



THE
BRITISH BROADCASTING
CORPORATION

Annual Report and Accounts

FOR THE YEAR

1950-51

*Presented by the Postmaster General to Parliament
by Command of His Majesty
September 1951*

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BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION,
BROADCASTING HOUSE,
LONDON, W.1.

26th July, 1951.

DEAR POSTMASTER GENERAL,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith the Corporation's Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1951. These are submitted in accordance with Clause 17 of the Corporation's Royal Charter.

Yours sincerely,

SIMON OF WYTHENSHAWE.

Chairman.

The Right Hon. Ness Edwards, M.P.,
His Majesty's Postmaster General.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Members of the Board of Governors
on 31st March 1951

The Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, LL.D. (*Chairman*)

Marshal of the Royal Air Force, the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., LL.D.
(*Vice Chairman*)

John Adamson

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Clydesmuir, G.C.I.E., T.D.

I. A. R. Stedeford

Francis Williams, C.B.E.

Professor Barbara Wootton

NOTE :

Lord Tedder was appointed Vice-Chairman to serve from 1st January 1951. Mr. Stedeford and Mr. Williams joined the Board on the same date. The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E., who had served as Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Ernest Whitfield (now Lord Kenswood) retired on completing their term of appointment at the end of 1950.

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BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Annual Report and Accounts

1950-51

Introduction

An introduction to the report on the year's work on broadcasting must refer to the salient points as they have arisen, whether they have occurred in programme production, in technical progress or in the development of the BBC's constitution. This introduction, therefore, deals with the outstanding movements of 1950-51. It is not intended to be a systematic summary of the entire field of broadcasting. The full report shows this to have been a year of achievement both in the domestic and external services of the BBC.

Changes in Board of Governors

Mr. I. A. R. Stedford and Mr. Francis Williams, C.B.E., were appointed as Governors on 1st January, 1951. The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E., and Dr. Ernest Whitfield (now Lord Kenswood) retired on the completion of their term of office.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., LL.D., who was given leave of absence by the Governors to undertake the duties of Chairman of the British Joint Services Mission in Washington, was appointed Vice-Chairman from 1st January, 1951. Lord Tedder has since returned to this country.

The Beveridge Report

The most important event of the year has been the publication of the Report of the Broadcasting Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Beveridge. The Beveridge Report has given such full and systematic information about the BBC that these pages need not include reminders of existing constitutional points or working methods.

A great deal of work was done during the year to provide written and oral evidence to the Committee. The Corporation's last appearance before the Committee was on 13th July, 1950. The Report of the Committee was published on 18th January, 1951, and has since been closely studied by the Corporation.

Directly the recommendations of the Broadcasting Committee's Report were published, the BBC approached the Trades Union Congress on the question of staff representation. Discussions between the BBC and the T.U.C. have since begun.

The Committee also recommended early action on the problem of restrictions imposed by artists' unions. Negotiations were reopened and a fuller account is given on page 69. However, the Corporation has to report that during the year it has once again had to suffer from restrictions on the part of some of the artists' unions. Unless these can be overcome they are likely to have serious effects on the development of television.

Progress in Television

There has been rapid expansion in the Television Service. Programme hours have been extended, and licences for television have now risen to more than three quarters of a million. As many people ask friends in to see television, it is probable that on special occasions the viewing audience has been about two million.

During the year, progress was made on the building of the television station at Kirk o'Shotts in Scotland and the station at Holme Moss in the North of England is nearing completion. The site for the Bristol Channel television station was chosen and work begun. The operation of five high powered transmitters which should between them serve 78 per cent. of the population is thus well within sight. The power of the stations will be many times that of television stations in any other country. Two television studios at Lime Grove were brought into operation during the year.

The year was marked by the ordering and bringing into service of new television equipment of various kinds. Outside broadcasts, televising of film, microwave links, and other operations should all be improved in the near future, as the latest equipment comes into service.

One spectacular example of the way in which the new service is beginning to reach out was given by the first television broadcast across the Channel. The programmes from Calais were seen over the whole of the BBC's Television Service area in this country with remarkable clarity. The undertaking was both a technical and a programme success.

In order to achieve still closer interworking in the development of television, the Anglo-French Television Committee formed by the BBC and Radiodiffusion Française was strengthened. There is close co-operation between the broadcasting organisations of the two countries in all fields of broadcasting.

The BBC covered the Korean war in television as well as in sound broadcasting. It had its own correspondents and a camera-man with the United Nations' forces in Korea.

During the year a television children's newsreel was introduced, and the editions of the ordinary newsreel were increased from two to three a week.

The Copenhagen Plan : effects in United Kingdom

One of the main undertakings of the year was the bedding down of the internal sound services on the wavelengths provided by the Copenhagen Plan. This plan gave the BBC slightly worse wavelengths than it had had previously. Complications arose over the use of wavelengths in other parts of Europe. The result was a steady deterioration, which gave unsatisfactory broadcasting through the winter. With the coming of longer days the position has improved ; but it threatens to become bad again next winter.

During the course of the year, therefore, the BBC worked out an interim plan for twelve backing-up stations. This plan has since been submitted to the Government (April, 1951). However, it can be no more than a patching operation. Nor does the BBC see any hope of improvement in the European wavelengths position.

INTRODUCTION

Development of Frequency Modulation

The BBC foresaw this position and some two years ago built a high powered (very high frequency) station at Wrotham. The station was equipped with both A.M. and F.M. transmitters in order that comparative tests could be carried out. These tests were completed in the course of the year and a recommendation for the use of Frequency Modulation on VHF was submitted to the Government, together with an outline proposal for a chain of stations through the country to give listeners the Home Service, the Light Programme and the Third Programme on F.M.

Effects on External Services

The Copenhagen Plan seriously affected the BBC's European Services ; the coverage of Europe on long and medium wavelengths was drastically reduced. Some alleviation was made by the use of the Home Service long and medium wavelengths at times when they were not required for internal needs. Other proposals were made to the Government to improve the position.

The Copenhagen Plan was concerned only with long and medium wavelengths. The BBC's allocation of short wavelengths derives in the first instance from the Atlantic City Agreement of 1947. In the course of the year under review, a number of efforts were made, at conferences on the Continent, to arrive at a satisfactory international agreement to allocate the short wavelengths available. These conferences were largely abortive. The BBC views with some concern the future outlook on the short wavelengths, and the effect on the coverage of its services overseas, if there should have to be any serious curtailment of the wavelengths at present in use.

Plans for general development curtailed

The year's building, equipment, and other technical development was once again affected by the national economic position. The BBC's capital investment programme was revised in accordance with Government requirements. The BBC must once again record that its plan of development to meet broadcasting needs both in sound and television has had to be retarded.

The Government decided, for instance, to postpone *sine die* the building of the five lower powered television stations. Indications were given to the Corporation that the White City project would also have to be delayed. Up-to-date accommodation for sound broadcasting, both in London and in other parts of the country, is held up. The BBC accepts the fact that national priorities have to be established under present conditions. In fairness to the Corporation, however, it should be made clear that these matters vitally affecting the rate of sound broadcasting and television developments are outside the BBC's control.

The Playhouse Theatre in London was acquired for a period of years to ease studio shortage. A new studio was opened in Nottingham. The site for a new Midland Regional headquarters was chosen and has since been acquired.

New station at Singapore

The BBC was, however, able to complete the erection and installation of the high powered station at Singapore. This is an important addition to the Overseas Services. It is also a notable achievement on the part of the BBC engineers. The work was carried on under great difficulties and very often involved physical danger. In spite of this the station was built in very quick time and is now in operation.

Preparations for The Festival of Britain

Although the essence of broadcasting is its immediacy, much of it involves a great deal of preparatory planning. Preparations went on throughout the year for the fullest possible broadcasting in connection with the Festival of Britain. These preparations consisted of making plans for many outstanding programmes, as well as installing elaborate equipment on the South Bank site, which included sound and television studios, twenty-seven broadcasting points and a central control room. Special equipment was installed at other places also. Meanwhile, the Overseas Services had for several months been broadcasting programmes designed to lead up to the Festival. The broadcasting based on all this preparatory work was in full swing at the time this report was being written.

Some further points

The year showed a marked increase in the use of BBC broadcasts, either transcribed or transmitted, in other countries. In the U.S.A. the increase was 23 per cent. over the preceding year and in Canada 22 per cent.

Professor J. Z. Young broadcast the 1950 Reith Lectures on "Doubt and Certainty in Science". Lord Radcliffe accepted an invitation to give the 1951 Reith Lectures.

The BBC called an international conference on religious broadcasting at Chichester. Representatives from broadcasting organisations in ten countries attended. Acceptances were received from all the Commonwealth broadcasting organisations to attend a Commonwealth broadcasting conference in London in 1952.

Steps were taken during the year to get the views of outside experts on the efficiency of certain BBC departments.

In the course of the year, allegations were made against members of the BBC staff. These concerned financial transactions between members of the staff and persons who either might appear in programmes or had an interest in programmes. The BBC referred the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Following an enquiry by Scotland Yard, a BBC producer was charged at the Old Bailey with bribery and corruption. He was acquitted. The Governors themselves investigated two other cases in which the police had decided to take no action. They found that in neither case were there any grounds for action by them, or criticism.

Staff

A new post of Director of Television was created. Mr. George Barnes was appointed to it.

Sir Malcolm Sargent was appointed conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra on 16th July, 1950, and took up his duties on 22nd July, 1950, with the opening of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts.

Sir Henry Dale, O.M., was appointed adviser to the Corporation on scientific programmes.

Mr. T. Chalmers, who had held the post of Controller, Light Programme, for three years, was seconded to take charge of the creation and development of Nigerian broadcasting. In the course of the year the BBC also gave much help to the Colonies in broadcasting matters.

I. Home Sound Broadcasting

The balance of the Home Service, and the Light and Third Programmes

The aims of the London and Regional Home Services and of the Light and Third Programmes have been defined often enough. They were given in the last year's report to Parliament and fully set out in the Beveridge Report. A briefer statement of them can be found in the BBC Year Book. The broad purposes of broadcasting set before the BBC by its Charter are that it should entertain, inform and educate.

These aims are, of course, not mutually exclusive; nor are the aims of the programmes; a balance is needed within each programme as well as a balance among all the programmes. They have, as it were, harmony and counterpoint. The manner in which the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts were distributed over the three programmes is a good example of the general method. Each programme makes its own selection from the Promenade Concerts but the programmes together make a complete relationship to the whole series of concerts.

The main task of the Home Service and the Light and Third Programmes is to preserve the right balance; and a reference to Appendix III (analysis of programme hours by types of programme) will show how with slight fluctuations the balance is preserved from year to year. However, new programme ideas, phases of taste, public events, may in any given year have their effect on all programmes, or their effects may be seen separately in the Home, Light and Third.

For instance, a general movement in the last year can be seen in the Regions. On the whole, there has been a freer exchange of programmes and the Regions have contributed more programmes to the national audience. On page 31 an analysis of their Regional contributions is given and it will be seen that the Light Programme took 708 hours of Regional material in the course of the year.

Another point likely to strike anyone who reads the following pages is that there has been great liveliness in public discussions: and especially discussions of an informal and conversational kind. Arguments have been popular in which speakers have displayed their personalities as much as their skill in debate; and shown readiness to take as well as to give hard knocks with commonsense and good humour.

Evidence of a wide response to this kind of broadcast has been seen especially in the Light Programme, where "Any Questions?" of the West Regional Programme held a very large national audience; and where "Argument" immediately won a big audience to hear the impact of several pairs of political champions upon each other.

In the Midlands, also, it seems that life has been considerably enlivened by some outspoken broadcast arguments; but one of the most interesting paragraphs among the following pages is that in which the experienced "discussion producers" of the North Region refer to the difficulties they have had during the year in making a success of the more serious and informative kind of broadcast discussion.

All this is very closely watched and considered within the BBC, because creating a lively and appealing broadcast controversy on public affairs is an art that is uncertain and difficult; yet at times vastly rewarding. There are many ways of doing it, and the carefully scripted and thought out discussion continues, of course, to have its own value and its power of convincing.

The tendency of the year has been evident: the unscripted controversy, with its spontaneous clash of personalities and its unknown conclusion, has a great vitality and power of attraction. However, it is not possible to say what is entertainment and what is information in any formal and solid sense. "We beg to differ", for instance, is produced by the Variety Department and not by Talks Department: that means its primary aim is entertainment: but to say that its participants never instruct, or that the practice of good conversation has no value in itself, would be extremely doctrinaire. The continued popularity of "The Critics" in the Home Service, with its more literary subjects and more serious approach, is another instance of the same trend. All these broadcast discussions have one thing in common. No speaker can select an audience of his own partisans. No one is able to pontificate too much or to be too cocksure. All sides of the question are heard. In the realm of public affairs this is valuable.

Another movement in taste has been seen in plays: there is a trend away from the horrific towards strong romantic drama and more homely stories. "Dear Octopus" it seems is a more attractive creature than "Frankenstein".

This movement refers perhaps especially to the Home Service, in which Saturday Night Theatre, as well as the plays on Monday evening, reach very large audiences. About twelve million people regularly listen to Saturday Night Theatre.

It is interesting that certain programmes given originally on the Third Programme, such as Mr. Fred Hoyle's series of lectures on the "Nature of the Universe", attracted so much notice that they were later repeated in the Home Service. An outstanding occasion, of which the Third could obviously take the fullest advantage, was the bicentenary of the death of Bach. This was commemorated in an important series of concerts, in which special attention was paid to authenticity of performance. Wagner's "Ring" was broadcast in full for the first time in this country in two cycles, one from Covent Garden in the summer, and the second at Christmas-time from recordings of remarkably fine performances given earlier in the year at La Scala, Milan. The broadcasts of opera in the Third Programme were perhaps its most valuable contribution to music.

NEWS

The news services maintained the established pattern of recent years. Seven news bulletins and three summaries were broadcast daily for listeners in the United Kingdom, suitably spaced out at different times in the Home Service and Light Programme.

Special coverage was set up for the Korean war, with correspondents and a television camera-man working as a team. Special arrangements were also made, as in previous years, for the United Nations Assembly and the Council of Europe, and correspondents were sent to report on such events as the Atlantic Council in Brussels and the elections in Turkey, South-West Africa and the Gold Coast.

In addition to these, the BBC continued to rely on its normal sources of news: the leading news agencies; its own Monitoring Service; its general reporters and Parliamentary, Diplomatic, Industrial and Air Correspondents; and its own correspondents in Washington, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Bonn, the Balkans, the Middle East, Cape Town, Delhi, the Far East, and at the headquarters of the United Nations.

"Today in Parliament" was broadcast in the Home Service every evening while Parliament was sitting, and was repeated on the following morning in the Light Programme. "Radio Newsreel" was broadcast early every evening in the Light Programme and a similar programme "The Eye Witness" was included in the Home Service on Wednesdays in the middle of the day. There was also a regular service of sports bulletins. S.O.S. and Police Messages were broadcast for Home listeners as part of the news and the results are summarised in Appendix IV.

PUBLIC EVENTS

The opening of the new House of Commons by H.M. The King was an event of unique interest.

The visit of the Queen of the Netherlands gave an opportunity for several good broadcasts, both in English and in Dutch. Queen Juliana was heard in this country, and in Holland, replying in English to the Lord Mayor of London at a luncheon at Guildhall. Trooping the Colour and the State Opening of Parliament were outstanding ceremonial occasions that are broadcast regularly.

Sporting broadcasts depicted all the big events and produced their crop of dramatic and unforeseeable moments, such as the sinking of the Oxford boat. Boxing commentaries became still more popular during the year.

Scenes of a more everyday kind were described in several novel programmes in which a number of commentators posted at separate points combined to give a word picture of ordinary events and scenes. The City of London, the Roman Road to Canterbury, and a London bus ride were among the subjects treated in this way.

GENERAL TALKS

Political Broadcasting

Party political broadcasting was conducted during the year under the agreement reached between the main political Parties and the BBC in 1947. The agreed number of party political broadcasts was taken up by the Parties concerned—six for Labour, five for Conservative and one for Liberal. Statements were also broadcast by Ministers of the Crown on matters of national importance. The Prime Minister broadcast four times during the year. There were nineteen broadcasts by Ministers.

Lectures

The Reith Lectures in the autumn of 1950 were given by Professor J. Z. Young on the subject of "Doubt and Certainty in Science". There was a considerable expansion in the broadcasting of lectures, including broadcast versions of lectures already delivered elsewhere. Mr. Fred Hoyle's six lectures on the "Nature of the Universe" in the Third Programme were so successful that they were repeated in the Home Service, where they attracted an unusually large audience. Other notable series were those given by Professor J. Isaacs on "Twentieth Century Literature", and by Professor E. E. Evans-Pritchard on "Social Anthropology", both in the Third Programme.

The complete presidential address to the British Association was relayed in the Third Programme, and a shortened version was broadcast in the Home Service. Broadcast versions were also provided of the Romanes

Lectures by Sir John Cockcroft on the "Future of Nuclear Energy", and of the Rede Lecture by Sir Edward Bridges on the Civil Service tradition, broadcast as the "Portrait of a Profession".

Contemporary Affairs

As in previous years, all three programmes provided a large variety of talks and discussions on political and economic subjects, many of them controversial in character. People often prefer controversial and extempore argument to scripted and informative discussions, but it is not always easy to persuade serious speakers to argue with each other vigorously in public. The BBC tries to develop the treatment of controversial subjects by all methods from the completely unrehearsed to the carefully scripted.

"Taking Stock" in the Home Service dealt with a variety of current issues. On one or two occasions the experiment was made of linking an informative feature programme on Tuesday evening with a discussion of the same theme in the "Taking Stock" broadcast on the next Thursday; the cost of living and coal were handled in this way. The style of presentation of "Taking Stock" was in fact varied a good deal in order to suit the requirements of the subjects. It included discussions round the table, awkward questions for answer, examinations of evidence by experts and, once, a forty-five minute address; this was a talk on Communist China by the Rev. L. Constantine, a Methodist missionary, who had worked there for nineteen years.

In September, 1950, a new series of commentaries from Commonwealth and European countries was introduced. These talks followed the lines of the well-known "American Commentary", and the speakers have all been nationals of the countries concerned. They were placed so as to alternate every other week with "American Commentary"; this arrangement ensured them a good audience from the outset. Meanwhile, Alistair Cooke's "Letter from America" continued to illustrate the American scene for Home Service listeners, and a new series of talks on life and letters in the U.S.A., "Recorded in New York", was introduced in the Third Programme early in 1951. The "World To-day" was a forum for authoritative speakers; the Archbishop of Canterbury contributed to this series on his return from Australia and New Zealand. "Foreign Review", "Letter from Paris", "Soviet Affairs", and various other talks on foreign affairs were broadcast in the Third Programme.

In the Light Programme, "Argument", an experiment in twelve extempore discussions among politicians, succeeded in attracting a large audience. A new correspondence programme, "Dear Sir", gave a chance for the exchange of listeners' opinions and information. "Topic for To-night", also in the Light Programme, acquired a large and steady audience after the ten o'clock news bulletin.

Several of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers broadcast while they were in London in January; and a particularly interesting talk which came from India was given by India's Minister for Health, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. Two other single talks call for special mention. The Speaker of the House of Commons, Colonel the Rt. Hon. Douglas Clifton Brown, M.P., gave a talk about the history of Parliament and the retiring Librarian of the House of Commons, Mr. Hilary St. George Saunders, spoke about the work of the Library.

Earlier in the year Mr. Colin Wills made a tour of West Africa for the BBC and on his return described his impressions and experiences in six Sunday evening talks for the Home Service. Other series were the "Problem of Punishment", the "Colour Bar", "Signposts in Politics" and "What is Liberty?"

