpler types of production. The number of regional television programmes contributed to the national network was the highest ever. Additionally programmes of local interest were transmitted outside network hours.

An example of regional output is the local news broadcast. For example, in Scotland over a hundred correspondents covering the country from Shetland to the Mull of Galloway supply material from which the Scottish news bulletin is compiled. Each of the regional broadcasting centres provides contributions for Radio Newsreel, Television News and Newsreel, and for other services, including Radio Newsreel for overseas listeners. The Broadcasting Council for Scotland in its annual report points out the interest in drama in Scotland, particularly influenced by

the Edinburgh International Festival. The Council reports 'The almost insatiable demands of radio, in both sound and vision, for first-class plays have resulted in the adaptation of every worth-while theatre production for radio as well as the reading and scrutiny of a great volume of individual work submitted by Scottish playwrights'.

Among the many outside broadcasts from Wales was the Pilgrimage of the Yale University Glee Club to Denbighshire to the birthplace of Elihu Yale, the founder of the University. The policy in the Welsh Home Service, as set out by the National Broadcasting Council for Wales, aimed at a balance between Welsh and English in spoken word programmes, though the recorded day-time repeats of Welsh language programmes (to compensate for bad evening reception) meant that for a period there were more Welsh than English transmissions. Forty-nine of the sixty television programmes prepared in Wales were broadcast on the national network.

The serial for country folk, *The Archers*, is, of course, a Midland Region production, and this year for the second time it received the *Daily Mail* Award for the most entertaining sound programme of the year. In this region, increased attention was given to current affairs.

Variety programmes from North Region, which are something of a speciality in the northern area, contributed largely to the sound services. North Region is also justly proud of its BBC Northern Orchestra, which provides regular series of concerts, not only for the Region but for the Home and Overseas Services. This region originated ninety-three full-length television programmes for the national network as well as contributing almost daily items to News and Newsreel; and a great variety of items for programmes produced in London.

An important series of broadcasts in Northern Ireland, undertaken at the suggestion of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, was a series of twelve talks, *Ulster since 1800*, in which a group of historians from both sides in the country gave an objective account of the political and economic history of Ulster since the Union. The talks were later published in book form. Northern Ireland began its con-

tributions to television with a fortnightly film magazine, *Ulster Mirror*.

The most popular of the sound programmes originated by West Region, *Any Questions*, reached its two hundredth performance in April 1954. A companion series, *Any Answers*, which dealt with correspondence received following the *Any Questions* broadcast, was introduced later. Television in the area made big strides with the opening of the temporary stations at Rowridge in November, and North Hessary Tor in December.

EXTERNAL SERVICES

The year under review opened with the publication of a report that was awaited with interest in the External Services—a Summary of the Report of the Independent Committee of Enquiry into the Overseas Information Services, White Paper (Cmd. 9138). This Committee (the Drogheda Committee) made certain recommendations about the External Services which were accepted by the Government in broad principle, but a decision on their implementation was postponed for a further year.

Protest from home and abroad greeted the proposals put forward in the Drogheda Report to eliminate seven West European Services (French, Italian, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Swedish). A Norwegian sea captain wrote that the termination of the Norwegian Service would be 'a disaster' for the 60,000 Norwegian seamen of the Atlantic trade, and that if Britain could not afford to continue the broadcasts these seamen would gladly raise the necessary funds among themselves. Friendly—and not so friendly—commentators pointed out that there was an apparent contradiction between the proposal to terminate the broadcasts, and Britain's frequent declarations that she attached more importance than ever to her association with the Continent.

The main proposals of the report, however, apart from the suggested curtailment of many of the broadcasts to

Western Europe, were in fact designed to benefit considerably the External Services as a whole by recommending:

(a) the restoration of recent cuts in the General Overseas Service and the Latin American Service, and small extensions of the Services to the Arab world and the Far East;

(b) the completion of the Tebrau (Singapore) relay station by the installation of two additional high-power transmitters, as originally planned;

(c) the launching of a large-scale development programme spread over a number of years and designed to put the External Services 'on a proper technical footing'.

It was estimated that these proposals would involve an additional net revenue expenditure of approximately £485,000 a year and capital expenditure at a rate of about £500,000 a year for a period of five or ten years. (The actual total Grants-in-Aid voted by Parliament for the External Services in 1954-5 were £5,015,000.)

The wide-spread support and appreciation from listeners were a source of encouragement to the staff concerned in the European Services and their morale did not seem to be adversely affected—certainly the high quality of output continued—but of course recruitment of new staff and the long-term planning of programmes were necessarily handicapped.

Programmes

A year marked by world-wide discussion and anxiety on the political implications linked with the production of the hydrogen bomb brought great responsibilities to the External Services, whose task of broadcasting accurate impartial information in English and in all the forty-three language services was again of major importance. The European Services took up the challenge of the subject with a series of ten talks by prominent speakers, including the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, Marshal

of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, the Bishop of Birmingham, and Bertrand Russell.

The Geneva Conference on Indo-China, which marked a crisis in Far Eastern and world affairs, was covered by observers from the Far Eastern, European, and other services. Leading participants in the Conference recorded talks and interviews for broadcasting. This thorough and topical coverage was appreciated by many other national radio corporations which rebroadcast extensively the BBC's despatches. In the light of the developments following the Geneva Conference, it was decided to increase BBC broadcasts in Vietnamese at the expense of the service in French for South-East Asia, which was dropped.

Peaceful co-existence became increasingly a subject for debate and conjecture after the Geneva Conference. In the European Services, it was obviously important that a correctly balanced account of the British approach to the matter should be given to the Communist-dominated peoples.

Although the year was marked by a tendency to relaxation of Communist intransigence in some spheres, there was no decrease in the deliberate interference with BBC transmissions to the Cominform area and Finland. In some of the short-wave bands the interference caused by concentrations of jammers often affected all frequencies, including those used for BBC broadcasts to non-Cominform countries.

The return of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh from their Commonwealth Tour involved the External Services in their biggest single operation since the Coronation. The Queen Mother's visit to North America and that of Princess Margaret to the Caribbean were also widely covered in the domestic and all external services. These tours, the Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver, and the MCC tour of Australia and New Zealand entailed close collaboration between the BBC and the other broadcasting organizations concerned. The contributions of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the New Zealand Broadcasting Service, and other Commonwealth broadcasting organizations were much appreciated by the BBC.

The Christmas Day message from the Queen was re-broadcast throughout the Commonwealth and Empire by stations in thirty-five countries, including all Commonwealth and Colonial stations, and by nine British Forces stations. The 'News of Good Neighbours' programme leading up to the Queen's message was rebroadcast by thirty countries.

Special programmes to mark the Swedish Royal Visit to this country were broadcast by the Swedish Service. Another state visit—that of the Emperor of Ethiopia in October—provided an opportunity for the first BBC broadcasts in the Amharic tongue; two transmissions were arranged, the second including a recorded message from the Emperor to his people.

British industry and scientific developments received special attention in the European Services, and items on these matters were frequently picked up and quoted by the foreign press. In co-operation with the British Travel and Holidays Association programmes of information to prospective tourists were broadcast. Regular interviews with American and Canadian tourists were broadcast in the North American Service.

Audiences

Reports from refugees who had made their way to the West from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Eastern Zone of Germany confirmed considerable listening to the BBC broadcasts in the languages of these countries, and the attacks on these broadcasts by the Communist press and radio continued.

Repeated confirmation of the importance attached to BBC news, press reviews, and political commentary came to all services. A French journalist said that if he were restricted to hearing one news bulletin a day it would be that of the BBC's French Service—'bien ordonné, bien présenté, disant l'essentiel'.

All services to countries outside the Iron Curtain corresponded with their listeners, and it is interesting to know

that during the year over 11,000 letters were received from listeners in the Arab world.

The system of listener panels representing a cross-section of the world-wide audience for the General Overseas Service was increased during the year, bringing panel membership to about 900. Reports by panel members on programme reaction provided useful information for the General Overseas Service and for the BBC's Colonial Service.

Far Eastern enquiries revealed that BBC programmes re-broadcast by the Japanese radio at peak listening times were attracting audiences of up to ten million. Some of the Far Eastern services held listener competitions, and in spite of no local rebroadcasting the Burmese Service competition produced over four hundred entries. An American survey of radio listening in Hong Kong indicated that as much as seventy per cent of the sample listened to BBC programmes. This survey provided the first substantial evidence of listening to the BBC's daily service in Cantonese.

In Latin America, too, surveys showed a preference for the BBC among short-wave listeners.

English by Radio

To keep pace with the demand from schools and teachers all over the world for English by Radio records arrangements have been made to sell the records through officially appointed agents abroad who will carry their own stocks of each series of lessons and accept payment in local currency. The Third English by Radio summer school held in London last August brought together thirty-two leaders of BBC listening groups in fourteen countries of Europe (*see page 46*).

Sound and Television Transcriptions

The English section of the Transcription Service distributed 658 different programmes in record form to broadcasting stations in nearly fifty countries and to ten forces stations (*see pages 45, 170-2*).

Although the distribution of sound transcriptions has been financed from Grant-in-Aid funds for some time, the Government has not yet consented to make similar provision for television. The BBC put forward a scheme for the production of films specially designed for television showing overseas in May 1952, but no official endorsement has been received. The Corporation has, however, established a small unit on a self-supporting basis to distribute films made for the BBC Television Service and recordings of BBC television programmes for showing abroad. During the year the Television Transcription Unit supplied over a hundred tele-recordings and films for television showing overseas. Films were also supplied for non-theatric showing, many through the British Council (*see page 45*).

International Co-operation

It is worth recalling here that the world-wide system of broadcasting that is given round the clock by the various services of the BBC in English and in forty-three languages is supplemented by the rebroadcasting of many programmes in thirty-eight countries and by ten British Forces Stations overseas (*see pages 47-50*).

The Corporation also continued to assist the development of broadcasting institutions in Colonial and other territories. In April 1954, at the invitation of the Kenya Government, a Commission including the late Mr J. Grenfell Williams, then Head of the BBC's Colonial Service, and two other representatives of the BBC, after going to Kenya to study the future organization of broadcasting in the Colony, presented a report to the Kenya Government (*see pages 41-2, 189*).*

* Although beyond the scope of this actual year's review, it is of interest that a Federal Commission of Enquiry into the organization of broadcasting in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had as one of its members Mr H. C. Carleton Greene, the Controller of Overseas Services, who was seconded to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to act as the Commission's Chairman in May 1955. The Commission's report, which advocated the establishing of a Rhodesia and Nyasaland Broadcasting Corporation as from 1 July 1956, was published at the beginning of June 1955.

Another example of international co-operation in broadcasting was seen in London last July when twenty-nine television directors and senior producers from ten different countries attended a television study course under the sponsorship of UNESCO and with the collaboration of the BBC in making the arrangements and acting as host. The countries represented were the U.S.A., France, Italy, the U.S.S.R., Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Federal German Republic, French Morocco, and Japan.

ENGINEERING

One of the major tasks of BBC engineers in the past year, already referred to earlier in this article, has been the launching of the VHF system of sound broadcasting—the fulfilment of many years of planning and preparation. The BBC's original plan for VHF coverage—submitted to the Government as far back as 1951—was designed to overcome reception difficulties by introducing an alternative service of the Home, Light, and Third Programmes over a network of some twenty-seven stations operating on very high frequencies in Band II. In the plan it was proposed to use frequency modulation, a system of broadcasting much less susceptible to interference from foreign stations and from electrical apparatus. The introduction of VHF broadcasting was approved in principle by the Government in July 1953, and authorization to begin construction of the first part of the plan was given in July 1954.

Interference from foreign stations with reception in the medium- and long-wave broadcasting bands has become steadily more serious with nearly twice as many stations working in these bands as were provided for in the Copenhagen Plan of 1950. Most of the interference with BBC stations comes from transmitters in East Germany which are operating on or close to the wavelengths allocated to the BBC. The interference is of such intensity as to make listening to the Home Service in parts of the London area, the north of England, and Wales not only trying but at times almost impossible.

The first stage of the BBC's VHF plan aims at covering approximately eighty-three per cent of the total population of the United Kingdom by the end of 1956 (*see pages 195-8, and 206-7*).

Excepting Wrotham, the station covering south-east England, all VHF stations in the first stage are on the sites of existing or projected television stations.

But not only in the field of sound broadcasting is there notable technical progress to report. The planning and construction of new television transmitting stations and studios, including Regional studios, has gone ahead rapidly. During the summer of 1955, a new London landmark appeared, as a 640-foot tower arose on the site of the old Crystal Palace. The new television station under construction here to replace Alexandra Palace will be ready for service in 1956. By the end of that year the BBC plans to have a television coverage of approximately ninety-eight per cent of the population of the United Kingdom (*see page 205*).

Studios and equipment—both for sound and television—were improved during the year and the enterprise of BBC engineers contributed to the success of the Continental television programme exchanges (*see pages 192-5*).

To improve the External Services transmissions to South-East Asia and to the Tebrau relay station in particular, an aerial of exceptionally high gain was erected at the Daventry short-wave station, and by using this in conjunction with two high-power transmitters, an effective radiated power of 30,000 kilowatts was achieved. This aerial comprises no fewer than ninety-six radiating elements. The resultant increase in signal strength in South-East Asia was most effective, and the possibility of using similar aerials on some of the other short-wave services is being examined.

A detailed report of engineering research throughout the year would make fascinating reading, but a great deal of space would be taken up, for the subjects studied vary from aerials and acoustics to recording, from the propagation of radio waves to colour television. This latter research, of particular popular interest, has reached the stage where experimental transmissions are being made from Alexandra Palace, to test not only the quality of the pictures received in

colour but also of the pictures received in black and white on the type of set now in general use.

To cope with the great amount of expanded activities, recruitment to Engineering was increased during the year. A scheme was introduced to enable a few of the most promising technicians to obtain external professional qualifications by spending, during a four-year period, alternate six months at a technical college and with the Corporation.

PUBLICATIONS

Information about all the programmes broadcast by the BBC is given in a number of publications, the most important of which is the *Radio Times*. This journal achieved during 1954 for the first time the highest sale of any weekly publication in the world—its average weekly net sales were over eight million copies. The Christmas number sold 9,253,025 copies—a record sale. *The Listener* continues to increase its circulation, with an average weekly sale of nearly 138,000 copies. In North America over 6,000 copies a week are sold.

The year saw the cessation of the publication of the *BBC Quarterly* which began in 1946 as a journal devoted to the art and science of broadcasting. A new publication was the *Radio Times Annual*, an illustrated magazine of popular appeal (for list of BBC publications see pages 247–8).

This review is incomplete without mention of the team-work supporting the vast operation of 'disseminating information, education, and entertainment' which is provided by a staff of over thirteen and a half thousand. Among this staff are the many whose work, although behind

the scenes, is none the less essential to putting the programmes on the air; there are the librarians, the architects and designers, the sub-editors, the translators, the telephonists, the electricians, the filing clerks, not to forget those working in the canteens, who are on duty at all hours of the night and day. The list goes on and on; the many who never come near a microphone but whose favourite aunts continue to wish them 'I hope you'll be an announcer one day!'

SELECT LISTS OF BROADCASTS

The object of these lists is to give some idea of the range of output in various categories of programme. They are neither complete nor comprehensive.

The programmes marked with an asterisk have been, or will be, broadcast in whole or in part in the General Overseas Service.

(a) BASIC SOUND SERVICES

FOUNDATION *and other* PUBLIC LECTURES

- 'Are our Pearls Real?', by Professor Gilbert Murray, O.M. (Presidential address at the Jubilee Meeting of the Classical Association in April 1954).
- 'The Place of Botany in the Life of a University', by Professor C. D. Darlington (a broadcast version of the Inaugural Lecture given at Oxford).
- 'Statesmen in Disguise: The Civil Service in the Constitution', by Professor K. C. Wheare (a shortened version of the lecture given before the University of London in February 1954).
- 'Moments of Vision', by Sir Kenneth Clark (a shortened version of the Romanes Lecture given at Oxford in May 1954).
- 'There must also be Heresies', by Canon J. S. Bezzant (a broadcast version of the sermon preached before the University of Cambridge).
- 'The Comic Element in the English Novel', by V. S. Pritchett (a series of five talks, of which four were based on the Northcliffe Lectures given at University College, London).
- 'The Mountain Men', by Professor R. A. Billington (a broadcast version of the Inaugural Lecture given at Oxford in February 1954).
- 'A Smallholding on Parnassus', by Sir William Haley (the twelfth Annual Lecture of the National Book League given in November 1954).
- 'Man and his Past', by Professor Herbert Butterfield (a broadcast version of the Wiles Trust Lectures given at Queen's University, Belfast, in November 1954).
- 'A Marvellous Decade, 1838-1848', by Isaiah Berlin (the Northcliffe Lectures delivered at University College, London, in the Autumn of 1954).
- *'Science and Human Nature', by Dr E. D. Adrian (the Presidential address to The British Association at Oxford in September 1954).
- *'Under the Banyan Tree', by C. P. Fitzgerald (a broadcast version of the lecture given at the Twenty-third International Congress of Orientalists at Cambridge).
- *'World Strategy Today', by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor (based on the Pollak Lecture given at Harvard University).
- 'Thinking about Conduct', by Stephen Toulmin (a revised version of a lecture given at the Royal Institute of Philosophy in November 1953).

'Theology in the University', by the Rev. John Burnaby (a broadcast version of the Inaugural Lecture given at Cambridge in October 1953).

'Geography as a Humane Study', by Professor E. W. Gilbert (a broadcast version of the Inaugural Lecture given at Oxford in 1954).

Subjects dealt with in DISCUSSION series in the HOME SERVICE

European Defence (General A. E. Gruenther answering questions put by E. T. Williams), East-west Trade, Bulwarks to the East (discussion on the strategic role of Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia), Points of View on Indo-China, The Welcome Inn—But Does It? (on the tourist trade), Prospects for the Migrant, Power in the Trade Unions, Exports for Dollars, Initiation into the Twentieth Century, The Problem of Noise, The Man from the Ministry (discussion on the modern Civil Servant and aspects of the Crichton Down case) The Shape of Wings to Come, Anglo-American Viewpoints, The Costs and Consequences of Advertising, Cyprus, England Expects . . . (on the future of the Royal Navy), Sand into Gold (on the Middle East market), Social Implications of Death Duties, Buying British, Is Debate out of Date?, Skyscraper or Suburb, New Roads, The Press and the Public, Changes in Moscow, Formosa and the Far East, Making the Railways more Attractive, Early School Leaving, Defence of the Realm (three discussions), Before the Budget, Atomic Energy in Industry.

A list of FURTHER EDUCATION series in the HOME SERVICE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 'The Pattern in Nature' | A series based on field studies in ecology |
| 'En Voyage' (two series) | Dramatized experiences of an English couple in France, designed to help listeners to 'brush up their French' |
| *'Sound and Music' | Five illustrated talks on the scientific background to music, given by H. W. French, H.M.I. Electronics |
| *'The Third Freedom' | A series of scripted discussions on the problems of under-developed countries |
| *'Talking about Music' | Illustrated talks by Anthony Hopkins |
| 'The Novel and the Reader' | A series by Graham Hough, University Lecturer in English at Cambridge |
| 'Capital and Industry: Questions from the Shop Floor' | A series of recorded discussions between an accountant, an economist, and four trade unionists |

- 'The Lost Centuries' A series of discussions showing the contribution made by historical and archaeological research to our knowledge of the remoter past in Britain

Note: The 'Younger Generation' and 'Music Club' programmes in the Light Programme were also planned as Further Education series.

Some of the TALKS series in the THIRD PROGRAMME

- *'Commonwealth and Government' Two talks by Sir Ivor Jennings
 *'Nationalism and the British Commonwealth' A series of five talks
 'The Revolution in Philosophy' A series of seven talks
 'The Reasonable Man' Four studies in Barotse Law by Max Gluckman
 'The Gallic Scene Today' A series of five talks
 'The English and French Legal Methods' Three talks by Professor C. J. Hamson
 'Ivory Tower and Service Station' Three talks on British Universities by Eric Ashby
 'The Anatomy of the English Countryside' Five talks by W. G. Hoskins
 'The Ocean' A series of twelve talks
 'Land and Life' A series on agriculture
 'The Human Aspects of Development' A series of discussions on the human implications of technical change in 'under-developed' countries
 'The New View of Language' Three talks by William Haas
 'Experimental Psychology' Six talks on recent research
 'The Law in Action' Fifteen talks on current legal problems

A list of BOOKS broadcast in SERIAL READINGS

A Book at Bedtime (Light Programme)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Fear to Tread</i> | Michael Gilbert |
| <i>The Malacca Cane</i> | Robert Kemp |
| <i>Verdict of Twelve</i> | Raymond Postgate |
| <i>Cousin Jan</i> | Antonia Ridge |
| <i>The One that got Away</i> | Helen McCloy |
| <i>The Dream Woman</i> | Wilkie Collins |
| <i>Mr Lepel and the Housekeeper</i> | Wilkie Collins |
| <i>Miss Bertha and the Yankee</i> | Wilkie Collins |
| <i>Bride by Candlelight</i> | Dorothy Eden |
| <i>Quiet under the Sun</i> | Kevin Fitzgerald |
| <i>Grand Babylon Hotel</i> | Arnold Bennett |
| <i>The Doll</i> | Algernon Blackwood |
| <i>The Lost Valley</i> | Algernon Blackwood |
| <i>Alone with Our Day</i> | George Scurfield |
| <i>Footprints in the Jungle</i> | Somerset Maugham |

The Door of Opportunity
The Letter
All Passion Spent
Typhoon
The Riddle of Samson
Pied Piper
The Uninvited
The Thirty-nine Steps
First Blood

Somerset Maugham
Somerset Maugham
V. Sackville-West
Joseph Conrad
Andrew Garve
Nevil Shute
Frank Chittenden
John Buchan
Jack Schaeffer

WOMAN'S HOUR *and* HOME FOR THE DAY (*Light Programme*)

Idle Days in Patagonia
The Gipsy's Baby
The Tortoise and the Hare
Father Flanagan of Boys' Town
O Rugged Land of Gold
Florence Nightingale
Family Happiness
The Silent Reefs
Fetch her Away
The Wild Place
The Thirteenth Child
The Unsought Farm
Twin Blessings
Delicate Gipsy
The White Sparrow
Married to Adventure
A Galaxy of Governesses
The Semi-detached House
The Moving Finger
The Glass of Fashion
Adam Bede
Neighbourly Relations
Jump for Joy
Triumph of Love
My Heart lies South
Joy in the Morning
The Naked Risk
M for Mother
The Murder of Roger Ackroyd
Jane Eyre
The Winds of Heaven

W. H. Hudson
Richmal Crompton
Elizabeth Jenkins
Fulton and Will Oursler
Martha Martin
Cecil Woodham Smith
Leo Tolstoy
Dorothy Cottrell
Ruth Adams
Katherine Hulme
Antonia Ridge
Monica Edwards
Patricia Ledward
Shirland Quin
John Moore
Jule Mannix
Bea Howe
Emily Eden
Agatha Christie
Cecil Beaton
George Eliot
Barbara Kaye
Pat Smythe
Leona S. Bruckner
Elizabeth de Trevino
P. G. Wodehouse
Phyllis Gordon Demarest
Marjorie Riddell
Agatha Christie
Charlotte Brontë
Monica Dickens

Other Serial Readings (Home Service)

Emil and the Detectives
The Little World of Don Camillo
Of Whales and Men
First Voyage
The Golden Apples of the Sun
Hard Times

Eric Kastner
Giovanni Guareschi
R. B. Robertson
Hilary Marquand
Ray Bradbury
Charles Dickens

<i>Laura was my Camel</i>	Arthur Weigall
<i>The Violins of St Jacques</i>	Patrick Leigh Fermor
<i>Brown on Resolution</i>	C. S. Forester
Five Readings from Charles Dickens	V. C. Clinton-Baddeley
<i>The Great Iron Ship</i>	James Dugan
<i>Jackanapes</i>	Mrs Ewing

MUSIC

Some REGULAR MUSIC BROADCASTS *and series in the* HOME SERVICE

- *Studio symphony concerts (twice weekly)
- 'Music to Remember' (weekly)
- *'Orchestral Hour' (twice weekly)
- *'Saturday Concert' (weekly)
- *Promenade Concerts (three relays weekly in each season)
- *'The Thursday Concert' (chamber music; weekly)
- *'Friday Recital' (chamber music; weekly)
- Choral music (a series of twelve programmes)
- *Organ music (a weekly recital)
- *Cathedral music (a monthly series)
- Choirs of the London area (six programmes)
- Folk Songs of Four Nations (thirteen programmes)

FIRST PERFORMANCES *of* BRITISH MUSIC *in the* HOME SERVICE

*Symphony No. 3 (from Cheltenham Festival)	Stanley Bate
'Cello Concertino	Leighton Lucas
Concerto for viola, harp, timpani, and strings	Kenneth Leighton
*This Day (from Three Choirs Festival)	Vaughan Williams
*Sonata for Violin and Piano	Vaughan Williams
Prelude, Elegy and Finale	Norman Fulton
*Symphony No. 6 (from Royal Philharmonic Society)	Edmund Rubbra
A Saviour Born (first broadcast performance)	Armstrong Gibbs
*The Summer's Nightingale	David Cox
*Mass	Harold Noble
The Nun Priest's Tale	Gordon Jacob

CHORAL MUSIC *in the* HOME SERVICE

Requiem	Fauré
Belshazzar's Feast	Walton
St Matthew Passion	J. S. Bach
Te Deum	Dvorak

Choral Fantasy
 Psalm Symphony
 Voices of Night
 Psalm 80
 *Mass of Life
 Mass in B Minor
 The Blessed Damozel
 Requiem

Beethoven
 Stravinsky
 Reizenstein
 Roussel
 Delius
 J. S. Bach
 Debussy
 Verdi

OPERA *in the* HOME SERVICE

Rusalka (Dvorak)	From Royal Festival Hall (BBC Public Concert)
Madame Butterfly (Puccini)	Radio Italiana recording
*The Mikado (Sullivan)	Recorded for the BBC by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company
*Antigone (Honegger)	Studio performance
Il Conte Ory (Rossini), Act I	From Edinburgh Festival
*Figaro (Mozart)	Vienna State Opera, from Royal Festival Hall
*Princess Ida (Sullivan), Act II	From Savoy Theatre
*Nelson (Berkeley)	From Sadler's Wells
The Consul (Menotti)	From Sadler's Wells
Der Freischütz (Weber)	From Covent Garden
*Don Pasquale (Donizetti)	From Sadler's Wells

Some of the MUSIC series broadcast *in the* THIRD PROGRAMME

Bach: Klavierübung	Five programmes
Mozart: String quintets	Seven programmes
Mozart: lesser known choral works	Twelve programmes
Piano Trios	Eight programmes
Venetian Music 1530-1630	Six programmes
Mozart: piano music	Ten programmes
Dvorak: music for piano and strings	Ten programmes
Schubert: Lieder	Twelve programmes
Tudor and Jacobean church music	Six programmes
Contemporary German music	Six programmes
The Progress of Keyboard Music	Twelve programmes
Bach: Cantatas	Fourteen programmes
Reger: string quartets	Five programmes
Liszt: piano music	Eight programmes
Beethoven: Lieder	Five programmes
Brahms: chamber music	Twelve programmes
Scriabin: piano music	Six programmes
Schubert: piano music	Ten programmes
Beethoven: piano trios	Eight programmes

FIRST WORLD PERFORMANCES *broadcast in the* THIRD PROGRAMME

Violin Concerto	Mátyás Seiber
Sonata for clarinet and piano	Pamela Harrison

Trio for flute, violin and bassoon	Max Saunders
Grave, for instrumental ensemble	Jean-Michel Defay
Mass in D	John Lambert
Suite for string orchestra	Charles Dakin
Concertante for string orchestra	Norman Kay
Penelope (from Salzburg)	Rolf Liebermann
*Missa Sabrinensis (Three Choirs Festival)	Herbert Howells
The Turn of the Screw (from Venice)	Benjamin Britten
Symphony for double string orchestra	Elizabeth Maconchy
Cantata da Requiem	Reginald Smith Brindle
*Troilus and Cressida (Covent Garden)	William Walton
*Midsummer Marriage (Covent Garden)	Michael Tippett
Suite No. 2 for piano	Harold Trustcott
In Terra Pax	Gerald Finzi
String Quartet No. 4	Leonard Salzedo

FIRST PERFORMANCES *in the* UNITED KINGDOM *broadcast in the*
THIRD PROGRAMME

*Symphony No. 6	Nielsen
Les Vingt Regards	Messiaen
Il Prigioniero	Dallapiccola
Easter Cantata	Hovhaness
Concertino d'Été	Milhaud
Concerto Grosso	Blomdahl
String Quartet No. 2	Fernandez
Castelli Romani	Joseph Marx
Sinfonietta	Martinon
Symphony No. 2	Sessions
In Memoriam Dylan Thomas	Stravinsky
Violin Concerto	Peragallo
String Quartets Nos. 1 and 2	Holmboe

OPERAS *broadcast in the* THIRD PROGRAMME

Studio Performances

* <i>The Old Maid and the Thief</i>	Menotti
<i>Bluebeard's Castle</i>	Bartok
<i>Jenufa</i>	Janacek
<i>No Song, No Supper</i>	Storace
<i>La Buona Figliuola</i>	Piccini
<i>King Roger</i>	Szymanowski

Relays

* <i>The Pearl Fishers</i> (Bizet)	From Sadler's Wells
* <i>Katya Kabanova</i> (Janacek)	From Sadler's Wells
<i>The Barber of Seville</i> (Rossini)	From Glyndebourne
* <i>Ariadne auf Naxos</i> (Strauss)	From Glyndebourne
<i>Arlecchino</i> (Busoni)	From Glyndebourne
<i>The Valkyrie</i> (Wagner)	From Covent Garden
* <i>Siegfried</i> (Wagner)	From Covent Garden

<i>Götterdämmerung</i> (Wagner)	From Covent Garden
<i>The Rape of Lucretia</i> (Britten)	From York Festival
<i>Tannhäuser</i> (Wagner)	From Bayreuth
<i>Der Freischütz</i> (Weber)	From Salzburg
<i>Così fan tutte</i> (Mozart)	From the Royal Festival Hall (Vienna State Opera)
<i>Il Conte Ory</i> (Rossini)	From Edinburgh Festival
<i>La Fanciulla del West</i> (Puccini)	From Italian radio
<i>Ero the Joker</i> (Gotovac)	From the Stoll Theatre (Zagreb Opera Company)

Foreign Recordings

<i>Francesca da Rimini</i> (Zandonai)	Italian radio
<i>Agnese di Hohenstaufen</i> (Spontini)	Italian radio
<i>L'Italiana in Londra</i> (Cimarosa)	Italian radio
<i>Mazeppa</i> (Tchaikovsky)	Italian radio
<i>Macbeth</i> (Verdi)	Netherlands radio
<i>Aus einem Totenhaus</i> (Janacek)	Netherlands radio
<i>Capriccio</i> (Strauss)	Bavarian radio
<i>Moses und Aron</i> (Schönberg)	Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk

A LIST OF PLAYS BROADCAST IN CERTAIN SERIES

WORLD THEATRE

<i>Antony and Cleopatra</i>	Shakespeare
* <i>Oedipus Rex</i>	Sophocles
<i>Henry VIII</i>	Shakespeare
* <i>The Rivals</i>	Sheridan
<i>The Taming of the Shrew</i>	Shakespeare
<i>The Wild Duck</i>	Ibsen
* <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>	Shakespeare
<i>Antigone</i>	Sophocles
<i>Swan White</i>	Strindberg
* <i>Edward II</i>	Marlowe
<i>Henry IV</i>	Pirandello
<i>The Master Builder</i>	Ibsen

THE STARS IN THEIR CHOICES

* <i>The Second Mrs Tanqueray</i>	Sir Arthur Pinero	starring Gladys Cooper
* <i>The Nutmeg Tree</i>	Margery Sharp	„ Yvonne Arnaud
<i>Blithe Spirit</i>	Noel Coward	„ Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray
* <i>Uncle Harry</i>	Thomas Job	„ Carleton Hobbs
<i>On Approval</i>	Frederick Lonsdale	„ Ronald Squire
<i>The Duke in Darkness</i>	Patrick Hamilton	„ James McKechnie
* <i>Love in Idleness</i>	Terence Rattigan	„ Sonia Dresdel
<i>Old English</i>	John Galsworthy	„ Cedric Hardwicke
<i>One Fine Day</i>	Emery Bonett	„ Marjorie Westbury

<i>The Devil's General</i>	Carl Zuckmayer	starring Trevor Howard
* <i>Payment Deferred</i>	C. S. Forester	„ Richard Williams
* <i>The Cruel Sea</i>	Nicholas Monsarrat	„ Jack Hawkins
<i>Major Barbara</i>	Bernard Shaw	„ Irene Worth
* <i>The Dover Road</i>	A. A. Milne	„ Laidman Browne
<i>Caroline</i>	Somerset Maugham	„ Roger Livesey and Ursula Jeans
* <i>Johnson Over Jordan</i>	J. B. Priestley	„ Norman Shelley
<i>Autumn Crocus</i>	Dodie Smith	„ Angela Baddeley

SOMERSET MAUGHAM FESTIVAL (Light Programme)

Plays:

**Lady Frederick*
**The Circle*
For Services Rendered

Adaptations of Stories:

**Sheppey*
**The Moon and Sixpence*
**The Back of Beyond*
**The Three Fat Women of Antibes*
**The Vessel of Wrath*
**The Lotus Eaters*
**The Voice of the Turtle*

RADIO THEATRE

* <i>The Sound of Cymbals</i>	Giles Cooper
<i>Like Men Betrayed</i>	John Mortimer
<i>One Night in Styria</i>	David Howarth
<i>Edward and Caroline</i>	Derek Hart
* <i>Ring for Jeeves</i>	P. G. Wodehouse
* <i>The Quiet River</i>	J. Dillon White
* <i>Operation Nellie</i>	Alan Kennington
<i>Ethan Frome</i>	Edith Wharton
<i>Village in the Stars</i>	Stella Margetson
* <i>Murder in the Mews</i>	Agatha Christie
* <i>The Seventh Stair</i>	Stephen Grenfell

REPERTORY IN BRITAIN

<i>The River Line</i>	Charles Morgan	(The Company of the Sheff- field Playhouse)
<i>The Cat and the Canary</i>	John Willard	(The Nottingham Play- house Company)
<i>She Stoops to Conquer</i>	Goldsmith	(The Midland Theatre Company)

Other drama series included:

'Saturday Night Theatre'	Normally broadcast in all Home Services throughout the year
'Wednesday Matinée'	Normally broadcast in all Home Services
'Curtain Up'	The Wednesday evening series in the Light Programme

FEATURE AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

Programmes in Series

- 'Rural Rides' William Cobbett's journeys re-traced by Ralph Wightman
- *'Suspense' A series of thirteen dramatized real-life adventures
- 'René Cutforth Reporting' On Old Cars, English Pubs, Soho, Fairs and Markets, English Cheeses, and Accents and Attitudes
- 'Music for Fun' A series on music-making in the Universities
- 'The People They Are' Six programmes on America and Americans by Stanley Maxted
- *'Special Duty' The fourth series under this title, dealing with spastics, blood donation, cruelty to children, air sea rescue, the cure of alcoholism, and the rehabilitation of ex-convicts
- 'The Folk Music of Italy' A series by Alan Lomax

Special Occasions

- Benediction in Paris }
Monsieur de Talleyrand }
*Speak the Speech I Pray You }
On the fiftieth anniversary of R.A.D.A.
- *Defence of the West }
*Inside S.H.A.P.E. }
*News of Good Neighbours }
On the fifth anniversary of N.A.T.O.
The Christmas Day feature

The Foreign Scene

- *'Should Germany be Rearmed?'
- *'Earthquake in Algeria'
- 'The Problem of the Saar'
- *'Find Me an Orphan' (on Korea; with co-operation of U.N.I.C.E.F.)
- 'Festival at Besse-en-Chandesse'
- 'The European Coal and Steel Community'

Medical and Social

- *'Women in Medicine'
- 'Fight Against Polio'
- 'Learning to Live' (on Approved Schools)
- 'Children of the Little Streets' (the campaign for playgrounds)
- 'My Left Foot' (the story of Christie Brown)
- *'A Cup to be Filled' (problems of old age)
- *'Through the Eyes of a Child' (life at a nursery school for the blind)
- 'Accidents at Home'

Miscellaneous Subjects

- 'La Scala, Milan'
- 'Helicopters'
- 'The End of Meat Rationing'
- 'Prelude to War' (4 August 1914 and 3 September 1939)
- *'Nanga Parbat' (on the German expedition of 1953)

- 'Roman London'
- 'Misunderstanding made Easy' (on national stereotypes)
- *Regimental Histories (The Parachute Regiment; The Royal Marines)

Radio Biographies

- 'Horse and Rider' (Pat Smythe)
- 'Bernard Shaw in Ireland'
- Sir Philip Sidney
- 'Slow Rises Worth' (Dr Johnson as a young man)

Literary and Historical Features

- 'Captain Edward Riou' (one of Nelson's captains)
- 'The Highland Jaunt' (Dr Johnson in the Western Isles)
- 'The Private Life of Hilda Tablet, Composeress' (By Henry Reed)
- *'Prisoner's Progress' (a fable by Louis MacNeice)
- 'Aucassin et Nicolette' (with music)
- 'The Epic of Gilgamesh'
- 'The Poetry Bookshop'

Poetry

- 'Autumn Sequel' (Louis MacNeice)
- 'Mireio' (extracts from the poem by Mistral)
- 'Inferno' and 'Purgatorio' (Dante)
- 'Spoon River Anthology' (Dylan Thomas)
- 'Brother to Dragons' (Robert Penn Warren)

Adaptations

- 'Ulysses' (James Joyce)
- 'L'Etranger' (Albert Camus)
- 'Manservant and Maidservant' (Ivy Compton-Burnett)
- 'Voyage to Lisbon' (Henry Fielding)
- 'Prince Isidore' (Harold Acton)
- 'The Waves' (Virginia Woolf)
- 'Sheherazade' (Tewfik el Hakim)

Opera Documentaries

- 'My Brother Died' (Bronowski/Racine Fricker)
- 'The Dark-eyed Sailor' (Dillon/Collinson)

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

A list to illustrate the RANGE of EVENTS COVERED IN THE YEAR

1954
April

- *The University Boat Race (Light)
- *F.A. Amateur Cup Final (Light)
- *Rugby Football—England v. France (Home)
- *Motor Racing—British Empire Trophy (Home)
- Feature 'London to Belfast by Viscount' (Home)
- *Racing—The 2,000 Guineas (Light)
- *Speeches at the Royal Academy Dinner (Home)

- May* *The Return of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (Home and Light)
 Actuality feature: 'City of London' (Home)
 *Actuality feature: 'Opening of Coryton Oil Refinery' (Home)
- June* *Boxing—Cockell *v.* Matthews (Light)
 *Racing—The Derby (Home)
 *D-Day Anniversary Programme (Light)
 *Dinner of the English Speaking Union—speeches by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prime Minister (Home)
 *Trooping the Colour (Light)
 *R.N.V.R. Jubilee Review (Home)
 *Cricket—1st Test Match, England *v.* Pakistan (Light)
 *T.T. Races—Isle of Man (Light)
 *Racing at Royal Ascot (Home)
 *Lawn Tennis—Wimbledon (Home and Light)
 *State Visit of the King and Queen of Sweden (Home and Light)
- July* *Cricket—2nd Test Match (Light)
 *Rowing—Henley Royal Regatta (Home)
 *Athletics—A.A.A. Championships (Light)
 *Review of the Police in Hyde Park by H.M. the Queen (Home)
 *Opening of British Empire Games in Vancouver (Home)
- August* *Motor Racing—Grand Prix d'Europe (Light)
 *Cricket—4th Test Match (Light)
 *Actuality feature: 'Blenheim Palace' (Home)
 Actuality feature: 'Air Link to Switzerland' (Home)
 *Athletics—European Games, Berne (Light)
- September* *Farnborough Air Display (Home)
 *Motor Racing—R.A.C. Tourist Trophy (Light)
 *Racing—St Leger (Light)
 Actuality feature: 'Round Amsterdam' (Home)
 'Battle Royal': series of actuality features on the military exercises in Germany (Light)
- October* *Athletics—London *v.* Moscow (Light)
 *State Visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia (Home and Light)
 *Trafalgar Day Ceremony (Home)
 *Unveiling of Alamein Memorial (Home)
- November* *Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall (Light)
 *Armistice Day Service from the Cenotaph (Home and Light)
 *Association Football—Arsenal *v.* Moscow Dynamos (Light)
 The Lord Mayor's Show (Home)
 *Opening of Bytown Bridge, Ottawa, by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother (Home)
 *Pilgrims Dinner—Speeches (Home)

- *Return of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother from Canada (Home)
- *State Opening of Parliament (Home)
- *The Eightieth Birthday presentation to Sir Winston Churchill (Home)

- December*
- *Association Football—England *v.* Germany (Light)
 - *Rugby Football—Oxford *v.* Cambridge (Home)
 - *The Duke of Edinburgh's address to the Royal Aeronautical Society (Home)
 - *Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge (Home)

1955

- January*
- *The Monte Carlo Rally (Light)
 - *Actuality feature: 'Greenwich Palace' (Home)
 - *Princess Margaret's departure from London Airport on her West Indian Tour (Light)

- February*
- *Presentation of Freedom of the City of London to the Canadian Prime Minister (Home)
 - *Racing—Cheltenham Gold Cup (Light)
 - *Rugby Football—England *v.* France at Twickenham (Home)

- March*
- *Return of Princess Margaret from the West Indies (Light)
 - *Racing—the Lincolnshire Handicap (Light)
 - *The University Boat Race (Light)
 - *Racing—the Grand National, Aintree (Light)

A selection of PROGRAMMES in CHILDREN'S HOUR

Drama

<i>Men of Courage</i>	}	Dramatized stories of real life
<i>Women of Courage</i>		
<i>The Island of Sheep</i>		Adapted from John Buchan's novel
<i>Orlando the Marmalade Cat</i>		Four stories by Kathleen Hale, with music by Henry Reed
<i>The Journey of the Three Kings</i>		By Henri Ghéon
* <i>The Wind in the Willows</i>		Adapted from Kenneth Grahame's story

Features and Outside Broadcasts

'Road Safety'	With Wilfred Pickles
'I want to be'	Dramatized career programmes
'No Barriers here'	A feature for United Nations Day
'Desert Mission'	On the work of the B.F.B.S.
'Atlantic Trawler'	On deep-sea fishing

The Schoolboys' Exhibition Whipsnade Zoo Trafalgar Day at Portsmouth	} Outside broadcasts
<i>Talks</i>	
'Nature Parliament'	Children's questions answered by a team of naturalists
'Going to the Pictures and the Theatre'	A monthly review programme
Book Reviews	Monthly
<i>Story Readings</i>	
'Once upon a Time . . .'	A selection of the world's fairy-tales
'Puck of Pook's Hill'	Four stories from Kipling
'The New Treasure Seekers'	By E. Nesbit
'Round the World'	Stories by Stella Mead
<i>Music</i>	
'First Attempts'	Monthly broadcasts by children
'Can I get there by Candlelight?'	Folk songs and stories from each of the Regions
'Nursery Sing-song'	Fortnightly, for younger children
'For your Music-shelf'	Illustrated talks on music
'Music in Miniature'	Chamber music for Children's Hour
<i>Religious Broadcasts</i>	
The Story of Holy Week	A programme for Good Friday
Easter Service	From Highgate School
'For thy Great Glory . . .'	Visits to famous Cathedrals, with a service from each
'Man of God'	A description of the Service of Ordination
'Son of Jesse'	Four dramatized programmes for younger listeners

(b) TELEVISION

A descriptive list of the principal series of TALKS and DISCUSSION PROGRAMMES

'In the News'	A fortnightly discussion on current affairs
'Press Conference'	People in the news answering questions put by leading journalists
	Among those who appeared were: The Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, M.P.

Dr Fred Hoyle
 The late Mr Arthur Deakin
 H.H. the Aga Khan
 Dr Thomas Jones
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony
 Eden, M.P.
 Prof. A. E. Richardson
 Mr Orson Welles
 The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies
 Viscount Malvern of Rhodesia

- 'Viewfinder' A fortnightly film report on current trends and events in this country and abroad. Subjects included: Civil Defence, the Trades Union Congress, current opinion in Germany and the Middle East, British Railways, and nuclear weapons
- 'Panorama'
 'Facts and Figures' A fortnightly topical magazine
 A monthly survey of statistics in diagrammatic form
- 'Peaceful Co-existence?' A six-part study by Christopher Mayhew, M.P.
- 'We, the French' A three-part report on France today, prepared under the guidance of ex-President Auriol
- 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?' A quiz programme in which archaeological experts assessed specimens from museums in Britain and abroad
- 'Buried Treasure' Accounts by Dr Glyn Daniel of archaeological finds in various parts of the world
- 'Zoo Quest' Six programmes on the BBC/Zoological Society expedition to Sierra Leone
- 'In the Garden' A weekly programme of practical advice to gardeners
- 'Science Review' A monthly film report on new developments in science and technology
- 'Leisure and Pleasure'
 'Family Affairs'
 'About the Home'
 Fashions } Afternoon programmes for women, catering for both cultural and practical interests
 Evening programmes on clothes, materials and fashion trends

DOCUMENTARIES *and* FILMS

- 'The World is Ours' A series on the work of the U.N. Specialized Agencies, prepared in collaboration with the U.N. Film Division

'War in the Air'	A film series in fifteen parts tracing the development of air warfare up to and during the Second World War
'Special Enquiry'	A documentary series. Subjects included: Britain's meat supplies, Cyprus, disabled persons, the colour bar in Britain
'About Britain' } 'London Town' }	Two series on people and places
'Seeing both Sides'	A documentary on personnel management and industrial welfare
'Mock Auctions'	Study of a 'racket'
'Can I have a Lawyer'	On the Free Legal Advice service
'Medical Officer of Health'	The story of a smallpox epidemic
The New Canadians'	A report on emigration, with film taken in Canada
'Dancers of Tomorrow'	On the work of the Sadler's Wells Ballet School
<i>Walter Sickert</i>	Art films prepared in association with the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Ann Arbor Educational Television and Radio Center, U.S.A.
<i>Black on White</i>	
<i>John Piper</i>	
<i>The Wallace Collection</i> }	
<i>Commonwealth Journey</i>	A thirty-minute film of the Royal Tour

MUSIC

'The Conductor Speaks'	Famous conductors conducting the music of their choice
'The Composer Speaks'	Featuring Sir Arthur Bliss
Celebrity Recitals	A special series of seven, with Claudio Arrau, Piatigorski, Giacomda da Vito, Dame Myra Hess, Isaac Stern, Moiseiwitsch, and Menuhin
Relays	From the Edinburgh Festival, the Jubilee 'Proms', and the Royal Festival Hall
<i>Opera</i>	} Studio productions.
<i>Carmen</i> (Bizet)	
<i>The Girl of the Golden West</i> (Puccini)	
<i>Cavalleria Rusticana</i> (Mascagni)	
<i>The Old Maid and the Thief</i> (Menotti)	
<i>Three's Company</i> (Antony Hopkins)	
<i>Opera for Everybody</i>	With the Intimate Opera Company. Operatic excerpts from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, introduced by Sir Steuart Wilson
<i>Don Giovanni</i> (Mozart)	Excerpts relayed from Glyndebourne

The Peach Garden }
Two Pigeons Flying High }

Two musical plays commissioned
by the BBC from James Kirkup,
with music by Max Saunders

Ballet

'Swan Lake' (excerpts)

Danced by Janine Charrat, Alicia
Markova and Margot Fonteyn
With the Festival Ballet Company
With the Paris Opera Ballet Com-
pany

'Alice in Wonderland'

'Études'

A select list of PLAYS

The Comedy of Errors

William Shakespeare

Troilus and Cressida

" " "

The Three Sisters

Chekhov
George Bernard Shaw

Misalliance

" " "

Candida

Henrik Ibsen

Peer Gynt

Vanbrugh

The Relapse

T. W. Robertson

Castle

Plays specially written for television

The Promised Years (a cycle of four
plays) Iain McCormick

Someone on the Line

Norman Schwaeb

The Silent People

Duncan Ross

The Six Proud Walkers (serial)

Donald Wilson

Portrait of Alison (serial)

Francis Durbridge

Studio productions of plays originally written for the stage

Jeannie

Aimée Stuart

That Lady

Kate O'Brien

The Moon in the Yellow River

Denis Johnston

Monserrat

Lilian Hellman/E. Robles

Ninety Sail

W. P. Lipscombe

Waiting for Gillian

Ronald Millar

Adaptations

Witchwood

John Buchan

The Whiteoaks Chronicles (six plays)

Mazo de la Roche

The Mossbach Collection

Stefan Zweig

The Concert

Joseph Schull

1984

George Orwell

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

A list to illustrate the range of EVENTS covered

1954
April

The University Boat Race

Speeches from County Hall on Fifth Anniversary of N.A.T.O.

World Table Tennis Championships, Empire Pool, Wembley

Racing from Bogside, Scotland

- May* F.A. Cup Final, Wembley
British Industries Fair, Castle Bromwich
The Severn Wild Fowl Trust
The Royal Return from the Commonwealth Tour
Windsor Horse Show
- June* Athletics: British Games, White City
Country Dancing, Bristol
Lawn Tennis: Wimbledon
Cricket: The First Test Match (England *v.* Pakistan)
- July* Motor Racing at Silverstone
The Royal Agricultural Show, Windsor Great Park
Excerpts from the Moscow Puppet Theatre, Casino Theatre,
London
Speedway racing from West Ham Stadium
The International Horse Show, White City
Excerpts from 'The White Horse Inn on Ice,' Empress Hall
- August* Scottish Bowling Championships from Queen's Park, Glas-
gow
Series of transmissions from Chatsworth House, Derbyshire
The Edinburgh Tattoo
Display of surfing and life-saving from Bude, Cornwall
The Radio Show from Earl's Court
- September* Annual meeting of the British Association, Oxford
Battle of Britain Display, St Athan, Wales
Amateur Wrestling: England *v.* France, Islington Town
Hall
'Television Goes to Sea: A voyage from Boulogne to Dover
on the s.s. *Lord Warden*'
The Greyhound St Leger, Wembley
- October* Floodlit Athletics: London *v.* Moscow, White City
'House Surgeon': a 'live' documentary programme from St
Mary's Hospital, Paddington
'The Living Centre': An experiment in practical Christianity,
Govan Parish Church
Excerpt from 'All For Mary', Duke of York's Theatre,
London
Conservative Party Conference, Blackpool
- November* British Legion Festival of Remembrance, Royal Albert Hall
Congress of Magic, Edgbaston, Birmingham
Service from Westminster Cathedral
'Get Out and Get Under': programme on veteran cars from
the Territorial Maintenance Depot, Brixton
'Christian Forum' from Cowes, Isle of Wight
Show Place: Winchester Cathedral
Royal Academy of Arts Winter Exhibition, introduced by
Sir Gerald Kelly
Sir Winston Churchill's eightieth birthday presentation,
Westminster Hall

- December* International Soccer: England *v.* Germany at Wembley
 Speeches at the Opening of North Hessary Tor television transmitter, Devon
 Final of the World Championships of Curling, Edinburgh Ice Rink
 Festival of Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge
 Racing from Kempton Park
- ¹⁹⁵⁵
January 'Ship Shape': a visit to the Admiralty Experimental Works, Portsmouth
 'Atoms for Export': a visit to the Radioactive Chemical Station, Amersham
 International Swimming from Downham Baths, Bromley, Kent
 'The Final Frame': final stages of the last snooker match to be played at Leicester Square Hall
 The Schoolboys' Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall (with the 'Roving Eye' camera)
- February* National Union of Students Debate, Bedford College, London
 Rugby International: England *v.* France at Twickenham
 Arthur Askey at Madame Tussaud's
 Professional Boxing, Blackpool
 Liverpool Music Group from St George's Hall, Liverpool
- March* National Hunt Racing: The Cheltenham Gold Cup
 Princess Margaret's Return from her Caribbean Tour
 'What's New in Nylon?': Fashion programme from University College Hall, Swansea
 Show Place: St David's Cathedral, Wales
 The All-England Badminton Championships, Empress Hall

(c) REGIONAL BROADCASTING

SCOTLAND

Sound

TALKS *and* DISCUSSIONS

- | | |
|--|--|
| The Balfour Report on Scottish Affairs | A talk by the Earl of Balfour, followed by a series of three discussions |
| 'Scottish Schooling, 1954' | A series of six discussions |
| 'X Marks the Spot' | A discussion on the forthcoming Local Government Elections |
| 'A Matter of Opinion' | A discussion forum, held in a different place each week |

FEATURES and DOCUMENTARIES

'Heritage'	A major series of forty weekly programmes on the history, culture, and traditions of Scotland and its place in the world today
'Our Friends the Norwegians'	Broadcast by a BBC team in Oslo as part of a week of programme exchanges between Scotland and Norway
'The Book of the Word'	A study of the influence of the Authorized Version on Scottish life
'Thy Words are Heard'	Personal memories of the Covenanters, Marion and William Veitch
'A Drunk Man looks at a Thistle' Four Towns	A poem by Hugh MacDiarmid Visits to Arbroath, Dunoon, Fort William, and Kirriemuir
*'The Eve of Anermas'	A pageant for St Andrew's Day
'Say it with Flowers'	A documentary on the Scottish flower trade
'Bus Parties catered for'	An enquiry into the consequences of the motor-coach

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

The National Mod of An Comunn Gaidhealach at Perth	
*The Braemar Gathering	
Dedication of the memorial window of the Scottish Division in Glasgow Cathedral, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother	
*The Royal Highland Show	
The International Burns Festival	
'Operation Snowdrop': describing rescue work during the blizzards of January 1955	

DRAMA

<i>A Town to Remember</i>	Moultrie R. Kelsall
<i>Gog and Magog</i> }	James Bridie
<i>The Black Eye</i> }	John Buchan, adapted by John Keir-Cross
<i>Witch Wood</i>	Compton Mackenzie
<i>Ben Nevis goes West</i>	

MUSIC

Choral Music	Programmes by the newly-formed BBC Scottish Choral Society
The Scottish National Orchestra	Seven programmes
*The Edinburgh International Festival	Twenty-six relay programmes

WALES

Sound

TALKS and DISCUSSIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ‘Welsh Forum’ (‘Trafod Cymru’) | A monthly topical series, alternately in Welsh and English |
| ‘Down to Business’ | A fortnightly symposium on trade and commerce |
| ‘For Welsh Farmers’ | A fortnightly programme, alternately in Welsh and English |
| ‘Discovering the Past’ | A series of six talks by lecturers to the Cambrian Archaeological Association |
| ‘Bro’r Oedfa’ (‘The Local Scene’) | Interviews with inhabitants of places from which the Sunday morning Religious Service was broadcast |
| ‘Education and Public Life’ | Annual Findlay Memorial Lecture at Cardiff High School for Boys, delivered by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe |
| ‘Ymryson Areithio’ (College Debate) | A debating tournament between Teachers Training Colleges, Technical Colleges and University Colleges in Wales. (The final was also televised) |