Religious Controversy

In a sequence of eight personal statements, speakers of widely differing outlook examined the concept "Man without God" during the autumn of 1950. In another series of talks and discussions, Christian speakers examined statements occurring in other broadcast series which had a bearing on religious belief.

Literature and the Arts

Reviews and other talks about books new and old, daily readings of short stories and serial readings of novels were broadcast throughout the year. "The Critics" in the Home Service has established itself as the standing programme of criticism of current literature, art, the theatre, films, and radio. Now in its fourth year, it ran during 1950 for the first time without a summer break, maintaining its audience all the time. On the Sunday following the death of Bernard Shaw, "The Critics" devoted the whole broadcast to his life and works. Among other tributes to Shaw, that by Thomas Mann, recorded in California, was outstanding. The centenaries of Wordsworth and Stevenson were marked by many talks and readings.

During the summer of 1950 a series of nine talks in the Home Service was devoted to the contemporary English novel. The novelist's method has been the subject of occasional Third Programme conversations in which novelists themselves took part. A reading of his own poems by T. S. Eliot, with an introduction by himself, was recorded for the "University of Chicago Round Table" and subsequently broadcast in the Third Programme. Sir Max Beerbohm's reminiscences of George Moore were memorable.

The visual arts are sometimes held to defy broadcast presentation. The Third Programme series "Aspects of Art in England", which was accompanied by an illustrated pamphlet, was an attempt to solve the problem.

Talks on Scientific Subjects

In the light of advice given by the BBC's General Advisory Council, Sir Henry Dale, O.M., was appointed in July, 1950, to advise the Corporation on programmes about science.

The weekly "Science Survey", now well-established in the Home Service, ranged over such topics as power from the wind, new microscopes, glacier research in Switzerland, dinosaurs in America, electronic brains and Russian claims to have synthesised life. The Third Programme provided many talks on scientific subjects. Among them was a series entitled "New Paths in Pure Mathematics"; it found an appreciative audience, in spite of the difficulties of broadcasting about mathematics.

Further Education

The BBC's two-year Further Education Experiment came to an end in March, 1951, and a report is being prepared. It is based on evidence gathered from fourteen separate projects and covers enquiries into complete programmes and into specific points, such as intelligibility and the duration of the listeners' powers of concentration.

The Forces Educational Broadcasts have been less widely used than formerly, owing to the increased pressure of operational and military training, but the response from units which have continued to listen has been even more favourable. During the year, the programmes were made the subject

of an enquiry into intelligibility, carried out by the BBC in co-operation with the Army authorities. The final report by Professor P. E. Vernon showed that broadcasts, however well arranged, cannot themselves provide instruction, as distinct from stimulus, for the less able members of a class; to be successful they must be regarded as a supplement to the work of the instructor in charge. As far as practicable, the Corporation has kept in contact with the instructors in the Forces. Regular reports are invited, and, as an experiment, a two-day course for R.A.F. instructors was organised in November, 1950.

An educational purpose is also served by the programmes for young people, which have been broadcast in the Light Programme on five evenings a week since September, 1950, under the title "The Younger Generation". The Talks Department and the School Broadcasting Department have each contributed regularly to these programmes. They include a miscellany item and a "brains trust", in both of which young people take part, a musical series entitled "Your Music Club", and programmes reviewing books and films. They have met with a good response from those for whom they were intended.

Practical advice

Practical advice on day to day problems continues to be given in the series "Can I Help You?" and in the talks on health, child guidance and nutrition. Broadcasting has also continued its essential service to agriculture. Two new subjects were introduced during the year—poultry keeping and estate management—while the amateur gardener was offered helpful advice in a weekly miscellany "Home Grown".

Appeals for Charity

"The Week's Good Cause", broadcast every Sunday, reached its twenty-fifth anniversary in January, 1951, and since 1926 nearly £4,000,000 has been given to charity as a result of these appeals. During the year under review, gifts amounted to £134,993. A special appeal on behalf of the "Wireless for the Blind Fund" was broadcast, as usual, on Christmas Day; the response was £21,000. Other occasional appeals were broadcast after the one o'clock news on Wednesdays. The Corporation is advised in its charitable appeals by its Central and Regional Appeals Advisory Committees, the membership of which is given in Appendix XI.

MUSIC

During the year, the BBC broadcast over a hundred separate musical programmes every week, and over a thousand orchestral concerts of serious music in the course of the year. These are normal figures for recent years. Music plays so large a part in broadcasting, that the placing of musical programmes illustrates particularly well the relationship of the three main programmes to each other.

The Home Service showed a slight increase in chamber music and choral concerts, but continued to cover the main stream of classical, romantic and modern music. The Light Programme, while keeping its own character, specialised in attractive presentations of first-class music. "Music in Miniature", "Stanford Robinson Presents", "Concert Hour", "Boyd Neel's Music Club" all had their individual character as "title" programmes. The Third Programme has served the more specialised interests, giving experimental types of modern composition and studying less familiar periods of the past.

This does not mean that the Third Programme, half of which consists of music, has ignored the accepted classics. In the course of the year it gave fifty-five complete operas.

In April, 1950, Sir Adrian Boult retired from his service with the BBC, after twenty years as conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. His eminent and unsparing work, throughout this period, brought world-wide prestige to the orchestra and to himself. Sir Adrian's retirement was marked by a highly successful tour of Leeds, Harrogate, Bradford, Liverpool and Belfast.

Sir Malcolm Sargent made his first appearance as official conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra at the summer season of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts. The London Symphony Orchestra and the London Philharmonic Orchestra again shared the Promenade Season, and Basil Cameron appeared as a principal conductor with Sir Malcolm Sargent. The summer "Proms" were more popular than ever and the size of the audiences broke all previous records.

A number of visiting conductors were engaged for a period instead of for single or double concerts only. Issay Dobrowen, Vittorio Gui and Albert Wolff undertook engagements of this kind and each appeared in a public symphony concert with the BBC Symphony Orchestra during his visit. The public presentation of Debussy's "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastien" under Albert Wolff was especially well received by the critics.

The bi-centenary of the death of J. S. Bach was marked by many programmes throughout the year; notably by a series of five international relays shared by Holland, France, Luxembourg, Belgium and Great Britain, and by three invitation concerts given under the direction of Georges Enesco in the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House.

The BBC continued its agreement with the National Association of Symphony Orchestras, by which the Association recognises the desirability of the BBC's orchestras performing in public and the BBC agrees to give studio engagements to the Association's orchestras. Apart from this, outside chamber and symphony orchestras were frequently employed in studio broadcasts, and many relays were taken from public concerts. The late Serge Koussevitsky with the London Philharmonic Orchestra provided two relays from the Royal Albert Hall, Racine Fricker's Symphony was relayed from the Cheltenham Festival and Alan Rawsthorne's from a Royal Philharmonic Society concert with the BBC Symphony Orchestra. One of the most impressive outside broadcasts came from the Edinburgh Festival—the Verdi Requiem performed by the Orchestra and Chorus of La Scala, Milan, conducted by Victor de Sabata.

The BBC took other relays from Edinburgh, Leeds, Bath, Cheltenham and other festival centres. It is worth noting that the Vaughan Williams Sixth Symphony, the first performance of which was given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra in 1948, was broadcast four times during the year now under review.

Operas were given in three ways; from the studio, with the BBC Opera Orchestra; by the relay of a public performance here or abroad; and in recorded form. By the latter means, the complete performance of Wagner's "Ring" cycle was given during December, 1950, by the Orchestra and Chorus of La Scala, Milan, conducted by Furtwängler.

A great deal of attention has been given to the encouragement of younger artists. During the year approximately 1,000 artists were heard in a series of preliminary and final auditions. The number who were successful in the auditions was 204, of whom 176 were British and 28 were foreign performers.

DRAMA

Over two hundred long plays, most of which were an hour and a half or more in duration ; about a hundred and seventy-five short plays, twenty to sixty minutes long ; and an average of three weekly and two daily serials were broadcast in the Home, Light or Third Programme. The choice of plays for this large output ranged over the whole field of drama from Greek tragedy to "Mrs. Dale's Diary". The majority of plays broadcast were adaptations of stage plays, but a considerable number of new works were written specially for the medium of radio, notably "Emmanuel", a Nativity play in verse by James Forsyth for Christmas 1950.

The Saturday Night Theatre series in the Home Service and the "Curtain Up" series on Wednesday evenings on the Light Programme continued to be the main vehicles for popular drama, reaching many millions. The four hundredth "birthday" of the Saturday Night Theatre series was marked in February by a new production of "Dear Octopus" by Dodie Smith.

A wide range of plays was broadcast on Monday evenings in the Home Service, for smaller but very substantial audiences ranging from two to five million listeners. Notable contributions to this series included radio versions of the controversial plays originally written for the stage such as "Justice is Deaf" by Charlotte Haldane ; repeat performances of distinguished foreign plays first broadcast in the Third Programme, for example Anouilh's "Eurydice" under the title of "Point of Departure". The broadcast of a studio version of the Stratford-on-Avon Memorial Theatre's production of "Measure for Measure", with John Gielgud, was a successful experiment in the "World Theatre" series.

Many dramatic masterpieces ancient or modern were given in the Third Programme ; among them the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus ; "Coriolanus" and "Henry VIII" by Shakespeare ; the first production in this country of Paul Claudel's "Partage de Midi" ; three plays by the contemporary French poet-dramatist, Gabriel Marcel ; the first major production of Lorca's "Yerma"—as well as a number of recent English works such as Christopher Fry's "Venus Observed".

FEATURE PROGRAMMES

The range of programmes covered by Features Department was enlarged during the year, both in the documentary field and in that of creative radio writing.

The traditional programme preceding the King's Christmas message included contributions from the United States of America in addition to items from the Dominions, the Colonies and, of course, the United Kingdom. This programme is believed to have had a larger audience than any of its predecessors during the post-war years. Michael Barsley travelled to Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Malaya and Tokio to arrange contributions, which included a direct broadcast from Korea by arrangement with the Radio Division of the United Nations.

Feature producers travelled throughout the world in search of original material. A three-month visit to the United States by Edward Ward and Marjorie Banks, arranged by the European Cooperation Administration, provided a number of documentary programmes which included the voices and opinions of American citizens in many parts of the United States.

Another new departure in overseas programme coverage was carried out by Leonard Cottrell and Wynford Vaughan Thomas, who visited Haiti, Trinidad and Jamaica, by arrangement with the Radio Division of

U.N.E.S.C.O., to secure first-hand impressions and recordings of life in the Caribbean Islands. They used portable magnetic tape recording, a technique which considerably reduces the cost and increases the flexibility of overseas programme gathering. The documentation of life in Europe was continued in the series "Window on Europe". One of the most popular Home Service series of the year retold in dramatised form hitherto secret exploits of fighting men in the last war, under the title "Now it can be told". The year included two major anniversary series. "Ten Years After" commemorated events in Britain in 1940. In the Light Programme, the turn of the half-century was marked by six full-length documentaries, in which the first five decades of the century and the two world wars were passed in review.

The Light Programme also carried the topical feature "Focus", in which authoritative information on subjects of current interest was presented in popular form. Topicality was the life-blood of this series; it included programmes dealing with the colour bar, meat, Communism and "La Prensa".

The problem of presenting documentaries dealing with topical and controversial subjects was also tackled in a new way in the Home Service in the series "Report to the People". The programmes were planned in conjunction with the talks series "Taking Stock", so that the feature documentary and the talks discussion on the same subject could be heard by listeners in the same week.

The fortnightly feature "Country Magazine" passed its eighth anniversary in the course of the year. A large number of features on scientific subjects were presented in dramatised form. A new series of legal programmes entitled "Crime Clinic" illustrated the use of the scientific method in the detection of crime.

From September, 1950, onwards, the production of poetry readings in the Third Programme included a scheme designed to give representation to all the major phases of English poetry with adequate representation of the best contemporary work. Emphasis was thrown upon the spoken tradition in British poetry and every attempt was made to select only such poetry as gains by broadcast performance. There were two half-hour productions each week, with recorded repeats.

The BBC continued a long-term policy, the aim of which is to encourage and help creative writers to express themselves in radio features. Outstanding programmes of the year included "The Face of Violence" by Dr. J. Bronowski, two fantastics studies, "The Owl is a Baker's Daughter" and "The Juniper Tree" by the poet Terence Tiller, and a verse fantasy "The Travelling Fair" by Kathleen Raine. Louis MacNeice was seconded for the whole of the year to the British Council in Athens, and as a result of his visit is planning to write a number of programmes on Greek themes on his return to the BBC in the summer of the present year.

VARIETY

In producing the very large number of new variety shows with new scripts that are needed every week, the BBC faces a perennial problem. The number of variety artists who devote themselves wholly or even mainly to radio is comparatively small. These artists do magnificent work and are often the heroes of the most popular programmes of all. Nevertheless, the BBC has to look for the large majority of its variety artists and contributors in other fields of entertainment, where the special requirements of broadcasting do not apply.

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It is in order to solve this problem that the BBC has continued to develop the regular weekly programme series, so that artists can be given more steady and lucrative work than would come from a number of individual engagements. During recent years this policy has attracted many talented artists and succeeded in establishing a growing number of stars who are primarily radio stars. Often the success of this type of programme depends on the popularity that the stars win as humorous personalities who appear every week in situations that become familiar. Not every series can succeed in building up this kind of appeal.

Successful new ventures, launched during the year, included "Educating Archie", "Bedtime with Braden", "Life with the Lyons" and "The House next Door". A number of established successes, such as "Take it from Here", "Ray's a Laugh" and "Starlight Hour" continued to hold their very large and enthusiastic audiences.

In a somewhat different category "Have a Go" (North Region) continued to be the weekly programme with the largest following. "We beg to differ" firmly established itself with listeners. Further instalments of the "Top of the Form" series proved as successful as ever, and the scope of this inter-school competition quiz was extended to various continental countries. "In Town To-night" was continued through most of the year.

Important "act" shows included "Music Hall," "Variety Bandbox," and "Henry Hall's Guest Night," produced from London, "Variety Fanfare" (North Region) and "Welsh Rarebit" (Wales). Several new "Scrapbook" programmes were produced and "The Victorian Scene" and "The Great Exhibition 1851" were made the subjects of similar feature treatment, in anticipation of the 1951 Festival of Britain.

Programmes belonging to the mainly scripted category represented an output of approximately thirty items a week; in the mainly musical class about seventy programmes were produced each week. These included vocal and instrumental features, dance band, concert orchestra and theatre organ programmes, the most conspicuously successful being the "Billy Cotton Band Show", which established and maintained an exceptionally large audience. The whole range of "popular" music from modern jazz to old-time dances was reflected in this output, and altogether one hundred and twenty-four dance bands broadcast in the Home Service from London and in the Light Programme in the course of the year.

An agreement renewed between the BBC and the Music Publishers' Association was considered to have been effective in the suppression of "song plugging".

SCHOOL BROADCASTING

Twenty-eight separate broadcast series, including a daily commentary on the news of the day, were broadcast for schools throughout the United Kingdom. There were, in addition, two series for schools in England and Scotland, three for schools in England and Wales, seven for schools in Scotland, eight for schools in Wales—of which one only was in English—and one for schools in England only. As part of the preparation for the Festival of Britain, a series of nine talks on "The British Commonwealth and Empire" was provided for sixth forms. These broadcasts were carried out by the Corporation's School Broadcasting Department, and by regional staff in Scotland and Wales, working in co-operation with the School Broadcasting Council covering the whole of the United Kingdom, and with the separate councils for Scotland and Wales. Membership of these councils is given in Appendix XI.

The School Broadcasting Council determines the broad lines of educational policy in school broadcasting, ascertains the effectiveness of these programmes and assists in their wider and better use. Enquiries are conducted by the Council into each of the various aspects of school broadcasting in turn. Thus, the broadcast provision for history and social studies was reviewed in 1949, in the light of changes brought about by raising the leaving age. The review led to modifying in the following year some series and introducing two new ones for the 14-15 age group. Some findings of this enquiry were published in June, 1950, in a pamphlet entitled "Social Studies in Secondary Schools".

The number of schools registered with the School Broadcasting Council as making regular use of broadcasts increased during the year from 19,748 to 22,182. The schools were distributed as follows: England 18,440; Scotland 1,806; Wales 1,468; Northern Ireland 404; Channel Islands and foreign 64.

As usual, annual programmes, termly schedules and notes for teachers were issued to schools by the School Broadcasting Council, and the range of pupils' pamphlets was increased by the inclusion of a booklet for a series "Religion and Philosophy", among other new publications.

The School Broadcasting Council and the Corporation have always extended a welcome to visitors from overseas professionally interested in educational broadcasting. During the year, the number of visitors was such that a short course on school broadcasting was held, with useful results. Recordings of broadcasts to schools, at present limited to twenty-five a year, are provided for the use of Commonwealth and foreign educational broadcasting organisations; an additional service for the supply of scripts began during the year. Last year's innovation of providing recorded programmes for broadcast to schools in Sweden has been repeated. The scheme has been enlarged to include Norway and Denmark as well as Sweden, and the number of such programmes has been increased to eight.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTING

The aim of religious broadcasting is to provide opportunities for Christian worship, and to convey the essentials of the Christian faith. It is subject to the guidance of the Corporation's Central Religious Advisory Committee. The membership of this committee and that of other religious advisory committees is given in Appendix XI.

During the year, three religious services and two programmes of hymns were broadcast every Sunday. It was estimated that thirty per cent. of the adult population included one or more religious broadcasts in their Sunday listening. During the week, the Daily Service and the early morning "Lift Up Your Hearts" continued in the Home Service, and in the Light Programme a new religious programme was introduced in December, taking place at "Five to Ten" every morning of the week except Sunday.

Further experiments were made in adapting dramatic radio technique to the needs of religious broadcasting. Some of the broadcasts of this kind took place at times allotted to religious services and others at different times, particularly in the Scottish, North of England and West of England Home Services. The long-established custom of keeping a set time each week in the Home Service for a Christian commentary was abandoned during the year. Instead of this, talks arranged by the Religious Broadcasting Department were included at various times as part of the general talks programme.

A significant advance in evangelistic broadcasting was represented by a "Scottish Radio Mission" carried through in close co-operation with the Scottish Churches in September and October. Further mention is made of this under "Scotland" later in the Report.

An important event in the year's work in religious broadcasting was an informal international conference organised by the BBC and held at Chichester in October. The conference was attended by twenty-four broadcasting officers and ministers of religion concerned with religious broadcasts in Belgium, Denmark, Eire, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway and Sweden, as well as members of the Central Religious Advisory Committee and of the religious broadcasting staff. The result was a valuable exchange of thought and experience in this field.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

The Children's Hour was broadcast every day throughout the year at 5.00 p.m. and provided entertainment of a very varied kind for children of all ages. Plays continued to be the most popular item. Several distinguished authors contributed original plays of very high quality. The needs of the younger children were more fully met than ever before and a marked success was achieved with dramatisations of fairy-tales given with specially composed music. Regular talks were given on music, art, books, films, current affairs, natural history and travel. The short religious service given once a week on Wednesdays was supplemented during the winter by a Children's Service once a month on Sundays; this was broadcast from various churches in the Midlands.

AUDIENCE RESEARCH

The quantity of listening in Great Britain has varied little in recent years. In 1950, out of a total of 36,500,000 adults, an average of approximately 3,750,000 were estimated to be listening at any given moment between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., and an average of approximately 8,250,000 at any given moment between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. The number of people listening at particular times varied considerably, sometimes falling below and sometimes greatly exceeding these averages.

During the daytime, that is between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., out of every 100 persons who were listening 66 would normally be listening to the Light Programme and 34 to the Home Service. In the evening the corresponding figures were 63 listening to the Light Programme, 36 to the Home Service and 1 to the Third Programme. Again there are many variations. For example, on Saturday nights the Home Service is always listened to by far more people than the Light Programme.