FEATURES

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| ‘A Welsom ac a Glywsom’ | Recollections of the Religious Revival of 1904 |
| ‘Y Cor Mawr’ | Story of the rise and fall of the large mixed choir in Wales |
| ‘W. J. Gruffydd’ | A tribute to a poet and a man of letters |
| ‘Nowhere at Home’ | To mark the centenary of the publication of George Borrow’s <i>Wild Wales</i> |
| ‘Singers of Meadow Prospect’ | A picture of the Rhondda Valley |
| ‘Oil Pollution’ | Its threat to seaside resorts and a suggested solution |

DRAMA

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>Teulu’r Siop</i> | Weekly half-hour episodes of village life in North Wales, broadcast October to March |
| <i>Maes y Meillion</i> | A period comedy of Welsh country life, by D. J. Davies |
| <i>Noah</i> | A translation by F. G. Fisher of André Obey’s version of the Old Testament story |
| <i>White Collar</i> | A comedy set in a Glamorgan mining town, by P. H. Burton |

<i>I am the Enemy</i>	Study of the alien in wartime, by Robert Gwyn
<i>The Soldier and the Gentlewoman</i>	An adaptation of Hilda Vaughan's novel by the author and Laurier Lister

MUSIC

'Musical Portraits'	Pioneer collectors of Welsh-folk songs, described by Dora Herbert Jones
'Messiah'	Christmas performance by the United Carmarthenshire Festival Choir, with the BBC Welsh Orchestra. A complete Welsh text was used for the first time
'Songs for Everybody'	A series of concerts by popular soloists and choirs with the BBC Welsh Orchestra

Relays of concerts from the National Eisteddfod, Ystradgynlais; *the International Music Festival, Llangollen; the Swansea Festival of Music; and the Montgomery Music Festival

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

<i>Y Seren Goch</i>	A mystery serial by Gwilym R. Williams
<i>Tanglemane</i>	A serial on the life of a young boy in a Welsh mining village, by Tudur Watkins
'Stolen Inheritance'	The story of Merthyr as an industrial centre eighty years ago, by Constance Tear
'Pinocchio'	In a translation by Eic Davies
'Jim Cro Crwstyn'	A monthly programme of song requests
'Gari Tryfan'	A detective serial by Idwal Jones

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

'Pawb yn Ei Dro' ('Each in His Turn')	Radio Quiz in the style of the old 'Penny Reading'
'Camgymeriadau' (Mistakes)	A fortnightly sophisticated revue
'Raligamps'	Informal sessions of songs, anecdotes, and topical humour in Village Halls
'Friday Starlight'	Light music and Variety
*'The Light Programme Celebrates St David's Day'	Choral music, solo items, harp playing, dramatic sketches, and greetings
'Lily of the Valley'	Light musical comedy based on the novel by Jack Jones

Television

- | | |
|--|---|
| National Eisteddfod of Wales,
Ystradgynlais | Crowning and Chairing the Bards;
interviews from the Eisteddfod
field and with Welshmen from
overseas |
| International Eisteddfod, Llangol-
len | Concert and Competitions; inter-
views on Eisteddfod field |
| St David's Cathedral | A tour of the interior |
| 'Music from the Castle' | A visit to Cardiff Castle with
music from the Banqueting Hall |
| Portmeirion | A visit to the 'Italian Village' in
Cardigan Bay |
| 'Fortress of the Legion' | A film on the new excavations at
Caerleon, with spoken com-
mentaries by Sir Mortimer
Wheeler and Dr Nash-Williams |
| 'Gazooka Parade' | The final competition for Gazooka
Bands |

PROGRAMMES IN WELSH

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 'Lle?' | The first television panel game in
Welsh, based on local history |
| 'Cap Wil Tomos' | The first television play in Welsh,
adapted from a short story by
Islwyn Williams |
| Oedfa Bregethu | Three Studio Services in Welsh
conducted by the Rev. Morgan
Griffiths, Canon G. O. Williams
and the Bishop of St David's |
| 'Min y Mor' ('By the Sea') | A magazine of the sea and the shore
for children |

MIDLAND REGION

Sound

TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 'Just the Job' | Monthly industrial magazine |
| 'Behind the News' | Fortnightly panel discussion |
| *'Town Forum' | Including one broadcast from
Milan and three broadcasts from
places in the Midlands with
teams from overseas (South
Africa, Pakistan, and Europe),
taking part |
| 'Prospects' | Six discussions on the landscape,
natural history and human
background of selected districts |
| 'The Pattern of Nature' | Four discussions on the influence
on wild life of modern techniques
in farming |
| 'Midland Miscellany' | A magazine programme of past
and present |
| 'Sunday Out' | A summer series |

FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

- St George's Day
'Gordon Herickx' A meditation on England
On the work of a Birmingham sculptor
- 'Talk of the Town' Visits to different towns, with recordings made locally
- 'Midland Survey' A series on the operations of disreputable traders
- 'Son and Lover' Memories of D. H. Lawrence
- 'Polar Bears' Picnic' A Territorial Division on a three-day exercise
- 'Return to the Potteries' On the opening of a BBC studio in the Potteries, twenty-five years after the closing of the original station at Stoke on Trent
- 'In a Blind Wilderness' A post-war meeting between an S.S.-man and his victim

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

- 'Down the Fosse' Reports of a twelve-day journey on horseback from Lincoln to Dorset
- 'The Greatest of These' Six studies of practical welfare work
- *'A Day in the Life of a Racehorse' A 'live' feature in three parts

DRAMA

- 'Theatre Visit' Excerpts from the work of Regional Repertory companies
- 'Saturday Night Theatre' (Home Service) Contributions from the Midlands included *The Cat and the Canary* (Nottingham) and *She Stoops to Conquer* (Arts Council Midland Theatre Company)
- *The Coventry Play of the Nativity
Middlemarch Adapted from the Everyman text
Ten-part serialization of the novel by George Eliot
- The Silver Bowl* Six-part dramatization of the novel by Hugh Ross Williamson
- Barchester Rovers* A weekly serial on an amateur football club

MUSIC

- *BBC Midland Light Orchestra 'Stories from the Ballet', 'Stories from the Opera', and numerous concerts
- City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra In public and other concerts, including a series devoted to the symphonies of Vaughan Williams
- *Festival Relays From the Three Choirs, Cheltenham and *Malvern Festivals and the Birmingham Promenade series

The Element Quartet	In a Mozart series for Third Programme
The Midland Chorus	In Jacobi's <i>The Lament of the Virgin</i> , Kodaly's <i>Missa Brevis</i> , Bliss's <i>Pastoral</i> , Cox's <i>*The Summer's Nightingale</i> , and Vaughan Williams's <i>Mystical Songs</i>

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

Norwich Bible Week programme
Evening Service from Repton School

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

Christmas Day Exchange	This year the now traditional exchange of greetings was with children in Rome
<i>*Peter and the Wolf</i>	Full concert version with narrator and orchestra
'Our Garden'	Recordings of children in park gardens tended by themselves

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

'Music goes to Town'	Monthly variety series from different towns in the Region
'The Bright Lights'	Monthly entertainment magazine based on personalities and film sound track
'What goes On'	Weekly topical entertainment magazine
'Guilty Party'	A parlour game of detection

Television

British Industries Fair, Castle Bromwich	
The British Grand Prix from Silverstone	
Inaugural Meeting and Presidential Address of the British Association from Oxford	
National Hunt race meeting from Cheltenham	
'Bridge across Silence'	A religious documentary on the Birmingham Institute for the Deaf
'Dogs of War'	From the R.A.V.C. Remount Depot at Melton Mowbray
'I see by Four Legs'	On 'Guide Dogs for the Blind', from Leamington Spa
'Links to Last'	On the chain-making industry in the Black Country
European 'Town Forum'	With speakers from Denmark, France, Italy, and Germany

NORTH REGION

Sound

TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

- 'Going your Way' A series of eight programmes in which Alfred Hall explored northern market towns
- 'The North in Parliament'
'The Fifty-one Society' A fortnightly newsletter
Series included: 'Why Dig up the Past?' with Sir Mortimer Wheeler as guest speaker, and a debate between R. H. S. Crossman, M.P., and Angus Maude, M.P., on 'Socialism and Toryism—Two Conflicting Philosophies?'
- Literary Series Talks on famous authors with Northern associations
- 'The Invisible Universe' Two talks by Prof. A. C. B. Lovell on radio astronomy

FEATURES

- 'Young Windows on the World' Based on children's contributions to their school magazines
- 'The English Sunday' The pros and cons of Sunday Observance
- *'For Valour'
*'The Story of Rolls and Royce'
'Northerners' The history of the Victoria Cross
The story of a famous partnership
Reminiscences by eminent men and women with North Country associations
- 'People Talking' A series based on on-the-spot recordings. Subjects: 'On Tour': 'Unusual Beliefs': 'Night in the City': 'Boys in Trouble'; 'Tin Pan Alley'
- 'Stories of Courage and Adventure' Five dramatized stories of real-life adventure

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

Visits were paid to Liverpool and Sheffield for feature programmes on the two cities

DRAMA

- Joy of Angels*
The Yorkshire Tragedy
The River Line
- By R. C. Scriven
An Elizabethan play of doubtful authorship
Charles Morgan's play, given by the Sheffield Playhouse company

MUSIC

- Relays from York Festival Two concerts by the BBC Northern Orchestra; 'A Dinner Engagement' (Berkeley); 'The Rape of Lucretia' (Britten)
- The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra Relays from Bolton
- 'A Christmas Cantata' (Honegger) With the Hallé Orchestra, from Sheffield
- Concerts by the Hallé Orchestra, the Yorkshire Symphony Orchestra, the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, the Sheffield Philharmonic Society, the Huddersfield Choral Society, the Bradford Choral Society, the Sale and District Choral Society, and the Liverpool Philharmonic Chorus

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

- 'Primate of England' Two programmes to celebrate the eightieth birthday of the Archbishop of York
- 'Christians in Advent' A series of morning services from the city of Hull
- 'One Faith: One Church?' A service in preparation for the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches
- Ordination Service from Wakefield Cathedral

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

- 'Northern Naturalist' A new outdoor series
- Famous Northerners: Sir Charles Hallé
- 'Careers for Children' A regular series
- 'Out of School' Based on performances by child artists

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

- *'Variety Fanfare' }
 *'The Al Read Show' } Three well-known series continued
 *'Blackpool Nights' }
 'Northern Variety Parade' A selection of variety and comedy shows from the North
- 'Club Night' Topical humour by Dave Morris in a working men's club
- Television*
- 'The Good Old Days' Broadcasts of old-time music hall from Leeds
- Top Town Twelve amateur variety productions, bringing teams from different towns into competition
- 'Stars at Blackpool' Three variety programmes

'Music Box'	Sunday evening light entertainment programmes
'Promenade Concert'	A concert from the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, broadcast without commentary or announcements
'Divertimento'	Unusual eighteenth-century chamber music presented informally
'Men O' Brass' <i>Messiah</i>	A brass band concert With the Huddersfield Choral Society, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent
Carols	Sung by the Bluecoat Boys of Chetham's Hospital, Manchester
<i>Six Characters in Search of an Author</i>	A production of Pirandello's play from the Library Theatre, Manchester
<i>I capture the Castle</i>	Presented by the Oldham Repertory
Visit to Tyneside	Five programmes, including a variety programme in the 'Tyne-side idiom'
Visit to Chatsworth	Five programmes, including views of the Chatsworth collection and a service from the private chapel
'The Queen comes North'	Two films of the royal visit to the northern counties
'Made in Sheffield'	A film on the cutler's craft
'Quest for Charlotte'	A film for the anniversary of Charlotte Brontë's death

NORTHERN IRELAND

Sound

TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS

'Your Questions'	Fortnightly discussion on questions of Northern Ireland interest before country town audiences
'Crime in Northern Ireland'	Three talks by Dr J. L. J. Edwards
*'In my Time'	Six biographical talks by St John Ervine
'Ulster Since 1800'	Twelve talks on Ulster history. (Published in book form by BBC)
'Ulster Speaks'	Six talks with recorded dialect illustrations by Dr W. F. Marshall
'Digging up the Past'	A series on recent archaeological discoveries in Ulster
'Law and Practice in Northern Ireland'	Six talks by Dr J. L. J. Edwards

'The Arts in Ulster'	A monthly review of local drama, art and literature
'Ariel'	A literary magazine for new work by Ulster authors
'Country Fare'	Weekly 30-minute magazine, mainly about agriculture
'In Need of Care'	Three talks features on child adoption

FEATURES AND DOCUMENTARIES

'Children to Mend'	On accidents in the home
'Flowers of the Forest'	A history of the Ulster Division and the Ulster Volunteer Force
'Wednesday's Child'	On the work of the Children's Hospital
'Ribbon Round the Coast'	A description of the Antrim Coast road
'Kist o' Whistles'	A reconstruction of the Presbyterian controversy over the use of organs in churches in Ireland
'Enter Robbie John'	On the growth of the Ulster Literary Theatre
'Passport to Life'	On the Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service
'New Lives for Old'	On the problems of old age
'Ulster Squadron'	502 Squadron of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force
'From Tynan to Maguiresbridge'	The Clogher Valley Railway
'On the World'	A radio biography of William Carleton, the Irish writer

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

- *Launching of the *Southern Cross* by H.M. The Queen
- Visits by H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and H.R.H. Princess Alexandra
- *The Ulster Tourist Trophy Race
- *The Ulster Grand Prix
- A series of dance music programmes from seaside resorts

DRAMA

<i>The Way Things Happen</i>	Written for broadcasting by Joseph Tomelty
<i>Qualifying Test</i>	Written for broadcasting by Frederick Aicken
<i>The New Gossoon</i>	By George Shiels
<i>Mrs Martin's Man</i>	Adapted from the story by St John Ervine
<i>The Valley</i>	Written for broadcasting by P. S. Laughlin and John Kevin
<i>The Irish Widow</i>	Adapted from a comedy by David Garrick

'Window on the West'	A fortnightly symposium on regional topics
'Any Questions?'	The well-known weekly public forum (Light Programme)
'Any Answers?'	Weekly programme of listeners' correspondence arising from 'Any Questions?'
'Air Space'	A regional 'correspondence column'
'The Week in the West'	A weekly news magazine
'Sport in the West'	A weekly sports magazine
'The West at Westminster'	Weekly talks on Parliamentary activities of regional interest

FEATURES

'Birds in Britain'	} Regular series
'The Naturalist'	
'Country Questions'	
'The Archaeologist'	
'Coastal Magazine'	
'The Group Captain'	The story of Group Captain Cheshire, V.C.
'The Disputed Isles'	The story of the Ecrehos and Minquier islands
'Western Circuit'	Henry Fielding bicentenary feature
'The Infamous Rocks'	The story of Eddystone Lighthouse
'Dan Godfrey'	Radio portrait of a famous conductor
'The Language of Animals'	A series of seven programmes
*'Myxomatosis'	A study of the rabbit disease in Britain, France, and Australia

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

Unveiling of the Naval War Memorial by Princess Margaret (Plymouth)
Tennis from Bournemouth (the Hard Court Championships)

DRAMA

<i>Lorna Doone</i>	A radio dramatization in seven episodes
<i>The Tichborne Claimant</i>	A dramatic reconstruction
<i>The Mayor's Dovecote</i> }	Adapted from stories by 'Q'
<i>Roll Call of the Reef</i> }	

MUSIC

The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra	Regular concerts
------------------------------------	------------------

'Choir Night'	Weekly concerts
'Sweet Singing in the Choir'	A series on choral training
'Iernin'	A studio production of the Cornish opera by George Lloyd
'All Kinds of Musick'	Twelve concerts of intimate music

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

'The Faith in the West'	A weekly Christian magazine
'The Prodigal Son'	A dramatic feature
'Sunday Half-hour'	A programme of hymn-singing from H.M. Prison, Dartmoor
Assumption Day Service from Buckfast Abbey	

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

<i>Clara Chuff</i>	The adventures of an engine
<i>Cowleaze Farm</i>	A monthly dramatized programme on farm life
<i>Country Sounds</i>	A nature series
<i>Young Drake of Devon</i>	A serial play

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

'At the Luscombes'	A weekly family serial
'Music in Limelight'	Music associated with regional theatres
'The Good Old Summertime'	Seaside entertainments
'Star Turns'	Featuring performances by regional variety artists

Television

'Westward Ho!'	A magazine programme
Peter Scott programmes	A monthly nature series
'Southern Gateway'	A film to mark the opening of the Rowridge transmitter
'Brief Journey'	A film for the opening of North Hessary Tor transmitter
'The Best Years of Your Life'	Life at a public school (Marlborough College)
'Life Blood'	A feature on blood donation
'Christian Forum'	A public brains trust on matters of belief and conduct
'Show Place'	A visit to Winchester Cathedral

SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING
PROGRAMMES ISSUED BY TRANSCRIPTION
SERVICE, APRIL 1954—MARCH 1955

DRAMA

123 programmes, including:

Jacobean Drama	<i>Leocadia</i>
<i>Aucassin and Nicolette</i>	<i>The Taming of the Shrew</i>
<i>Susannah and the Elders</i>	The Antigone of Sophocles
<i>Joan and the Judges</i>	<i>Swanwhite</i>
The Alcestis of Euripides	<i>Edward II</i>
<i>The Rivals</i>	

and the following serials:

<i>Man of Property</i>	<i>Martin Chuzzlewit</i>	<i>Journey Into Space</i>
<i>Lorna Doone</i>	<i>Ferdinand Lopez</i>	

MUSIC (serious)

66 programmes, including the following orchestras:

BBC Symphony Orchestra	Hallé Orchestra
London Symphony Orchestra	Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
London Philharmonic Orchestra	Boyd Neel Orchestra
Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra	

Soloists:

Campoli	Fernando Germani	Mark Hambourg
Gioconda de Vito	Peter Pears	Louis Kentner
Thalben-Ball	Moura Lympany	Harriet Cohen

Operas:

Troilus and Cressida—Covent Garden
Arlecchino and Ariadne auf Naxos—Glyndebourne

Cantata:

First performance in London of Vaughan Williams's Christmas
Cantata *Hodie*
Transcription Service has also begun a series of seventeenth-century
church music under the title 'Chapel Royal'

RELIGION

8 religious services from:

Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon	Birmingham Cathedral
City Temple	Canterbury Cathedral
Gloucester Cathedral	Brompton Oratory
Liverpool Cathedral	York Minster

SCHOOLS

52 programmes from domestic services School Broadcasting Department output, many specially adapted for Transcription Service

FEATURES

40 programmes, including:

Laws and Liberties	The Britain that Nobody Knows
Radio Portrait of General Botha	Defence of the West
Radio Portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier	Slow Rises Worth (Samuel Johnson)
Radio Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi	George Bernard Shaw
Blue Triangle	Arctic Trawler
Kingsley Fairbridge Story	Prisoner's Progress
	In Parenthesis

CHILDREN

28 programmes, including:

<i>Son of Jesse</i>	<i>Through the Looking Glass</i>
<i>The Wind in the Willows</i>	<i>The Adventures of Clara Chuff</i>

TALKS

117 programmes, including:

Race Relations—Philip Mason
Then and Now—Bertrand Russell
The Naturalist
By Heart—Poetry Readings
David Livingstone—Readings from his Diaries
Talks from Land and Livestock
Science Review
More Tales from the Pacific Islands—Sir Arthur Grimble
Reith Lecture—Sir Oliver Franks
Sound and Music
Sir Henry Irving—Sir Max Beerbohm

MUSIC (light)

124 programmes, including the following outstanding orchestras:

Ted Heath	Ray Martin
Eric Robinson	Frank Chacksfield
Sidney Torch	Mantovani
Lew Stone	Charles Williams
Jack Coles	Edmundo Ros

Artists:

Jacqueline Delman	Line Renaud
Rawicz and Landau	Ray Ellington

Shirley Abicair
Elton Hayes
Monia Liter
Viera

Webster Booth
Marais and Miranda
Ivor Mairants
Eric Coates
Albert Ketelbey

VARIETY

100 programmes, selected from the following series:

A Life of Bliss
Life with the Lyons
Take It From Here
Hancock's Half-Hour
Hello Playmates
The Goon Show

Archie's the Boy
The Billy Cotton Band Show
Between Times with Braden
Workers' Playtime
Meet the Huggetts
Ted Ray Time
BBC Show Band

For Transcription Service see also pages 44-5 and 131-2

ACCOUNTS

This section includes the BBC's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1955, and some analyses of Income and Expenditure

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 1955 WITH RELATIVE REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1955

NOTES RELATING TO THE BALANCE SHEET

- NOTE 1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services' fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, is met in full from the Grants-in-Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31 March 1955, calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,170,847, £156,630, and £87,737 for Broadcasting, Monitoring, and Civil Defence respectively.
- NOTE 2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31 March 1955 approximately to £1,660,000 (1954 £1,209,000).
- NOTE 3. The Corporation is under obligation to make good any actuarial deficiency of the BBC New Pension Scheme.

BALANCE SHEET AS

	31 March 1955	31 March 1954	
	£	£	£
<i>HOME SERVICES</i>			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1954	3,000,000	8,000,000	
Adjustment arising on settlement of War Damage Claims, etc.	32,275	106,089	
Appropriation for year to 31 March 1955 for future Capital Expenditure	2,967,725	893,911	
	<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>9,000,000</u>	
REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT:			
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) at 31 March 1955 carried forward—per account annexed	1,383,434	1,326,284	
SPECIFIC RESERVES:			
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff	250,000	250,000	
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1955-56—per Net Revenue Account annexed	2,075,000	300,000	
	<u>2,325,000</u>	<u>550,000</u>	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Creditors	2,858,838	2,051,526	
	<u>5,183,838</u>	<u>2,601,526</u>	
TOTAL HOME SERVICE	<u>18,567,272</u>	<u>12,927,816</u>	
<i>EXTERNAL SERVICES</i>			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31 March 1954	4,436,987	4,272,986	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31 March 1955	168,209	213,746	
	<u>4,605,196</u>	<u>4,486,732</u>	
Less Assets taken out of service during the year to 31 March 1955—at Cost	8,651	49,745	
	<u>4,596,545</u>	<u>4,436,987</u>	
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT:			
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31 March 1955 carried forward—per account annexed			
Broadcasting Revenue	31,633	39,416	
Broadcasting Capital	25,157	44,918	
Monitoring Revenue	-709	5,449	
Monitoring Capital	-75	555	
Civil Defence	6,839	8,983	
	<u>62,845</u>	<u>99,321</u>	
SPECIFIC RESERVE:			
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1954-55	—	8,650	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Creditors	112,164	86,330	
	<u>112,164</u>	<u>94,980</u>	
TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>4,771,554</u>	<u>4,631,288</u>	
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	<u>23,338,826</u>	<u>17,559,098</u>	

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and been kept by the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have Grant-in-Aid Account which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to notes thereon gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31 March view of the income, expenditure and appropriations for the year ended that date.

5 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.2.
27 June 1955.

AT 31 MARCH 1955

HOME SERVICES

	31 March 1955		31 March 1954	
	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS AT COST, Less DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4:				
Sound	3,811,061		3,225,769	
Television	4,975,210		3,941,738	
		8,786,271		7,167,507
CURRENT ASSETS—earmarked for Capital purposes				
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by:				
British Government Securities at par (Market Value)	—		1,500,000	
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £3,205,996)	3,213,729		—	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	—		332,493	
		3,213,729		1,832,493
		12,000,000		9,000,000
CURRENT ASSETS—Other				
Stores on Hand:				
At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,303,849		1,349,681	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges:				
Sundry Debtors	2,559,983		1,363,445	
War Damage Claim Part I—reinstatement costs recoverable	78,268		103,951	
Unexpired Charges	217,199		130,884	
British Government Securities at cost (Market Value £259,005)	259,630		—	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	1,675,000		817,507	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	473,343		162,342	
		6,567,272		3,927,810
TOTAL HOME SERVICES		18,567,272		12,927,810

EXTERNAL SERVICES

FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per Statement 5				
Broadcasting	4,179,834		4,036,117	
Monitoring	247,499		243,428	
Civil Defence	169,212		157,442	
		4,596,545		4,436,987
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	30,000		30,000	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges:				
Sundry Debtors	57,809		98,011	
War Damage Claim Part I—reinstatement costs recoverable	1,037		1,303	
Unexpired Charges	25,085		24,614	
Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand	20,623		40,373	
		134,554		194,301
INCOME TAX				
Estimated credit for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit of year		40,455		—

Alexander Cadogan } *Governors*
P. R. Morris }
Ian Jacob } *Director-General*

TOTAL EXTERNAL SERVICES	4,771,554	4,631,288
TOTAL HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES	23,338,826	17,559,098

OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

relief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and he best of our information and according to the explanations given us the Balance Sheet with the 1955, and the Net Revenue and Appropriation and Grant-in-Aid Accounts give a true and fair

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

HOME
SOUND AND

NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Year ended 31 March 1955		Year ended 31 March 1954	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	10,018,779		9,387,166	
Television—as per Statement 2	5,043,908		3,991,439	
		15,062,687		13,378,605
Depreciation:				
Sound—as per Statement 4	323,435		316,019	
Television—as per Statement 4	307,454		247,181	
		630,889		563,200
Special Contribution to Staff Pension Schemes		20,000		315,000
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (assessable 1955-56)	2,075,000		300,000	
Deducted from Interest etc.	13,215		56,479	
		2,088,215		356,479
<i>Less</i> Adjustment for prior year	21,679		50,001	
		2,066,536		306,478
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure for year, carried down		17,780,112		14,563,283
		3,024,875		—
		20,804,987		14,563,283
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income for year, brought down		—		9,595
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expenditure		2,967,725		893,911
Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) carried forward		1,383,434		1,326,284
		4,351,159		2,229,790

EXTERNAL
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR THE

INCOME:

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

EXPENDITURE:

- Revenue Expenditure for the year per Statement 3
- Special Contribution to New Staff Pension Scheme
- Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital expenditure for the year
- Income Tax on surplus for year (Assessable 1954-55) £8,650, less adjustment for prior years £2,557

EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31 MARCH 1954

BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31 MARCH 1955,
CARRIED FORWARD

SERVICES
TELEVISION BROADCASTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1955

	Year ended 31 March 1955		Year ended 31 March 1954	
	£	£	£	£
Licence Income:				
Net Licence Income from Sound-only Licences	7,994,836		7,848,868	
Net Licence Income from Combined Sound and Television Licences	10,949,508		5,114,583	
		<u>18,943,844</u>	<u>12,963,451</u>	
Net Revenue from Publications		1,772,205	1,354,691	
Interest on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposit, etc., less interest payable		49,527	68,658	
Interest on War Damage Claims		12,058	68,700	
Profit on Sale of Investments		2,671	10,179	
Grant in Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure		24,682	88,009	
		<u>20,804,987</u>	<u>14,553,688</u>	
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income for year, carried down		—	9,595	
		<u>20,804,987</u>	<u>14,563,283</u>	
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure for year, brought down		3,024,875	—	
Reduction of Depreciation on Freehold Buildings for prior years due to change of basis:				
Sound	—		507,935	
Television	—		72,280	
			<u>580,215</u>	
Balance brought forward at 31 March 1954		1,326,284	1,649,575	
		<u>4,351,159</u>	<u>2,229,790</u>	

SERVICES
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1955

Year Ended 31 March 1955

Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence £	Total £	Year Ended 31 March 1954 £
Revenue £	Capital £	Revenue £	Capital £			
4,405,000	115,000	450,000	5,000	40,000	5,015,000	4,905,000
	975	75		450	1,500	6,082
1,348		5,647			6,995	36,730
16,853	14,608	5,130	465	3,399	40,455	—
<u>4,423,201</u>	<u>130,583</u>	<u>460,852</u>	<u>5,465</u>	<u>43,849</u>	<u>5,063,950</u>	<u>4,947,812</u>
4,420,984		467,010		34,223	4,922,217	4,644,856
10,000					10,000	50,000
	150,344		6,095	11,770	168,209	213,746
					—	6,093
<u>4,430,984</u>	<u>150,344</u>	<u>467,010</u>	<u>6,095</u>	<u>45,993</u>	<u>5,100,426</u>	<u>4,914,695</u>
— 7,783	— 19,761	— 6,158	— 630	— 2,144	— 36,476	33,117
39,416	44,918	5,449	555	8,983	99,321	66,204
<u>31,633</u>	<u>25,157</u>	<u>— 709</u>	<u>— 75</u>	<u>6,839</u>	<u>62,845</u>	<u>99,321</u>

STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1955

SOUND BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1955		Year ended 31 March 1954	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	2,415,021	24.10	2,408,295	25.66
Permanent Orchestras	395,500	3.95	371,908	3.96
Performing Rights	784,494	7.83	790,424	8.41
News Royalties	134,238	1.84	132,871	1.42
Publicity and Intelligence	67,313	0.67	60,650	0.65
Salaries and Wages	1,589,750	15.87	1,451,184	15.46
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	185,534	1.85	181,004	1.93
	<u>5,571,850</u>	<u>55.61</u>	<u>5,396,336</u>	<u>57.49</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	228,172	2.28	215,140	2.29
Power, Lighting and Heating	290,188	2.90	273,173	2.91
Plant Maintenance	267,666	2.67	197,823	2.11
Transport	107,685	1.07	98,774	1.05
Salaries and Wages	1,333,799	13.31	1,209,237	12.88
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	123,947	1.24	119,709	1.28
	<u>2,351,457</u>	<u>23.47</u>	<u>2,113,856</u>	<u>22.52</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	321,549	3.21	300,915	3.21
Telephones	52,600	0.53	48,132	0.51
Insurance	31,445	0.31	32,259	0.34
Household Maintenance	63,303	0.63	53,935	0.58
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	320,631	3.20	282,638	3.01
	<u>789,428</u>	<u>7.88</u>	<u>717,879</u>	<u>7.65</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	84,708	0.84	82,972	0.88
Salaries and Wages	466,680	4.66	412,919	4.40
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	47,829	0.48	40,607	0.43
	<u>599,217</u>	<u>5.98</u>	<u>536,498</u>	<u>5.71</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	326,990	3.27	298,401	3.18
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	86,345	0.86	51,977	0.55
	<u>413,335</u>	<u>4.13</u>	<u>350,378</u>	<u>3.73</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	284,659	2.84	263,219	2.80
GOVERNORS' FEES	8,833	0.09	9,000	0.10
	<u>10,018,779</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>9,387,166</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1955

TELEVISION BROADCASTING

	Year ended 31 March 1955		Year ended 31 March 1954	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	1,105,561	21.92	834,716	20.91
Performing Rights	13,042	0.26	12,381	0.31
News Royalties	9,315	0.18	—	—
Publicity and Intelligence	13,785	0.27	11,947	0.30
Salaries and Wages	786,105	15.59	581,867	14.58
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	37,610	0.75	27,551	0.69
	<u>1,965,418</u>	<u>38.97</u>	<u>1,468,462</u>	<u>36.79</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	586,890	11.64	402,295	10.08
Power, Lighting and Heating	130,793	2.60	102,104	2.56
Plant Maintenance	397,097	7.87	355,476	8.91
Transport	138,181	2.74	118,043	2.96
Salaries and Wages	973,626	19.30	799,503	20.03
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	115,588	2.29	94,652	2.37
	<u>2,342,175</u>	<u>46.44</u>	<u>1,872,073</u>	<u>46.91</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	140,435	2.78	131,461	3.29
Telephones	22,123	0.44	16,740	0.42
Insurance	21,010	0.42	18,393	0.46
Household Maintenance	19,136	0.38	23,781	0.60
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	127,993	2.54	136,968	3.43
	<u>330,697</u>	<u>6.56</u>	<u>327,343</u>	<u>8.20</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	34,014	0.67	26,933	0.67
Salaries and Wages	135,264	2.68	101,976	2.55
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	11,003	0.22	9,963	0.25
	<u>180,281</u>	<u>3.57</u>	<u>138,872</u>	<u>3.47</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	90,720	1.80	80,440	2.02
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	17,935	0.35	13,738	0.34
	<u>108,655</u>	<u>2.15</u>	<u>94,178</u>	<u>2.36</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	116,682	2.31	90,511	2.27
	<u>5,043,908</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>3,991,439</u>	<u>100.00</u>

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1955

EXTERNAL SERVICES

	Year ended 31 March 1955		Year ended 31 March 1954	
	Amount £	Percentage of Total	Amount £	Percentage of Total
PROGRAMMES:				
Artists, Speakers, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	572,386	11.63	566,495	12.19
Permanent Orchestras	45,459	0.92	44,286	0.95
Performing Rights	130,634	2.66	131,473	2.83
Publicity and Intelligence	61,708	1.25	72,464	1.56
Salaries and Wages	1,723,808	35.02	1,624,402	34.97
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	127,758	2.60	123,245	2.65
	<u>2,661,753</u>	<u>54.08</u>	<u>2,562,365</u>	<u>55.15</u>
ENGINEERING:				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	148,975	3.02	158,618	3.41
Power, Lighting and Heating	338,715	6.88	330,519	7.12
Plant Maintenance	164,234	3.34	156,438	3.37
Transport	31,382	0.64	31,490	0.68
Salaries and Wages	633,370	12.87	575,269	12.38
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	39,798	0.81	41,331	0.90
	<u>1,356,474</u>	<u>27.56</u>	<u>1,293,665</u>	<u>27.86</u>
PREMISES:				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	304,513	6.19	254,922	5.49
Telephones	20,549	0.42	19,899	0.43
Insurance	20,878	0.42	21,421	0.46
Household Maintenance	17,500	0.35	17,504	0.38
Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc.	38,758	0.79	26,989	0.58
	<u>402,198</u>	<u>8.17</u>	<u>340,735</u>	<u>7.34</u>
REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISHMENTS:				
Billeting, Hostels and Catering	22,504	0.46	24,613	0.53
Salaries and Wages	155,917	3.17	143,311	3.09
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	11,833	0.24	11,021	0.24
	<u>190,254</u>	<u>3.87</u>	<u>178,945</u>	<u>3.86</u>
MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES:				
Salaries and Wages	122,156	2.48	111,514	2.40
Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc.	15,395	0.31	14,695	0.32
	<u>137,551</u>	<u>2.79</u>	<u>126,209</u>	<u>2.72</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	173,987	3.53	142,937	3.07
	<u>4,922,217</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>4,644,856</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	4,420,984	89.82	4,176,399	89.92
Monitoring	467,010	9.49	430,438	9.26
Civil Defence	34,223	0.69	38,019	0.82

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS HOME SERVICES

	At 31 March 1955		At 31 March 1954	
	Sound £	Television £	Sound £	Television £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:				
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	3,465,281	2,159,853	3,331,511	1,673,949
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	108,879	720,007	83,770	485,904
	<u>3,574,160</u>	<u>2,879,860</u>	<u>3,465,281</u>	<u>2,159,853</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	1,791,590	187,227	1,689,279	120,869
	<u>1,782,570</u>	<u>2,692,633</u>	<u>1,776,002</u>	<u>2,038,984</u>
PLANT:				
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	3,375,290	2,545,571	3,118,137	2,219,237
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	658,284	572,347	257,153	326,334
	<u>4,033,574</u>	<u>3,117,918</u>	<u>3,375,290</u>	<u>2,545,571</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	2,354,205	947,409	2,240,787	731,634
	<u>1,679,369</u>	<u>2,170,509</u>	<u>1,134,503</u>	<u>1,813,937</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:				
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	647,450	126,471	594,144	96,285
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	68,837	37,244	53,306	30,186
	<u>716,287</u>	<u>163,715</u>	<u>647,450</u>	<u>126,471</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	433,223	54,356	402,649	40,376
	<u>283,064</u>	<u>109,359</u>	<u>244,801</u>	<u>86,095</u>
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS:				
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	224,487	4,871	214,187	4,350
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	11,309	754	10,300	521
	<u>235,796</u>	<u>5,625</u>	<u>224,487</u>	<u>4,871</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	169,738	2,916	154,024	2,149
	<u>66,058</u>	<u>2,709</u>	<u>70,463</u>	<u>2,722</u>
TOTAL:				
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	7,712,508	4,836,766	7,307,979	3,993,821
<i>Gross Additions</i> during the year	932,918	1,344,194	534,676	867,005
<i>Less Assets</i> taken out of service during the year	85,609	13,842	130,147	24,060
<i>Net Additions</i> during the year—at Cost	847,309	1,330,352	404,529	842,945
	<u>8,559,817</u>	<u>6,167,118</u>	<u>7,712,508</u>	<u>4,836,766</u>
<i>Deduct</i> Depreciation accrued to date	4,748,756	1,191,908	4,486,739	895,028
PER BALANCE SHEET AT COST Less DEPRECIATION	<u>3,811,061</u>	<u>4,975,210</u>	<u>3,225,769</u>	<u>3,941,738</u>

(Continued overleaf)

STATEMENT 4 (contd.)

DEPRECIATION

	Year ended 31 March 1955		Year ended 31 March 1954	
	Sound	Television	Sound	Television
DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR:				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	£ 102,311	£ 66,358	£ 88,833	£ 45,725
Plant	190,310	229,435	201,386	192,070
Furniture and Fittings	39,291	14,162	33,970	10,628
Musical Instruments, etc.	15,714	767	15,126	542
	<u>347,626</u>	<u>310,722</u>	<u>339,315</u>	<u>248,965</u>
Less Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service	24,191	3,268	23,296	1,784
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	<u>323,435</u>	<u>307,454</u>	<u>316,019</u>	<u>247,181</u>

STATEMENT 5

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS
EXTERNAL SERVICES

	At 31 March 1955 £	At 31 March 1954 £
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS:		
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	1,455,185	1,398,246
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	103,567	56,939
	<u>1,558,752</u>	<u>1,455,185</u>
PLANT:		
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	2,823,528	2,718,442
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	44,728	105,086
	<u>2,868,256</u>	<u>2,823,528</u>
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS:		
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	158,274	166,298
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	11,263	1,976
	<u>169,537</u>	<u>168,274</u>
TOTAL:		
At 31 March 1954—at Cost	4,436,987	4,272,986
Gross Additions during the year	168,209	213,746
Less Assets taken out of service	8,651	49,745
Net Additions during the year—at Cost	<u>159,558</u>	<u>164,001</u>
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	<u>4,596,545</u>	<u>4,436,987</u>
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	4,179,834	4,036,117
Monitoring	247,499	243,428
Civil Defence	169,212	157,442

HOME SERVICES

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1954-55

The Home Services are integrated and much of the expenditure cannot be specifically charged to any one of the programme services. The programme services as a whole are only made possible by the combined use of the licence income and publications revenue from all Regions including London. No Region could support the complete service of Home, Light, Third, and Television programmes it received out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis for analysis of income and expenditure for each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its licence income. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

Income from licences and publications is analysed among the Regions, including London, on the basis of net licence income and *Radio Times* circulation respectively. The amounts reserved for capital expenditure, pension-scheme contributions and income tax have been shared in proportion to income; the balance represents the net income available for revenue expenditure in each Region.

For the Sound Service, since there is no Regional service for London as such, it has been assumed that a Home Service has to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate part of the shared Home Service cost has been charged to London as direct expenditure. The costs of transmitting the Light and Third Programmes to the London Region have also been treated as direct London expenditure.

For the Television Service the direct gross costs in the Regions consist of their programme, engineering, and transmitter expenditure. During the year the output in the Regions was again substantially for the national programme and the cost of these productions excluding transmitters has therefore been credited to Regions and charged to the shared service.

For both Services the cost of their shared service has been allocated among Regions, including London, in proportion to net licence revenue and the hours of shared service provided.

The analysis shows that the net surplus on the year's working arises from a surplus in three of the Regions offset by an excess of expenditure over income in the remaining four, as follows:—

London, Midland, and North Regions: Surplus	£000 2,484
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and West Regions: Deficiency	1,046
<i>Net Surplus</i>	<u>1,438</u>

HOME SERVICES ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1954-55

<i>INCOME</i>	London £000	Midland £000	North £000	N. Ireland £000	Scotland £000	Wales £000	West £000	Total £000
Net Licence Income:								
Sound Broadcasting	3,580	1,826	3,493	204	1,063	578	1,065	11,809
Television Broadcasting	2,504	1,351	2,148	38	387	313	394	7,135
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.	6,084	3,177	5,641	242	1,450	891	1,459	18,944
	658	268	558	26	126	81	144	1,861
TOTAL INCOME	6,742	3,445	6,199	268	1,576	972	1,603	20,805
<i>Deduct</i> Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.:								
Sound Broadcasting	919	454	878	50	258	143	262	2,964
Television Broadcasting	470	254	404	7	73	59	74	1,341
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	1,389	708	1,282	57	331	202	336	4,305
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE	5,353	2,737	4,917	211	1,245	770	1,267	16,500
<i>REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>								
SOUND BROADCASTING:								
Home Service—								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	362	481	578	233	542	428	414	3,038
Deduct Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services		46	74	17	59	40	33	269
Proportion of Shared Service	362	435	504	216	483	388	381	2,769
	1,061	551	1,047	65	292	164	323	3,503
Proportion of Shared Service	1,423	986	1,551	281	775	552	704	6,272
<i>Light Programme—</i>								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	29	69	42	24	50	3	10	227
Proportion of Droitwich Long Wave Transmitter	20	— 55	19	1	6	3	6	—
Proportion of Shared Service	49	14	61	25	56	6	16	227
	770	393	752	44	228	124	229	2,540
Proportion of Shared Service	819	407	813	69	284	130	245	2,767

STATEMENT 6 (contd.) •

Third Programme—
 Gross expenditure in the Regions
 Proportion of Daventry High-power Transmitter

	6	16	15	4	9	4	12	66
	7	--11	3				1	
Proportion of Shared Service	13 277	5 141	18 270	4 16	9 83	4 45	13 82	66 914
	290	146	288	20	92	49	95	980
TOTAL SOUND BROADCASTING:								
Net Regional Expenditure	424	454	583	245	548	398	410	3,062
Proportion of Shared Service	2,108	1,085	2,069	125	603	333	634	6,957
	2,532	1,539	2,652	370	1,151	731	1,044	10,019
TELEVISION BROADCASTING:								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	45	204	138	56	352	141	173	1,109
Deduct Charges to Shared Service		76	13		65	49	23	226
Proportion of Shared Service	45	128	125	56	287	92	160	883
	1,461	788	1,253	22	224	182	230	4,160
TOTAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING	1,506	916	1,378	78	511	274	380	5,043
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE	4,038	2,455	4,030	448	1,662	1,005	1,424	15,062
<i>SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)</i>								
Sound Broadcasting	787	101	521	-190	-220	-215	-97	687
Television Broadcasting	528	181	366	-47	-197	-20	-60	751
TOTAL	1,315	282	887	-237	-417	-235	-157	1,438

STATEMENT 7

SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 1 APRIL 1948 TO 31 MARCH 1955

HOME SERVICES

	1 April 1948	31 Mar. 1949	31 Mar. 1950	31 Mar. 1951	31 Mar. 1952	31 Mar. 1953	31 Mar. 1954	31 Mar. 1955
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS:								
Revenue	2,120,501	2,505,660	2,723,712	3,404,270	4,180,887	4,084,343	3,927,810	6,567,372
Capital	2,348,172	2,702,336	2,874,360	3,840,091	2,898,067	2,201,109	1,832,493	3,213,729
	4,468,673	5,207,996	5,597,972	7,244,361	7,378,944	6,285,452	5,760,303	9,781,001
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES	2,077,840	2,146,197	2,264,737	2,757,210	2,768,650	2,434,768	2,601,626	5,183,838
NET LIQUID SURPLUS	2,390,833	3,061,799	3,333,235	4,487,151	4,610,294	3,850,684	3,158,777	4,597,163
FIXED ASSETS AT COST:								
Sound	5,896,161	6,189,534	6,523,809	6,634,157	7,008,448	7,307,979	7,712,508	8,559,817
Television	283,576	512,039	1,316,840	2,086,661	3,068,404	3,993,821	4,856,766	6,167,118
	6,179,737	6,701,573	7,839,649	8,690,818	10,076,852	11,301,800	12,569,274	14,726,935
NET TOTAL ASSETS	8,570,570	9,763,372	11,172,884	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051	19,324,098
Represented by:								
Capital Account	4,850,000	5,500,000	6,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	12,000,000
Provision for Depreciation	3,478,506	3,683,506	3,951,806	4,165,506	4,445,506	4,760,506	4,486,739	4,748,766
Sound	199,403	290,403	262,403	365,403	529,403	742,403	895,028	1,191,908
Television	42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward	8,570,870	9,763,372	11,172,884	13,177,969	14,687,146	15,152,484	15,708,051	19,324,098
TOTAL RESERVES								
EXTERNAL SERVICES								
CURRENT ASSETS	551,498	519,232	579,572	361,087	143,573	194,035	194,801	173,009
CURRENT LIABILITIES	350,000	387,000	511,565	371,019	123,668	127,831	94,980	112,164
	201,498	132,232	68,007	-9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845
NET LIQUID SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (-)	3,412,689	3,686,220	3,820,790	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987	4,596,545
FIXED ASSETS AT COST								
NET TOTAL ASSETS	3,614,187	3,818,452	3,888,797	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308	4,659,390
Represented by:								
Capital Account	3,412,689	3,686,220	3,820,790	4,092,901	4,221,159	4,272,986	4,436,987	4,596,545
Excess or Deficiency (-) of Grant-in-Aid	201,498	132,232	68,007	-9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845
Receipts carried forward	3,614,187	3,818,452	3,888,797	4,082,969	4,241,064	4,339,190	4,536,308	4,659,390

ment in respect of Fixed Assets apportioned to the External Services at 31 March 1949, and a credit resulting from the settlement of War Damage Claim, Part 1, etc., at 31 March 1954 and 31 March 1955.

- The increases in the Home Services Depreciation Reserve at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts charged to the Net Revenue Account by the value of assets taken out of service less receipts from sales.
- The increases in the External Services Capital Account at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts appropriated in the Grant-in-Aid accounts by the value of assets taken out of service during each period and by the adjustment in respect of Fixed Assets apportioned to External Services referred to in 1.
- The apportionments of the Current Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation at 1 April 1948 and 31 March 1949, as between the Home and External Services, are approximations only.

SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1948 TO 31 MARCH 1955

	Year Ended					
	31 March 1949	31 March 1950	31 March 1951	31 March 1952	31 March 1953	31 March 1954 1955
<i>HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME:						
Licence Income—						
Net Licence Income from Sound-only Licences	9,242,216	9,393,423	10,680,906	9,742,610	8,336,819	7,848,868
Net Licence Income from Combined Sound and Television Licences	202,256	545,494	1,413,292	2,524,776	3,358,014	5,114,583
Publications Revenue, etc.	9,444,472	9,938,917	12,094,198	12,267,386	11,694,833	12,963,451
	1,032,275	1,102,852	1,038,727	1,245,481	1,173,036	1,590,237
	10,476,747	11,041,769	13,132,925	13,512,867	12,867,869	14,553,688
EXPENDITURE:						
Revenue—						
Sound	7,073,883	7,498,788	7,860,883	8,750,945	8,682,815	9,387,166
Television	906,685	1,172,714	1,718,578	2,329,159	3,401,042	3,991,439
Depreciation—						
Current year:						
Sound	218,013	290,676	278,754	302,495	357,952	316,019
Television	22,705	47,601	110,345	172,113	220,177	247,181
Adjustment for prior years:						
Sound						-507,935
Television						-72,280
Appropriations—						
Revenue	255,890	109,978	195,178		10,000	315,000
Capital	620,141	1,000,000	1,500,000			893,911
Income Tax	9,097,317	10,119,757	11,663,638	11,554,712	12,671,986	14,570,501
	1,062,628	822,500	1,281,202	892,978	258,545	306,478
	10,159,945	10,942,257	12,944,840	12,447,690	12,930,531	14,876,979
						20,747,837
						20,000
						2,967,725
						18,681,301
						2,066,536

STATEMENT 7 (contd.)

	Year Ended						
	31 March 1949 £	31 March 1950 £	31 March 1951 £	31 March 1952 £	31 March 1953 £	31 March 1954 £	31 March 1955 £
HOME SERVICES (Net Revenue)							
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	316,802	99,512	188,085	1,065,177	- 62,662	- 323,291	57,150
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD	42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	359,463	458,975	647,060	1,712,237	1,649,575	1,326,284	1,383,434
EXTERNAL SERVICES (Grant in Aid)							
INCOME:							
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	4,050,000	4,365,000	4,634,500	4,740,000	4,695,000	4,905,000	5,015,000
Other Receipts	12,726	8,242	5,876	9,254	17,626	42,812	8,495
4,062,726	4,373,242	4,640,376	4,749,254	4,712,626	4,947,812	5,023,495	
EXPENDITURE:							
Revenue	3,865,248	4,220,553	4,470,567	4,517,442	4,523,285	4,644,856	4,922,217
Appropriations —							
Revenue	266,744	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000
Capital		161,914	283,748	141,975	68,042	213,746	168,209
4,131,992	4,432,467	4,804,315	4,709,417	4,641,327	4,641,327	4,908,602	5,100,426
	5,000	- 86,000		10,000	25,000	6,093	- 40,455
Income Tax	4,131,992	4,437,467	4,718,315	4,719,417	4,666,327	4,914,695	5,059,971
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	- 69,266	- 64,225	- 77,939	29,837	46,299	33,117	- 36,476
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	201,498	132,232	68,007	- 9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF GRANT- IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD	132,232	68,007	- 9,932	19,905	66,204	99,321	62,845

MORE ABOUT THE BBC

This section contains supplementary articles about the BBC and its work, some practical advice, and miscellaneous information arranged in a form convenient for reference

THE BBC AND COLONIAL BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

THE war interfered with the rapid spread of broadcasting in the Colonies, although as early as 1928 regular broadcasts were begun in Kenya. Immediately after the war the urgent need to build new stations and encourage the development of broadcasting services was recognized, and in 1949 the British Government made available £1,000,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the purpose. A further £250,000 was made available in 1952, and another £500,000 will be provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1955. Now there are only two Colonial territories without any service—the Gambia and St Helena. The last station opened was at Grenada, Windward Islands, during Princess Margaret's tour.

The planning, building, and operating of these Colonial broadcasting services has been carried out by Colonial officers helped and supported in most cases by the BBC. The BBC has provided members of commissions to advise Colonial governments on broadcasting in their territories. BBC engineers surveyed the West Indies in 1945, East and Central Africa in 1946, West Africa in 1949, Tanganyika and Uganda again in 1950, the Gold Coast in 1953, and in the same year the BBC provided a senior engineer to tour all Colonial areas and advise the governments on how their broadcasting services could be improved technically.

The BBC assists not only by providing staff (see secondment table), but also by training locally recruited programme and engineering staff from many of the Colonies.

Some Facts

Twenty Colonial stations rebroadcast the General Overseas Service for a total of 350 hours each week (*see also pages 41-2, 48-9, and 132*).

Twenty-four reproduce BBC Transcription records for a total of 160 hours per week.

In 1954 approximately 2,000 people were employed regularly by the broadcasting services in the Colonies.

Secondments by the BBC to Colonial Broadcasting Services

	<i>Engineering Staff</i>	<i>Programme Staff</i>
1949	1	2
1950	1	2
1951	2	6
1952	5	7
1953	11	16
1954	18	14

Growth in Estimated Listeners to Broadcasting Services in the Colonies

1949	1,200,000
1950	2,000,000
1951	2,400,000
1952	2,700,000
1953	3,054,000
1954	4,048,000

Development of Broadcasting Services by Colonies

	<i>Wireless</i>	<i>Wired</i>
1949	19	9
1950	21	11
1951	21	11
1952	23	11
1953	26	11
1954	30	14

Colonies with Most Listeners

Federation of Malaya	818,000
Hong Kong	760,000
Singapore	426,000

THE EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

INTERNATIONAL co-operation can materially assist in the solution of many problems in broadcasting; for some of them it is indispensable. Different facets of the subject are dealt with by various international organizations, but the only one in Western Europe that embraces the whole field of broadcasting is the European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is a member.

The need for international collaboration in this field became apparent as soon as broadcasting began to emerge from the experimental stage, and in 1925 the International Broadcasting Union was founded. After the Second World War the political division of Europe resulted in the formation of two separate associations: the International Broadcasting Organization in Eastern Europe, with its headquarters at Prague, and the European Broadcasting Union in Western Europe, with its Administrative Headquarters at Geneva and its Technical Centre in Brussels. The European Broadcasting Union (EBU) was established in 1950, with the present Director-General of the BBC as its first President. It now has twenty-four active members among broadcasting organizations in Europe and thirteen associate members from outside Europe, including the U.S.A. and all the nations of the Commonwealth. Only one broadcasting organization in each country may be an active member. The BBC's Director-General is again President of the Union, and a member of the Engineering Division is Chairman of the Technical Committee.

The objects of the Union cover every domain of broadcasting in all its forms; they include the co-ordination of the study of questions relating to broadcasting, and the promotion of measures to assist its development. One of the most important matters now under discussion by the Programme, Legal, and Technical Committees of the Union is the development of television exchanges.

On the technical side the Union is carrying out a number of enquiries, for instance on sound recording, on the choice of intermediate frequencies for television receivers, on means

for making better use of the international common waves in the medium-wave broadcasting band, on the development of unattended transmitting stations, and on problems connected with the propagation of radio waves.

The Union maintains a Technical Monitoring Station where frequency measurements and other observations on broadcasting stations can be carried out. This station was transferred in 1953 from Brussels to a new building at Jurbise-Masnuay near Mons.

EUROPEAN TELEVISION PROGRAMME EXCHANGES

THE interchange of television programmes between certain West European countries has become a reality during the past five years. Many technical problems had to be solved and many difficulties overcome to make these exchanges possible.

In August 1950, on the occasion of the first BBC cross-channel programme from the north coast of France, the BBC shipped to Calais television cameras and other equipment and set up microwave radio links to carry the vision signals across the Channel and on to London by a series of hops. Thus the centenary celebrations of the laying of the first telegraph cable between England and France taking place in Calais were brought instantaneously to the screens of English viewers, although they were not seen on French television.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française and the British Broadcasting Corporation then felt that the next step must be to link up their two television services (the only ones in Europe at that time) so that programmes originating either in France or Britain could be seen simultaneously by viewers in both countries. This involved another major problem. The television services of the two countries use different standards, the English system based on a 405-line picture and the French on one of 819 lines. The two systems could not, there-

fore, be directly connected together, and there was no known means of converting from one set of standards to the other. This problem was tackled in Britain by the BBC Research Department and in France by the French firm of Radio Industrie. By February 1952 a solution had been found, on the same general lines, on both sides of the Channel. There followed in July of that year a week of programmes jointly conceived and produced in Paris by French and British producers and seen simultaneously by French and British television viewers. The boldness of this experiment was rewarded by the results, not always perfect either technically or from the programme point of view, but a start had been made.