These estimates are derived from a continuous survey in the course of which samples of the population are asked about their listening during the previous day. By means of this survey, which involved interviewing about 1,000,000 members of the public during 1950, an estimate is made of the approximate size of the audience for every broadcast transmitted to home listeners. The figures given are, of course, subject to the limits of accuracy that are usually accepted in such researches.

Among the news bulletins, the 6 o'clock news in the Home Service claimed the largest audience (approximately 7,250,000 adults). The explanatory talk, "Topic for To-night", which followed the 10 o'clock news in the Light Programme, was usually heard by about 3,000,000 and "To-day in Parliament" at 10.45 p.m. by a regular audience of about two thirds of a million people.

The very wide following for broadcast drama can be illustrated by the size of the audiences for plays in the Saturday Night Theatre series in the Home Service and for those in the "Curtain Up" series in the Light Programme.

Each of these was customarily heard by about 12,000,000 listeners. Even less "popular" drama, such as was broadcast on Mondays in the Home Service, was heard in 1950 by an average of over 4,000,000 people. Among feature programmes, those in the "Focus" series in the Light Programme were heard by audiences which sometimes exceeded 7,000,000.

The religious broadcast which on Sundays attracted the largest number of listeners was the community hymn singing ("Sunday Half-Hour") to which about 8,000,000 people listened each week.

Listeners with an interest in serious music are a minority public, though a faithful one. About 1,000,000 people normally heard the Wednesday Night Symphony Concert in the Home Service, and nearly 5,000,000 listened to broadcasts of operatic music in the Light Programme.

Broadcasts of light entertainment had, of course, very large audiences indeed. Among these may be noted "Take it from Here", with an audience for its first performance each week of some 13,000,000 listeners; shows like "Music Hall" and "Variety Bandbox", which had audiences of the same order; and the "quiz" programmes. "Have a Go", with Wilfred Pickles, was sometimes heard by nearly half the adult population.

The 1950 broadcast which appears to have drawn the largest audience of all was the commentary on the World Heavyweight Boxing Championship on Tuesday, 6th June, 1950, between Bruce Woodcock and Lee Savold, at the White City, to which nearly 25,000,000 people are believed to have listened.

Listeners' opinions of nearly 3,000 of the year's broadcasts were assessed, and, as in previous years, it emerged that the broadcasts which made the deepest impression were often those that attracted the smallest audiences. Judged from the standpoint of the enjoyment or interest created, the outstanding broadcasts of 1950 included performances of "Messiah", "The Ring", Bach's "St. Matthew Passion", Mr. Fred Hoyle's talks on "The Nature of the Universe", Professor Isaac's talks on "Twentieth Century Literature", and the broadcast of an Oxford Union Debate; among plays, Shaw's "Saint Joan", an adaptation of "Kenilworth", Reginald Berkeley's "The Lady with a Lamp", and Edward Wooll's "Libel"; among features, the series "Now it can be told" and, in light entertainment, a programme of "Memories of ITMA".

A number of special studies were made during 1950; they included enquiries into the effect of wavelength changes upon listening, the effect upon children of listening to "Dick Barton", and the attitude of university students towards broadcasting. Valuable information was secured as a result of these enquiries; as regards "Dick Barton" the evidence confirmed the BBC in its general policy with regard to this type of programme. There was, too, the major investigation already mentioned, of the extent to which the simple talks included in the Forces Educational Broadcasts are understood by listeners at different levels of intelligence. This enquiry was carried out for the BBC by Professor P. E. Vernon of London University. It was made possible by the kind co-operation of the Directorate and Institute of Army Education. While the enquiry produced encouraging evidence that Forces Educational Broadcasts were reaching their objective among audiences of average intelligence and education, it called attention to the continuing difficulty of broadcasting effectively to those falling short of this level.

II. Television

The Year's Progress

It is the BBC's endeavour to build up a nation-wide Television Service as rapidly as possible, and to press ahead with every branch of television development. An enthusiastic programme and engineering staff is rapidly increasing its experience and expert knowledge, and is continually breaking new ground.

During the year under review, the hours of transmission were extended and an increasingly varied programme was broadcast. Larger studios with better equipment were provided in London. Viewers increased rapidly in numbers, both in the London area and in the Midlands; television licence issues increased in the London area from 280,000 to about 561,000 and in the Midlands from 60,000 to about 307,000. The construction of the three additional high-power stations continued. Their completion will bring Television within the reach of about 78 per cent. of the population in the United Kingdom and so mark the end of the first and most important stage of the BBC's national coverage plan. These are the main heads of progress at present.

The hours of broadcasting were extended during the year. From October, 1950, onwards, the evening programmes began half-an-hour earlier than before, at 8 o'clock, and ran to 10 o'clock or later. The children's programme, which in March, 1950, was still confined to Sundays, was developed by stages until in the following November it was being broadcast regularly every day; since then the programme has lasted for an hour on five days of the week and for half-an-hour on the other two days. The afternoon programmes were broadcast every day throughout the year from 3.00 to 4.00 p.m.; on two afternoons of the week they were devoted to women's interests. Every weekday morning, a film was transmitted from 10 o'clock to 12 noon for the purpose of trade demonstration.

The opening by Mrs. Attlee of the first studio to be converted for use in Television at Lime Grove marked a big step forward. The building at Lime Grove came into the BBC's hands in January, 1950; and after the necessary conversion the first studio began operating on 21st May, 1950; a second studio was brought into use on 23rd December. These two studios have since provided a base of operations equal in importance to Alexandra Palace, where the two existing studios continue in full use. The first of the two new studios enabled the BBC to provide a children's programme daily and has been used for that purpose since. The second has been used for programmes of light entertainment and occasionally for plays and operas.

The Palace of Arts at Wembley has provided the Television Service with a third base and has been used for garaging and maintaining the vehicles required for outside broadcasting. Steps have been taken to convert the Palace of Arts into a base for all outside broadcasting operations. Offices are being built and the garage space has already been enlarged to take the new mobile equipment and the new equipment which will enable the BBC to arrange broadcasts from places at increased distances from the transmitting station.

In November, 1950, the Post Office brought into service the coaxial cable between London and Birmingham, for use in place of the existing radio link. Other points of progress have been the development by BBC engineers, in conjunction with the industry, of centimetric links for outside broadcasts; and the development by the BBC of a system of recording on photographic film. The Television Service has benefited by the work of the radio industry on high-quality telecine equipment by means of which film can be transmitted. An experimental studio has been completed at the BBC's research headquarters; standards of definition and the reduction of distortion are being studied, and experiments are proceeding with equipment for producing colour pictures.

These developments are described with more technical detail in the chapter on Engineering.

The plans to make a nation-wide service available to the greatest number of people at the earliest possible moment envisage a single programme for some years ahead; but it will be possible for contributions to the programme to come from all parts of England, Scotland and Wales. Discussions are proceeding with the Regional Controllers of the BBC on the means of bringing in these contributions through newsreel and through outside broadcasts, and the high powered transmitters will be able to carry local events instead of the national programme when necessary.

The Postmaster-General has now issued the first licences for the relaying of television programmes by wire into the homes of relay exchange subscribers and this may be a useful means of providing a service in "fringe areas" of reception.

It must be recognised, however, that the general prospect for the future has been affected by the needs of rearmament. It was announced by H.M. Government in March, 1951, that all work on the five low-power stations, which were to have formed the next stage in the coverage plan, must be indefinitely deferred. The Government has also announced that some curtailment in making receivers will be unavoidable. The effect of the recent increase in purchase tax remains to be seen.

PUBLIC EVENTS

The broadcast from Calais on 27th August, 1950, was the first international broadcast in the history of television and was a conspicuous success, both from the programme and the technical point of view. The State Visit of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands was shown in broadcasts of the arrival at Victoria Station and of the luncheon at the Guildhall. Both these events were reproduced by telefilm the same evening. The opening by the King and Queen of the new House of Commons in October and the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in January were among other occasions of great importance that were broadcast in this year.

It is curious that three Oxford and Cambridge boat races should have occurred in the year under review. The first rowed on 1st April, 1950, was an unforgettable broadcast in which viewers, who had excellent pictures of the race from start to finish, saw Cambridge win by a quarter of a length. This broadcast was a highly complex operation involving the use of three units, twelve cameras (one mounted on a launch which also carried the sound commentary transmitter) and two short wave links. A mobile central control room was used for the first time in television; at this central point the

vision signals from three points were coordinated and routed, via Broadcasting House, to the transmitter at the Alexandra Palace. The 1951 boat race broadcasts, though planned on simpler lines, will be memorable for the fact that there were two races to cover instead of one, and that television alone secured the unforgettable moving-pictures of the Oxford boat sinking.

Outside broadcasts of sport included also the Cup final, Rugby football internationals, Ascot, Wimbledon, and Trent Bridge, Nottingham (an example of transmission from a distant point). Viewers throughout the year were able to visit some sporting event on Saturday afternoons.

Other events of interest included Trooping the Colour, The Royal Tournament at Earls Court, The Bath and West Show from Castle Bromwich and a Whitsun broadcast from Southend in which a variety of holiday entertainments were covered by means of long distance short wave links. "Any Questions?", as broadcast in the Light Programme from Walthamstow in March, was simultaneously broadcast, with successful results, in the Television Service. In the same week, a notable broadcast was made of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers' Show at Warwick House; the show had been seen a day or two earlier by the Queen and Princess Margaret. Altogether 271 programmes were broadcast from outside sources during the year.

NEWSREEL

In December, 1950, a third newsreel was provided every week. Newsreel illustrated a wide range of events at home and abroad. Especially notable were the pictures from Korea. The coverage included the United Nations, the war in Indo-China, the Cominform meeting in Prague and other aspects of East-West tension. Home pictures illustrated the Budget and various aspects of the industrial scene. The BBC's Parliamentary Correspondent contributed to a special newsreel programme on the occasion of the opening of the new House of Commons and the Air Correspondent provided frequent reports. More obviously pictorial items included a number of royal occasions, the Test Matches in Australia, pictures from the Edinburgh and Glyndebourne Festivals, forest fires in France and avalanches in Switzerland.

PLAYS

Throughout the year two performances of the major drama production of the week were given on Sunday and Thursday, and a second play was broadcast on each Tuesday. Finding so great a number of plays is not easy, and it will probably be necessary to look increasingly to the writing of new plays for television. A start has been made. For example, there was the interesting play "Promise of To-morrow", written by Michael Barry and produced by him in April, 1950. The BBC is hoping that more good playwrights will write for television. Plays—classic and contemporary, serious and light—kept a high place in the esteem of the viewing public.

Great theatre plays produced during the year included "Othello", "The Master Builder" and "Richard II". Other stage plays successfully adapted for television included "Hobson's Choice" with Belle Chrystal and Wilfred Pickles, "The First Mrs. Fraser" with Mary Ellis, "Bright Shadow", "An Enemy of the People" with Barbara Couper and André Morell and "Counsellor at Law" with Abraham Sofaer. Among outstanding performances in the new medium may be mentioned those of Stephen Murray in

"Othello", Richard Attenborough in "Justice", Nancy Price in "The Orange Orchard", Margaret Rutherford in "Miss Hargreaves", Angela Baddeley and Barbara Couper in "The Daughters of the Late Colonel", Donald Wolfitt in "David Garrick", Margaret Leighton in "Release", Robert Beatty in "Joseph Proctor's Money", and Cathleen Nesbitt in "Ghosts".

FILMS

BBC telefilms have made possible the showing on the same evening of a public event broadcast "live" during the day. Further progress in telefilm recording is described in its technical aspect in a later chapter. The use of film has been important as illustration in documentary and other programmes such as "Foreign Correspondent" and "International Commentary", mentioned below.

On 8th January, 1950, the Central Office of Information film "The Commonwealth" was presented in person by the Rt. Hon. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. During the period under review, the Television Service has been preparing a series of six fifteen-minute films to be called "We in Britain" which will be shown during the Festival of 1951. These films are intended to display the beauty and variety of the British Isles as well as the character of the people.

OPERA, BALLET AND MUSIC

Outstanding music productions of the year included the operas "La Serva Padrone", "Madame Butterfly", "The Cloak", and "The School for Fathers". There was dance-drama based on "The Eve of St. Agnes" and the ballet "Giselle" was performed with Riabouchinska. The series "Ballet for Beginners", which included a performance of Act II of Swan Lake, was given also in a simplified form for children. "L'Arlesienne" was performed with Bizet's music.

Sir Malcolm Sargent invited viewers to "Meet the Brass Band" and talked about it to them.

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

The Television Service during the year made great efforts to find good light entertainment, and tried to overcome the difficulties this problem presents, including those of high cost and considerable requirements of space. From the end of December, it was possible to broadcast most of the light entertainment programmes from the new large studio at Lime Grove. The number of light entertainment programmes was built up to four or more a week. Programme series were started: of these the Terry-Thomas comedy series has been particularly successful and it is hoped to develop other regular comedy programmes.

The entertainment magazine, "Kaleidoscope", which includes a puzzle item in which viewers volunteer to join, achieved popularity. A cabaret series "Café Continental" continued to bring continental artists and entertainers to the screen: and a series with Vic Oliver included popular orchestral music and operatic arias. A television version of the musical play "Carissima" was specially written and produced by the author, Eric Maschwitz. A Cinderella pantomime, also specially written for television, was presented at Christmas with Jack Hulbert and Sally Anne Howes.

A problem which affects many light entertainment programmes is the difficulty of obtaining good sound results from a television studio. Experiments are being made to improve the sound quality of the accompanying orchestra in these and other musical programmes.

INFORMATION

New ground was broken in developing television talks and discussions. For example, Professor J. Z. Young, whose Reith Lectures in the autumn of 1950 have already been mentioned, came also to the television studio to demonstrate the biological research on which his work on the human brain has been based.

The work of the English judicial system was made the subject of a major series of documentary programmes, "The Course of Justice": an endeavour to present a faithful picture of a difficult and important subject in a popular way. The work done in the Juvenile Court, the Magistrate's Court and at the Assizes was enacted in reproductions of real settings.

The "International Commentary" has shown the power of television to open a new window on the world. In this series, the affairs of Burma, Indo-China, Korea, Malaya, Persia, Turkey and Yugoslavia were discussed with much frankness by Mr. Christopher Mayhew with nationals of the countries concerned; each of the broadcasts was illustrated by films specially shot for the purpose.

Problems relating to diabetes, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and cancer were examined in the talks entitled "Matters of Life and Death".

The impromptu discussion "In the News" took a high place in the scale of viewers' interests. Every week it brought four speakers, including Members of Parliament, to discuss under a chairman a subject which had been prominent in the week's news.

A number of eminent people took part in a series of interviews, the object of which was to discuss the duties of "Men in Authority". The position of a Cabinet Minister was discussed with Lord Samuel, that of an industrialist with Lord Lyle, that of a trade union leader with Mr. Lincoln Evans, and that of a civil servant with Sir John Maud.

In another series, Wilfred Pickles was seen, on film, visiting friends at their homes in various parts of England, Scotland and Wales. Many of them were brought to the studio to discuss with him the interests and preoccupations of their daily lives.

In the series "War on Crime", modern methods of crime prevention and detection were demonstrated in programmes prepared in collaboration with Scotland Yard.

TELEVISION FOR SCHOOLS

Within two years of the reopening of the Television Service after the war, the Corporation had asked the School Broadcasting Council to co-operate in experiments and research into the problems of a schools television service. The invitation was at once accepted and a committee has been formed recently to plan and to supervise the proposed joint experiment with the BBC and to take into consideration other forms of visual aids to education and the exploration of the many technical and financial problems at the receiving end. Any experiments that may be broadcast will have to be preceded by one on closed circuit. For this the co-operation of two or three schools is necessary. Investigation is required into the best kind of receiving set for class room use and the need for projection apparatus for large classes. The Corporation will make available the necessary finance and staff from the Television Service and School Broadcasting Department. Television schools broadcasts must compare in quality with the present sound schools output, which is the most expensive in cost per hour of any of the BBC's sound programmes.

TELEVISION

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

Progress was made with different kinds of religious programmes. Church services were broadcast at Christmas, Easter, and the Harvest Festival. They came, respectively, from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Peter-ad-Vincula in the Tower of London, and All Saints, Warlingham, Surrey.

On Easter Day, 1951, Evensong was broadcast from Kew Parish Church. Other broadcasts in Holy Week included two experimental "Epilogues": the first on Palm Sunday, by Dr. F. Townley Lord, President of the Baptist World Alliance, and the second on Good Friday, the Stations of the Cross, conducted by Father Agnellus Andrew, O.F.M.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Much work was done throughout the year in developing children's programmes. Progress was made especially in the field of plays; "Little Women" and E. Nesbitt's "The Railway Children" were given in serial form and proved popular. The Saturday magazine programme included hobbies, handicrafts, pets, competitions and visits to other countries. In the series "Men of Action", practical demonstrations were given of trades and industries; the programmes were built round films provided by courtesy of British Instructional Films, of Pathé Pictures Ltd.

Every week, three short programmes were devoted to children under seven; they included the puppet programmes with "Muffin the Mule", "Peter Rabbit" and his friends, and a new puppet family, "The Bookworms of Bookland".

AUDIENCE RESEARCH

A system of measuring the extent to which the viewing public watch television programmes and of assessing viewers' opinions, first set up in January, 1950, was in operation throughout the year. A panel of viewers, each of whom served for 12 weeks, kept records of the extent to which their sets were used and expressed their opinions of the programmes they watched. By this method, the size of each programme's audience and the public's reception of each programme were assessed.

As might be expected, once a television set is acquired, sound broadcasts take second place at the times when television programmes are being transmitted. Moreover, allowing for the difference in their hours of transmission, television programmes are watched to a much greater extent than ever sound broadcasts were heard.

In the average home, the set is switched on in the evening for two programmes out of every three which are transmitted. More often than not, four-fifths of all television sets are switched on for the evening's principal item. For most programmes, those viewing are largely confined to members of the household, but there is evidence that events such as the Boat Race and F.A. Cup Final are also watched by many friends and neighbours. It is estimated that the 1950 Boat Race, for example, was watched by approximately 1,400,000 people, of whom about half-a-million were visitors in television homes.

Audience research takes steps to distinguish between programmes which are unpopular because they fail to please viewers who are predisposed to like them, and those which are unpopular merely because the majority of the viewers have no taste for programmes of that kind. In the absence of an alternative television service, programmes which are designed to please minorities are viewed by many who have little interest in them. Programmes

of ballet and music are examples of programmes to which this applies. In 1950 their audiences, though less than the average, were far greater in proportion than comparable sound broadcasts secured.

By the end of the year, one in every four television sets was being switched on for the children's programmes broadcast on weekdays, one in three for those broadcast on Saturdays, and one in two for those broadcast on Sundays.

Among the special enquiries made by Audience Research in 1950 was a comparison of the new television audience in the Midlands with the existing audience in the South. The study showed that in general the habits and tastes of viewers in the two areas were substantially similar.

OUTSIDE RELATIONS

Many visitors were welcomed from Europe. They included a study group of the International Consultative Committee on Radio-communication, the object of whose visit was to consider standards of television definition in use in the United States and in Europe. Other visitors included the Director-General of Radiodiffusion Française, representatives of the French Listeners' and Viewers' Association, representatives of the Institut National Belge de Radiodiffusion, and Governors of the Vereeniging von Arbeiders Radio Amateurs (one of the four bodies comprising the Radio Unie of Holland). Demonstrations of the British 405-line system for the last named body resulted in an approach to the British industry for sample equipment to be sent to Holland.

The Anglo-French Television Liaison Committee continued to meet in London and in Paris, and there was successful exchange of film material between the two broadcasting authorities concerned. The fullest co-operation was shown by Radiodiffusion Française in connection with the BBC programme from Calais, already referred to. The development of Television Newsreel was helped by the exchange of newsreel material with the National Broadcasting Company of America.

Members of the programme and engineering staff paid visits during the year to the United States for the study of production and operational techniques and of developments in equipment.

The Television Service continued to suffer from restrictions of output pending a solution of various difficulties that exist between the BBC and the artists' unions and the film industry, respectively. These are further mentioned under "Administration".

In May, 1950, the Postmaster-General set up a Sports Television Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Beatty, D.S.C., to provide an assessment of the direct and indirect effects of television sports events during an experimental period. The BBC has been glad to give assistance in the work of this committee.

British television was on view at the National Radio Exhibition at Castle Bromwich in September and at the Berlin Trade Fair in October. The arrangements made at Castle Bromwich are mentioned in the report from the Midlands below. In Berlin, nine programmes were broadcast every day. The programme staff were lent by the BBC to the Exhibition Branch of the Department of Overseas Trade and the equipment and engineering staff were similarly lent by the Pye Company; the artists were German. This was the only television on display at the Fair; it was seen by more than 300,000 people. Many of them were from the Russian Zone.

III. Regional Broadcasting

The extent of the Regional* contribution to broadcasting is not easily assessed by listeners. An analysis of Regional programme output may, therefore, be of interest. It has been explained in earlier reports that in each of the six BBC Regions outside London it is the primary responsibility of the Regional controllers to provide the Home Service for their own listeners. For this purpose they draw on the London programmes and on the resources of other Regions at their own discretion. A large proportion of the more important Home Service programmes are taken by one or more Regions outside the originating Region. Only the national news bulletins, the party political broadcasts, important ministerial statements and similar programmes are obligatory throughout.

As in previous years, the Regional system provided an adequate and flexible means whereby events and activities in every part of the United Kingdom could be broadcast for BBC listeners everywhere.

It is not easy to show in tabular form the extent to which programmes originating in a Region are broadcast simultaneously outside it. It is possible, however, to show the extent to which each Region produces its own programmes by comparison with those it derives from elsewhere. This information is given in the table below.

A further point that is illustrated in the table is the extent to which Regional contributions are made to the BBC's other services—Light, Third and Overseas—a highly important function of the Regional organisation which arises out of the integration of the BBC as a whole.

Analysis of Programme Output in Hours *1st April, 1950, to 31st March, 1951*

	<i>Midland</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Day-time Period (up to 5.00 p.m.)							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service†	318	363	435	472	370	134	2,092
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,430	3,385	3,313	3,276	3,378	3,614	20,396
(c) Total	3,748	3,748	3,748	3,748	3,748	3,748	22,488
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards)							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service†	719	728	554	1,021	792	483	4,297
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,498	1,497	1,663	1,197	1,425	1,734	9,014
(c) Total	2,217	2,225	2,217	2,218	2,217	2,217	13,311

* The words "Region" and "Regional" are used by the BBC as a convenience for denoting the six organisations outside its headquarters area (which roughly corresponds with the Home Counties). The term "Region" is not, strictly speaking, applicable to the three Regions of national status—Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland—and does not occur in their titles.

† Many of the programmes in this category were broadcast simultaneously in other Home Services.

	Midland	North	West	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1 (c) + 2 (c)) ...	5,965	5,973	5,965	5,966	5,965	5,965	35,799
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services							
(a) Light Programme ...	108	245	96	88	130	41	708
(b) Third Programme ...	12	34	4	47	3	3	103
(c) Overseas Services ...	127	216	61	253	76	71	804
(d) Other Services ...	8	8	2	12	—	4	34
	255	503	163	400	209	119	1,649
5. Total programmes produced by Regions (1 (a), 2 (a) and 4) ...	1,292	1,594	1,152	1,893	1,371	736	8,038

The provision of new unattended studios and improvements in studio equipment carried out in the Regions during the year are described in the chapter devoted to Engineering.

A map showing Regional boundaries, studio centres and transmitting stations is given in Appendix V.

SCOTLAND

The year in Scotland had a colour scheme of its own—the many shaded pattern of tartan. There can have been few years in recent Scottish history when there was more awareness of the national characteristics of the Scot, a feeling which found political expression in the spread of the Covenant movement and the general heightening of national feeling. In its Regional news bulletins and in the weekly programme “Scotland in the News”, the BBC in Scotland tried to give a fair and sober account of this trend.

In many different forms of programme, the BBC in Scotland aimed to throw light on contemporary problems. The housing problem was picked out for special treatment. The industrial development of Scotland was made the subject of six programmes; the general theme of these broadcasts was that, industrially, Scotland stands on the threshold of expansion, if full use is made of scientific research. Programmes evoking the past included the Stevenson Centenary broadcasts. Another special programme took the form of a journey through the first half of the present century, and twelve discussions, “This Day and Age”, ranged over the life of that period.

The Edinburgh Festival and the creation of the Scottish National Orchestra gave a further impetus to music, drama and the arts. Apart from its normal broadcasts, the BBC Scottish Orchestra gave nine public concerts, including a performance at the Edinburgh Festival. Works by modern Scottish composers were broadcast and Malipiero's Symphony No. 7 was given its first performance in Great Britain. Over and above its regular weekly programmes, the Scottish Variety Orchestra took part in Gaelic variety programmes and gave five public concerts. Two concerts by the new Scottish National Orchestra were broadcast. More Scottish dance music was given and instruction in the performance of Scottish country dances was provided.

Over seventy plays were presented in the Scottish Home Service. These included “The Casket Forgery”, a play about Mary, Queen of Scots; Compton Mackenzie's “Hunting the Fairies”; “Cloud Howe”, by Lewis

Grassic Gibbon ; Bridie's " Tobias and the Angel " and " Mr. Gillie ", and a dramatisation by Moultrie Kelsall of Stevenson's " Weir of Hermiston ", which was heard by all Regions.

The " Scottish Radio Mission ", mentioned earlier in this report, was the most significant part of Scotland's work in religious broadcasting. Its object was to take the Gospel, by an effort sustained over a period of six weeks, into every parish in Scotland. A preliminary conference was attended by Scottish preachers well known in religious broadcasting, and the closest co-operation was sought with the clergy. Six denominations were represented among those who carried out this mission.

Seven series of programmes were provided to meet the needs of schools in Scotland. Special interest was aroused by a group of four broadcasts on Scottish architecture for senior secondary schools. The Stevenson Centenary was made the subject of a number of programmes in the broadcasts for schools and in the Children's Hour.

The main variety series " It's all Yours " ran well into the spring of 1950 and through the following autumn and winter. A monthly programme " Almost Brand New " was designed to give broadcasting experience to promising new artists.

The vagaries of the Scottish dialects were made the subject of twenty-four feature programmes under the title " The Guid Scots Tongue ". A new programme " Capital Letter " was introduced to deal on the lines of " In Town To-night " with people and events in Edinburgh during the course of the Festival there. There were interesting exchanges of folk music with Holland, Finland and Norway. The opening of the Loch Sloy hydro-electric scheme by the Queen was noteworthy among public events.

Gaelic lessons and other Gaelic programmes were provided as usual, and interest in these programmes was evidently not confined to listeners in Scotland.

The rugged coast and mountainous nature of Scotland make reception very variable from one district to another. The Home Service can be heard by about 80 per cent. of the population and gives a fair service in the Northern and Western Isles, though the glens of the Grampians and Cairngorms are badly screened and the Border hills also cause poor reception.

Beyond the restricted areas served by the Light Programme on the medium wavelength there is liable to be interference in winter from the British Forces Network in Germany, particularly on the East Coast. The main service of the Light Programme on the long wavelength is subject to local electrical interference in built-up areas and there have been numerous complaints of poor reception of this popular programme. The effect of this type of interference can, however, often be reduced by using an efficient outdoor aerial.

Listeners to the Third Programme are concentrated round the four cities in which there are local transmitters—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen—and many requests are received for facilities to enable this programme to be heard in the more remote areas which have few other sources of entertainment and rely greatly on their radio programmes.

Great interest was shown throughout the year in the prospect of television in Scotland.

WALES

The active culture of the Welsh nation was reflected in broadcasts from the three main Eisteddfodau, the National, the International, and that of the Urdd (Welsh League of Youth), and from the Swansea Musical Festival.

Broadcasting remained in 1950, as before, practically the only means whereby Welsh composers could get their works performed, and there were several series of programmes during the year of new orchestral, chamber and vocal music by native musicians. Two new works by Grace Williams were given their first broadcast together; a Violin Concerto, and Symphonic Impressions based on the Owen Glendower scene in Shakespeare's "Henry IV". The soloist in the concerto was the young Welsh violinist, Granville Jones, to whom the work is dedicated. In November, Idris Lewis retired from the position of BBC Head of Welsh Music, after 16 years, and Rae Jenkins gave up the conductorship of the BBC Variety Orchestra in London to become conductor of the BBC Welsh Orchestra in his native land. This arrival was marked by a concert in the City Hall, Cardiff, attended by the Deputy Lord Mayor and the Deputy Lady Mayoress of Cardiff. One of Mansel Thomas's last public appearances as conductor of the orchestra before he became Head of Welsh Music was during the orchestral tour of West Wales in July, when broadcast concerts were given at Cross Hands, Burry Port and Carmarthen. A series that found popular favour during 1950 was "Melys Lais", in which David Lloyd, the Welsh tenor, sang with the Welsh Orchestra.

In radio drama there was a survey of Welsh dramatic writing from the very earliest times up to the present century. Classics translated into Welsh included the "Antigone" of Sophocles, by Emeritus Professor W. J. Gruffydd, and a radio adaptation of Saunders Lewis's Welsh version of Molière's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui". The "Contemporary Welsh Theatre" series was launched with a radio version of Dr. David Monger's "The Valley of Ajalon" and "Welsh Radio Theatre" with "The Enchanted Garden", an original radio play by a young Cardiff writer, Michael Darbey.

Feature programmes paid tribute to several famous figures of past and modern times, from the poet Mynyddog to the late Dr. T. Rowland Hughes. New writers should be encouraged by the experience of a Port Talbot housewife, Mabel Mullens, whose first attempt at a radio programme, "District Nurse", met with instant success in May and was repeated in October.

"Ymryson y Beirdd", that contest of quick bardic wit, at first confined to North Wales teams, became a national competition during the year, and for a long time a South Wales team held the lead.

Variety was provided for English listeners by "Welsh Rarebit", which held the affection of its enormous audience in the Light Programme; Welsh listeners were delighted when, after two years' rest, the Welsh show "Nosen Lawen" came back on the air in October. "Sut Hwyl" established itself, too, as a light-hearted, homely vehicle for South Wales humour and song, and the individual flavour of the South-West corner of Wales was strongly apparent in programmes like "Ein Pentre Ni", "Brethyn Cartre" and, not least, in the contest of story-tellers, "Curwch Hon".

Among the most interesting outside broadcasts was that describing the pilgrimage which the Bishop of Bangor made along the ancient route to the tip of the Lleyrn Peninsula in Caernarvonshire.

The Talks department experimented with recordings of popular lectures in Welsh which were broadcast in an edited version lasting 45 minutes. The Welsh Annual Lecture was revived in January of this year, when Sir Frederick Rees spoke "Of Welsh Nationality and Historians".

The year 1950 proved a great one for Welsh sport, and Wales's triumphs in rugby were commemorated in a special programme "Triple Crown".

Religious services continued to be the Welsh broadcasts with the most consistently popular appeal. In the "Children's Hour", an attempt to cater for the older age groups was made with a number of broadcasts in Welsh in which secondary school debating societies were invited to discuss questions affecting the young speakers directly. This experiment will perhaps lead to youth programmes independent of the Children's Hour.

Complaints of poor reception of the Welsh Home Service in several parts of Wales were in part a result of the operation of the Copenhagen Plan which began in March, 1950. The increase in the power of the main transmitter at Washford improved reception in some places. The problem is engaging the active attention of BBC engineers.

NORTHERN IRELAND

A notable development of the year was the increased discussion of matters of current importance and interest. As an extension to the fortnightly "Ulster Commentary", a news discussion was introduced in which three or four speakers met round the microphone in an extemporary discussion. Another series of public discussions, "Speak your Mind", reflected the views of the man and woman in the street.

In addition to all the usual studio productions during the year, some 260 programmes were broadcast from sources outside the studio in the cities, towns and rural districts of the Province. The Region has also increased its output of programmes for other BBC services.

About 20 feature programmes, all of them written by local authors, treated different aspects of Ulster life and history. W. R. Rodger's "Return to Northern Ireland", first produced in the Belfast studios for the Third Programme, was repeated in all Home Services, as were also Sam Hanna Bell's documentary on Rathlin Island and his Saint Patrick's Day feature on life in the Lagan valley. The series of documentary programmes "Within Our Province" took stock of such matters as exports (now almost five times the pre-war volume), afforestation and the fight against tuberculosis. The Northern Ireland studios provided a play almost every fortnight during the year, all but three of them the work of local writers.

The most popular programme of light entertainment was "The McCooeys", a weekly serial about a Belfast family. Their troubles were a topic of conversation overheard in buses and shopping queues. The Light Programme and the General Overseas Service relayed a programme of Irish variety on Saint Patrick's Day.

The life, history and interests of Ulster were examined in 12 talks under the title "Our Heritage". The series attempted an assessment of the fundamentals of life in Ulster at the half-century and on the eve of the Festival of Britain. Another series described some of the great houses of Ulster and the families associated with them.

Sir Basil Brooke, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, broadcast twice during the year. In June, on his return from the United States and Canada, he described some of the places which he and Lady Brooke had visited. In September, as Honorary Commodore of the Northern Ireland Auxiliary Air Squadrons, he broadcast an appeal for volunteers and support for the new Air Training Scheme.

The Northern Ireland news gave daily reports of what was happening in the Province generally and in the Northern Ireland Senate and House of Commons. The business of the legislature was further described in a report "The Fortnight at Stormont".

A great occasion was the visit of the Queen to Northern Ireland in the summer of 1950, when Her Majesty inspected units of the Territorial Army and presented Colours to the T.A. Battalions of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and the Royal Irish Fusiliers at Balmoral. The Queen's address to the parade was broadcast and also a commentary on the ceremonial and march past. A 20-minute report, enlivened with recordings and describing other public occasions of the Queen's visit, was broadcast on the night of Her Majesty's departure.

In music, the big event of the year was the visit in May of the BBC Symphony Orchestra which gave three public concerts in the Ulster Hall. No symphony orchestra had played in Belfast since the previous summer and the audiences were large and enthusiastic. The introduction of the BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra has provided in Belfast an additional body of professional musicians. These players provide the nucleus of the new City of Belfast Orchestra, which was formed last autumn by The Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (Northern Ireland) with a subsidy from the Belfast Corporation.

Music by Ulster composers was presented in a monthly "Ulster Serenade" consisting of songs and instrumental and orchestral works.

"Irish Rhythms" continued to occupy a popular place in programmes and some of these concerts of traditional dance tunes and folk songs were heard by listeners in France, Italy and Austria; Northern Ireland listeners heard similar programmes from these countries in alternate weeks. The community singing in "Sing with Joe" was much enjoyed both by listeners and by the 3,000 people who took part in the various sing-songs. The series is now to be repeated in the General Overseas Service.

To make greater use of the programme resources in Londonderry, the second city of the Province, the local Guildhall was rented for a week and programmes were broadcast each day. In view of the success of this experiment, it has been decided to hold another "Londonderry Week" during the present year.

The principal sporting events included the International Tourist Trophy Motor Race, which had not been held in Northern Ireland since 1936. More and more use is made of mobile recording in the search for interesting programme material in the rural districts. A new series called "Round the Country" brought listeners information about the ways of life in many of the smaller towns and villages.

MIDLAND REGION

The first full year of television in the Midlands was completed during the period under review. By the end of March, 1951, the number of licences of sets tuned to Sutton Coldfield was 252,000. Midland viewers have, in the main, shared the tastes of the London audience, although there has been a demand for more reflection of Midland events and personalities. The Midland contribution, by means of outside broadcasts, newsreels and studio visits, was not negligible. Among the more important transmissions were three programmes from the Bath and West Show at Castle Bromwich, the Third Test Match at Nottingham and numerous broadcasts from the National Radio Exhibition at Castle Bromwich. The Region supplied regular contributions to Television Newsreel, to which have been added latterly items for Children's Newsreel. Midland speakers and artists have contributed to programmes such as "Picture Page" and "Inventors' Club" at the London studios.

In sound broadcasting the period was an eventful one in the Midlands; an important feature of it was the amount of broadcasting carried out for BBC programmes other than the Midland Home Service. This was partly due to the number of major events taking place in the Region during the year. In addition to those mentioned above, there were also the Royal Show and the British Association meetings in Birmingham. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company was presented in "World Theatre" in a radio version of "Measure for Measure". The Grand Prix d'Europe Motor Race at Silverstone, at which the King and Queen were present, was also noteworthy.

Several Midland newspapers in looking back over the year commented on the continued success of Midland Region in breaking new ground in sound broadcasting, mentioning in particular the "Town Forum" programmes from abroad, e.g. Rome and Düsseldorf, and the return visits to this country of Continental teams of speakers, i.e. of French to Nottingham, Dutch to Wolverhampton and Belgians to Birmingham.

"Now's Your Chance" was a development which produced some very lively broadcasting. At first the series was handled by Midland Region for the Light Programme, and among the subjects debated by members of the public at gatherings in various parts of the country were the theatre, films, housing, the press and laundries. Later, the method was successfully used as a means of ventilating issues of local government. There was, for instance, a discussion on Nottingham civic government in which the leaders of the parties represented on the Council were supported by the Deputy Town Clerk, the City Treasurer and the City Engineer; for nearly two hours the citizens of Nottingham bombarded the platform team with questions and comments and a half-hour edited version was made from the recording of the proceedings.

The press spoke highly also of the Midland programmes handling science. "The Animal World", a series of six broadcasts edited by Professor Zuckerman, dealt with the ways in which various kinds of animals behave. "The World of Movement", edited by Professor Oliphant, dealt with aspects of the physical world in terms of speed, temperature, energy and time. "The Lunar Society of the Air" is the title of a series of radio conversations that have been carried out in the tradition of the Lunar Society, which met in Birmingham during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century. These broadcasts have taken the form of unscripted conversation, without dramatic conflict of opinion, on subjects of public and scientific interest.

A new weekly series of talks "Midland M.P.s. at Westminster" dealt with contributions made by Midland M.P.'s. in debate and at Question Time, as well as with the progress of legislation of special interest in the Midlands.

"Midland Parliament" was broadcast nine times during the year, and three of these sessions formed part of the national "Taking Stock" series. One of the most successful discussions was on "Open-cast Coal", with particular reference to open-cast mining in Worcestershire. This was lively enough to reflect the intensity of feeling on the subject, but at the same time gave a clear exposition of the arguments on both sides.

The Jubilee of Birmingham University was marked by two programmes—a biographical feature on Josiah Mason, its founder, and a recorded impression of the Degree Ceremony at which the Chancellor, Mr. Anthony Eden, conferred degrees on a number of distinguished people.

A new departure in January was the introduction of a series of French lessons, under the title "The French have a Word for it", prepared by Radiodiffusion Française and specially recorded by line from Paris. The series aroused considerable public interest, and shows that there is a keen, if limited, audience for talks which are frankly instructive.

Performances by the BBC Midland Light Orchestra, under its conductor, Gilbert Vinter, covered a wide range and the orchestra gave a number of performances under distinguished guest conductors. The City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra's broadcasts from the studio continued. The Orchestra was again asked to include a fairly new British work in each concert, and already two of the works introduced to the public in this way have gone into the Orchestra's concert programme for 1951.