Soon after this event, when the BBC began to plan the broadcasts of the Coronation, it was learned that television was about to start in the British Zone of Germany and that an experimental service was starting in the Netherlands. The BBC therefore invited to London representatives of the television services in these countries, together with those of France and Belgium, to discuss the possibility of relaying the Coronation television broadcasts on the Continent. A third television standard was now involved, the 625-line standard adopted by the Netherlands and Germany. Belgium, whose television service was not yet in operation, generously lent assistance in helping to convey the signals over her territory from Lille in Northern France to Breda in the Netherlands.

The Coronation television broadcasts of 2 June were relayed by twelve television transmitters in France, the Netherlands, and Western Germany. In addition, over a period of a week both before and after Coronation day more than twenty normal BBC programmes were relayed by these countries.

Switzerland started an experimental service in September 1953 with a transmitter near Zürich, Belgium followed in October with a bi-lingual service in French and Flemish from Brussels, and in January 1954 Italy opened its service with a network of eight transmitters. In February 1954, Denmark began a regular service with a transmitter in Copenhagen.

Discussions had been taking place since the autumn of

1953 to explore the possibility of linking up the eight European countries which now possessed, or were about to start, a television service. It was decided that a series of programmes should be exchanged between these countries during June and July 1954. The plan was for each country to contribute one or more programmes to this 'network' which would make the programmes available to all the countries. The technical problems were immense. Some of the participating countries had not yet built up a national network, and temporary equipment would be needed in considerable quantities to link their stations with those of neighbouring countries. Furthermore, the network would have to include two-way or at least reversible links to transmit television signals in either direction, depending on which country was originating a programme at the time. These problems were tackled with great determination by the national broadcasting organizations, by the equipment manufacturers, and also by the various postal authorities who are responsible for national internal communications arrangements, both for vision and for sound, and who were, therefore, intimately concerned with the establishment of the network. Tests were possible over most of the network by April. Results were far from perfect, which was not surprising, considering that the various television systems of eight countries were involved and that a great deal of equipment had been temporarily installed which had certainly not been designed for the purpose. In the event, most of the troubles were overcome and on 6 June 1954, a network of forty-four transmitters in eight countries broadcast the first programme of the series. A highlight of the first day's programmes was a visit to the Vatican, at the end of which viewers throughout Europe were able to see and hear His Holiness The Pope.

After this series of exchanges it was decided that the next exchanges should be on a less ambitious scale, involving generally two, three, or four adjacent countries and the normal programmes of the countries concerned instead of the 'specially contrived' kind. On these lines a schedule of further exchanges was drawn up from the period October 1954 to the end of the year. At this point, Great Britain had

temporarily to withdraw, but the BBC had reached the conclusion that it was now justified in placing an order with the Post Office for a permanent television link in each direction between London and the Continent. The first section, consisting of co-axial cables between London and St Margaret's Bay, was completed in September 1955. The next section, a two-way radio link across the Channel to be operated in conjunction with the French PTT, will take some three years to complete. In the meantime, the BBC and RTF will instal and operate a temporary two-way radio link between Cassel in Northern France and Swingate, near Dover, to which point the co-axial cables from London will be extended temporarily.

So from September 1955 the BBC rejoins the network permanently and will become a major contributor to it. At the same time, selected programmes from abroad will be regularly shown in BBC television.

SOME PROBLEMS OF RECEPTION

VERY High Frequency (VHF) sound broadcasting using Frequency Modulation (FM) was introduced as a public service on 2 May 1955 after a long and comprehensive series of test transmissions extending over several years. The network of VHF transmitting stations now under construction (*see page 206*) is intended, not as a substitute for the present long- and medium-wave stations but as a powerful reinforcement of them. The object of the new network is to help listeners who, because of the deterioration in reception conditions due mainly to foreign station interference, cannot now get good reception of the Home, Light, or Third Programmes on the medium- and long-wave bands. Those wishing to take advantage of the new service will need to have a new receiver incorporating the VHF band from 87.5–100 Mc/s (wavelengths in the region of 3 metres), or alternatively, when the type and condition of the existing receiver justifies it, to fit a VHF adaptor. The radio

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industry is now producing suitable receivers and VHF adaptors. Existing sets will not be made obsolete, since long- and medium-wave services will continue for many years.

The BBC will continue to do all within its power to maintain and improve reception on long and medium waves. But interference from foreign stations in other parts of Europe, which continue to multiply and increase in power, is becoming ever more serious and may spread at any time to BBC stations which are not seriously affected at present. The basic trouble is that there are too few wavelengths in the medium- and long-wave bands. Nearly twice as many stations are now working in Europe as were provided for in the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan which came into force in 1950, and there is, of course, no way of preventing foreign stations from operating on wavelengths allocated to BBC transmitters in the Plan, although every effort is made to minimize such interference by negotiations through the normal International channels. The BBC, for its part, has made the maximum use of the wavelengths available by building additional transmitting stations for the Home Services, on which the main weight of interference has fallen, and operating them on a shared wavelength basis. The stage has now been reached where the building of still more medium-wave transmitting stations, and necessarily operating them in this manner, would be likely to make matters worse because of the mutual interference or 'mush areas' that are created. Furthermore, the additional stations built during the past few years have been of limited usefulness, since, for technical reasons concerned with the shortage of wavelengths, they have in some instances not been able to radiate the Home Service of the Region in which they are situated. None of these limitations applies to the new VHF service.

When the VHF transmitting stations listed on page 206 are completed, 83 per cent of the population will have been brought within reach of VHF. It is hoped to reach this stage by the end of 1956. The BBC's plans for further VHF stations are under consideration by the Government; the aim is to provide VHF coverage for at least 98 per cent of the population.

This coverage is based on the assumption that the listener uses a VHF receiver having a satisfactory performance, with an aerial suited to conditions in his district. For a VHF/FM set to give of its best it must have a strong signal, which means that the farther from a transmitting station a listener lives, the better the aerial he should use. In any circumstances, a better aerial will help to overcome local interference, particularly ignition interference from motor cars, which can mar reception in weak signal areas in spite of the interference-reducing properties of FM. Some VHF sets have an aerial inside the cabinet, and this may be all that is needed fairly close to the transmitting station. In these locations, if there is no such internal aerial, a simple indoor aerial might be used which could, for example, be attached to the picture rail, and be made from twin electric lighting flex. The flex should be untwisted at one end to a length of 2 feet 6 inches and the two wires pulled out horizontally to make a straight portion 5 feet long, with the twisted portion beginning at the centre forming a 'feeder' connection to the VHF aerial sockets of the set. In areas more remote from the transmitting station, or where local interference is severe, a loft aerial, or preferably one above the roof may be needed. In difficult situations a highly directional aerial can be used with advantage, for example, one with two elements (a horizontal H-type) or more.

It is important to remember that all VHF aerials, including those inside the cabinet of the set, receive better from some directions than from others. The aerial, or the receiver cabinet if the aerial is built in, should, therefore, be rotated until the position is found that gives the strongest signal and the minimum of interference.

On long and medium waves too the clarity with which the programmes are received depends to a great extent on the aerial, which should always be out of doors if circumstances permit and well away from buildings and overhead wires. With a bad indoor aerial, it may be possible to *hear* the programme, but there will almost certainly be a noisy background of hissing and crackling unless the listener lives very close to the broadcasting stations he wants. Even then a good aerial is recommended because a poor aerial may cause

reception of two programmes at the same time. It is significant that where the Post Office has been called in to investigate noisy reception thought to be due to local electrical interference, approximately one complaint in five has been found to be due to the listener using an inefficient aerial and earth system.*

Television also has its reception problems, including those of fading and, sometimes in some areas, foreign interference. In the early days of television it was thought that good reception could not be obtained unless there was a clear line of sight between the viewer's aerial and the aerial at the transmitting station. This was a reasonable assumption, because transmissions at the very short wavelengths used for television behave somewhat like light waves and travel generally in a straight line; but experience has shown that television transmissions may be 'bent' in the atmosphere so that they follow the curve of the earth's surface to a limited extent. It may, therefore, be possible to receive satisfactory pictures well beyond the visual horizon, but it is important to note that this does depend on the bending of the transmissions in the atmosphere, and that certain changes in the atmosphere may have a considerable effect on the strength of the signal received and therefore on the quality of the picture. For this reason viewers who live in the so-called 'fringe areas' may sometimes experience large changes in the strength of the received signal, causing the picture to vary between brilliant white and perhaps nothing at all. Atmospheric changes may also cause television transmissions, or other transmissions on these very short wavelengths, to be received at times far beyond their normal range, and this may lead to interference from Continental transmitting stations on the same wavelengths being experienced by viewers in the United Kingdom, particularly those who live near the limit of the BBC service areas.

Because the television transmissions travel mainly in a straight line, any large obstruction between the viewer's aerial and the transmitting station may greatly reduce the

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

strength of the signal received and therefore the quality of the picture. A range of hills, for example, may seriously restrict the distance at which good reception can be obtained in a particular direction, while local difficulties may be caused by large buildings, steel towers, gas-holders, and so on. Furthermore, reflections of the television signal may occur from these and have the effect of producing multiple images or 'ghosts' on the screen. Much can be done to eliminate such ghosts by using a directional receiving aerial which accepts the television signals arriving from one direction and rejects signals arriving from other directions. In a few places ghosts are particularly troublesome, and it may be difficult to get rid of them; in these areas viewers are advised to consult a local television dealer who has had experience of this problem. Experience is also needed in judging whether the multiple images are really due to reflections of the received signal, or whether they are caused by faulty adjustment of the television set.

The expansion of television and the still-growing requirements of sound broadcasting throughout the world have made it essential to find additional wavelengths on which to operate the large number of transmitting stations involved. At the same time, extra wavelength space is needed for the many other services which use radio as a means of communication. If mutual interference is to be avoided, the allocation of wavelengths must be done on a world-wide basis because some services use radio for long-distance communication, and some users, such as ships and aircraft, may travel to any part of the world. The overall allocations of wavebands—that is, blocks of wavelengths—are agreed at periodic Conventions convened by the International Telecommunication Union, a body formed by the Governments of some eighty countries throughout the world; subsequent Regional Conferences are held to allocate individual wavelengths to broadcasting stations. The overall allocation table currently in use was drawn up at the Atlantic City Convention in 1947, and a section of particular interest is that containing additional wavebands for television and sound broadcasting. These wavebands differ slightly in different regions of the world, and in some instances are shared with other services.

In general, as they affect the United Kingdom, they are as follows:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Bandwidth Mc/s</i>	<i>Use</i>
Band I	41-68	Television. The eighteen BBC transmitting stations now in service or under construction are accommodated in Band I.
Band II	87.5-100	Sound broadcasting. The chain of VHF stations planned by the BBC will operate in Band II.
Band III	174-216	Television. At present other services are operating in this band but the eight channels in it are being cleared for television broadcasting.
Band IV	470-585	Television. For future developments.
Band V	610-940	Television. For future developments.

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

It is not only accurate but much more convenient to refer to the wavebands in terms of their frequencies in megacycles per second (Mc/s) rather than in terms of wavelengths. The corresponding wavelength in metres can be readily found if required from the relationship:

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

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

An increasing number of listeners and viewers complain that their enjoyment of the programmes is spoilt by interference caused by electrical equipment near by. Such interference is usually heard as a more or less continuous crackling or buzzing noise with a loud 'click' every time the interfering apparatus is switched on or off; it may be visible on the television screen as patterns of lines, white

flashes, or bands of light. Many electrical appliances used in the home or for industrial purposes are capable of causing such interference, some common offenders being sewing-machine motors, vacuum cleaners, electric drills, refrigerators, bed-warmers, lifts, and (in the case of television) the ignition systems of cars and motor cycles. Interference with reception of sound broadcasting is sometimes caused by neighbouring television sets, and this is usually heard as a high-pitched whistle. Its effect is most serious on the Light Programme long wavelength, 1500 metres.

Members of the public often ask why such interference cannot be suppressed by law. Much work has in fact been done on this problem, which is less simple than it would seem to be at first sight. For example, the complete 'suppression' of interference from a particular piece of equipment may be very costly, or indeed, impossible, and a compromise must be adopted by which the interference is reduced to some reasonable amount.

Before introducing legislation, the Government has considered all aspects of this problem, including the degree of suppression that can reasonably be obtained without imposing intolerable burdens, financial and otherwise, on the manufacturer or user of the equipment. It was also necessary to define how and where the interference is to be measured and to ensure that reliable and not unreasonably expensive measuring equipment can be produced for use by manufacturers and others.

To advise him on these problems, the Postmaster General appointed a number of Committees. Following the report of the committee dealing with ignition interference, regulations were made under which all new cars, motor cycles, other vehicles, and stationary installations using internal-combustion engines with spark ignition sold after 1 July 1953 had to be fitted with ignition interference suppressors. In March 1955 the Postmaster General laid before Parliament further regulations, to come into force on 1 September 1955, dealing with the suppression of interference from refrigerators and small electric motors.

As already mentioned, the complete suppression of interference at the source is seldom practicable. The listener, and

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

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

STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, AND THIRD PROGRAMMES (LONG AND MEDIUM WAVELENGTHS)

Home Service

Station	Frequency Kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Programme	Main Areas Served
Moorside Edge	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, North, Nottinghamshire, North Derbyshire, North Lincolnshire Whitehaven District North-east Norfolk
Whitehaven Cromer			2		
Burghhead			2		
Redmoss	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland
Westerglen			100		
Dumfries			2		
Penmon	881	341	8	Welsh	Wales
Towyn			5		
Washford Wrexham			100		
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London	London, South-east England, Home Counties
Start Point			120		
Barnstaple	1,052	285	2	West	South Cornwall, South Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight South Coast Barnstaple/Bideford area
Droitwich Postwick	1,088	276	150	Midland	Midland Counties Norwich Area
Lisnagarvey	7.5				
Londonderry	1,151	261	100	Northern Ireland or Northern	Northern Ireland Northern Ireland Scarborough District North-east England, Scottish Border
Scarborough			0.25		
Stagshaw			2		
Bartley	1,457	206	100	West	South Hampshire, South Wiltshire Brighton District Somerset, South Gloucestershire Folkestone District Hastings and Eastbourne Districts Camborne and Redruth Districts
Brighton			10		
Clevedon			2		
Folkestone			20		
Bexhill			1		
Redruth	2				
Barrow	1,484	202	2	Northern London	Barrow District Ramsgate District
Ramsgate			2		

Light Programme

Station	Frequency, kc/s	Wavelength, metres	Power, kW	Main Areas Served
Main Transmission: Droitwich	200	1,500	400	British Isles
Auxiliary Service: Brookmans Park				
Burghhead	1,214	247	60	London
Lisnagarvey			20	Moray Firth area of Scotland
Londonderry			10	} Parts of Northern Ireland
Moorside Edge			0.25	} South Lancashire and South-west Yorkshire
Newcastle			58	} Tyneside
Plymouth	2		Plymouth	
Redmoss	0.3		Aberdeen	
Redruth	2		Redruth, Cornwall	
Westerglen	2		Edinburgh and Glasgow	
	50			

Third Programme

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

As shown above, the BBC uses one wavelength in the long-wave band and twelve in the medium-wave band for transmitting its domestic Sound Services. This is in accordance with the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan which came into force in 1950. Fifty-seven transmitters are used.

TELEVISION TRANSMITTING STATIONS

The BBC's plan for approximately ninety-eight per cent population coverage of the United Kingdom includes the following eighteen transmitting stations, all operating in Band I.

Name and Location	Channel	Frequency Mc/s		ERP ϕ Vision (kW)	Polarization	Opening Date
		Vision	Sound			
Alexandra Palace (London)	1	45.00	41.50	34	Vertical	2.11.36
Divis (nr. Belfast, Northern Ireland)				12	Horizontal	21.7.55
Holme Moss (nr. Huddersfield)	2	51.75	48.25	100	Vertical	12.10.51
North Hessary Tor * (South Devon)				1-16 †	Vertical	1955/6
Dover area †				0.1-1 †	Horizontal	1956/7
Rosemarkie (nr. Inverness)				1.0	Horizontal	1956/7
Londonderry area † (Northern Ireland—Channel subject to confirmation)				0.5	Horizontal	1956/7
Kirk o' Shotts (between Edinburgh and Glasgow)	3	56.75	53.25	100	Vertical	14.3.52
Rowridge * (Isle of Wight)				1-32 †	Vertical	1955
Norwich *				1-10 †	Horizontal	1956
Blaen Plwy (Cardigan Bay)				1.0	Horizontal	1956/7
Sutton Coldfield (nr. Birmingham)	4	61.75	58.25	100	Vertical	17.12.49
Meldrum (N.W. of Aberdeen)				20	Horizontal	1955
Carlisle area †				1.0	Horizontal	1956/7
Channel Islands				1.0	Horizontal	1955
Wenvoe (nr. Cardiff)	5	66.75	63.25	100	Vertical	15.8.52
Pontop Pike * (nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne)				10	Horizontal	1955
Isle of Man *				1.0	Vertical	1956/7

ϕ Effective Radiated Power.

* Temporary station in service in this area.

† Directional aerials.

‡ Sites not yet selected.

STATIONS TRANSMITTING THE HOME, LIGHT, AND THIRD PROGRAMMES VHF (FM)

The following eleven transmitting stations are in use or under construction. They will cover eighty-three per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. It is hoped that Government permission to build further stations will be obtained before the present building programme is completed.

Station	Frequencies Mc/s			Effective Radiated Power kW each transmitter	Service Date	Main Areas Covered
	Light	Third	Home			
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	120	2nd May 1955	South-east England, including the London area, and extending as far west as Basingstoke and Bognor Regis. Towards the north the coverage will link up with that of Sutton Coldfield and Norwich. To the south and east it will extend along the coast of Sussex and Kent except for a small area embracing Deal, Dover, and Folkestone. The whole of the county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, most of Northumberland and part of Cumberland.
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	December 1955	An area including the city of Belfast, and extending to the borders of Eire in the south, as far as Cookstown in the west and Coleraine in the north, and as far as the coast on the east.
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	60	December 1955	All those parts of Morayshire, Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, and Angus north-east of a line running roughly from Elgin to Montrose.
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	December 1955	The whole of Devon and Cornwall, except possibly for small areas in North-east Devon and the extreme west of Cornwall.
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	Summer 1956	An area extending as far as Chester and Gainsborough in the north, Oxford in the south, and Welshpool in the west, and linking up with the service area of Norwich in the east. This area includes the Nottingham district, where reception of the Midland Home Service on the medium wavelength is unsatisfactory.
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	Summer 1956	The whole of East Anglia, joining the service areas of London and Sutton Coldfield in the south and west and extending northwards to Boston and Skegness.
Norwich	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	Summer 1956	Cardigan Bay area.
Blaen Phwy Holme Moss	88.7 89.3	90.9 91.5	93.1 93.7	60 120	Late 1956 Late 1956	The area bounded on the north by a line running roughly from Barrow to Bridlington and on the south by a line from Rhyll to Cleethorpes.
Wenvoe *	89.9	92.1	94.3	120	End 1955 (Welsh Home Service). Spring 1956 (complete) Autumn 1955	South Wales and Monmouthshire, Somerset, Dorset, and considerable parts of Devon, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire.
Penmon (temporary station)	—	—	94.0	—	—	Parts of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire.

Broadcast Receiving Licences : 1927-1955

	<i>Licences at 31 March</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Issued free for Blind Persons</i>	<i>Issued for Payment</i>	
			<i>Licences for Sound Only</i>	<i>Licences for Sound and Television Combined</i>
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—
1928	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—
1929	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766

COST OF A BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE AT 31 MARCH 1955

Sound only £1

Sound and television combined £3

Note: Licences for television reception were not required before the 1939-1945 war. A combined sound and television licence was introduced in June 1946, and cost £2; it was raised to £3 in June 1954.

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1955

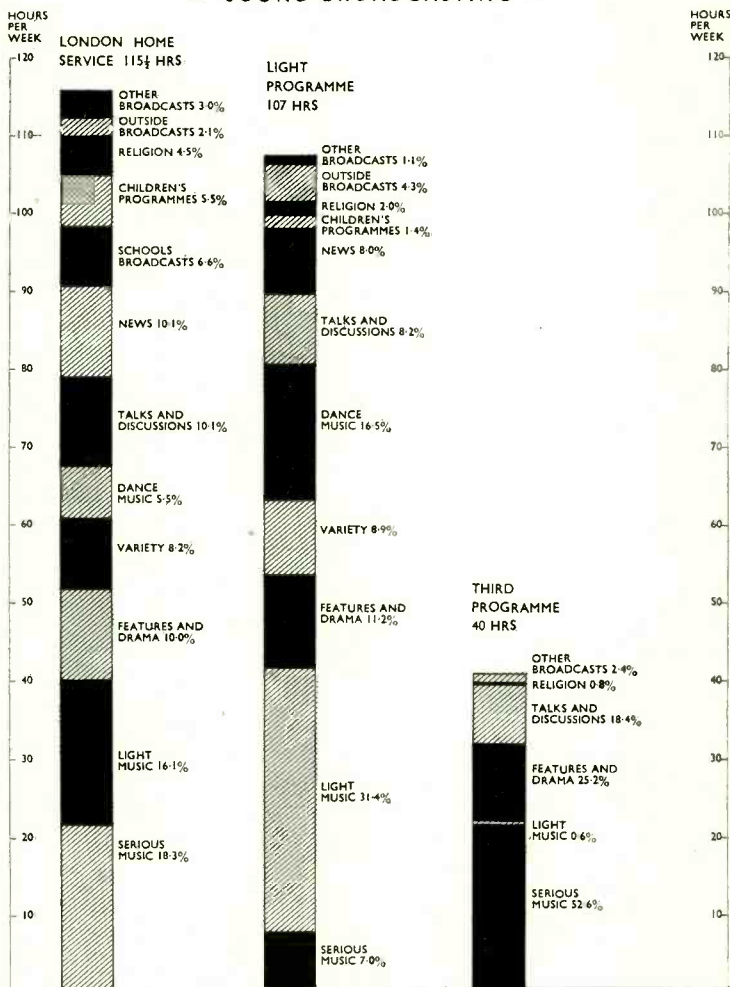
Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Licences at 31.3.55		
			Total		Television Licences Included in Total
			Number	Number per 100 Families	
LONDON REGION					
Bedford			87,233		33,473
Berkshire and South Oxford			194,035		57,818
Buckingham			106,671		39,641
Cambridge and Huntingdon			97,256		23,444
Hampshire (North-east)			37,420		11,584
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey)			3,279,655		1,340,060
Norfolk (except North-east)			56,483		4,832
Suffolk (except Lowestoft)			96,638		8,786
Sussex			281,380		61,303
	15.05	4.72	4,236,771	89.78	1,580,941
WEST REGION					
Channel Islands			30,166		1,110
Cornwall and Devon			344,254		32,771
Dorset and Wiltshire			170,572		35,800
Hampshire (except North-east)			359,859		65,600
Somerset and South Gloucester			356,959		113,833
	4.39	1.37	1,261,810	91.73	249,114
MIDLAND REGION					
Hereford			33,477		8,082
Leicester and Rutland			191,516		82,192
Northampton			133,846		44,448
North Gloucester and North Oxford			92,033		29,158
North-east Norfolk (and Lowestoft)			130,616		7,014
Shropshire			81,954		24,211
South Derby and South Nottingham			366,524		149,969
Stafford and Warwick			963,949		443,646
Worcester			166,791		63,735
	7.40	2.32	2,160,706	93.19	852,455
NORTH REGION					
Cheshire, Lancashire, and Isle of Man			1,790,497		665,361
Cumberland and Westmorland			88,327		12,780
Lincoln and North Nottingham			224,498		77,538
Northumberland and Durham			577,487		123,703
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,454,446		476,320
	14.99	4.70	4,135,255	88.00	1,355,702
ENGLAND—TOTAL	41.83	13.11	11,794,542	89.95	4,038,212

Distribution of Broadcast Receiving Licences at 31 March 1955

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of Families (millions)	Licences at 31.3.55		
			Total		Television Licences Included in Total
			Number	Number per 100 Families	
SCOTLAND					
Aberdeen and Kincardine			88,898		3,030
Angus and Perth			109,477		17,512
Argyll and Bute			18,961		1,885
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew			580,175		140,194
Banff, Inverness, Moray, and Nairn			46,686		71
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Kinross, Midlothian, West Lothian, and Stirling)			317,982		73,784
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland, and Sutherland)			29,563		14
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigtown)			67,987		7,530
	5.12	1.51	1,259,729	83.36	244,020
WALES					
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Radnor)			37,384		2,559
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Flint)			119,566		31,387
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke) and Monmouth			526,500		163,780
	2.60	0.82	683,450	83.82	197,726
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim and Down			172,636		23,535
Armagh			20,440		34
Fermanagh and Tyrone			26,175		68
Londonderry			23,524		171
	1.39	0.43	242,775	56.19	23,808
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND					
	50.94	15.87	13,980,496	88.09	4,503,766

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMME SERVICES
APRIL 1954—MARCH 1955

— SOUND BROADCASTING —



COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMME SERVICES

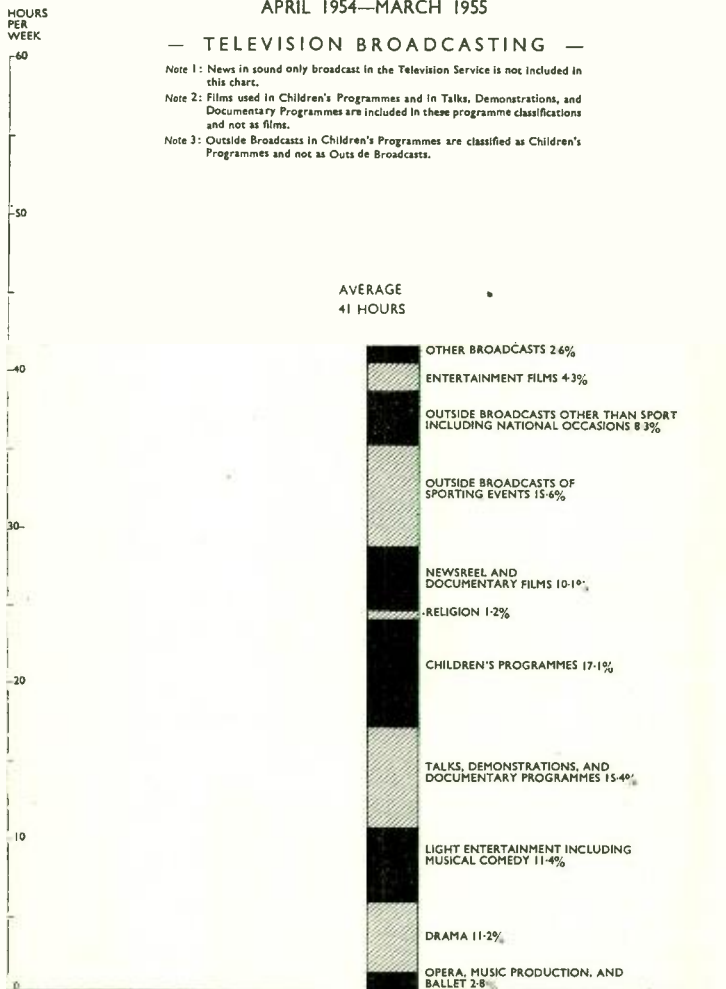
APRIL 1954—MARCH 1955

— TELEVISION BROADCASTING —

Note 1: News in sound only broadcast in the Television Service is not included in this chart.

Note 2: Films used in Children's Programmes and in Talks, Demonstrations, and Documentary Programmes are included in these programme classifications and not as films.

Note 3: Outside Broadcasts in Children's Programmes are classified as Children's Programmes and not as Outs de Broadcasts.