An innovation during the year has been the Sunday Children's Services. Those conducting these services had been urged to allow children to take as big a part in the service (readings, prayers, etc.) as possible. Another new feature was the launching of a Gardening series, in which in co-operation with Parks Superintendents the microphone is taken, county by county, to a Children's Hour Gardening Plot.

The National Radio Exhibition, organised by the Radio Industry Council and held at Castle Bromwich in September, was the first of its kind outside London. The big attraction was the specially constructed studio, from which live television and sound programmes were broadcast. The studio was a capacious one with room for an invited audience, while many thousands of people were able to watch productions through the glass screen surrounding it. The opportunity was taken of publishing a booklet, which, under the title "The Coloured Counties", told the story of broadcasting in the Midlands.

In November there was a special East Midlands week when the Chairman of the Board of Governors opened a BBC exhibition. Programmes were arranged to build up interest, and in the following week the Lord Mayor of Nottingham opened the East Midland Studio.

Another important development was the negotiating of a long lease on a nine-acre site in Birmingham on which it is intended, when circumstances permit, to build a new Midland Headquarters. The site in Pebble Mill Road lies about two miles south of the city centre.

NORTH REGION

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the quality of reception in certain areas of the North-West and North-East of England—an indirect outcome of the Copenhagen wavelength allocation. The BBC's plans for improving reception in such areas are dealt with in the engineering section of this Report. However, the continued unavoidable sharing of the North-East of England wavelength with Northern Ireland remains a source of vexation.

Fortunately, the bulk of the population in the North Region has been well served and listening habits and tastes have adhered to a stable pattern. There has been steady support for orchestral and choral music and brass bands, for plays by Northern writers and on Northern themes, for features depicting the countryside in all its variety and for religious broadcasts. There has been, too, a marked preference for unsophisticated humour, preferably in the vernacular. Very large audiences continued to be drawn to "Have a Go" and "Variety Fanfare" both of them Northern contributions to the Light Programme. The BBC in the North made full use of its well-equipped studio bases in Leeds and Newcastle to supplement the main headquarters in Manchester.

The BBC Northern Orchestra contributed over two hundred programmes during the year. These included two series of mid-day public Promenade Concerts in the Light Programme and a share in the Sunday evening Symphony Concerts broadcast in the Home Service. The Orchestra accompanied the Huddersfield Choral Society in performances in the Home Service and in the Third Programme. Several concerts were given with the object of encouraging children's choirs. There were some fifty programmes in the series "Sounding Brass and Voices", in which the virtuosity of renowned brass bands was combined with solo or choral singing.

The output of drama productions, chiefly a responsibility of the Leeds studios, was increased considerably during the year. Over a six-month season there was a weekly play of sixty minutes' duration, or occasionally a "double bill" of two shorter plays. These were almost entirely in the Northern tradition. In a range of some thirty plays the standard of quality naturally varied but the regular listening audience to these productions had more than doubled by the end of the season.

Features dealt with the cities and countryside in "One Man's City" and such programmes as "Rivers and Counties". Not all the cities, about which programmes were written, took very congenially to the self-portraits which resulted. Criticism was sometimes very forcibly expressed, but no attack was ever made on the integrity of the material used or on the intention behind it.

Talks and discussions presented more problems to the BBC in the North than any other form of Regional output. This fact has been hard to accept in a Region which originated, in "Public Enquiry", the form of discussion programme in which the audience takes part. Newer and perhaps more entertaining variations of this technique have tended to oust the more sober form from public favour. Towards the end of the period under review, a new project, something on the lines of a debating club, was conceived. This was successful in its first experimental broadcast. It still preserves the sobriety of discussion on urgent problems and it does not in any way aspire to enter the field of light entertainment. There has been a great range of talks—sometimes in one voice, sometimes in three or more, but

it seems an inescapable fact that the interest of the audience is retained by the more compelling personality of a speaker than by the significance or authority of what he has to say.

Early in 1951 a three-day meeting was held of all talks production staff in North Region, with a view to making a broad survey of broadcast talks and discussions and analysing contemporary needs in this field.

The Regional news bulletins maintained their popularity. The existence of a small News unit at the Regional Headquarters provided a useful supplementary source of information and guidance for the News headquarters in London. Reports of local sporting events were as popular as ever; there was, in fact, a substantial increase in the number of listeners who tuned in to the lengthier evening reports on Fridays and Saturdays.

Considerable importance was attached by the BBC to the establishment of the first "satellite" (i.e., not permanently staffed) studios in important centres other than the three main bases. During March, satellite studios were brought into operation in Lincoln and Liverpool, and within the next few months others will be ready in Sheffield and in the Isle of Man. This development should provide a considerable stimulus to the greater use of local speakers, and has been a source of satisfaction to the population in the centres concerned.

Television made a marked impact on the southerly counties of the North of England, substantial parts of which have been found to lie within the outer fringe of the reception area of the station at Sutton Coldfield. Over twenty thousand television licence holders in Lancashire and Cheshire have been enjoying satisfactory reception. The opening of the next transmitter at Holme Moss, near Huddersfield, is now awaited with keen anticipation by large numbers of people in the North.

WEST REGION

In the West Region it was a year in which "public opinion" broadcasts scored outstanding successes. "Air Space", the well established correspondence-column-of-the-air, repeatedly drew record postbags. "Speak Your Mind", a public discussion programme in which members of the general public give their frank opinions on matters of topical interest, was broadcast from many specially convened town meetings and also from university students' unions, community centres, and similar gatherings. The Region's public forum "Any Questions?", was introduced to the national audience in June, 1950, after two prosperous years of life on the Regional wavelengths. The series remains the responsibility of West Region, though it is now heard each Friday evening by about one-third of the adult population of Britain. The questions discussed are submitted at the time of the broadcast by members of the audience. For the most part they are highly topical and in themselves they reveal the concerns and anxieties on which ordinary people seek enlightenment.

The Regional news service was developed during the year. A ten-minute bulletin of news was broadcast on five nights of each week, some of the items being illustrated by news talks or by recordings. Except for a few weeks at high summer, a news magazine was broadcast at each weekend. Special programmes of sports news were broadcast each week. "Sport in the West", the regular Saturday evening magazine, drew a very large audience.

The activities of the News Department also included a weekly report on the activities of West Country members of Parliament, a weekly diary in which forthcoming public events were reviewed, and a number of special programmes of topical matters ranging from investigations into river pollution and egg marketing to a report on the prolonged strike of musicians at Bournemouth. The department is conscious of its responsibility to keep listeners informed on any matter of public interest about which a controversy arises. It has been handicapped during the year by the refusal of some officials concerned with such issues to make statements for broadcasting.

The Region maintained its special programme service to those working in agriculture, the basic industry of the area, and to people interested in country life and affairs. "The Naturalist" and "Country Questions" were heard nationally and continued to draw large audiences. Among industrial topics were the development of the great new oil refinery at Fawley, the new phosphorus factory at Portishead, crises in the fishing industry, the Cornish granite industry, the production of china clay, the completion of the new ocean terminal at Southampton, the aircraft industry of the Region and the Bristol banana import trade.

Other spoken-word programmes included a talks series called "Growing Old", which dealt with the work being done in the Region for the care of elderly people and, among many broadcasts for the serious-minded listener, a weekly book review programme and occasional programmes on the work of Regional poets, including contemporary work.

The BBC West of England Light Orchestra, established shortly before the outset of the period covered by this Report, settled down to make regular contributions to the national and Regional programmes. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra broadcast nearly thirty concerts. Concerts were broadcast from the Bath Assembly, from the Three Choirs' Festival at Gloucester and from the Bath Bach Festival. More extensive opportunities than ever before were offered to Regional bands, choirs and individual artists. Exchange programmes of folk music were carried out with Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, and a number of BBC Regions.

Hardy's "The Mayor of Casterbridge" made an outstanding series; it was dramatised in ten half-hour episodes and heard nationally on Sunday evenings. Features depicted the life and story of the Region through such series as "County Mixture", "Picture of a Road", and, in Children's Hour, "Walks in the West Country". The dramatised biographical features "Christians of the West" formed an important new element in religious broadcasting; another memorable broadcast was the service commemorating the ninth centenary of the Bishopric of Exeter.

Progress was made in light entertainment. There were nine broadcasts from outside variety halls, and studio projects were organised on a considerable scale, including a "Western Music Hall" series. Dance music received a good deal of attention and by the autumn of 1950 dance music was being broadcast regularly in three series—"Dance Date" (modern ballroom dancing), "Hansom Days" (old-time dancing) and "Dance them Around" (square dancing).

There were auditions in every field of broadcasting offered to over 800 individuals and groups, of whom 141 were successful.

IV. External Services

No major changes were made in external services, the total programme hours of which averaged 94 hours 44 minutes in each 24-hour period. This was 41 minutes less than the average total for the year ending 31st March, 1950; this decrease was caused by reductions, made for reasons of economy, in the North American Service.

The Government, under the authority of the Licence and Agreement between the Postmaster General and the BBC, is responsible for defining the extent of the external services, and during the year prescribed some minor changes in the timing of certain services. The BBC is responsible for the content of programmes.

At 31st March, 1951, the BBC was broadcasting regularly in 46 languages, of which 44 (including English) are used in the external services. A summary of weekly transmissions per language in the External Services over the years from 1947 to date is given in Appendix VI.

The output on the air is reinforced by the recordings made and distributed by the Transcription Service. Last year, 77,087 discs, in seven languages, were sent to broadcasting stations all over the world.

Another activity is the Monitoring Service, which is charged with the task of listening, throughout the 24 hours, to the transmissions of the stations and telegraphic press services of other countries. The BBC's news services and Government Departments derive valuable information from the material so intercepted.

The Civil Estimates for 1951-52, which appeared in February, 1951, provided for a Grant-in-Aid of £4,650,000 for the BBC's overseas services and other services performed for Government Departments—a sum insufficient to cover the maintenance of existing services in view of rising costs. At the end of the year, the Corporation was actively studying the implications of this position and was in consultation about it with the Government Departments concerned. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs announced on 11th April that it had been decided to present a Supplementary Estimate for about £100,000 over and above the estimate for £4,650,000 already presented.

Nevertheless some reduction in services and in numbers of staff had to be made.

Major developments

The complex work of world-wide broadcasting with its variety of languages can be studied only by reference to the individual services. However, viewing the entire field, the three most interesting developments of the year were:—

(a) Increasing co-operation with other broadcasting organisations

This is a welcome and general development which applies not only to the continued working out of a long term policy within the Commonwealth, but also to relationships in Europe, in the U.S.A., and other countries.

The results of this co-operation can be seen especially in various "link-up" and "exchange" programmes in which speakers from two, and sometimes more, different places contribute to a programme which is then broadcast to audiences of the participating countries. Many programmes were devised expressly for rebroadcasting, which showed a new high level in some places.

(b) *Broadcasting to Russia and satellite countries*

The Soviet and satellite Governments made further efforts to prevent news and broadcasts from other nations reaching their peoples. This led, in turn, to various programme developments in the languages concerned, as well as to renewed efforts to overcome jamming.

(c) *Colonial broadcasting*

The year was notable for the assistance that the BBC has been able to give in the development of broadcasting in the Colonies, not only by programme services from London, but by seconding staff to survey undeveloped regions, and by helping to prepare reports for future action. This has especial relation to Nigeria and the West Indies.

Some interesting programmes

The following are some interesting examples of programme work during the year:

- (a) "Calling All Forces" (originated by the General Overseas Service, and taken also by the Light Programme).
- (b) Council of Europe: a team of special correspondents covered the proceedings at Strasbourg. The daily report began on the 7th August with a special talk by the Foreign Secretary. (European Service; widely taken by other services.)
- (c) "The Heritage of Britain": a series of programmes prepared in anticipation of the Festival of Britain. (General Overseas Service, and Transcription Service.)
- (d) Reports on the Colonies: the European Service sent two correspondents to Africa to study colonial administration in the light of current Russian misrepresentations. (European Services.)
- (e) Christopher Columbus: an outstanding series of documentary programmes based on the diaries of Christopher Columbus designed to mark the fifth centenary of his birth. (Latin American, and Transcription Service.)
- (f) Contributions to Rome Radio: a regular topical contribution was made to a popular Italian "actuality" programme (Voce del Mondo) which received an Italian "Silver Microphone" radio award. (Italian Service.)

Exchange Programmes

Before considering the work of the Overseas Services in greater detail, examples of some of the "exchange" and "link-up" programmes of the year may be of interest. They are intended to be typical rather than comprehensive.

Early in 1950, "exchange" programmes were arranged between All India Radio and the BBC in which speakers in New Delhi and London discussed world problems, literature, the status of women and other subjects. In September, an exchange programme with Canada enabled well known speakers to discuss a wide range of topics of mutual interest. One "exchange" with Australia discussed the nature of Socialism, and another at the time of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference discussed the relationship between Great Britain, the Commonwealth and the rest of the world. To mark the opening of Australia's Jubilee Year, an Overseas Services "exchange" covered a wide variety of Anglo-Australian topics.

In December, Commonwealth points of view were discussed in a programme that linked Toronto, Melbourne, Delhi and London in a single broadcast, which was given world-wide coverage.

In January, a speaker in New York discussed with a speaker in London the situation in Korea, and, in February, speakers in Delhi, New York and London dealt with divergencies in the points of view of their countries on world affairs.

In the French Service there were regular linking programmes between towns which had similar interests, or dealing with subjects such as "Military Service in France and Great Britain". There was also a cross-Channel discussion on matters of European interest between speakers in Paris and London, which was relayed at a peak hour in the French Home Service.

The Italian Service of the BBC in co-operation with the Italian Radio's Home Service introduced a monthly Rome/London quiz in which speakers answered questions put to them by listeners about their own countries.

The Polish Service also made a number of "link-up" programmes between Polish emigrés now living in different parts of Western Europe. A particularly interesting discussion was held between Polish miners in France and Wales.

While these programmes are no more than examples of a regular and gradually-growing tendency, it will be seen that they all have points in common. The aim is that they should bring about a link-up not only of programme activities but also of audiences. When the language has made it possible, these programmes have often been given a world-wide hearing. The "link-up" programmes stimulate the rebroadcasting and exchange of other programmes and, of course, must be based not merely on goodwill between the broadcasting organisations concerned, but on mutual confidence in carrying out a complicated process of technical and editorial skill.

BBC Offices Overseas

Local offices were maintained in Sydney, Delhi, Cairo, Toronto, New York, Mexico City, Bogota, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Paris. Part-time representation in Jamaica continued. Each of these offices forwarded its task of promoting local rebroadcasting of programmes and the use of transcriptions, the publicising of the BBC services for its area, and the provision of material to meet the demands from London. The BBC also maintained during the year a programme unit in Ceylon, and the British Far Eastern broadcasting station in Singapore.

Liaison with Other Organisations

Day-by-day liaison with other broadcasting organisations was maintained both direct from London and through the BBC's offices abroad, and during the year the volume of traffic increased considerably.

BBC studio and recording facilities were provided for national systems and individual stations in all parts of the world; these included an increasing number of the commercial stations in Australia, in addition to the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The way was prepared for a wide variety of contributions to the BBC's own output, ranging from items to mark special occasions and events to the complicated preparations for the "round-the-world" programme on Christmas Day. This work included, too, the arrangements for the two-way

EXTERNAL SERVICES

exchange programmes noted above. Another innovation has been the relaying of "English by Radio" programmes by a number of European stations, details of which are given below under "English by Radio". Regular series of newsletters from the Dominions in Welsh and Gaelic, and in English for Scotland, met the needs of the Home Services, and special arrangements were made for reports on international sporting events—notably, the MCC's tour of Australia and New Zealand.

In a great many of these projects the practical co-operation of the local broadcasting authority was indispensable, and the BBC is glad to take this opportunity of recording its gratitude for the willing help it has been given by, among others, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, New Zealand Broadcasting Service, All India Radio, Radio Pakistan, Radio Ceylon, the South African Broadcasting Corporation, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It has also appreciated the ready co-operation given on many occasions by the major networks and many independent stations in the United States of America, by Radio Eireann, by stations in Europe, and by other broadcasting stations too numerous to mention.

Among the overseas visitors received during the year were nearly a hundred broadcasting officials, apart from the visiting engineers mentioned in another context. BBC officials paid duty visits to every part of the Commonwealth, to many of the Colonies, and to the U.S.A., the Near, Middle, and Far East, and most of the European countries.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

An outstanding aspect of the year's work was the series of programmes broadcast in preparation for the Festival of Britain. Serving the same end as the Festival itself, the series on "British Masterpieces", begun in the previous year, led into "The Heritage of Britain", a monthly series of documentary programmes.

The desire of the growing number of British Forces overseas for programmes specially designed for them from the home country led to the introduction late in 1950 of "Calling All Forces" and "Forces Favourites". A weekly sports programme for the Forces in Korea was also introduced. This programme, originated in the General Overseas Service, was taken also in the Light Programme.

Special arrangements were made to enable listeners in the West Indies to follow the fortunes of the West Indian cricket team in England. These are believed to have attracted the largest sustained audiences that have ever listened to the BBC in that area.

The complete range of the General Overseas Service in the BBC continued to reflect every aspect of life in the United Kingdom, and to play its part as a carrier of information to and from the members of the Commonwealth and Empire.

The various aspects of Britain's economic recovery were covered in co-ordinated series of talks. The turn of the half-century was another outstanding theme.

The weekly discussion programme, "London Forum", maintained its popularity among direct listeners, and was also widely rebroadcast. On several occasions the discussions included the voices of well known people in other parts of the Commonwealth or in the U.S.A.

Parliamentary proceedings were reported weekly in "The Debate Continues". Democratic principles and procedure were underlined in talks such as Lord Justice Denning's series "Freedom under the Law". Sir Gladwyn Jebb gave a talk on "Communism and Democracy", and there were a number of critical talks dealing with various aspects of Communism in practice.

General Overseas Service programmes celebrated Empire Day, the national days of the Commonwealth countries, the Commonwealth of Australia's Jubilee, and the centenary of Christchurch, New Zealand. Other programmes all based on personal visits to the territories described, gave accounts of East, West, Central and South Africa, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

There were thirteen daily news bulletins and newsreels which, together with analyses of the news and representative selections from the editorials of the main British daily newspapers, formed the backbone of the Service.

EUROPEAN SERVICES

Two developments parallel with the political situation moulded the pattern of broadcasts to Europe: increasing co-operation with the broadcasting systems of Western Europe and increasing resistance to the policies of Soviet domination.

The Soviet and satellite Governments strengthened their efforts to limit their people's knowledge of world events, not only by jamming foreign broadcasts for the second year running, but by new legislation against the spreading of "rumours from abroad". In consequence, pains were taken in BBC bulletins to these countries to put each item of news into full perspective, giving more detailed factual background than would otherwise have been needed. There were scores of instances of important world news reaching East Europe solely through the BBC. At the same time, the audience for BBC news in Western Europe grew with the international tension. The Foreign Services News Department increased its output to 112 news bulletins daily, 80 of which were for European audiences. A "Morning Half Hour" in English for Europe, introduced on 3rd September, carried a daily survey of the British Press, supplementing the nightly survey of the world Press.

The growth of co-operation with Western Europe was shown by a new high level in rebroadcasting the BBC. Apart from some hundreds of hours of concerts taken from BBC home programmes, the main radio networks in the following countries carried news or other broadcasts in their own languages: Austria, Italy and Greece, daily; Holland and Germany, weekly; France and Belgium, occasionally.

A team of correspondents covered proceedings of the U.N. Assembly at Lake Success as well as the Council of Europe at Strasbourg. Their daily "Report from Strasbourg" began on 7th August with an introductory talk by the late Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin. "As a member of a great Commonwealth of Nations", Mr. Bevin told the European audience, "we have responsibilities stretching beyond Europe over the world's surface, but we are at the same time a European power and our fate is closely linked with Europe. We shall co-operate with all our European friends for its well-being, progress and security".

To complete the picture of world developments, the European Service sent two correspondents to Colonial Africa where they studied in the light of current Russian propaganda to Europe the work of colonial officials and the advance of the native population. Their mission resulted in over 200 broadcasts.

A graph showing the development of external broadcasts to Europe from the BBC, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. is given in Appendix VII.

EXTERNAL SERVICES

FRANCE AND WESTERN EUROPE

The French Service increased its efforts to make programmes of a particularly Anglo-French character. Various programmes were relayed by the French National Radio, such as cross-channel discussion programmes between British speakers in a BBC studio and French speakers in Paris, on subjects ranging from the rearmament of Germany to the Council of Europe. These discussion programmes were carried by the French Home Service at a peak hour. Anglo-French programmes of various sorts included "Des Deux Côtés de la Manche", feature programmes in which a town or industry or typical French citizen was linked with its or his counterpart in Britain. Examples of such programmes were "Burton-on-Trent—Strasbourg", "Stilton—Roquefort", "French and English School Teachers" and "British and French Military Service".

In July the town of Maubeuge presented the French Service with a bronze medal. Maubeuge, partnered by the Lancashire industrial town of Atherton, was the subject of one of the programmes "Des Deux Côtés de la Manche". The Service continued to use commentaries by a distinguished Anglo-French panel of commentators and to put out its more specialised programmes such as the popular "Chronique Sportive" and the "Chronique des Sciences".

For the Dutch Service the year's chief event was the State visit of Queen Juliana to London; this was reported jointly by the BBC's Dutch Service and Hilversum, and broadcast throughout Holland. In this year, too, the Forces Programme in Holland continued to relay programmes from the BBC's Dutch Service, but on a weekly instead of a monthly basis as in the previous year.

Meanwhile, the BBC's Belgian Service made its own contribution to West European solidarity by providing the Belgian National Radio since December, 1950, with a fortnightly relay of the Belgian Service's letter from London.

SOUTHERN EUROPE

Collaboration with the Italian Radio increased and included a regular topical contribution to an international actuality programme broadcast each Sunday from Rome at a peak listening hour—a programme which this year was awarded the "Silver Microphone" as the best Italian programme of the year of its kind. A further development in the same field was a Rome-London quiz, broadcast monthly, in which an English team in London and an Italian one in Rome answered each other's questions on their respective countries.

A new weekly programme in Italian called "Parliaments and Nations" was used as a vehicle for discussing important events in both Houses of Parliament. Another new regular feature of the Italian Service was a series giving a weekly analysis of Soviet propaganda.

To Spain the greater part of BBC transmission time was devoted to news and the factual presentation of the British case in both domestic and international affairs. A new daily programme was introduced, "The World Today", rounding up comment on the principal political events of the moment. Other new programmes were the regular "Your Questions Answered" feature and a weekly "Focus" programme. There were regular broadcasts of summaries of outstanding English books.

Reception in Spain was a problem during the year, but this tended to throw into prominence the reliance placed on our service. A typical correspondent

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complained that "the BBC is my principal, daily source of information; and I feel quite lost when, due to bad atmospheric conditions, I am unable to tune in properly".

Forty per cent. of BBC broadcasts to Portugal was taken up by two daily news bulletins. There was daily a topical talk and a Press review; once a week a comprehensive survey of international affairs written, on alternate weeks, by an English commentator of international standing and a well known Portuguese journalist. The audience has increased since June, 1950.

SCANDINAVIA

A new 15-minute evening transmission to Finland was launched in July, 1950. This enabled the Finnish Service to deal more fully with international events and the British reaction to them than was possible in a single half-hour programme hitherto carried in isolation early in the evening.

Throughout the year the Finnish Service devoted a regular weekly programme to information from Eastern Europe to meet the demand for information from other countries adjacent to Russia.

There was particularly close contact between listeners in Norway and the BBC Norwegian Service. One example was a series of essay exchanges between certain Norwegian and British schools. The "English by Radio" programmes to Norway were expanded in February, 1951, to take in the BBC's specially prepared English course "Listen and Speak".

Among the outstanding broadcasts to Sweden was a series of programmes about all parts of Britain, designed primarily for tourists but written so that they were also of value and interest to those who stayed at home; news and information about Great Britain formed the backbone of the Swedish Service.

In Denmark, a weekly series of talks on world affairs by such writers as Bertrand Russell, W. N. Ewer, Vernon Bartlett and R. F. Harrod has, according to listener research, found an appreciative audience. At the request of listeners, a bilingual "Meet the People" series was introduced in which Danish listeners heard of the lives of a British doctor, a bricklayer, a clerk, a schoolboy, and a farmer.

RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE

During the period under review there was substantial evidence that, although many wavelengths used by the BBC and the Voice of America in their joint operation were blotted out by Soviet interference, both programmes were normally getting through on some wavelengths to widely scattered areas of the Soviet Union. These encouraging results could be obtained on ordinary Soviet commercial sets. They were too early to reflect the effect of the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which introduced Russian broadcasts coinciding with those of the BBC in February, 1951. The position as regards reception in Moscow remained much the same as in the previous year, i.e., jamming was ineffective in the summer months, but in winter bad short wave propagation conditions combined with the maximum concentration of jammers in the Moscow area to make reception very difficult. In places distant from the Moscow area, the jamming was less effective and reception correspondingly better. Reception in the Soviet zones of Germany and Austria was also good, and there was considerable evidence of listening by the Soviet troops of occupation. This evidence came, in part, from officers and men of the Soviet armed forces who have sought asylum in the West.

Some of these men (and women) have visited Great Britain and described what has most struck them about life in British factories, farms, workers' housing estates, and elsewhere. Their broadcasts described the realities of the British scene through eyes from which the veil of Soviet propaganda had been lifted. The same men and women described the Soviet reality they chose to leave behind them, and their broadcasts went out in BBC transmissions not only in Russian but also, in translation, to other countries. In the satellite countries, reception has also been affected by the bad short wave propagation conditions, but there is no evidence of systematic jamming of any non-Russian language broadcasts.

Greek broadcasts of the BBC from London were in the period under survey relayed by transmitters inside Greece for two and three-quarter hours a week. This was undoubtedly of great value in increasing the audience among those with cheaper sets. Particularly popular was the new series of broadcasts in Greek and English, teaching "English by Radio", introduced in October, 1950, and relayed since then from Athens and Salonika.

On 17th April, 1950, the Turkish Section was transferred from the Eastern Service to the East European Service of the BBC, in view of Turkey's status as a member of the Council of Europe. Turkish statesmen attending Council of Europe meetings at Strasbourg frequently availed themselves of the facilities offered by the European Service to report home to the Turkish public *via* the BBC.

The year was marked by a gradual, but perceptible, increase in the friendliness of Yugoslav government authorities towards the BBC. On 22nd November, 1950, the International football match between England and Yugoslavia provided an opportunity for co-operation, the first half being reported by the BBC's Serbo-Croat sports commentator, the second half by Radio Belgrade's representative. The broadcast was evidently a great popular success in Yugoslavia. Great popularity is also enjoyed by the weekly comments on Yugoslav affairs broadcast by Mr. Desmond Clarke.

Broadcasts to Rumania and Bulgaria were marked by a number of impressive descriptions of things in those countries which no one is allowed to talk about there, given by citizens who have recently succeeded in escaping (for example, a personal description of forced labour on the Danube-Black Sea Canal, and an illuminating account by a former civil servant of trade negotiations with the Soviet Government). These and other refugees have testified to the strong interest in BBC broadcasts in both countries.

The Albanian Service celebrated its tenth anniversary during the year.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Here, too, the output was naturally dominated by the growing political tension. The three sections of the Central European Service continued to devote up to 85 per cent. of their output to news, news comments, press reviews and talks directly relating to developments inside the countries concerned. At the same time, every attempt is made to project Britain and the Western civilisation in their wider aspects.

The Polish Service made use of the presence of a large Polish emigration in the West, and of the technical facilities of the BBC, in a number of hook-up programmes. These included a Polish "Top of the Form" series, linking up four Polish schools in this country in an eliminating competition. The questions were so formulated as to bring out a knowledge not only of English

subjects, but also a wide knowledge of Polish traditions, especially in those matters now neglected in Poland because of the imposition of Communist doctrines.

Another hook-up programme which emphasised the opportunities for Polish exiles to live a free life and to maintain their families was a discussion programme between Polish miners and their families in Northern France and Polish miners and their families in South Wales. This programme also brought out Western unity and standards of living in the West.

Two successful series in the Polish output were "Café Gossip", a satirical discussion between a Communist and a believer in the Western and Polish tradition; and the "Bridge of Sympathy", a series of personal contributions from Poles abroad trying to establish links with housewives, students, teachers, workers and professional people in Poland.

On 11th June, 1950, the Hungarian broadcasts of the BBC, already totalling an hour daily, were increased by the addition of a 15-minute transmission in the late evening. This period carried news and a talk on internal developments in Hungary and the developments of Communist policy.

Attacks by the Hungarian Communist régime upon the British Labour Party were answered by two prominent members of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party now in exile. In addition, the statement issued on behalf of the Labour Party by Mr. Morgan Phillips was given wide publicity. An outstanding success of the Hungarian Service was the feature satirising the "Peace Campaign"—re-named for this purpose the "Sleep Campaign".

The Czechoslovak Service of the BBC intensified its criticism of the Communist propaganda of the Czech and Slovak press and radio. The exposure of Communist tactics as well as projection of Western policies were outstanding features of the weekly broadcasts by Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

The main political effort in the German Service was concentrated on the daily programmes for the East Zone. The features which evidently aroused most interest among listeners were the regular satirical broadcasts, "The Surprised Newspaper Reader", where contradictions in the East Zone or East European press were juxtaposed, and "The Two Comrades"—two impersonated members of the Socialist Unity Party who discussed at the BBC microphone everyday events in their censorship-ridden homeland. There was also considerable evidence that the weekly programme of letters from the East Zone "Without Signature", was popular.

The year saw a considerable increase in the extent to which the BBC was able to project Britain to Germany *via* West German broadcasting stations, which readily accepted commentaries and features concerning British life and policy.

The Austrian evening transmission consisted of two quarter-hour periods, one of them carried by the Austrian network in the British zone, and the other (since May, 1950), in the American zone and in Vienna by the Red-White-Red network.

The results of the introduction of the Copenhagen Plan at the beginning of the year led to a serious decrease in the audibility of German language broadcasts from London. Listening in the East Zone was particularly

difficult owing to bad sets and the risks of being overheard by the Communist Government agents, but evidence showed that the BBC was still heard by a faithful and courageous minority. Through them British news and views were increasingly spread round the whole population.

PACIFIC SERVICE

Many of the more topical programmes in the Service to Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific Islands were rebroadcast by local stations from direct transmission; some of the less topical were sent on discs in the output of the Transcription Service. The most successful special project on disc was the magazine programme "This is Britain", which was started in November, 1950, and sent from then onwards each week to Australia. This programme has gained the distinction of being the first BBC programme to be broadcast in Australia both by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and by one of the commercial networks, the Macquarie network.

AFRIKAANS SERVICE

A daily news bulletin and a weekly commentary on world affairs continued to form the main basis of the daily service in Afrikaans, in addition to a regular output of talks on a wide variety of subjects. Two important events covered by commentaries and reports were the State Visit to London of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and the laying of the foundation stone of the Dutch church at Austin Friars by Princess Irene.

Although the number of BBC programmes in Afrikaans rebroadcast by the South African Broadcasting Corporation was not great, the total was more than that of last year; the programmes ranged from the visits of Queen Juliana and Princess Irene to talks on the Edinburgh Festival and reports of Rugby football matches.

BROADCASTING IN THE COLONIES

General Development

BBC programmes, both on transmission and by transcriptions are being extensively used by all Colonial stations (see "Colonial Service" below). In addition to this, and to the general co-operation between these stations and the BBC, the Corporation has been able to make a practical contribution to the development of broadcasting in a number of areas. Among them are the following:

Nigeria: As a result of the broadcasting survey of the four West African Colonies made in 1949 by a BBC engineer, the Nigerian Government, in 1950, decided to adopt the technical plan suggested for a Nigerian Broadcasting Service. It was decided by the Nigerian Government that the Service should be under Government control and that the BBC should be asked to help in its development. The BBC agreed to give help, and in December, 1950, Mr. T. W. Chalmers, the Controller of the Light Programme, was seconded to Nigeria as the first Director of Broadcasting. Other BBC employees will be seconded for certain key posts on the Nigerian staff. The Corporation is also helping in the training of African staff.

The Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia: These Colonies have not accepted *in toto* the plan mentioned above, but modified schemes based on it are being considered, and approaches for assistance in carrying out these plans are expected.

Tanganyika and Uganda : At the request of the Governors of Tanganyika and Uganda, a BBC engineer visited these territories and prepared a report for small broadcasting services in Dar-es-Salaam and Kampala. His scheme for Dar-es-Salaam was accepted by the Government and the Corporation has agreed to second an engineer to operate the station. The Government of Uganda has yet to take action on the report, but the BBC expects to be asked for assistance in the near future.

The West Indies : Following a report by the Head of the Colonial Service, the BBC recommended to the Colonial Office that Broadcasting Officers should be appointed to Jamaica and Trinidad to assist the Governments of these and neighbouring Colonies in the filling of the time reserved by the Governments on the local commercial broadcasting stations. The Colonial Office accepted the suggestion, and finance was made available through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The Governments of Jamaica, British Honduras, and the Bahamas accepted the scheme and a BBC official was seconded for the purpose. He was equipped with recording apparatus, and has already started in Jamaica a regular series of programmes. He has also drafted a scheme for British Honduras and the Bahamas.

The Corporation has also nominated an officer for Trinidad, Barbados, and British Guiana.

Training of Colonial Staff

During the year, the Corporation has provided training for some thirty visitors from British Guiana, Cyprus, the Gold Coast, Malaya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, and Trinidad. There have also been two visitors from the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia.

School Broadcasting Transcriptions and Scripts

All Colonial stations that conduct broadcasts for schools have been supplied with a number of programmes on discs. These have been based, however, on a selection made for Canada, and it has been felt for some time that, if the finances were available, the Corporation might undertake a regular supply of transcriptions specially designed for school broadcasting in the Colonies. A scheme for the production and supply of such programmes was prepared and submitted to the Colonial Office, which has accepted the scheme in principle and has submitted it to the Colonial governments concerned. It is worth noting that one aspect of the plan that appealed particularly to the Colonial Office was a suggestion for the training of teachers by radio. Whether the plan is proceeded with or not depends finally upon the provision of the necessary funds. Linked with this scheme for schools transcriptions, though not part of it, is one for elementary lessons in English.

Many broadcasting and education authorities, both in the British Colonies and elsewhere, have been supplied regularly with BBC school broadcasting scripts for purposes of study.

COLONIAL SERVICE

Broadcasts to the Colonies followed the same general pattern as in previous years but with considerably more emphasis on adult education. Outstanding among these educational programmes were the series worked out in collaboration with the Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University Colleges at Ibadan, Nigeria, and Achimota, Gold Coast. The programmes have included a course in elementary economics by a West Indian economist, another on the growth of language, and a third on the meaning of democracy. The courses are experimental but listening groups have been

organised by the University Colleges and it is hoped that much will be learnt from the reactions of these groups. An educational series of a different kind, in addition to the regular programmes, has been broadcast to the West Indies.

It seems certain that the special programmes to the Colonies have gained a regular audience. In the West African Colonies, for example, where all the programmes are rebroadcast by the local stations, there is an enthusiastic and growing number of listeners—as a listener competition organised during the year has clearly proved.

NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE

This service has worked on the assumption that only a small audience is normally available in Canada and the United States for direct short wave listening to British programmes, and therefore, its principal aim must be to encourage the rebroadcasting of BBC programmes direct from short wave transmissions, and by the use of transcriptions.

The year 1950 to 1951 has showed a marked increase in the use of BBC material, transcribed or transmitted, in both Canada and the United States. A total of approximately 3,650 hours of BBC material was broadcast in the United States during the year, an increase of 23 per cent. over the preceding year. Of this figure, 1,220 hours represented material taken by the four big national networks, NBC, CBS, ABC, and Mutual, and broadcast by their affiliated stations all over the country. On some occasions, as many as 300 stations simultaneously broadcast BBC material. These network rebroadcasts which, of course, are extremely valuable, show an increase of more than 30 per cent. over last year's figure.

In Canada, the total rebroadcasting figure was approximately 8,800 hours, against 7,200 the preceding year—an increase of 22 per cent. Here more than 90 per cent. of the material was taken by the three CBC networks.

The daily news commentary commissioned by the CBC last year has been continued, owing to the interest aroused by the Korean War. The French Network in Canada, too, is carrying an increasing number of BBC programmes. The Edinburgh Festival provided a large number of programmes that proved attractive to listeners in Canada and the U.S.A.

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters in the U.S.A. has used thirteen BBC drama programmes for a series put out by nearly 30 member stations during the autumn. This series, which included plays such as "The Lady's Not for Burning" and "The Dark Tower", aroused a great deal of complimentary comment. Ambitious productions such as "Egmont" and "The Canterbury Tales" have also been widely rebroadcast.

Another development has been that of co-operative projects, undertaken with visiting U.S. radio personalities, the programmes so created being put out from the networks or stations with which they were associated.

FAR EASTERN SERVICE

A striking development in the past year has been the frequent and prominent use by the Japanese Press of news items and articles taken, with due acknowledgement, from the BBC Japanese broadcast of the previous evening and there have been occasional rebroadcasts of BBC programmes by Tokyo.

Letters still come, in both Chinese and English, from the mainland of China; the letters from supporters and from critics of the régime show an equally friendly and detailed interest in the broadcasts from London.

The normal work of the Far Eastern Service continued with broadcasts of news, topical commentaries, and accounts of British thought and achievement, in English (for the Far East generally), Japanese, Standard Chinese (Kuoyü) and Cantonese, Burmese, Malay, Indonesian Malay and Thai.

News bulletins in French and Dutch were also beamed to the Far East. In this service, the BBC drew attention to the contrast between the attractions of some Communist slogans and the reality of practice in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. Speakers in Trinidad, at the Imperial School of Tropical Agriculture, recorded talks for the BBC to broadcast to the Far East on the practical application of recent scientific research and much attention was paid to the development of the Colombo plan for economic cooperation and construction in South East Asia.

Listeners in the Far East with good sets can, of course, hear London, but the potential audience is much increased by the relaying of the programmes by the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service (in Singapore) and by re-broadcasting over the stations of the Ceylon, Hong Kong and Malaya organisations. Radio Hong Kong has recently begun to carry the BBC's daily half-hour transmission in Standard Chinese.

EASTERN SERVICE

Responsibility for the service in Turkish having been transferred during the year to the European Services, the countries now addressed in the BBC's Eastern Service transmissions are Persia, Israel, the Arabic-speaking countries, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. Daily transmissions were directed to these territories in Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Hindi and Urdu, and weekly transmissions in West and East Bengali, Marathi, Tamil and Sinhalese. From 1st January, 1951, special weekly half-hour magazine programmes in English were separately addressed to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. There were also two half-hours weekly in English addressed to South Asia as a whole.

The separate services for India and Pakistan have now completed their second year and the indications are that they have achieved a substantial success. The response to the Urdu Service from Pakistan has been gratifying; the service also has a considerable number of listeners in India. At the same time, the Hindi programme for India succeeded in attracting a large Hindu audience. Considerable progress has been made in overcoming the difficulties of broadcasting in Hindi, a form of speech that is in course of development into the national language of India. Letters from listeners to the Hindi and Urdu programmes now number over 4,000 a year.