Analysis of Home Programme Output

(a) SOUND BROADCASTING 1951-1955

	Analysis of 1954-55 by Services															
	Combined Output—London Sound Broadcasting					Analysis of 1954-55 by Services										
	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		London Home Service		Light Programme		Third Programme		Total	
Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	
Serious Music	2,767	20	2,694	20	2,592	19	2,637	19	1,117	18.3	396	7.0	1,124	52.6	2,637	19
Light Music	2,732	20	2,754	20	2,767	20	2,781	20	987	16.1	1,782	31.4	12	0.6	2,781	20
Features and Drama	1,690	12	1,755	13	1,748	13	1,786	13	611	10.0	637	11.2	538	25.2	1,786	13
Variety	1,180	9	1,097	8	1,102	8	1,006	7	500	8.2	506	8.9	—	—	1,006	7
Dance Music	978	7	1,104	8	1,201	9	1,273	9	339	5.5	934	16.5	—	—	1,273	9
Talks and Discussions	1,344	10	1,367	10	1,357	10	1,475	11	618	10.1	464	8.2	393	18.4	1,475	11
News	1,029	8	1,023	7	1,019	7	1,075	7	618	10.1	457	8.0	—	—	1,075	8
Schools	461	3	418	3	418	3	405	3	405	6.6	—	—	—	—	405	3
Children's Hour	441	3	469	3	406	3	416	3	337	5.5	79	1.4	—	—	416	3
Religion	410	3	386	3	412	3	406	3	274	4.5	114	2.0	18	0.8	406	3
Outside Broadcasts	404	3	372	3	427	3	373	3	128	2.1	244	4.3	1	0.1	373	2
Miscellaneous	241	2	242	2	256	2	296	2	183	3.0	64	1.1	49	2.3	296	2
	13,677	100	13,681	100	13,705	100	13,929	100	6,117	100	5,677	100	2,135	100	13,929	100
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,179	85	4,716	83	2,019	95	11,914	86
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	938	15	961	17	116	5	2,015	14
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,117	100	5,677	100	2,135	100	13,929	100

Presented by:
London
Regions

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Serious Music	Hours 158	Hours 177	Hours 158	Hours 240	Hours 131	Hours 46	Hours 910
Light Music	135	125	189	220	83	127	879
Features and Drama	89	75	74	147	153	62	600
Variety	19	77	7	28	70	29	230
Dance Music	27	26	13	9	2	14	91
Talks and Discussions	111	148	175	178	120	78	810
News	188	162	144	194	276	82	1,046
Schools	---	1	1	90	80	---	172
Children's Hour	116	156	48	156	119	92	667
Religion	74	76	86	156	141	43	576
Outside Broadcasts	48	71	42	64	66	41	332
Miscellaneous	75	79	82	74	79	86	475
	1,040	1,173	1,019	1,556	1,320	700	6,808

(c) LONDON TELEVISION SERVICE 1951-1955

	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Opera, Music Productions, and Ballet	58	3.4	58	3.2	66	3.4	61	2.8
Drama	256	15.0	251	13.7	251	12.8	244	11.2
Light Entertainment, including Musical Comedy	160	9.4	194	10.6	249	12.7	248	11.4
Talks, Demonstrations, and Documentary Programmes	322	13.6	254	13.9	255	13.0	335	15.4
Children's Programmes	326	19.1	366	20.0	347	17.7	373	17.1
Religion	9	0.5	18	1.0	31	1.6	26	1.2
Newsreel and Documentary Films	194	11.4	228	13.0	240	12.7	220	10.1
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	240	14.1	247	13.5	298	15.2	340	15.6
Outside Broadcasts other than Sport, including National Occasions	123	7.2	110	6.0	116	5.9	181	8.3
Entertainment Films	80	4.7	81	4.4	60	3.0	94	4.3
Other Broadcasts	27	1.6	13	0.7	39	2.0	57	2.6
	1,705	100	1,830	100	1,961	100	2,179	100
News (on Sound only)	104		100		97		98	
	1,809		1,930		2,058		2,277	

Regional Programmes : Hours of Broadcasting

for the fifty-three weeks ended 2 April 1955

(a) Sound	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.):							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	313	387	435	544	547	229	2,455
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,530	3,456	3,408	3,299	3,296	3,614	20,603
(c) Total	3,843	3,843	3,843	3,843	3,843	3,843	23,058
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards):							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	727	786	584	1,012	773	471	4,353
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,547	1,538	1,690	1,278	1,501	1,803	9,357
(c) Total	2,274	2,324	2,274	2,290	2,274	2,274	13,710
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1(c) and 2(c))	6,117	6,167	6,117	6,133	6,117	6,117	36,768
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services:							
(a) Light Programme	248	253	151	108	151	50	961
(b) Third Programme	25	29	2	51	6	3	116
(c) External Services	252	196	41	183	73	53	798
(d) Other Services	8	8	5	8	1	—	30
	533	486	199	350	231	106	1,905
5. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1(a), 2(a), and 4)	1,573	1,659	1,218	1,906	1,551	806	8,713

(b) Television

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total Hours
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network	4	1	6	5	11	2	29
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network	45	66	42	42	30	—	225
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 and 2)	49	67	48	47	41	2	254
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions	2,242	2,224	2,247	2,236	2,254	2,280	13,483
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2, and 4)	2,291	2,291	2,295	2,283	2,295	2,282	13,737

Summary of Transmissions in the External Services

(a) EUROPEAN SERVICES

Service	Programme Hours per Week (as at 31 March)				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
English and 'English by Radio'	56½	33½	41½	43½	31½
WEST EUROPEAN					
French	29¾	21	21	21	21
Belgian	3½	—	—	—	—
Dutch	7	4½	4½	4½	4
Luxembourgish	½	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL EUROPEAN					
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	9½	9½	11	11	12½
Hungarian	8¾	10½	12½	12½	12½
Polish	10½	10½	14	14	14
SOUTH EUROPEAN					
Greek	8	8	7	7	7
Italian	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Portuguese	5½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Spanish	7	8	8	11½	8
Turkish	7	7	7	7	7
GERMAN					
German for Austria	5½	3½	3½	3½	3½
German	36½	30	31½	31½	28½
EAST EUROPEAN					
Albanian	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Bulgarian	7½	7½	12¾	12¾	10½
Rumanian	7½	8½	12½	12½	12½
Russian	10½	10½	12½	12½	14
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	12¾	11¼	11¼	11¾	11¾
SCANDINAVIAN					
Danish	5½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Finnish	6	7½	7½	7½	7½
Norwegian	6½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Swedish	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	270¾	223½	249½	255	237 *

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

* This is the figure to which the Services were reduced as from 27 March 1955.

(b) OVERSEAS SERVICES

Service	Programme Hours per Week (as at 31 March)				
	1951 168	1952 147	1953 147	1954 147	1955 147
GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE					
PACIFIC					
Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific	12½	7	7	7	5½
SOUTH AFRICAN					
English for South Africa, Rho- desia, and Nyasaland	2½	¾	¾	¾	¾
Afrikaans	4½	1½	1½	1½	1½
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	33	38½	40	38½	40
COLONIAL					
English for West Africa and West Indies	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
English for East Africa	½	½	½	½	½
English for Falkland Islands	½	½	½	½	½
Maltese and English for Malta* Cypriot	1 ¾	1	1	1	1
LONDON CALLING ASIA IN ENGLISH	—	5½	5½	5½	5½
EASTERN					
English for India	2½	—	—	—	—
Hindi	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Tamil	½	½	½	½	½
Marathi	½	½	½	½	½
Bengali	1	1	1	1	1
Sinhalese	½	½	½	½	½
Urdu	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Arabic	26¼	28	28	28	28
Hebrew	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Persian	5½	7	7	7	7
FAR EASTERN					
English for Far East	5½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cantonese	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Kuoyü	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Burmese	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Malay	5½	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Thai	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Japanese	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
French for South-East Asia †	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Dutch for Indonesia	1¾	—	—	—	—
Indonesian	—	3½	3½	3½	3½
Vietnamese ‡	—	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

(b) OVERSEAS SERVICES (continued)

Service	Programme Hours per Week (as at 31 March)				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
LATIN AMERICAN					
Spanish	40½	21	21	21	21
Portuguese	24½	8½	8½	8½	8½
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVER-SEAS SERVICES	373½	316½	318½	316½	317

* From 1953 all Maltese—no English.

† † The French Service was dropped and the Vietnamese increased to 3½ hours per week from 3 April 1955.

A special programme in English and French for Mauritius, although too small to feature above, has for many years been broadcast once a month for fifteen minutes.

A COMPARISON OF PROGRAMME SERVICE COSTS

Revenue Expenditure and Cost per Programme Hour for 1954-5

Revenue Expenditure			
	Sound Broadcasting	Television Broadcasting	External Services
	£000	£000	£000
Programmes	5,572	1,965	2,662
Engineering	2,351	2,342	1,356
Other	2,096	737	904
	10,019	5,044	4,922

Hours and Cost per Hour			
	Sound Broadcasting	Television Broadcasting	External Services
Programme Hours for year	20,737	2,306	30,948
Cost per Hour	£	£	£
Programmes	269	852	86
Engineering	113	1,016	44
Other	101	320	29
	483	2,188	159

THE average cost per programme hour of the three services differs considerably.

The External Services are the cheapest, and cost an average of £159 an hour, represented by 30,948 hours of output, on which £4,922,000 was spent. The programmes of these services contain a high proportion of news and talks, particularly in the European, Eastern, and Far Eastern

Services, which are comparatively inexpensive to produce compared with those requiring orchestras and large casts. Even the programmes of the General Overseas Service, which are intended for Dominion, Commonwealth, and other English-speaking audiences, contain a higher proportion of news than the Home Services, and the same programme is repeated in recorded form for the various time zones during the day. The entertainment programmes are also less costly than those for the Home Service, as many are recorded versions of programmes produced originally for United Kingdom listeners, and the number of programmes specially produced for the External Services have been reduced as a measure of economy. The External Services, too, are only charged with the definable additional cost of adding their broadcasting to the Home Services, and the cost to them of technical and administrative departments common to the whole Corporation is therefore much less than if the expenditure were apportioned on a costing basis.

During 1954-5 Sound Broadcasting produced 20,737 hours, including programmes produced by the Regions for their own audiences, at a cost of £10,019,000 or £483 an hour, or over three times the cost per hour of External Services programmes. The majority of Sound Broadcasting programmes are, however, made up of music, drama, features, and variety, which are costly to produce, and only a small proportion of the output is covered by news and talks. Of the total expenditure, over fifty-five per cent is spent on artists, speakers, copyright, recording and reproduction fees, the BBC's orchestras, performing rights, news royalties, publicity, and the salaries and wages and sundry expenses of staff directly employed in producing programmes. As mentioned above, Sound Broadcasting is bearing a disproportionate amount of the cost of general administration and engineering departments, such as research, designs, planning, and installation, etc., since the Corporation is only permitted to charge External Services with the additional costs incurred on their behalf.

Television is the most expensive of the three Services. In 1954-5, £5,044,000 was spent to produce 2,306 programme hours at an average cost per hour of £2,188. An hour of Television is therefore about four and a half times as expensive as Sound Broadcasting. Programme costs accounted for nearly thirty-nine per cent of the total, and at £852 an hour were more than three times as expensive as Sound, due mainly to the longer time required for rehearsal and the additional expense of scenery, costumes, and make-up. Engineering expenditure, which accounted for approximately forty-six per cent of the total as against twenty-three per cent on Sound Broadcasting, shows an even greater variation, and at £1,016 an hour was nine times that of Sound Broadcasting. This is due mainly to the greater technical complexity of Television productions, which involve far more units of equipment to be manned and which need crews of lighting engineers, cameramen, and other technicians for final rehearsals as well as for the actual performance. A subsidiary reason lies in the high cost of links between studios and transmitters, the expenditure on which is over two and a half times as much as on the whole network required for Sound Broadcasting, even though there are far fewer Television transmitters than Sound. The cost per hour of expenditure other than programme and engineering was just over three times that of Sound Broadcasting.

The expenditure on Television will increase even further during the next few years. Transmitter costs will increase as the plan for national coverage is completed. In addition, the Corporation will increase the

number of outside broadcast units available in the regions, and will provide them with studio facilities, both of which will add considerably to the expense.

THE REITH LECTURES

EACH year the BBC invites some acknowledged authority in a particular field to undertake some study or original research and to give listeners the results of his work in a series of broadcasts. These broadcasts are known as the Reith Lectures, after the BBC's first Director-General.

Announcing the foundation of the Lectures in the summer of 1947, Sir William Haley, then Director-General, said:

'What the people of this country owe to the vision of the man who first guided British broadcasting has yet to be adequately assessed. His conception of what broadcasting should strive after, of the ideals it should serve, and the standards it should attain, was one of the great social acts of our time. Nothing could be more appropriate than that the most serious effort the BBC has yet made to use broadcasting in the field of thought should be linked with the name of its founder.'

The Lectures were inaugurated in the hope that they would become a valuable national institution as a stimulus to thought and a contribution to knowledge.

The Corporation itself decides the choice of speaker and subject, taking such outside advice as may be necessary.

Originally broadcast in the Home Service and the Third Programme, the Lectures are also used extensively in the Overseas Services, and recordings are issued by the Transcription Service.

The following is a list of Reith Lecturers and their subjects:

- 1948 Bertrand Russell: Authority and the Individual.
- 1949 Robert Birley: Britain in Europe: reflections on the development of a European Society.
- 1950 J. Z. Young: Doubt and Certainty in Science.
- 1951 Lord Radcliffe of Werneth: The Problem of Power.
- 1952 A. J. Toynbee: The World and the West.
- 1953 J. R. Oppenheimer: Science and the Common Understanding.
- 1954 Sir Oliver Franks: Britain and the Tide of World Affairs.

- The following Reith Lectures have been published in book form :
- Authority and the Individual*, by Bertrand Russell. Allen & Unwin. 1949. 6s.
- Doubt and Certainty in Science*, by J. Z. Young. Oxford University Press. 1951. 7s. 6d.
- The Problem of Power*, by Lord Radcliffe. Secker & Warburg. 1952. 8s. 6d.
- The World and the West*, by A. J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press. 1953. 7s. 6d.
- Science and the Common Understanding*, by J. R. Oppenheimer. Oxford University Press. 1954. 8s. 6d.
- Britain and the Tide of World Affairs*, by Sir Oliver Franks. Oxford University Press. 1955. 5s.

PUBLIC CONCERTS

REGULAR broadcasts of serious music from the studio are supplemented by the BBC's promotion of public concerts both in London and in the provinces.

Since 1927 the BBC has been responsible for the Promenade Concerts, now running annually for an eight weeks' season of forty-nine concerts each summer at the Royal Albert Hall, attended by a vast audience varying from season to season from 250,000 to a maximum of 300,000.

During the winter months, usually from October to April, the BBC presents a fortnightly season of approximately ten public concerts given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra on Wednesday evenings at the Royal Festival Hall. Works whose musical value can be said to exceed their box office appeal are often presented during this season.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra also visits the provinces to give public concerts, so that its listening public may have an opportunity of hearing and seeing it in the flesh. In the summer of 1954 the Orchestra made a European tour—the third since its formation in 1930.

The BBC presents further series of public concerts, frequently sponsored by the Third Programme, of chamber music, of rarely heard orchestral music (both classical and contemporary), as well as concert performances of operas, or commemoration festivals of the music of one particular composer in celebration, for example, of a centenary.

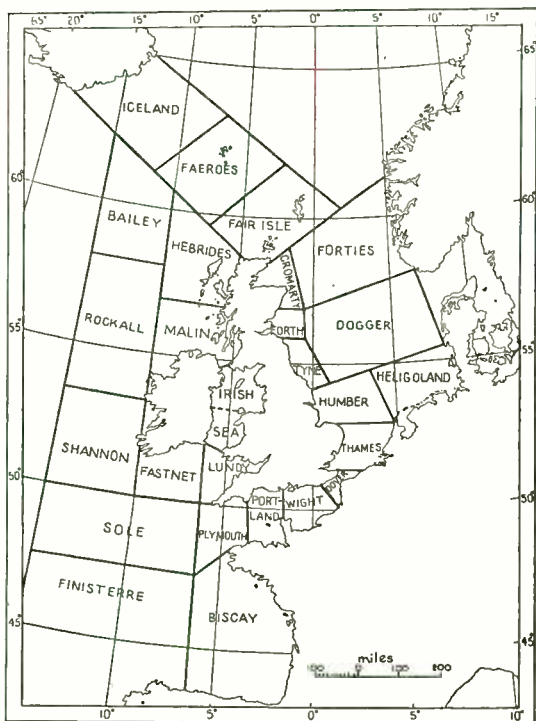
In the realms of light music an annual festival is presented at the Royal Festival Hall, and in 1955 for the first time a Dance Music Festival was promoted by the BBC at the Royal Albert Hall.

The BBC also does much to assist the brass band movement by holding competitions for works specially written for bands, and awarding prizes to the winners to encourage composers to increase the repertoire for this very popular medium. (See also pages 75-6.)

WEATHER FORECASTS

THE Meteorological Office, which is part of the Air Ministry, originates all the weather forecasts broadcast in the BBC programmes.

The table overleaf gives details of the weather bulletins broadcast in the Home Service and Light Programme. The Central Forecasting Station at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, supplies most of the bulletins, but the Regional Forecasts come from out-stations of the Meteorological Office in the Regions concerned. The Light Programme is interrupted



at any time during the hours of broadcasting for the announcement of gale warnings. In television, there is a nightly Weather Report lasting between three and five minutes. It takes the form of a talk on prevailing conditions by a Meteorological Office forecaster, who illustrates his remarks with charts.

The chart on this page shows the boundaries of the coastal sea areas named in the bulletins.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Contents (in order of broadcast)</i>	<i>Period of validity</i>
6.55 a.m. (not Sundays)	Home	Warnings General forecast Outlook District forecasts Shipping forecasts	'Today until midnight' As announced 'Today until midnight' For next 24 hours
7.55 a.m. Daily	Home	Warnings General forecast Outlook District forecasts Shipping forecasts	'Today until midnight' As announced 'Today until midnight' For next 24 hours
8.55 a.m. Sundays	Home	Warnings General forecast Outlook District forecasts Shipping forecasts	'Today until midnight' As announced 'Today until midnight' For next 24 hours
12.55 p.m. Daily	Home	Warnings Shipping forecasts General forecast Outlook	For next 24 hours 'Until dawn tomorrow' As announced
	Regions	Regional forecast	'Until dawn tomorrow'
5.55 p.m. Daily	Home	Warnings Shipping forecasts General forecast Outlook	For next 24 hours 'Until 6 p.m. tomorrow' As announced
	Regions	Regional forecast	'Until 6 p.m. tomorrow'
7.25 p.m. Daily	Television	Weather Report	As announced
11.3 p.m. Daily	Home	Weather commen- tary General forecast	For tomorrow
11.50 p.m. Daily	Light	Gale warning General synopsis Shipping forecasts	For next 24 hours

GREENWICH TIME SIGNALS

EACH time signal consists of six dot seconds or 'pips', and the last pip marks the hour. The time signals, which give the time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth of a second, are received by landline from the Royal Observatory 'time station' at Abinger, Surrey, and broadcast all over the world throughout the day. In the Home Service the time signal is broadcast immediately before all news bulletins, except at 9 p.m., when **Bi Ben** is heard. The first stroke after the chimes marks the hour.

PRACTICAL ADVICE

Auditions

MUSIC, drama, and variety auditions are arranged regularly by the appropriate sound 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 should be addressed to the BBC, London, W.1.; arrangements are made to see that they are brought to the attention of the department concerned. For Regional auditions, applications should be made to the Controller of the appropriate Region.

Submission of Scripts and Scores

CAREFUL arrangements are made to see that all original contributions in the form of scripts or scores are considered by competent readers and by the appropriate programme authorities. Typescripts of talks or short stories for broadcasting should be addressed to the Head of Talks Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. In the case of radio plays complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to the Script Editor, Drama (Sound), Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Outlines of suggestions for variety programmes together with indication of treatment and dialogue should be sent to the Script Editor, Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Typescripts for Children's Hour (brief synopsis and specimen dialogue in the case of plays) should be submitted to Children's Hour, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

Scripts for television should be submitted in the same way in the form of a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue—plays to Script Supervisor, Television, variety scripts to Head of Light Entertainment, Television, at the Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12, and scripts for children's programmes to Head of Children's Programmes, Television, at Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12.

All typescripts which have a specific local interest may be submitted to the appropriate BBC Regional Office.

Music scores should be addressed to the Music Programme Organizer, Broadcasting House, W.1.

Recruitment

ALTHOUGH vacancies on the Programme, Editorial, Administrative, and Engineering Staffs concerned with all services in Sound and Television Broadcasting are frequently filled by promotion, many are advertised in the Press and filled in public competition. Fields of candidates derived from public advertisements are supplemented from a Register of outstanding general candidates and by those nominated by the Ministry of

Labour and National Service and the University Appointments Boards or Committees, to whom copies of advertisements are sent. Most vacancies call for some specialized experience and qualifications.

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

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

General applications for employment should be addressed as follows:

(a) Programme, Editorial, and Administrative staffs concerned with all services in Sound and Television Broadcasting in London or Regional Centres, to: Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

(b) Engineering staff, including Graduate Engineer Apprentices, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled staff concerned with engineering operations, Sound and Television Broadcasting, in London or Regional Studios or Transmitters, to: Engineering Establishment Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

(c) Staff in the Clerical, Secretarial and other categories:

In London to—Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

In Regional Centres to—the Midland, North or West Regional Executives or the Northern Ireland, Scottish or Welsh Executives at the addresses given on pages 245-6.

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

Rules for SOS Messages

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

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

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

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

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

There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone. The service is confined to requests originating in and concerning people

or events within the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands (*see note below*). Messages are broadcast once only, and cannot be repeated.

Note: If the person sought is known to be on board a ship at sea, a message can be broadcast only if the ship is not equipped for the reception of wireless telegraphy. Further, there must exist the possibility that the return of the person sought can be hastened by broadcasting an SOS.

SOS AND POLICE MESSAGES BROADCAST FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1954

	<i>Successful</i>	<i>Unsuccessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London	166	95	56
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	59	35	31
Total number broadcast: 442	225	130	87
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	120	158	
Regions	60	76	
Total number broadcast: 414	180	234	
Police messages for lost drugs and 'Special messages':			
London	—	2	
Regions	10	10	
Total number broadcast: 22	10	12	

Rules for Appeals

In selecting the good causes for which appeals for charity are made on Sunday evenings in the Home Service, the BBC has the expert guidance and advice of the United Kingdom Appeals Advisory Committee and its subsidiary committees in London and in other parts of the country (see pages 235-6). Applications from charitable organizations should be made to the secretary of the appropriate committee. The total response to the Week's Good Cause appeals in 1954 was £168,593.

In addition to the Sunday evening appeals there is an annual Christmas Day appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. In 1954 this appeal was broadcast in the Television Service as well as in the Home Service and Light Programme. The broadcast in Sound was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, and resulted in donations amounting to £27,356. The donation as a result of the appeal in the Television Service by Miss Jeanne Heal brought the total amount up to £61,485.

Special appeals of national interest are also broadcast from time to time. In 1954 there was only one such appeal, that on behalf of the St. Paul's Cathedral Campaign for the restoration and maintenance of the Cathedral; this was broadcast by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev. Dr W. R. Matthews.

Tickets for BBC Shows

MEMBERS of the public who wish to see a performance of either a Sound or Television show enacted before an audience can obtain tickets by writing to the BBC Ticket Unit, Broadcasting House, W.1, or by completing an application form obtainable at Broadcasting House, Bush House, 200 Oxford Street, Television Centre or Television Studios.

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; neither is it possible to build up a waiting list for any particular show; but the Ticket Unit will do its best to send applicants tickets for the type of show for which they apply. These are categorized as follows: (a) *Sound*: Variety programmes, Panel or Quiz-type programmes, Light Music programmes, Modern Dance Music programmes, Chamber Music programmes, Symphony Orchestra programmes, Modern or Old-time Dancing programmes. (b) *Television*: Panel or Quiz-type programmes, Variety programmes.

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

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

Visits to BBC Premises

ARRANGEMENTS for seeing round Broadcasting House and other centres can be made only exceptionally. No facilities are available for the general public. People with a special or professional interest are advised to write to the BBC, London, W.1, or to the Controller in their own Region, and visitors to this country from overseas should address themselves to the Head of External Services Liaison, BBC, London, W.1.

Writing to the BBC

ALL letters are acknowledged, and careful consideration is given to the views expressed and the suggestions put forward. As far as possible, answers are supplied to enquiries relating to specific items in the pro-

grammes, but requests entailing detailed research or lengthy typewritten lists cannot normally be met. Copies of scripts are made available only in exceptional circumstances. (See page 99, Programme Correspondence.)

Gramophone Record Requests

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

The General Overseas Service broadcasts 'Forces Favourites' to the Far Eastern Commands, and the programme is a popular link with home for Service men and women in Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Ceylon, and Pakistan. Listeners in the United Kingdom who would like to send a message and choose a record for a member of their family serving in the Far East should write to 'Forces Favourites for the Far East', Broadcasting House, London, W.1, and, besides giving the serviceman's full name, rank, and where stationed, should give the relationship of the writer.

Another General Overseas Service request programme is for Forces in Egypt, the Middle East, the Mediterranean areas, East and West Africa, consisting entirely of requests received *from* the Forces themselves.

BBC CLUB

SOCIAL and sports clubs, maintained by grants from the Corporation and by members' subscriptions, are in existence at all the larger BBC centres. For London members a sports ground at Motspur Park gives facilities for cricket, Association and Rugby football, hockey, tennis, netball, and there is a children's playground, together with a well-appointed pavilion. Among the club activities are amateur dramatics, sailing, riding, motor-ing, rambling, golf, squash, skating, art, bridge, chess, photography, dancing, swimming, table tennis, and philately. London members also enjoy social facilities in Chandos Street and Surrey Street, where bars, lounges, and reading-rooms are available. A library service is provided.

In the Regions and at transmitting stations the Club facilities provided depend on the number of local members and the accommodation available. Reciprocal social facilities are available between all Regional and Transmitter Clubs and the London Club.

Membership of the National Broadcasting Councils and of the BBC's Advisory Councils and Committees

THE membership of the National Broadcasting Councils and of the Advisory Councils and Committee is shown on the following pages.

The BBC has always been empowered under the Charter to appoint 'persons or committees' for the purpose of advising the Corporation, and this power has been very amply used, both as to persons and as to committees. Advice has thus been regularly available to the BBC on such subjects as religious broadcasting, charitable appeals, music, agriculture, and school broadcasting. Councils or committees are in existence now covering these fields and their advice with regard to policy is of constant value.

In 1934 the BBC appointed a General Advisory Council of distinguished and representative membership, and this has continued ever since, apart from a break during the war years. Under the 1952 Charter the appointment of a General Advisory Council became for the first time a statutory requirement, and the Council was entrusted with the responsibility for nominating panels with the function of selecting the members of the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. (See pp. 14-15.)