Listeners to the Persian Service wrote very much more freely to the BBC than in the past; there were over 2,000 letters last year—more than double the number received the year before. This suggested that the efforts made by the programme organiser, after a visit to Iran, to adjust the programme more closely to the need of the audience were bearing fruit. It was encouraging also to note the great interest taken by Persian correspondents in social and other developments in the United Kingdom.

In the Arabic transmissions, a second early morning news bulletin was introduced, thus providing news at a suitable hour for the whole of the Arabic-speaking area from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf. An additional programme was also introduced in the interval between the existing two main transmissions, thus increasing the overall service in Arabic from 2¾ to 3¾ hours daily. Letters are now received at the rate of over 6,000 a year.

The Hebrew Service appears to have become firmly established and to be making satisfactory progress. A visit by the Hebrew Programme Organiser to Israel provided information which will be turned to valuable account in developing the service. Israel is a country in which there is widespread listening to BBC transmissions, not only those in Hebrew but also a number of those in other languages.

LATIN-AMERICAN SERVICE

There was a considerable increase in the use of transcriptions throughout the Latin-American Continent. They attract a widespread audience and have led indirectly to a substantial amount of rebroadcasting of programmes, including many of the more serious type, in the direct services in Spanish and Portuguese.

At the invitation of the City authorities, a small BBC exhibition was held in Rio de Janeiro, and proved extremely popular.

An outstanding feature of the year's programmes in the Latin-American Service was a series, entitled "The Defence of the West", in which the organisation of the British Armed Forces was explained in some detail. The scripts about the Army were written by General Sir William Morgan, those on the Royal Navy by Admiral Sir Denis Boyd, and those on the Royal Air Force by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. The series aroused great interest throughout Latin-America, especially in military circles.

TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

The output of the Transcription Service, the work of which is closely co-ordinated with the planning and content of the short-wave transmissions, consists of recordings of a representative selection of programmes broadcast in these services and in those for the Home listener.

Programmes such as the six one-hour features on "The Half-Century", the Reith Lectures, and the series of talks "The New Cosmology", by Mr. Fred Hoyle, have been distributed and have been widely used throughout the English-speaking world. In anticipation of the Festival Year of 1951, the Transcription Service, as already noted, recorded a series of thirteen programmes in the General Overseas Service on "The Heritage of Britain". Stations in both the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking areas of Latin-America were supplied with recordings of the major dramatic and documentary productions of the Latin-American Service. Important musical events of the year were also reflected in the output prepared for all parts of the world. The Edinburgh Festival was a rich source of material.

An important project was the production by the Latin-American Service, for both transcription and transmission, of an adaptation of the diaries of Christopher Columbus. This series of programmes will be broadcast to coincide with the anniversary of Columbus's voyage of discovery across the Atlantic and to mark the fifth centenary of his birth.

The broadcasting by the Italian network and by Trieste and Lugano of transcription programmes in Italian has been sustained and there has been a marked increase in the use of programmes in Western Germany and Austria. To compensate for rising costs, the output in French has been reduced during the year, but France and the French Colonies, Belgium, Switzerland, and the French Network in Canada continued to receive and broadcast transcriptions.

The output for broadcasting to schools in Commonwealth countries and in the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin-America was continued and developed.

Progress has also been made in the technical preparation of the recordings. Modern recorders developed by the BBC have been brought into use, and plans are in hand for the installation of the latest type of magnetic-tape recording equipment.

ENGLISH BY RADIO

Additional English by Radio programmes brought the number broadcast every week to over two hundred. Lessons were regularly given in twenty-five languages.

In October, the BBC launched the most ambitious series of English by Radio lessons yet attempted. Under the title "Listen and Speak", bilingual lessons were introduced for listeners who have no knowledge of English and little experience of formal language teaching. These lessons have been devised and produced by the English by Radio department of the BBC in association with the Institute of Education of London University. They have met with a very satisfactory response from listeners in Western Europe and are being adapted as rapidly as resources will allow for broadcasting from local stations in the Far East, the Middle East and Latin-America. A special "Listen and Speak" series of English by Radio books is being produced in six volumes, the first two of which have already appeared on sale in France, Italy, Holland and Norway. The Spanish, Turkish, Burmese and Siamese editions are in production and when they are on sale they will bring the total of the English by Radio books to fifty-five editions covering over thirty countries and thirteen languages.

Another step forward was taken when a number of European broadcasting authorities began to relay or rebroadcast English by Radio programmes from their own stations. This is now being done by Radiodiffusion Française, the Netherlands Rediffusion Service, Radio Athens and Radio Geneva. Special arrangements have been made with the Yugoslav Government and the Turkish Government for the "Listen and Speak" lessons with the appropriate translations to be broadcast from Belgrade, Ankara and Istanbul.

The BBC is collaborating with the Dominion Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa and with the Netherlands Government in providing special lessons to be broadcast to those European countries which have large-scale emigration schemes.

During the year there were considerable developments in the technique of listener participation and in both the bilingual lessons and the all-English lessons new methods were introduced to help the learner to overcome his shyness in speaking the language.

Special bilingual lessons were provided for listeners in countries where the BBC is not in a position to publish its English by Radio books.

New programmes were launched in the "all English" lessons. They include a series "Talking about Business" and a series of talks for foreign teachers of English. The "Twenty Questions" programme which was launched experimentally at the beginning of 1950 met with considerable success.

EXTERNAL SERVICES

The "English by Radio News Letter" has been expanded and is now sent to all English officials overseas connected either with information or education and to all overseas broadcasting organisations. The latest edition of the news letter contained an offer to all foreign broadcasting stations of a comprehensive series of English lessons for local broadcasting beginning with "Listen and Speak" and followed by lessons in which the teaching is entirely in English.

Bronze buttonhole badges and brooches for English by Radio listeners are now on sale in most countries of Western Europe. The purpose of the badge is to enable listeners to recognise each other and so provide an opportunity for practising their English.

LISTENER RESEARCH

Approximate estimates of the size of daily, weekly and occasional audiences for the BBC's services in Germany, France, Sweden, South Africa, Australia, Denmark, Cuba, and Israel were made available by means of a number of "sampling" enquiries into listening habits in the countries concerned.

"Listening panels" were further developed in accordance with the intention expressed in last year's report. Their object is to provide a means of securing regular comment from listeners on specific points. Thirteen panels were in existence at the end of the period. Comment was made available on some two hundred broadcasts in a number of services including the French, German, Italian, Portuguese and European English services. A listener panel was formed to report on the Far Eastern service in English. Reports were received on a total of more than 1,500 separate broadcasts in all.

Special enquiries were made on occasion by questionnaire. Useful information was provided, in reply to questionnaires, by listeners to the General Overseas Service and from audiences in Persia, Cuba, and Turkey. A number of competitions were run with the object of eliciting constructive criticism of the BBC's programmes.

Letters from BBC European audiences increased in number from some 32,000 in 1949 to over 35,000 in 1950. The number of letters from listeners to the programmes of the General Overseas Service increased slightly to a figure of about 17,000. Correspondence for the Eastern Services increased from about 11,000 in 1949 to some 14,000 in 1950.

There was a sharp decline in mail from Iron Curtain countries following increased restrictions on contact with the West. The BBC received only some 2,500 letters in 1950 compared with over 4,000 in the previous year.

MONITORING SERVICE

The BBC monitored voice broadcasts in English and in foreign languages over a wide field, and a number of telegraphic press services. The steady increase in the volume of home and foreign language broadcasting, particularly in the U.S.S.R. and in Eastern European countries, and the growing significance of material emanating from the Far East, added to the work of the Monitoring Service.

The "Summary of World Broadcasts" and the "Daily Report" were used extensively by Government Departments and by the various Overseas departments of the BBC. The Summary is divided into separate parts covering the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, Germany and Austria, the Middle

East, the Far East, Western Europe, Scandinavia, and Central and South America. Both Summary and Report include, in addition to transmissions intercepted by the BBC, material received on a reciprocal basis from monitoring undertaken by the U.S. counterpart to the BBC Monitoring Service.

These reports were also available to the public by subscription. The demand from the press, from private individuals, and from organisations with an interest in world affairs, was maintained in an influential if limited sphere.

V. Engineering

SOUND

Long and Medium Wavelength Changes

A close watch has been kept on reception of the BBC's three domestic sound programmes following the implementation of the Copenhagen Plan in March, 1950.

As expected, interference with the Home Services from foreign stations after dark was severe during the winter, particularly with the North Home Service in many parts of the Region and with the Home Service in the South-East and South, and on the East Coast. Some complaint was made also of interference with the West of England Home Service. Most of the interference was caused by Russian and Spanish stations. The former are believed to be outside the European Zone and therefore not subject to the provisions of the Copenhagen Plan. Spain was not a signatory of the Plan, and Spanish stations have not in general moved to the wavelengths allotted to them in the Plan. The Post Office, as the Department responsible for the international negotiations leading to the allocation of wavelengths for this country, was kept fully informed of these difficulties and of day-to-day changes in the situation and has made representations to the countries responsible for the more serious cases of interference.

Reception of the Light Programme in most areas was undoubtedly improved by the increase in power of the Droitwich long-wave transmitter to 400 kilowatts in March, 1950. There has been some difficulty at times in the North of England and in Scotland owing to a background of the European Service caused by an effect known as wave-interaction which may occur in the ionosphere after the programmes have left the transmitting stations. This is a seasonal effect which occurs at night and mainly in mid-winter and no complete cure for it is known.

The BBC has studied the problem of improving reception, not only in places outside the service areas of the existing transmitters, but also in places that would receive a satisfactory service were it not for the foreign interference. Reception surveys have been made by BBC engineers in many areas to assess the severity of this interference. The most serious difficulty limiting the number of transmitters which the BBC can use is the restricted number of wavelengths available under the Copenhagen Plan. Furthermore, limitations placed on the BBC's capital expenditure at the present time and the shortage of suitable equipment have tended to defer the carrying out of remedial projects. Nevertheless, plans have been prepared for the erection

of additional low-power transmitters before next winter to give local coverage in some of the areas most seriously affected.* Appendix VIII shows the transmitting stations now radiating the Home, Light and Third Programmes.

The BBC's position regarding the medium and long waves used for the European Services has seriously deteriorated as a result of the Copenhagen Plan ; this was inevitable owing to the increased demands for wavelengths by other countries. Prior to the Plan, the BBC was able to use one medium wavelength at Norden in Germany and one medium wavelength at Dobl in Austria, in addition to one medium and one long wavelength used from this country. Under the Plan, the long-wave coverage to Europe has been lost (except for the limited use which has been made of the Light Programme wavelength when not required for its normal purpose). The use of the Norden transmitter and wavelength has also been lost. The BBC now has two medium waves for use from this country on a twenty-four hour basis, but these can give only a restricted service to Western Europe. It also has the use of a medium wave in Austria which has replaced one of the two previously used, but is more subject to interference. The Third Programme wavelength has also been used from this country for limited periods outside its normal programme hours and this has, to some extent, compensated for the loss of the second continental wavelength. The Third and Light Programme wavelengths are, of course, available for European use only during non-peak listening hours. The use of short waves for the European Services has been continued, but does not compensate for the shortage of satisfactory long and medium wavelengths.

Short-wave Allocation Plans

The high-frequency broadcasting conference, which began in Florence in March, 1950, was transferred to Rapallo in the following May and continued with its task of preparing frequency allocation plans for broadcasting in the short wavebands. On the 19th August, 1950, the conference adjourned without reaching agreement and addressed the following communication to the member countries of the International Telecommunication Union:—

“The second international high-frequency broadcasting conference (Florence-Rapallo 1950) has carefully studied, and attempted to solve, the problem of drawing up six phases of the Mexico City Plan in the light of the comments offered on the work of the Technical Plan Committee (T.P.C.) and the new modified requirements submitted to the Conference. Considering, on the one hand, the difficulties arising from the fact that the requirements exceeded the space available in the various bands assigned to high-frequency broadcasting by the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947) and, on the other hand, the development of the international situation during the last weeks of its work, the Conference decided, on the 19th August, 1950, by 39 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions, to discontinue all work on plan-making.”

The congestion in the international short-wave broadcasting bands continues to increase and close liaison with observers in the target areas is required in order to find the clearest channels and reduce interference to the BBC's short-wave services as far as possible. The BBC, in common with many other countries in Europe and farther afield, uses short-wave frequencies outside the bands allotted to broadcasting by the Atlantic City Conference. In its

* The BBC's scheme, which has since been approved by the Postmaster General, provides for the bringing into service of twelve low-power transmitters at Barnstaple, Scarborough, Bexhill, Folkestone, Brighton, Whitehaven, Barrow, Ramsgate, Pwllheli, Cromer, Montrose and Dumfries.

view, this use of out-of-band frequencies must continue if the European and world coverage needed for the short-wave services is to be fully maintained. The inadequacy of the Atlantic City bands allocated to broadcasting was clearly demonstrated by the failure of the conference held at Florence and Rapallo.

In order to obtain first-hand information and to arrange for reception reports to be sent from reliable reporters in Europe to supplement those already sent in regularly from farther afield, certain visits to European countries are being made by members of the BBC's Engineering Division. Visits to Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, and Spain have already been completed and others to Finland, Italy, Scandinavia, and Yugoslavia are projected.

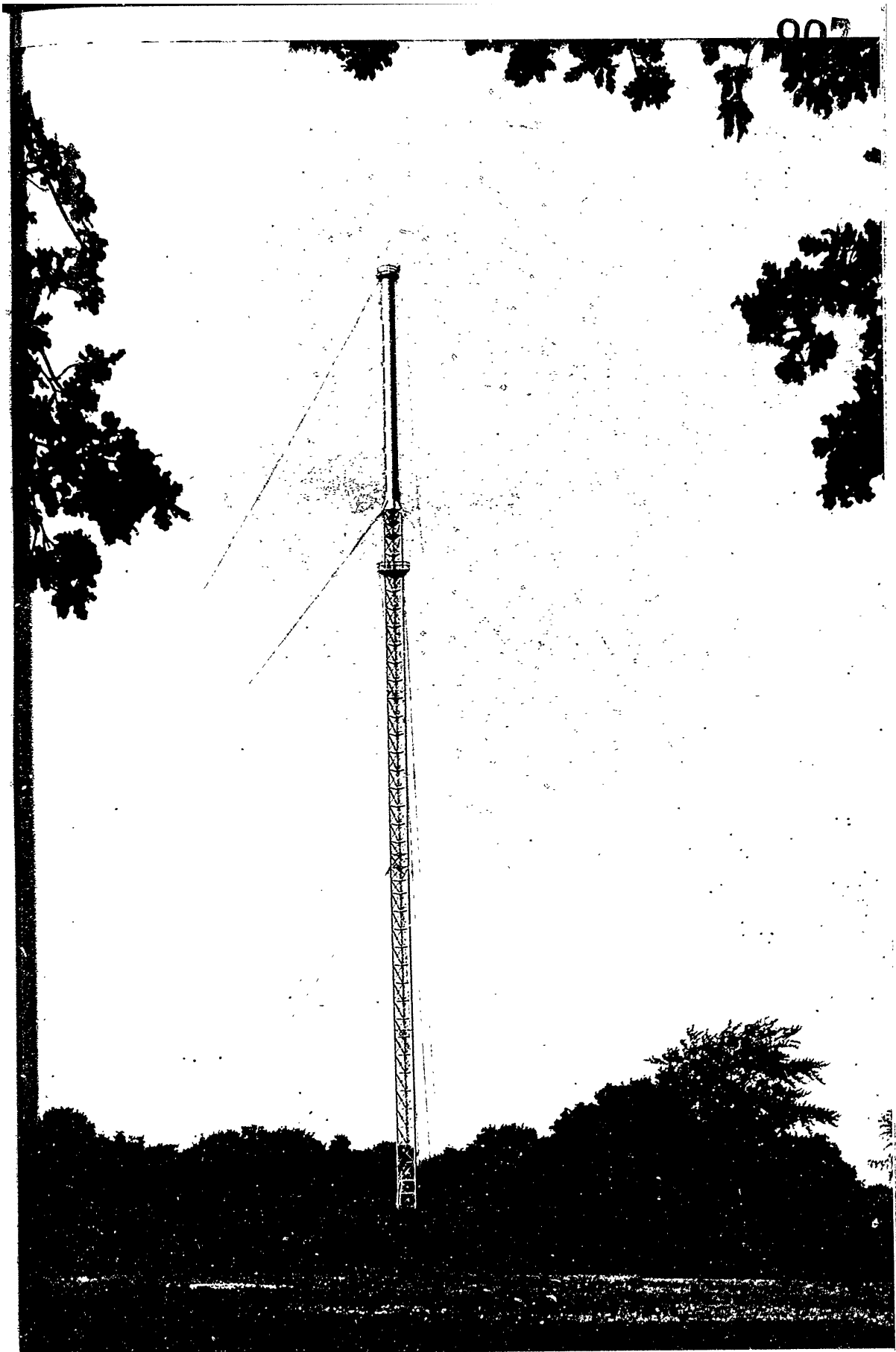
The deliberate interference with the BBC's Russian Service, which started on the 25th April, 1949, continued without interruption on each of the three daily transmission periods. The jamming of the "Voice of America" transmissions in Russian also continued. In order to combat this jamming, efforts have been made to co-ordinate the Russian transmissions of other countries with those of the BBC and "Voice of America". The BBC and "Voice of America" are now transmitting three daily programmes simultaneously and Canada, Greece, and Italy are transmitting at least one programme at the same time as the U.S.A. and the BBC. The jamming has been extended to the transmissions of these three countries.

During the past winter, the effectiveness of the Soviet jamming was undoubtedly aided by the difficulty experienced in replacing the shorter wavelengths used for broadcasting during the summer by the longer wavelengths necessary to cope with winter conditions. This difficulty varies with the eleven-year solar cycle and is likely to persist for the next few winters.

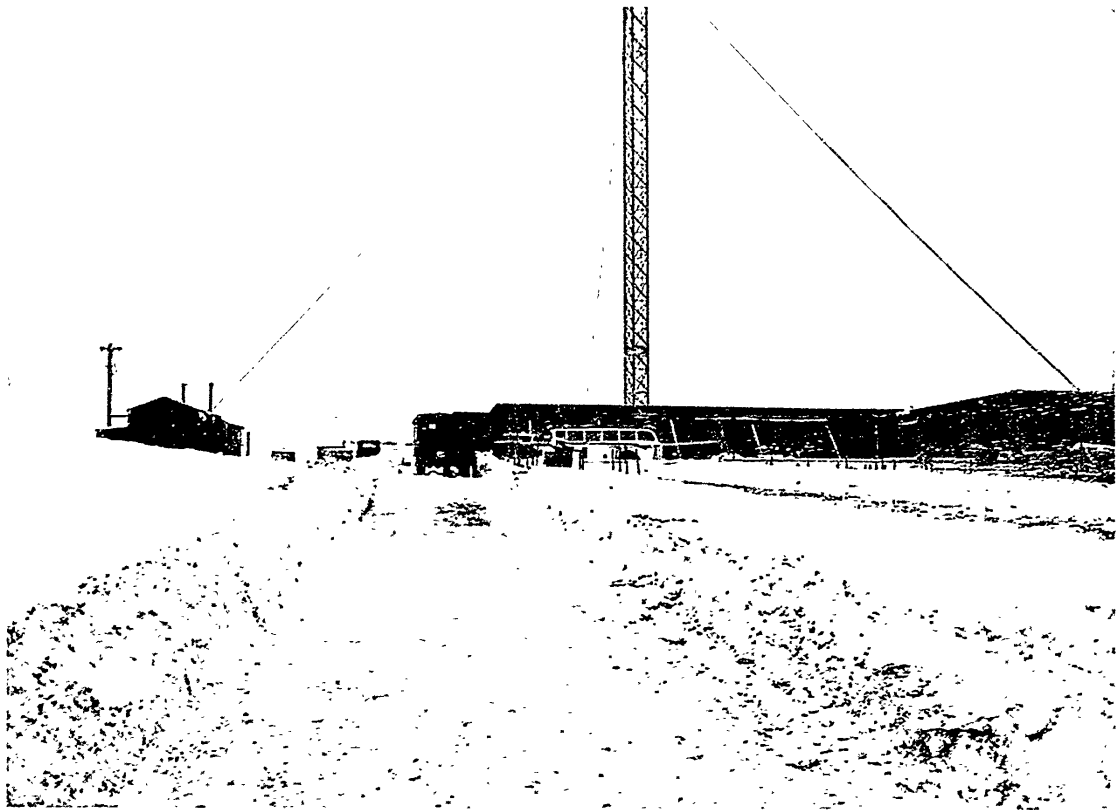
There was evidence to show that in regions other than the larger U.S.S.R. cities, the BBC Russian transmission could be heard on some of the wavelengths used. In Moscow and the other large cities, however, the jamming appears to be more effective and reports indicate that only a small proportion of the large number of wavelengths used provided intelligible signals.