Regional Advisory Councils were brought into existence under the first post-war Charter of 1947, and they have continued to function in the English regions and in Northern Ireland. The Advisory Councils for Scotland and Wales ceased to exist after the granting of the 1952 Charter, which provided for the formation of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. When the BBC's Board of Governors was enlarged under the 1952 Charter, so as to include National Governors for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, the National Governors for Scotland and Wales became *ex officio* chairmen of the Scottish and Welsh Councils, respectively, and the National Governor for Northern Ireland became *ex officio* chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council. The members of all these bodies

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

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

Individual persons have also from time to time been appointed as advisers to the BBC on particular subjects, but the great bulk of the BBC's consultation is carried out on a day-to-day basis in relation to the needs of the programmes. Consultation with regard to individual programmes and especially with regard to important series of talks or discussions is very extensive, and brings the BBC into constant touch at different levels with Government departments and national and local organizations covering almost every sphere of the national life.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

The Broadcasting Council for Scotland

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H., LL.D. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Sir Cecil Graves, K.C.M.G., M.C. J. L. Kinloch
A. D. Buchanan-Smith, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc.	A. D. Mackellar, O.B.E. Mrs Rona Mavor
Bailie T. Curr, M.B.E.	The Rev. T. M. Murchison
Lord Provost John M. Graham	

The Broadcasting Council for Wales

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mac- donald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (<i>Chairman</i>)	E. H. Hickery H. Brindle Jones Miss Magdalen Morgan
Sir Hugo Boothby, Bt.	Dr Thomas Parry
Captain G. L. Bennett-Evans	Richard Thomas
Alderman T. J. Evans, M.B.E.	

ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

General Advisory Council

- | | |
|--|---|
| Norman Fisher (<i>Chairman</i>) | Mrs Elspeth Huxley |
| The Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., M.P.
(<i>Deputy Chairman</i>) | Mrs Cordelia James |
| The Lord Adrian, O.M., F.R.S. | The Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones, M.P. |
| †The Rt. Hon. Ralph Assheton, M.P. | Sir Lewis Jones |
| Sir Lawrence Bragg, O.B.E., M.C., LL.D.,
F.R.S. | J. H. Lawrie |
| The Lord Brand, C.M.G., D.C.L. | The Lady Megan Lloyd George |
| The Rt. Rev. F. A. Cockin, D.D., Bishop
of Bristol | The Lord Lucas of Chilworth |
| Denis Browne, F.R.C.S. | Miss Esther McCracken |
| Sir Arthur Bryant, C.B.E., LL.D. | The Rt. Hon. Hector McNeil, M.P. |
| The Lord Burnham, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
T.D. | *Major Niall M. S. Macpherson, M.P. |
| Lord David Cecil, C.H., Litt.D. | W. S. Mansfield, C.B.E. |
| The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.,
C.M.G., T.D., LL.D. | Sir Wilfrid Martineau, M.C., T.D. |
| Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E. | J. C. Masterman, O.B.E. |
| The Viscountess Falmouth, C.B.E. | Sir Charles Morris, LL.D. |
| Professor T. Finnegan, LL.D. | The Rt. Hon. the Lord Oaksey, D.S.O.,
T.D. |
| Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
D.S.O. | The Lord Piercy, C.B.E. |
| The Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, LL.D.,
M.P. | J. Enoch Powell, M.B.E., M.P. |
| The Rt. Hon. the Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. | Sidney Raybould, Ph.D. |
| The Rt. Hon. W. Glenvil Hall, M.P. | The Lord Rothschild, G.M., Ph.D.,
Sc.D., F.R.S. |
| Sir Keith Hancock, Litt.D., F.B.A. | Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E., LL.D.,
F.R.S. |
| Dame Caroline Haslett, D.B.E. | The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Samuel,
G.C.B., G.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D. |
| J. Wilfred Haughton | Mrs Mary D. Stocks |
| Frank Howes | Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C., M.I.Mech.E. |
| | The Lady Tweedsmuir, M.P. |
| | The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Waverley,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S. |
| | Professor K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., F.B.A. |

Midland Regional Advisory Council

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Sir Wilfrid Martineau, M.C., T.D.
(<i>Chairman</i>) | H. R. Pochin |
| Mrs H. Anchor | W. T. Price, M.C. |
| H. Andrews | D. G. S. Russell, O.B.E. |
| Charles Barratt | A. L. Sabberton |
| Mrs L. J. Cadbury | D. Salberg |
| J. F. Carr, C.B.E. | H. W. Standing, F.S.I. |
| E. M. Clayson | W. H. Stokes |
| Mrs A. P. Forrest | H. W. Sumsion, D.Mus. |
| J. J. Gracie, C.B.E., M.I.E.E. | Mrs E. Thomas |
| Mervyn Palmer | R. H. Willatt |

* Major Macpherson resigned on his appointment as
Under-Secretary of State Scottish Office.

† later The Lord Clitheroe.

North Regional Advisory Council

Mrs Cordelia James (<i>Chairman</i>)	T. G. Moore
Miss A. M. Bozman	Robert Moss
J. J. Cleary	Bertram Nelson
Mrs Nora Drake	G. N. Pattinson
J. Dronfield	F. C. Pette
J. Frankenburg	Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.
R. W. Mann, M.I.E.E.	Eric W. Scorer, O.B.E.
Sir George W. Martin, K.B.E., LL.D.	Owen D. Tannett
Miss Dorothy Mason	J. R. Williams
Professor G. E. T. Mayfield	

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

The Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland, Bt., D.L., National Governor for Northern Ireland (<i>Chairman</i>)	Major J. R. E. Harden, D.S.O., M.C.
Professor T. Finnegan, LL.D. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	Major H. R. Haslett, C.B.E.
Lieut.-Col. Frank M. R. Byers	R. Victor Hawthorne
J. J. Campbell	E. W. Jones, Q.C., M.P.
Mrs E. R. Flack	Miss Irene McAleery
Major Gerald S. Glover	S. O'Boyle
The Hon. Mrs Viola Grosvenor	R. H. O'Connor, M.P.
	Miss Sadie Patterson, M.B.E.
	R. H. Semple
	J. U. Stewart

West Regional Advisory Council

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Oaksey, D.S.O., T.D. (<i>Chairman</i>)	S. R. Hall
R. P. Biddle, C.B.E.	Miss K. M. Harper, O.B.E.
A. E. Brown	H. M. C. Hosegood
Mrs E. M. Cox	Dr C. G. Jones
J. L. Daniels	Professor H. D. F. Kitto
R. O. Falla, O.B.E.	L. F. Pritchett-Brown
R. Farquharson	T. W. R. Procter
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<i>National Union of Teachers</i>	
<i>National Association of Head Teachers</i>	
<i>Headmasters' Conference</i>	
<i>Incorporated Association of Headmasters</i>	
<i>Incorporated Association of Headmistresses</i>	
<i>Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters</i>	
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School Broadcasting Council for Scotland

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School Broadcasting Council for Wales

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	* Sir Wynn Wheldon, K.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D.

* Retired July 1955. Replaced by Sir Emrys Evans.

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

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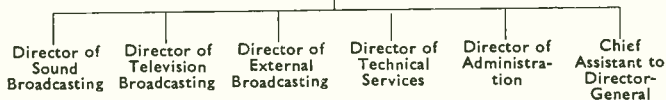
Chairman
 Vice-Chairman
 National Governor for Scotland
 National Governor for Wales
 National Governor for Northern Ireland
 Four other Governors

Clerk to the
Board of Governors

Director-General

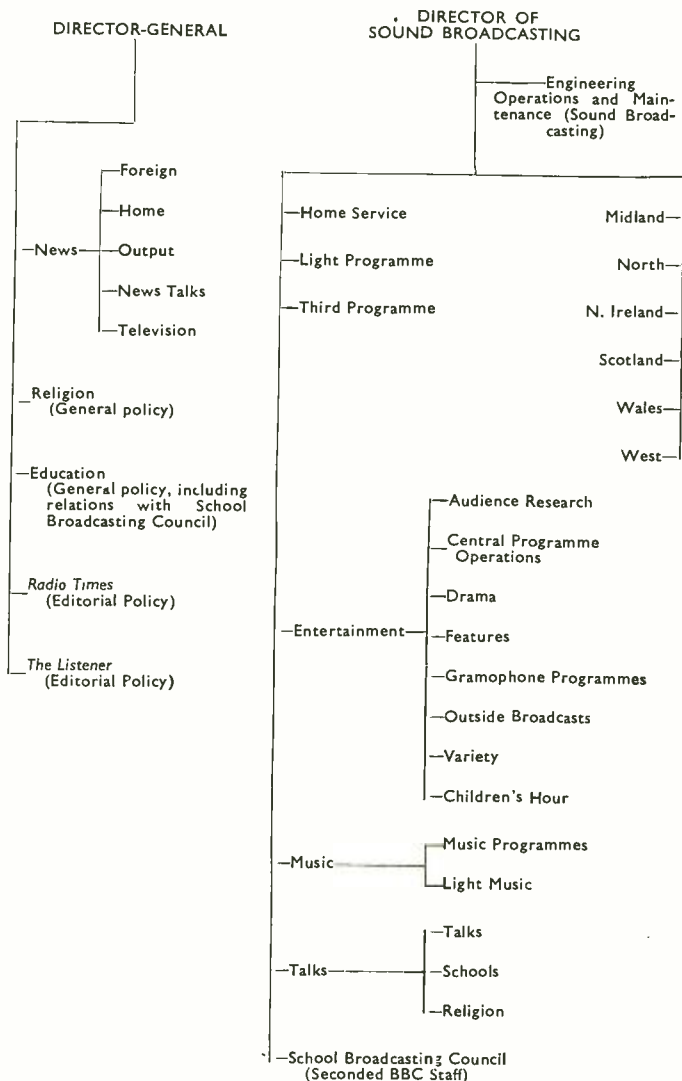
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Director-General



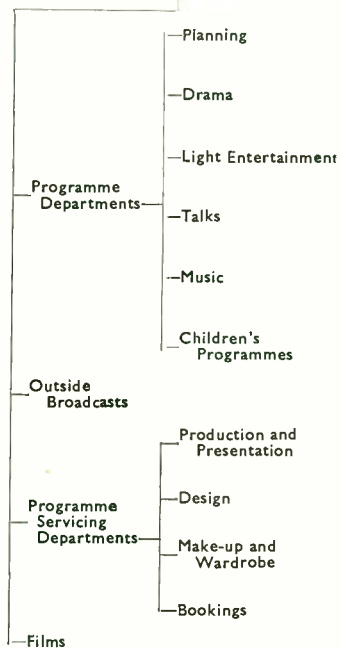
Secretary : Head of Secretariat

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING ORGANIZATION OF DIRECTORATES



DIRECTOR OF
TELEVISION BROADCASTING

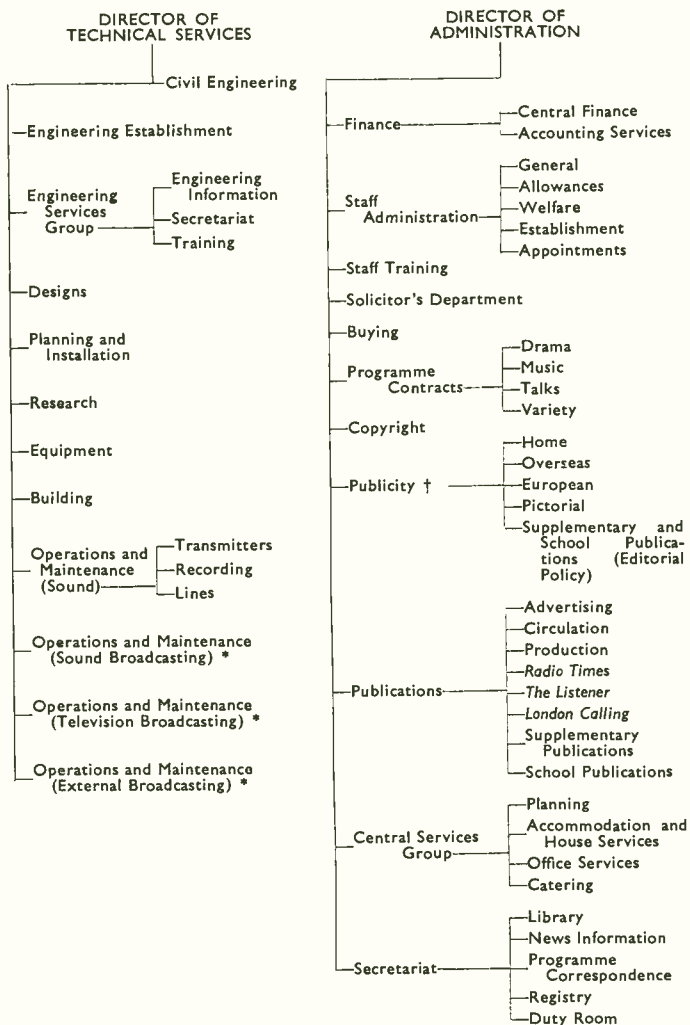
—Engineering
Operations and
Maintenance
(Television)



DIRECTOR OF
EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

—Engineering
Operations and
Maintenance
(External
Broadcasting)





* Under Director of Technical Services but responsible for day-to-day working to the Directors concerned.

† Under Director of Administration but Head of Publicity deals with Directors concerned or with the Director-General for all purposes other than administration.

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Chief Assistant to the Director-General	H. J. G. Grisewood

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Head of Operations, Newsroom	S. W. Rumsam
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Head of Programme Planning, Television
Head of Drama, Television
Head of Light Entertainment, Television
Head of Talks, Television
Head of Music Programmes, Television

Head of Children's Programmes, Television
Head of Outside Broadcasts, Television
Head of Television Design
Head of Films, Television

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Assistant Controller, European Talks and English
Service
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Assistant Controller, Overseas Services
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Head of Overseas Regional Services
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Head of Engineering Secretariat
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Superintendent Engineer, Transmitters

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Head of Copyright	Miss M. T. Candler, M.B.E.
Head of Buying	E. C. French
Head of Central Services Group	P. A. Florence, O.B.E.
Head of Secretariat	M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.

BBC Postal Addresses

LONDON

<i>Head Office:</i> Broadcasting House, London, W.1	<i>Telephones:</i> Langham 4468
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	
<i>Cables:</i> Broadcasts, London	
<i>Television:</i> Television Centre, Wood Lane, London, W.12	Shepherd's Bush 8030
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	
<i>Publications:</i> 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1	Welbeck 5577
<i>Telegrams:</i> Broadcasts, Telex, London	

MIDLAND REGION

Broadcasting House, Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15	Edgbaston 4888
<i>East Midland Representative:</i> G. Nethercot	Nottingham
Bentinck Buildings, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham	44754

NORTH REGION

Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester	Manchester Central 2931
<i>Newcastle Representative:</i> E. Wilkinson Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle	Newcastle 20961
<i>Leeds Representative:</i> W. K. Severs Broadcasting House, 146a Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2	Leeds 31516
<i>Liverpool Representative:</i> H. R. V. Jordan Rylands Buildings, Lime Street, Liverpool, 1	Liverpool Royal 4724

WEST REGION

Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8	Bristol 33052
<i>Plymouth Representative:</i> V. J. Glassborow, O.B.E. Broadcasting House, Seymour Road, Mannamead, Plymouth	Plymouth 62283

SCOTLAND

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W.2	Glasgow Western 8844
<i>Edinburgh Office:</i> Broadcasting House, 5 Queen Street, Edinburgh	Edinburgh 30111
<i>Aberdeen Representative:</i> A. H. S. Paterson, M.B.E., M.C. Broadcasting House, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen	Aberdeen 25233

NORTHERN IRELAND

Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast	Belfast 27411
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WALES

Broadcasting House, Park Place, Cardiff	Cardiff 26231
<i>North Wales Representative:</i> S. Jones Bron Castell, High Street, Bangor	Bangor 214
<i>West Wales Representative:</i> A. Talfan Davies Broadcasting House, 32 Alexandra Road, Swansea	Swansea 4986

BBC Representatives Overseas

U.S.A.

<i>Representative in New York:</i> F. B. Thornton 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A. <i>Cables:</i> Broadcasts, New York	Circle 7-0656
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CANADA

<i>Representative in Ottawa:</i> G. G. Winter, T.D. c/o C.B.C., Victoria Buildings, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada <i>Cables:</i> Winter, Broadcasts, Ottawa	Ottawa 48404
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Representative in Sydney: R. Stead
National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia
Cables: Stead, Abcom, Sydney

BO657
BM3894

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Representative in Delhi: D. J. G. Holroyde
Prem House, Connaught Place, Delhi, India
Cables: Loncalling, Delhi

Delhi 48009

MIDDLE EAST

Representative in Cairo: J. Rae
11 Sharia Ahmed Pasha, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt
Cables: BBC Cairo

Cairo 20942/3

SINGAPORE

British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service
Head of Service: C. P. Albany
Thomson Road Studios, P.O. Box 434, Singapore
Cables: Febrocast, Singapore

Singapore
86321/2

FRANCE

Representative in Paris: Miss C. G. H. Reeves
59 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris

Carnot 8672

GERMANY

BBC German Service Representative, Berlin: D. Masters
c/o British Centre, Kurfuerstendamm, 156,
Berlin-Halensee

Berlin 935277

BBC German Service Representative, Bonn: F. B. Woerdemann
Gustav-Oel-Str. 10, Bonn

Bonn 24-29-5

A LIST OF BBC PUBLICATIONS

RADIO TIMES contains full details of the week's BBC Home, Light, Third, and Television programmes. Published in seven editions every Friday, price 3d. Available through principal newsagents at local currency rates in most European countries. Annual subscription, including postage, inland and overseas, 19s. 6d.

THE LISTENER publishes the best of the week's broadcast talks, with contributed features on music, art, and literature, and independent criticism of sound and television programmes. Published every Thursday, price 4d. Annual subscription, including postage, inland and overseas, 24s. (A U.S.A. and Canadian edition is also available at \$5 per annum; \$8.50 for two years; \$11.50 for three years.)

LONDON CALLING is the weekly programme journal for listeners to the BBC's world-wide short-wave broadcasts. Published in a surface mail edition at 25s. per annum, and an air mail edition (subscription rates on application). (A U.S.A. and Canadian edition is also available at \$5 per annum; \$8.50 for two years; \$11.50 for three years.)

HIER SPRICHT LONDON is a weekly magazine in German containing BBC German and Austrian programmes and the European Service transmissions in English. It includes regular 'English by Radio' lessons. Annual subscription: Germany 4 D-M, Austria 40 schillings. Elsewhere, 15s. or equivalent.

ICI LONDRES is a weekly magazine in French containing BBC French programmes and the European Service transmissions in English. It includes regular 'English by Radio' lessons. Annual subscription: France 650 francs, Belgium 110 francs. Elsewhere 15s. or equivalent.

RADIO TIMES ANNUAL: an illustrated publication dealing with broadcasting interests and designed to appeal to listeners and viewers of all ages. Price 2s.

BBC TELEVISION SERVICE provides a technical description of how television works and includes maps of BBC television field-strength areas. 2s. 6d.

BBC ENGINEERING MONOGRAPHS deal with specialized aspects of the work of the BBC's Engineering Division. About six monographs are published yearly at 5s. each. Annual subscription £1.

SCHOOLS PUBLICATIONS, for use in conjunction with BBC Broadcasts to Schools, are issued for the Autumn, Spring, and Summer Terms. Most booklets are priced at 6d. each. Full information can be obtained from the address below.

THE BBC HYMN BOOK (published by the Oxford University Press) is for use in studio services and in particular at the Daily Service. It contains in all over 500 hymns. Words only, large type, 6s. net. Full music and words, 15s. net.

BROADCAST PSALTER (published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge): words and music (cloth) 7s. 6d., words only (cloth) 4s., words only (paper) 2s.

NEW EVERY MORNING: the book of Daily Services for Broadcasting. Stiff covers, 5s. Paper covers, 3s.

THE STORY OF THE PROMS: tells the story of these unique concerts from their commencement up to 1955. Fully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.

READING CASES to hold the current copy of *Radio Times*, 4s., *The Listener*, 6s., *London Calling*, 6s.

For specimen copies of journals and full details concerning all BBC publications write to:

BBC PUBLICATIONS, 35 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, LONDON, W.1.

NET SALES OF *RADIO TIMES* AND *THE LISTENER*

<i>Average weekly net sales</i>			<i>Average weekly net sales</i>		
	Radio Times	The Listener		Radio Times	The Listener
1927	851,657	—	1941	2,282,422	80,205
1928	977,589	—	1942	2,718,654	89,503
1929	1,147,571	27,773	1943	3,181,095	102,744
1930	1,334,063	33,803	1944	3,679,859	119,774
1931	1,575,151	37,586	1945	4,058,650	129,368
1932	1,825,951	38,087	1946	5,202,937	137,834
1933	1,962,047	42,627	1947	6,237,926	142,236
1934	2,155,371	50,670	1948	7,092,280	150,730
1935	2,456,764	52,379	1949	7,765,361	151,350
1936	2,628,757	50,626	1950	8,108,431	148,217
1937	2,821,597	48,180	1951	7,880,718	137,910
1938	2,880,747	50,478	1952	7,717,501	130,093
1939	2,588,433	49,692	1953	7,903,969	133,105
1940	2,302,399	58,554	1954	8,223,612	137,826

For details of sales of Schools Broadcasting pupils' pamphlets, see page 92.

SOME NOTABLE BBC DATES

1922	
1 Nov	10s. broadcast receiving licence introduced
14 Nov	Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO)
15 Nov	Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations opened
24 Dec	Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station opened
1923	
13 Feb	Cardiff (5WA) station opened
6 Mar	Glasgow (5SC) station opened
28 Sep	First issue of <i>Radio Times</i> published
10 Oct	Aberdeen (2BD) opened
30 Dec	First Continental programme contributed by landline from Radiola, Paris
31 Dec	First broadcast of chimes of Big Ben to usher in the New Year.
1924	
23 Apr	First broadcast speech by King George V from the opening of the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley
1 May	Edinburgh (2EH) relay station opened
11 Jun	Liverpool (6LV) relay station opened
8 Jul	Leeds-Bradford (2LS) relay station opened
21 Jul	Chelmsford (5XX) high-power station opened for experimental purposes

- 15 Aug Hull (6KH) relay station opened
 14 Sep Belfast (2BE) station opened
 16 Sep Nottingham (5NG) relay station opened
 9 Nov Dundee (2DE) relay station opened
 21 Nov Stoke-on-Trent (6ST) relay station opened
 12 Dec Swansea (5SX) relay station opened
- 1925
 27 Jul Chelmsford (5XX) transferred to Daventry (first BBC long-wave transmitter)
 16 Oct Special weekly broadcasts to the Continent began from Daventry (5XX)
- 1926
 26 May First broadcast from the House of Lords—speeches at the banquet of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, including one by the Prince of Wales and one by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.
 31 Dec The British Broadcasting Company dissolved
- 1927
 1 Jan The British Broadcasting Corporation constituted under Royal Charter for ten years
 2 Apr First broadcast of Oxford and Cambridge boat race
 21 Aug Daventry (5GB) experimental transmitting station opened for alternative programmes in the Midlands
 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station opened for experimental broadcasts to Empire
- 1928
 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental television transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry
- 1929
 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published
 21 Oct Brookmans Park transmitting station opened, marking the beginning of the Regional scheme
- 1930
 21 Jan Broadcast to the world, relayed by various countries, of the opening by King George V of the London Naval Conference in the House of Lords
- 1932
 2 May Broadcasting House, London, opened
 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC)
 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated
 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V
- 1934
 7 Oct Daventry (5XX) superseded by Droitwich high-power transmitter, which broadcast the National Programme

- 1936
 2 Nov High-definition Television Service from Alexandra Palace officially inaugurated
 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by H.R.H. Prince Edward
- 1937
 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years
 12 May Coronation of King George VI: first outside broadcast by Television Service
- 1938
 3 Jan First foreign-language service began (in Arabic)
 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese)
 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German, and Italian)
- 1939
 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service)
 14 May Afrikaans Service began
 24 May First and only time Derby televised
 4 Jun Spanish and Portuguese Services for Europe began
 1 Aug English Service for Europe began
 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence
 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 Czech Service began
 15 Sep Rumanian and Yugoslav Services began
 30 Sep Greek Service began
 20 Nov Turkish Service began
- 1940
 7 Jan Programme for the Forces began
 7 Feb Bulgarian Service began
 12 Feb Swedish Service began
 18 Mar Finnish Service began
 9 Apr Danish and Norwegian Services began
 11 Apr Dutch Service began
 11 May Hindustani Service began
 10 Aug Maltese Service began
 2 Sep Burmese Service began
 28 Sep Belgian Service (in Flemish and French) began (discontinued 30 Mar. 1952)
 13 Nov Albanian Service began
 30 Nov Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began
 1 Dec Icelandic Service began (discontinued 25 June 1944)
 28 Dec Persian Service began
- 1941
 22 Apr Slovene Service to Yugoslavia began
 27 Apr Thai Service began
 2 May Malay Service began
 5 May Cantonese and Kuoyü Service began
 Jun 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service
 6 Jul London Calling Europe (English) began
 11 Oct Bengali Service began

- 1942
 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in Morse transmitted for the Resistance in certain European languages and in English
 7 Oct Russian Service began
- 1943
 26 May Russian Service discontinued
 29 May Luxembourg Service began (discontinued 30 Mar. 1952)
 4 Jul English by Radio lessons in European Service began
 4 Jul Japanese Service began
- 1944
 27 Feb The General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 Dec. 1945)
 6 Jun D-Day: first 'War Report' broadcast
- 1945
 5 May Last 'War Report' broadcast
 29 Jul Light Programme introduced
- 1946
 24 Mar Russian Service resumed
 Apr *BBC Quarterly* first published
 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for sound; licence for television and sound introduced at £2
 7 Jun Television Service resumed
 29 Sep Third Programme introduced
- 1947
 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years
- 1948
 11 Oct First television outside broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street: Commonwealth Conference
 26 Dec First series of Reith lectures. Bertrand Russell on 'Authority and the Individual'
- 1949
 3 Apr Urdu Service began
 30 Oct Hebrew Service (for Israel), and Indonesian Service began
 17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television transmitting station opened
- 1950
 21 May Lime Grove studios brought into use
 21 May First television children's programme
 27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais)
 26 Oct First broadcast and first television programme from the rebuilt House of Commons on the occasion of its opening
- 1951
 8 Apr Third Programme Daventry transmitter opened

- 6 Jun First broadcast from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the State Banquet to King Haakon of Norway
- 13 Jun London Calling Asia (in English) began
- 15 Oct First television election address—given by Lord Samuel

1952

- 1 Jan 1947 Royal Charter extended for six months
- 6 Jan Vietnamese Service began
- 15 Feb Funeral of King George VI on television and sound
- 14 Mar Kirk o' Shotts television transmitting station opened
- 21 Apr First direct television from Paris (experimental)
- 5 May First schools programme on television (four weeks experiment)
- 1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years
- 8 Jul First public transmission of television from Paris
- 15 Aug Wenvoe television transmitting station opened

1953

- 1 May Pontop Pike and Glencairn television transmitting stations opened
- 2 Jun Coronation ceremony televised for first time
- 15 Jun Television relayed from ship at sea for the first time during the Royal Naval Review
- 23 Jun BBC's ten-year Development Plan announced
- 1 Nov Anglican Holy Communion televised for first time
- 19 Dec Twenty-first anniversary of External Services
- 20 Dec Temporary television transmitting station near Douglas, Isle of Man, opened

1954

- 27 Jan Television Centre (White City site) first brought into use
- 1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence for sound to remain at £1; television and sound combined licence increased to £3
- 6 Jun— First European exchange of television programmes
- 4 Jul with eight countries taking part—United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, and Western Germany
- 21 Jul Government agreement on first stage of BBC scheme for introduction of VHF broadcasting and the building of nine transmitting stations to carry Home, Light, and Third Programmes
- 26 Sep First television broadcast from a ship at sea (from the car-ferry s.s. *Lord Warden* crossing the Channel)
- 12 Nov Rowridge temporary television transmitting station opened
- 14 Dec Redmoss temporary television transmitting station opened
- 17 Dec North Hessary Tor temporary television transmitting station opened
- 22 Dec Government agreement on the building of tenth VHF transmitting station at Wenvoe

1955

- 12 Jan Order placed with the Post Office for permanent two-way link between London and the Continent
- 1 Feb Norwich television transmitting station opened
- 2 May First VHF transmitting station opened at Wrotham

TEXTS OF ROYAL CHARTER, LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

copy of a new CHARTER OF INCORPORATION
Granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation dated
1 July 1952
and of a LICENCE AND AGREEMENT
dated 12 June 1952 Between H.M. Postmaster General and
the British Broadcasting Corporation
and the
copy of an AGREEMENT
(Supplemental to a Licence and Agreement)
Between H.M. Postmaster General and the British
Broadcasting Corporation dated 28 June 1954

CHARTER

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the
British Dominions beyond the Seas QUEEN, Defender of the Faith

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

Whereas on the twentieth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand
nine hundred and twenty-six by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, Our Royal Pre-
decessor His Majesty King George the Fifth granted unto the British Broadcasting
Corporation (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') a Charter of Incorporation:

And Whereas on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Supplemental
Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

And Whereas it has been represented to Us by Our right trusty and right well beloved
Cousin and Counsellor HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL
DE LA WARR, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation
should be continued for a period of ten years from the first day of July One thousand nine
hundred and fifty-two:

And Whereas it has been made to appear to Us that some twelve and a half million persons in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have taken out licences to instal and work apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

And Whereas in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evidences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the broadcasting services and of the great value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertainment, We believe it to be in the interests of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Corporation should continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such non-exclusive licences and such agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

NOW KNOW YE that We by Our Royal Prerogative and of Our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion do by this Our Charter for Us Our Heirs and Successors will, ordain and declare as follows:—

INCORPORATION

1. THE Corporation shall continue to be a body corporate by the name of The British Broadcasting Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, alter and renew the same at discretion; willing and ordaining that the Corporation shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts and be capable in law to take and hold real and personal property and do all matters and things incidental or pertaining to a body corporate, but so that the Corporation shall apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The Governors of the Corporation shall be the members thereof.

TERM OF CHARTER

2. THIS Charter shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force for the term of ten years from that date.

OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

3. THE objects of the Corporation are as follows:—

(a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places overseas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').

(b) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and instal additional wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work and use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid and for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes, and for the reception (as opposed to the emission) of messages and other communications conveyed by other methods of wireless telegraphy.

(c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to work or use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid.

(d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General a non-exclusive Licence or Licences for such period and subject to such terms,

conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe, and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.

(e) To develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such Licence or Licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Postmaster General, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions or limitations of any such Licence or Licences as may to Our Postmaster General seem fit.

(f) To hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to equip and work or use such properties for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General, and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, instal, equip and work or use wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent for the time being in force and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods of wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such consent be designated; and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.

(h) To do all or any of the following things in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of Our United Kingdom, that is to say, to provide, erect, equip and instal, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of, stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for broadcasting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of, such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment.

(i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.

(j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute, with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.

(k) To organize, provide or subsidize concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto, subject to the prior approval of Our Postmaster General in the case of any public concert or public entertainment, that is to say, any concert or entertainment for admission to which a charge is made to the members of the audience.

(l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.

(m) To acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, including literary, musical and artistic works, plays, songs, gramophone and other records, and news, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation.

(n) To produce, manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire films, gramophone and other records, and material and apparatus for use in connection with films and such records, and to employ such films, records, material and apparatus in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto and to sell, rent or otherwise dispose of such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid.

(o) To apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in

any Letters Patent or patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation.

(p) Subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions.

(q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

(r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade.

(s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to subsidize and assist any such company.

(t) Subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

(u) Subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided always that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £1,000,000, and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £10,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.

(v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

(w) To enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation.

(x) To do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

POWER TO ACQUIRE LAND

4. WE do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, licence, authorize and enable the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation to purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and, subject to the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General to each purchase or acquisition, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest therein, situate in other countries or places and to hold all or any such lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein in perpetuity or on lease or otherwise and from time to time to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose of or deal with the same or any part thereof. And We do hereby also for Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant Our Licence to any person or persons and any body politic or corporate in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or wheresoever else the same may be required to assure in perpetuity or otherwise or to demise to or for the benefit of the Corporation any lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever.

RESTRICTION ON OVERSEAS CONCESSIONS

5. THE Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place overseas, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

CONSTITUTION

6.—(1) THE following persons shall be the Governors of the Corporation during the period beginning on the first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and ending on the thirty-first day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, or on such earlier date as may be directed by Us in Council, namely—

Our right trusty and well beloved Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and Arthur William Baron Tedder. Our trusty and well beloved John Adamson Esquire, Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor David John Baron Clydesmuir, Our trusty and well beloved Barbara Wootton wife of George Wright Esquire, Ivan Arthur Rice Stedeford Esquire and Francis Williams Esquire.

(2) The said Ernest Darwin Baron Simon of Wythenshawe and the said Arthur William Baron Tedder are hereby nominated to be respectively the Chairman of the Corporation and the Vice-Chairman thereof during the said period.

(3) The number of Governors during the said period shall be not more than seven and not less than five, and during that period any vacancy among the Governors, if filled, shall be filled and any further nomination of a Governor to be the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation shall be made by Us in Council.

7.—(1) FROM the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1) of the last foregoing article the Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

(2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or

Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

(3) The Governors shall at all times from the end of the said period include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Scotland and his close touch with Scottish opinion; a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Wales and his close touch with Welsh opinion; and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland, who shall have been selected for appointment as Governor in virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our People in Northern Ireland and his close touch with Northern Irish opinion. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

8.—(1) A RETIRING Governor, whether appointed by or pursuant to article 6 or pursuant to article 7 of this Our Charter, shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, by way of salary in return for their services, the respective sums following, that is to say:—

The Chairman—£3,000 a year;

The Vice-Chairman—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Scotland—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Wales—£1,000 a year;

The National Governor for Northern Ireland—£600 a year, or in the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, £1,000 a year;

Each other Governor—£600 a year;

or such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order in substitution for the said sums or any of them or for any previously substituted sums or sum. Every such sum shall accrue from day to day and be apportioned accordingly.

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

(3) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof)—

(a) If he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Postmaster General resign his Governorship;

(b) If his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;

(c) If he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;

(d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;

(e) If he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of the Corporation and the Corporation shall resolve that his office be vacated.

(4) As soon as may be reasonably practicable after a vacancy among the Governors has arisen or at a convenient time before such a vacancy will arise, the vacancy or approaching vacancy, and, if it involves the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of the Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland.

9.—(1) THE Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.

(2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer authorized by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions—

(a) In addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;

(b) The quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Postmaster General may from time to time in writing prescribe;

(c) Subject to sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;

(d) Any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him, and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.

(4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Corporation may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

GENERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

10.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the business and affairs of the Corporation and all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

(2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and not less than thirty nor more than fifty members selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

(3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

11. THE Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide. Each such committee shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COUNCILS

12.—(1) THE Corporation shall establish as soon as reasonably practicable in accordance with the provisions of this article, for the purposes in this article mentioned, two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid

a third National Broadcasting Council, to be known as the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

(2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland if it be established, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

(b) eight members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, five of such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit; and three of such persons shall be selected in such manner as the panel of the General Advisory Council consider appropriate as being representative of local authorities in the country concerned. For the filling of vacancies persons shall be so selected as to maintain the aforesaid proportion among the members. The eight members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

(3) (i) The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

(ii) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit, and each such member shall be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of not less than one year from the date of his retirement. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

(4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the functions following—

(a) the function of controlling the policy and the content of the programmes of that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in the country for which the Council are established, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes of Our People in that country;

(b) such other functions in relation to the said Service as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon them; and

(c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in the country for which the Council are established:

Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to—

(a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts and of broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; and

(b) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time for reasons of finance or in the interest of due coordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

(5) If and whenever in the opinion of Our Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this article shall be suspended, Our Postmaster General may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of

them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Postmaster General at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

(6) In the performance of their functions under this article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

(7) (i) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

(ii) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

(8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an Annual Report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

(9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and servants, to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions, and the Corporation shall employ the officers and servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and the Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the administration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

(10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

(11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or of any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

13.—(1) THE Corporation shall as soon as reasonably practicable appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

(2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among the members thereof.

(3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be not less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen

for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

(4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

(5) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any five members.

(6) Each Advisory Council shall have power to appoint advisory sub-committees of their own members.

(7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council (including functions of any sub-committee appointed by the Council).

(8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) or of any sub-committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

(9) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall devolve upon the Controller, Northern Ireland, and upon the Controller of each Region powers which will afford him a reasonable measure of independence in respect of programmes.

(10) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council and make such adjustments, if any, as may be appropriate in the powers devolved upon the Controller, Northern Ireland.

ORGANIZATION

14.—(1) THE Corporation shall appoint one or at its discretion two or more chief executive officers, who shall be called the Director-General or the Joint Directors-General of the Corporation, and may if it thinks fit appoint one or more Assistant Directors-General of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall appoint such other officers and such staff as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

(3) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the Director-General or Joint Directors-General and for any Assistant Director-General or Assistant Directors-General and for the other officers and the staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of article 12 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the staff.

15.—(1) IT shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any 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 and National Service.

PROVISION DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW OF SERVICES

16. THE Corporation is hereby authorized, empowered and required—

(a) To provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General with the Corporation;

(b) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and extend the Television Services, with due regard to the special problems which they present;

(c) To use all reasonable endeavours to develop and use, so far as the Corporation may be authorized so to do by or under any Licence granted by Our Postmaster General, frequencies of more than thirty megacycles a second with a view to extending the coverage or improving the strength or quality generally or in any areas or area of the Corporation's broadcasting transmissions in the Home Sound Services or any of them.

17. IT shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

FINANCIAL

18.—(1) THE Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required—

(a) To receive all funds which may be paid by Our Postmaster General out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof;

(b) To receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that moneys borrowed in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed for repayment of moneys borrowed for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

(2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

(3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

RESERVE FUNDS

19.—(1) WE do hereby declare that in the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or

otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient (after taking account of the estimated value for purposes of redemption of any assets acquired or to be acquired or additions or improvements made or to be made by means of the money so borrowed or raised), to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

(2) The Corporation shall likewise set aside yearly out of its revenue such sums (if any) as are requisite and proper (after taking into account provision made as aforesaid for repayment of moneys borrowed or raised), to meet depreciation or to renew any property of the Corporation and such sums may be applied for the purposes aforesaid from time to time in such manner as the Corporation shall determine: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose.

(3) The moneys set aside as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article may be used to repay moneys borrowed or raised or may be invested in Trustee securities and accumulated as a sinking fund for the said purpose or may be applied in any expenditure which is in the nature of capital expenditure.

(4) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such other sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

20.—(1) THE accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors, who shall be a chartered accountant or chartered accountants approved by Our Postmaster General.

(2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

(3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph (8) of article 12 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

(4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

GENERAL

21.—(1) THE Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for or will be conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any advisory sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such advisory sub-committee.

(3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any advisory sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such advisory sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

(4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorized for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and countersigned by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

(5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be the Director-General or a Joint Director-General or any other officer duly authorized as such by the Corporation.

22.—(1) THE grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

(2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner howsoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such Licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Postmaster General may if he thinks fit certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

23. AND We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term of ten years the business so to be carried on by the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorize the continuance of the said business under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

DISSOLUTION AND WINDING-UP

24. IT shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Postmaster General.

25. UPON the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation, and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Postmaster General.

GENERAL DECLARATION

26. LASTLY We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Our Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the first day of July in the first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

(L.S.)

NAPIER.

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LICENCE AND AGREEMENT

THIS DEED is made the Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR, Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of its carrying on a Broadcasting Service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters Patent under the Great Seal a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation and the Postmaster General is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further term of ten years from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two subject to such provisions and conditions as may to Her Majesty seem fit:

AND WHEREAS the Corporation has applied to the Postmaster General for a further licence authorizing the Corporation to continue to use its existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish instal and use additional stations and apparatus and granting unto the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS the Postmaster General has agreed to grant to the Corporation the further licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed:

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires—

(a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

'Air Council' means the Council established by the Air Force Constitution Act 1917;

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'Army Council' means the Secretary of State for War in Council;

'Army signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between units of Her Majesty's Forces, between any unit of Her Majesty's Forces and any wireless telegraph station or between any Army Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'broadcast receiving licences' means licences issued by the Postmaster General for the establishment, installation, working or use of wireless telegraph stations (not being broadcast relay exchange stations) or apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board ships or aircraft for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter sent from authorized broadcasting stations for general reception in sound or for the purpose solely or primarily of receiving matter so sent for general reception in visual images with sound or for both of those purposes;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Atlantic City on the second day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty-

seven and the Service Regulations made thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'messages' includes other communications;

'Naval signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more ships of Her Majesty's Navy, between ships of Her Majesty's Navy and Naval Stations, or between a ship of Her Majesty's Navy or a British Naval Station and any other wireless telegraph station whether on shore or on board any ship or aircraft;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General;

'Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling' means signalling by means of any method of wireless telegraphy between two or more Government aircraft, between any Government aircraft and any wireless telegraph station or between any Government aerodrome or Air Council Station and any other wireless telegraph station;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means wireless telegraph station;

'telegraph' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1869;

'wireless telegraph station' means station for wireless telegraphy, which expression shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act;

'wireless telegraphy' has the meaning assigned to it in the Wireless Telegraphy Acts 1904 to 1926, but shall, from and after the date on which section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 comes into operation, have the meaning assigned to it in that Act.

(b) References to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

2. Subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, restrictions and limitations hereinafter contained, the Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term of ten years from and including the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, licence—

(a) to maintain and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the British Islands established and installed by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General;

(b) to establish from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional wireless telegraph stations at such places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing and to instal at such stations and work or use for the said purposes apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

(c) to instal from time to time and work or use for the purposes hereinafter stated additional apparatus for wireless telegraphy at the existing and the additional stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy at such other places in the British Islands as the Postmaster General may approve in writing in that behalf;

(d) to work or use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving—

(1) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in—

(i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

(ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

(2) wireless telegraphy by the methods aforesaid for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid;

(e) to maintain and work or use existing apparatus for the purpose of receiving messages sent or emitted by any method of telegraphy other than telephony or television, being apparatus installed at existing stations by virtue of licences granted to the Corporation by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General, and, subject to the prior approval in writing of the Postmaster General in relation to each station, to instal additional apparatus at existing stations and apparatus at additional stations and to work or use such apparatus for the said purpose; and

(f) to connect by existing or additional wires any stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the Corporation with wireless telegraph stations licensed by the Postmaster General or his predecessors in office as broadcast relay exchange stations, and to send thereby to such broadcast relay exchange stations programmes broadcast in the Home Services.

3. If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation on the financial and all other considerations involved, the Corporation shall establish and work or use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice; and every such station shall be so designed and constructed as to emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second.

4.—(1) At every station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, and the aerial power and directivity, the frequencies and the methods of modulation used for each station shall be such as shall be approved in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after consultation with the Corporation, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

(3) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to those of the stations whether now existing or hereafter established which emit waves at more than thirty megacycles a second or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

5.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be subject to inspection and supervision by any officer for the time being nominated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, but such inspection and supervision shall be so made and exercised as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

(2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and supervision and shall provide or secure for the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

6. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of all relevant regulations from time to time made, under the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1951 or under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 or the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 or under any future Act, in relation to

wireless telegraph stations or apparatus for wireless telegraphy or otherwise in relation to wireless telegraphy.

7. The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and of any International Convention relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

8. For the purpose of avoiding interference with Naval signalling, Army signalling, and Royal Air Force and Government aircraft signalling, the Corporation shall act in agreement with the Postmaster General as to conditions of working or using the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

9. In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any wireless telegraph station established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Postmaster General or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect—

(a) (1) The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one wireless telegraph station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus.

(2) The Postmaster General shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

(b) The Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so work or use the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.—(1) The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall be so worked or used by the Corporation as not either directly or indirectly to interfere with the efficient or convenient maintenance, working or use of any telegraphic line of the Postmaster General, whether or not such telegraphic line already existed at the time when the stations or station or apparatus concerned commenced to be worked or used, and so as not to expose any such line to risk of damage or risk of interference with the efficient or convenient working or use thereof.

(2) In case any such telegraphic line of the Postmaster General shall be damaged or the efficient or convenient working or use thereof shall be wholly or partially interrupted or otherwise interfered with, and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office shall certify in writing under his hand that such damage, interruption or interference has in his opinion been caused directly or indirectly by the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus or by anything done by or on behalf of the Corporation in relation thereto, the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General all costs which shall be reasonably incurred by him in repairing such damage or obviating such interruption or interference or in removing or altering such telegraphic line so as to restore the same to efficient working order and in adding thereto or substituting therefor either temporarily or permanently any other telegraphic line if the said Engineer-in-Chief shall certify in writing under his hand that in his opinion such addition or substitution is reasonably required in consequence of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use present or future of any of the stations, or any apparatus.

(3) If and whenever the said Engineer-in-Chief shall by writing under his hand certify that by reason of the establishment, installation, construction, maintenance, working or use of any of the stations or any apparatus it has been necessary for the Postmaster General to place any telegraphic line in a position other than that in which he would otherwise have placed it or to insulate or otherwise protect any telegraphic line, then the Corporation shall on demand pay to the Postmaster General any additional cost incurred by him on account thereof.

(4) For the purposes of this clause the expression 'telegraphic line' has the meaning assigned to it in the Telegraph Act 1878 and the expression 'telegraphic line of the Postmaster General' includes a telegraphic line belonging to or worked or used by the Postmaster General or constructed or maintained by him for any Department of Government or other body or person.

11. Persons employed by the Corporation in the conduct of the services who are not, or are not deemed to be, British subjects, shall be so employed on and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General. Any person who is so employed and is not subject to any restriction under the Aliens Order 1920 as to the period of his stay or the employment in which he may engage in the United Kingdom may, if the Corporation think fit, be employed by the Corporation in an established capacity.

12. No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorized official of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

13. The stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorized by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

14. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any commercial advertisement or sponsored programme: Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as precluding the Corporation (so far only as the licence of the Postmaster General is required) from using for broadcasting purposes without payment or for a reduced payment any concert or theatrical entertainment or any other performance of whatsoever kind given in public, or as precluding the Corporation from announcing the place of performance thereof or the name and description of the performers, or from announcing the number and description of any record broadcast, or from acknowledging any permission granted for so using any such matter.

15.—(1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently on every day (including Sundays) programmes in the Home Sound Services and programmes in the Television Services from such stations and during such hours as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe; and programmes in the External Services from such stations as after such consultation the Postmaster General may from time to time so prescribe. The Corporation shall not send programmes in the Home Sound Services or the Television Services except during the hours prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

(3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Department in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Department may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Department.

(4) The Postmaster General may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matter of any class specified in such notice; and the Postmaster General may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce

or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

(5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Postmaster General and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (hereinafter called 'the Treasury'), by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Postmaster General; and shall perform such other services and do such acts and things by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Departments so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

16. The Corporation shall pay to the Postmaster General a royalty or charge of £500 per annum in respect of the wireless telegraph stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy from time to time established, installed, worked and used by virtue of the licence hereby granted. The said royalty or charge shall be paid in advance on the first day of July in every year, the first payment to be made on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner herein-after provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as from time to time may be appropriated by Parliament therefor) during the period ending on the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to 85 per centum of the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof), and thereafter during the continuance of these presents a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of these presents the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) a sum equal to such additional percentage of the net licence revenue as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such period as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression 'net licence revenue' means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of, or under, broadcast receiving licences, less during the period ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, seven and one-half per centum thereof, and thereafter during each successive period of two years or any residual part thereof such percentage thereof as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General shall consider adequate to cover any expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable for or under broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) which will be incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to the broadcasting system.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

18.—(1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed and acts and things done pursuant to clause 15 (5) hereof and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (other than services performed under clause 15 (3) hereof), the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor)

in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorize.

(g) The Corporation shall deliver to the Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in subclause (1) of this clause covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

19. Sums paid by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 of these presents shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

20.—(1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Postmaster General an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall have control over the transmission of messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorized by the Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) If and whenever the Postmaster General shall exercise the powers conferred on him by subclause (1) of this clause he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 hereof such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Postmaster General—

(a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

(b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Postmaster General shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the royalty or charge payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 16 hereof as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

21. The Corporation shall in the execution of these presents observe and fulfil the obligations upon contractors specified in the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the fourteenth day of October nineteen hundred and forty-six, namely:—

1. (a) The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for the trade or industry in the district where the work is carried out by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organizations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers engaged in the trade or industry in the district.

(b) In the absence of any rates of wages, hours or conditions of labour so established the contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour which are not less favourable than the general level of wages, hours and conditions observed by other employers whose general circumstances in the trade or industry in which the contractor is engaged are similar.

2. The contractor shall in respect of all persons employed by him (whether in execution of the contract or otherwise) in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract comply with the general conditions required by this Resolution. Before a contractor is placed upon a Department's list of firms to be invited to tender, the Department shall obtain from him an assurance that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has complied with the general conditions required by this Resolution for at least the previous three months.

3. In the event of any question arising as to whether the requirements of this Resolution are being observed, the question shall, if not otherwise disposed of, be referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision.

4. The contractor shall recognize the freedom of his workpeople to be members of trade unions.

5. The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of a contract display, for the information of his workpeople, in every factory, workshop or place occupied or used by him for the execution of the contract, a copy of this Resolution.

6. The contractor shall be responsible for the observance of this Resolution by sub-contractors employed in the execution of the contract, and shall if required notify the Department of the names and addresses of all such sub-contractors.

22.—(1) The Corporation shall not:—

(a) offer 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 connexion with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorized officer of the Postmaster General.

(2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Postmaster General to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

(3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) hereof in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of the contract) the right of the Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

23. The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the Licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation hereunder.

24.—(1) In any of the following cases (that is to say):—

(a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently on every day programmes in the Home Sound Services, the Television Services and the External Services; or

(b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder, or of any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

(c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case

an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property.

then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

(2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

25. The Corporation shall at all times indemnify the Crown against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made against the Crown or any servant or agent of the Crown by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act of the Corporation or its servants or agents licensed or permitted by these presents.

26.—(1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General or any other duly authorized officer of the Post Office and may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being, and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

(2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

27. No member of the United Kingdom House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Commons of Northern Ireland shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise therefrom (see House of Commons (Disqualification) Acts, 1782 and 1801, Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and House of Commons Disqualification (Declaration of Law) Act, 1931).

28. It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by Sir George Ismay, K.B.E., C.B. (an Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that behalf by or under section 12 of the Post Office (Amendment) Act 1935) in the presence of

GEORGE ISMAY,
On behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General

(L.S.)

F. E. HICKS,
General Post Office,
London, E.C.1,
Civil Servant.

THE COMMON SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(L.S.)

SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW. Governor.
W. J. HALEY. Director-General.

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AGREEMENT

Supplemental to a Licence and Agreement

TREASURY MINUTE DATED 28 JUNE 1954

My Lords have had before them an Agreement dated 28 June 1954 between the Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Agreement is supplemental to a Licence and Agreement made 12 June 1952 between the parties (Cmd. 8579). The term of the Agreement is from 1 April 1954 until the expiry of the Licence.

The new Agreement amends the provisions made in the Licence for the finance of the Home Services (Sound and Television). Under the Licence the Postmaster General was to pay to the Corporation in respect of the period ending 30 June 1955 a sum equal to eighty-five per centum of the net licence revenue, and in respect of the remainder of the term a sum equal to such percentage or percentages of the net licence revenue as My Lords might authorize. The net licence revenue was defined as the gross revenue from broadcast receiving licences less, during the period ending 31 March 1953, 7½ per centum thereof, and during each successive period of two years such percentage thereof as the Postmaster General should consider adequate to cover any expenses incurred by him in relation to the broadcasting system. As from 1 April 1953 this percentage was accordingly increased to 8½ per centum. Provision was made for the payment to the Corporation of an additional percentage of the net licence revenue if, on representations by the Corporation to the Postmaster General, My Lords were satisfied that the income of the Corporation was insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services during any portion of the term of the Licence. Under this provision the percentage of the net licence revenue payable to the Corporation was increased to eighty-six per centum as from 1 April 1953.

The new Agreement provides that for the purposes of the Home Services (Sound and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor) in respect of the year ending 31 March 1955 a sum equal to the net licence revenue less £2,000,000, in respect of each of the two following years a sum equal to the net licence revenue less £2,750,000 and in respect of the remainder of the term such sum as My Lords may authorize. The net licence revenue is defined as the gross revenue from broadcast receiving licences less a sum equal to the expenses incurred by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands. Additional sums may be paid to the Corporation if, on representations by the Corporation to the Postmaster General, My Lords are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services during any portion of the term of the Licence.

In all other respects the Licence and Agreement made 12 June 1952 will continue in full force and effect.

My Lords consider the terms of the supplemental Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorized the Postmaster General to conclude it.

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made the Twenty-eighth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBRAND EDWARD DUNDONALD BRASSEY EARL DE LA WARR Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose chief office is situate at Broadcasting House Portland Place in the County of London (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

SUPPLEMENTAL to (1) A Deed (hereinafter called 'the Licence') made on the Twelfth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two between the Postmaster General of the one part and the Corporation of the other part being a Licence for the establishment and working of wireless telegraph stations in the British Islands and an agreement in relation to the conduct of broadcasting services by means thereof and (2)

An Agreement made on the Nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four between the same parties and supplemental to the Licence:

WITNESSETH and the Postmaster General and the Corporation hereby agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1. IN respect of the period after the Thirty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four the following clause shall be substituted for clause 17 of the Licence:—

‘ 17.—(1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament therefor):

- (a) during the period commencing on the First day of April One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four and ending on the Thirty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and fifty-five a sum equal to the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof) less the sum of two million pounds;
- (b) during each of the periods of twelve months ending on the Thirty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and the Thirty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven respectively a sum equal to the net licence revenue (as defined in subclause (4) hereof) less (during each of the said periods) the sum of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds;
- (c) thereafter during the continuance of these presents such sum as the Treasury may authorize.

(2) If on representations made by the Corporation to the Postmaster General the Treasury are satisfied that the income of the Corporation is during any portion of the term of these presents insufficient for the adequate conduct of the Home Services provided by the Corporation under the provisions of this Licence the Postmaster General shall pay to the Corporation (out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid) such additional sum or sums as he may be directed to pay by the Treasury during such periods as may be directed by them.

(3) The sums payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Postmaster General shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

(4) The expression ‘ net licence revenue ’ means all sums received by the Postmaster General in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, less a sum equal to the expenses (including the cost of collection of sums payable in respect of the issue of broadcast receiving licences, the cost of investigating complaints of interference by electromagnetic energy affecting broadcast programmes and the cost of administration) incurred by him or on his behalf in relation to broadcasting services within the British Islands.

(5) Any account certified by the Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office or a Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General of the Post Office of any sum payable by the Postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.’

2. IN all other respects the Licence and the said Agreement dated the Nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifty-four shall remain and continue in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Postmaster General has hereunto set his hand and the Director General of the Corporation has hereunto set his hand the day and year first before written.

SIGNED on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General
by Sir Ben L. Barnett, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (an
Officer of the Post Office duly authorized in that
behalf by or under section 83 of the Post Office Act
1953) in the presence of

B. L. BARNETT,
On behalf of Her Majesty's
Postmaster General

FREDA E. HICKS,
General Post Office,
London, E.C.1,
Civil Servant.

SIGNED on behalf of the British Broadcasting Corpora-
tion in the presence of

IAN JACOB,
Director-General

DOROTHY TORRY,
Broadcasting House,
London, W.1,
Secretary.

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- B. Official documents related to the BBC published by H.M. Stationery Office.

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