Transmitter Developments

The new Third Programme transmitter at Daventry, construction of which was begun in 1950, was nearly completed at the end of the year under review and has since been brought into service. This transmitter uses the full power permitted under the Copenhagen Plan (150 kilowatts) and a highly efficient aerial of the vertical mast-radiator type. This aerial, which is of BBC design, is divided into two sections at a height of 460 feet and the power from the transmitter is fed to the aerial at this point. This arrangement, in conjunction with an adjustable "capacity-top", makes it possible to increase the distance at which appreciable fading occurs and thus to extend the service area of the transmitter. With a total height of 725 feet, the mast is the highest yet erected at any BBC medium-wave station. The transmitter itself is of advanced design, using air-cooled valves throughout and is built in two sections, either of which can be used separately to give an output of 100 kilowatts. (The maximum permitted power of 150 kilowatts will normally be used with the two sections operating in parallel, this arrangement having the advantage that a breakdown affecting one section still allows a high-power service to be maintained, using the other half of the transmitter. Another novel feature for a high-power transmitter is that remote-control equipment will be fitted to enable the transmitter to be powered and



The mast of the VHF transmitting station on Wrotham Hill, Kent. The transmitter has been radiating frequency modulated (FM) and amplitude modulated (AM) signals on very high frequencies for experimental purposes since July, 1950.



The partly erected buildings and mast of the television transmitting station at Holme Moss, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, as seen during the winter of 1950/51. The site is 1,700-ft. above sea level.



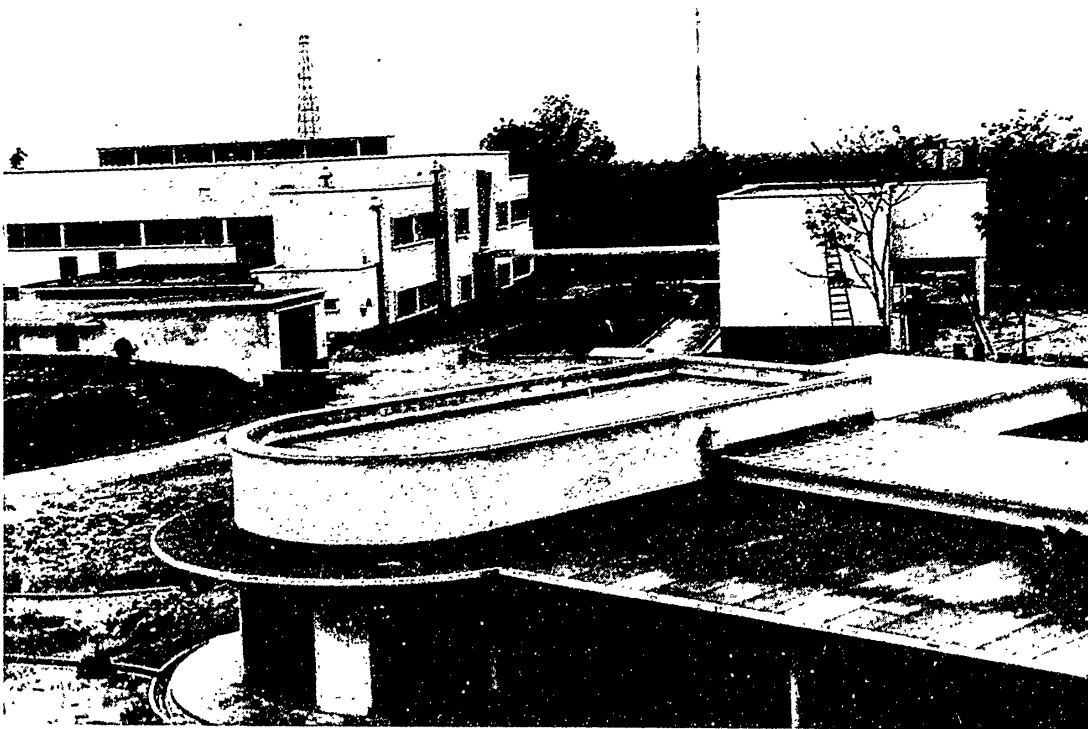
The buildings of the television transmitting station at Kirk o'Shotts, Lanarkshire, under construction. The picture was taken in October, 1950.



"The Critics"

A discussion on books, radio, films, theatre and the arts, broadcast weekly in the BBC Home Service.

The critics taking part on this occasion were, left to right: Eric Keown (theatre); Eric Newton (art); John Summerson (Chairman); Roger Manvell (films); Frank Tilsley (radio); Veronica Wedgwood (books).

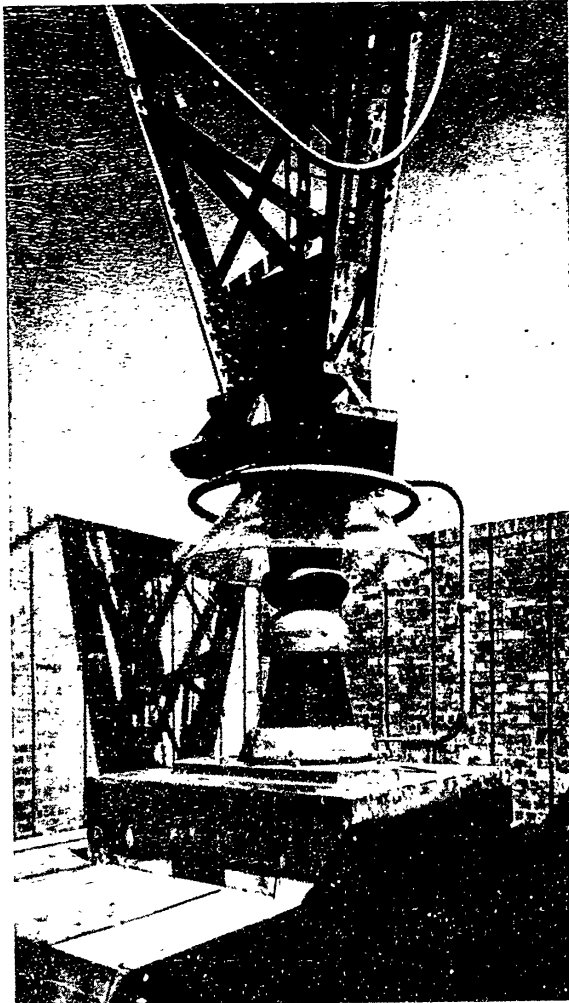


The nearly completed main buildings of the high-power short-wave transmitting station at Tebrau, near Singapore, Malaya. This station radiates the programmes of the BBC's British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service.



Top: BBC EUROPEAN SERVICE:
ITALIAN SECTION

Doctor Maria Montessori, founder of the Montessori method of teaching, talks to a little English girl in the studio at Bush House, before recording a programme to be broadcast in the BBC Italian Service.



Left: The base of the 725-ft. mast radiator of the Third Programme high-power transmitter at Daventry showing the supporting insulator. Between the two conical halves of the insulator is a ball joint which permits the mast to deflect several feet from the vertical.

adjusted by sending coded signals over a telephone line from a distant point. Although it is in the nature of an experiment, this system, if successful, will enable engineering staff to be released for duties elsewhere. It is estimated that good quality reception of the Third Programme has now been made available to some 70 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom.

In June, 1950, the power of the Midland Home Service transmitter at Droitwich was increased to 150 kilowatts and at the same time the power of the transmitter at Norwich, which shares the Midland wavelength, was raised to 7.5 kilowatts. At the beginning of September, the group of transmitters radiating the Scottish Home Service programme was also increased in power, the Westerglen and Burghead transmitters to 100 kilowatts, and that at Redmoss (Aberdeen) to 5 kilowatts. These increases in power, while not substantially enlarging the areas served by the various transmitters, provided better reception within these areas, particularly for listeners in the more outlying districts, by reducing the effect of electrical interference and interference from foreign stations.

Owing primarily to the difficulty of providing full coverage of the three domestic services within the limited number of long and medium wavelengths available for this purpose, a great deal of work was done with a view to the development of broadcasting on very high frequencies (VHF). The tests which the Engineering Research Department have been conducting for some time on these very-short wavelengths were extended to full-scale trials in July, 1950, when the high-power VHF station at Wrotham was brought into use. Experimental transmissions have been carried out on six days a week, both with amplitude modulation and frequency modulation, and a service-area survey has been completed. This survey includes precise measurements of the field strength of the two transmitters and the results of listening tests made with receivers installed in the homes of members of the staff and others, who were asked to report on reception under normal domestic conditions. The information thus gained comprises all the relevant factors that must be taken into account in planning a nation-wide VHF broadcasting service. Meanwhile, a plan has been prepared for a network of VHF stations to cover almost the whole of the United Kingdom. For several of these stations the most suitable sites would be those of the existing and projected television stations; VHF aerials are therefore being incorporated in the masts which carry the television aerials at these stations. A report on the whole situation has been submitted to the Government with provisional plans for the future; preliminary comments by the Post Office are being considered by the BBC. The speed of development must be related to two factors: limitations placed on capital expenditure, and the fact that listeners would need new sets or adaptors on which to receive a VHF service.

Despite the increased use of unattended transmitters, the breakdown times of BBC transmitters in the year to 31st December, 1950, were maintained at a low level, as shown by the following figures:—

	<i>Total Transmitter Hours</i>	<i>Percentage Breakdown Time Per cent.</i>
Home Services	203,178	0.021
Overseas Services	166,832	0.026

Studio Improvements

Continued improvements were made in the acoustics of the BBC's older studios both in London and the Regions. New methods of lower-frequency absorption have been found very successful, and new wall covering materials have been used which should be very durable and capable of being re-decorated without alteration of the studio acoustics. A limited number of condenser microphones, sensitive to sounds reaching them from one side only, have been introduced into service. They have been found advantageous for certain types of broadcasts, both in studios and in outside halls and theatres, especially for choral concerts and theatre broadcasts. Further progress has been made in the re-equipping of studios with control desks of post-war design giving many added facilities to producers. A new type of control room central switching desk, using semi-automatic equipment, has been produced and will shortly be installed at one of the main Regional centres as a prototype for the re-equipping of other centres.

An additional studio was obtained in London by the conversion of the Playhouse Theatre, which is now used for variety broadcasts. A new studio and offices were constructed at Nottingham to serve the East Midlands and to save speakers and artists from having to make the journey to Birmingham. A new departure was the provision of unattended talks studios in certain areas remote from BBC studio centres. The arrangement of the equipment at these studios is such that it can be operated without the attendance of an engineer and thus a commentator can provide material at very short notice for recording or direct broadcasting. Such studios have already been brought into service at Southampton, Lincoln, Liverpool, and Douglas (Isle of Man).

Outside Broadcasts

During the year technical facilities were provided for some 5,500 outside broadcasts for domestic and overseas programmes and for other broadcasting organisations. Notable among these were those connected with the State Visit of Queen Juliana, several of which were technically complex, and the mass cross-Channel swimming race in August, for which mobile transmitters were used in four boats following the contestants, with a central control point at Dover.

The use of a light-weight transmitter carried on the back of a commentator and linked with a fixed outside broadcast point has been found of great use in conditions where a line cannot be used. Several of these transmitters, which are of BBC design, are being brought into service. Mobile transmitters of somewhat higher power are also being used when broadcasts are undertaken from places where Post Office lines are not available. Minature microphones have also been acquired, which can be worn by a commentator in his lapel thus leaving his hands free; they will be particularly useful in television.

Recording Equipment

Extensive service trials using magnetic tape recording have been completed and it has been decided to introduce this system on a wide scale both in studio centres and for handling outside events. This project is now being planned in detail.

During the year improvements were made to the studio recording facilities in the Regions; the recording centres at Glasgow and Belfast will be rebuilt and re-equipped during the coming year. The Maida Vale centre of the London Recording Unit is being re-equipped and when completed will have

increased facilities for handling recordings on disc, magnetic tape and photographic film. There will also be a small review theatre for the purpose of selecting extracts from cinematographic films. Mobile recording facilities have been strengthened in the Regions and in London by the addition of five units. This will enable the Regions, in particular, to maintain a more adequate coverage of outside events both for their own services and for programmes that are broadcast throughout the country.

The Transcription Service has been re-equipped with up-to-date disc recording equipment of BBC design. It is intended that tape recording equipment shall also be installed during the coming year. This will enable the Transcription Service to distribute abroad programmes on tape as well as on disc and will reduce running costs.

Transport

The BBC transport fleet in this country has had to be increased to approximately 270 vehicles and the annual mileage covered is about 2,750,000. Many vehicles are equipped with electrical equipment for special purposes. These include some 25 vehicles employed on outside broadcast and mobile recording work for news and programme services, also field strength measuring vehicles used by the Engineering Research Department for checking the coverage of existing transmitting stations and in the selection of new transmitter sites. A new vehicle of unusual interest was specially constructed for the Television Service to act as a radio link for outside broadcasts. It carries a television transmitter, a diesel-driven power unit to drive a complete outside broadcast unit, and an extending ladder which can be raised to a height of 100 feet to support the transmitting aerial. The articulated type of vehicle has now been standardised for the latest television mobile control rooms to reduce the space required at outside broadcast sites.

Training

Broadcast engineering is so specialised a subject and the apparatus generally so costly that the BBC cannot expect the Technical Colleges or the Universities to undertake other than basic training for this work. The Engineering Training Department was created to extend this basic knowledge by specialised training in radio engineering, particularly in the methods used in, and largely developed by, the Corporation. Its chief problems have been to select and present technical knowledge so that it can be readily understood by staff whose duties do not normally require a wide mathematical background. The training courses are designed for staff engaged in all branches of broadcast engineering, including television, and also for "programme operators"; for the last named, artistic appreciation is at least as important as technical understanding. Courses in workshop training are also given.

These problems have called for a somewhat fresh teaching approach, in which demonstrations by lecturers and practical work in laboratories by the students play a large part. Each section of the work is simplified to bare essentials, and the mathematical steps are largely replaced by pictorial representation; when the intermediate steps cannot be satisfactorily treated in this manner, the subject is analysed in terms of cause and effect. Many of the lecturers have had long experience in the BBC, and a keynote of their teaching is the linking of new techniques with the past experience of the student. Encouragement is given to members of the staff to attend part-time day and evening courses in mathematics, physics, and the fundamentals of engineering given by Technical Colleges and Institutes.

It is essential that engineers engaged in operations and maintenance work should have up-to-date information about the equipment with which they have to deal. The Training Department issues Technical Instructions to meet this need. These instructions cover both individual pieces of apparatus and complete installations. Training manuals have also been issued dealing comprehensively with specialised aspects of broadcast engineering. Fundamental problems are elucidated in Training Supplements, which are given to all grades of technical staff.

The Department now has accommodation for 100 students at its premises near Evesham. Some considerable improvements in welfare facilities have been made during the past year, particularly in the dormitories and rest-rooms and in the amenities provided in the Club premises in Evesham.

Co-operation with other Organisations

Regular liaison with the radio industry on technical matters was maintained. Information was issued to the public about technical developments affecting the sound and television services, through the Press and by means of pamphlets and leaflets. Particular attention was paid to information likely to be helpful in improving sound and vision reception. At the Castle Bromwich Radio Exhibition, a television studio was set up in which the public were able to watch television and sound programmes being broadcast.

Co-operation by BBC engineers in the work of the British Standards Institution and the Institution of Electrical Engineers has continued. Much of this work has been on the problem of electrical interference with the reception of broadcast programmes, both sound and television, and with other radio services. Members of the Engineering staff have been appointed to serve on advisory committees set up by the Postmaster-General under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949.

In addition, advice has been given in planning and arranging exhibits illustrating the development of sound broadcasting, television and sound recording, and some of them are being supplied by the BBC.

As a member of the newly-constituted European Broadcasting Union, the BBC has co-operated in all the activities of the Union and maintains close liaison with the Technical Centre in Brussels. The BBC has also continued to take part in the activities of the International Consultative Committees on Radio-communication (C.C.I.R.) and on Telephony (C.C.I.F.). In April and May, 1950, a Study Group of the former Committee visited the United Kingdom, as part of a programme of visits to various countries, to witness television demonstrations arranged jointly by the G.P.O., the Radio Industry Council and the BBC.

Overseas Developments

Singapore: In accordance with the White Paper (Cmd. 7584) of 7th December, 1948, the BBC was authorised to take over the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service in Singapore and to construct a high-power transmitting station which would be equipped with two 100-kilowatt short-wave transmitters and two 7½-kilowatt short-wave transmitters with a modern directional aerial system. This work was put in hand at Tebrau on the mainland of Johore, about five miles north of Johore Bahru. Despite difficulties due to the disturbed state of the country and other causes, the installation work was satisfactorily completed ahead of schedule and the station went into service early in 1951. This high-power station, which is being used mainly to relay programmes originating in the

ENGINEERING

United Kingdom and addressed to audiences in the Far East, will greatly improve the service available to listeners in these areas. The programmes are received in Singapore at a receiving station specially constructed as part of the same project.

The Corporation has given technical assistance on a number of projects within the Commonwealth and outside it. The help given can be summarised as follows:—

Nigeria : Following a survey made by a BBC engineer in 1949, technical advice on the setting up of a modern broadcasting system in Nigeria is being given, and certain special equipment has been supplied.

Tanganyika : An engineer visited Tanganyika and adjoining territories to survey the problems involved in broadcasting in these areas. Recommendations were made for improving the broadcasting service, and the Corporation is about to second an engineer to Tanganyika to carry out this work.

Cyprus : The Corporation gave technical advice on improving the broadcasting service in Cyprus, and an engineer has been seconded to the Cyprus Government to carry out these recommendations.

South Africa : An engineer visited South Africa to advise the South African Broadcasting Corporation on matters connected with the broadcasting service there, particularly in connection with propagation problems and the design of transmitting aerial systems.

Greece : An engineer has been seconded to the Greek National Broadcasting Board to advise them on improvements and extensions to their broadcasting systems.

Ceylon : An engineer is still seconded to the Ceylon Government as Chief Engineer of Radio Ceylon. Certain BBC programmes to the Far East have been relayed from the high-power short-wave transmitter which forms part of Radio Ceylon.

Sarawak : An engineer visited Sarawak to advise on broadcasting problems.

Visits were made by BBC engineers to several European countries and to the U.S.A. to study sound and television broadcasting in those countries, and many reciprocal visits by foreign engineers were made to this country.

TELEVISION

Transmitter Developments

Work continued on the high-power transmitting station at Holme Moss, near Huddersfield. As expected, erection of the 750-foot mast had to be suspended with the onset of winter, by which time the 600-foot level had been reached. Delays due to the weather caused a postponement of the service date, but if no further unexpected delays occur it is hoped to have the station in full operation in September. This station is being equipped with standby low-power transmitters which it is hoped will be ready for preliminary transmission in July. Work on the Scottish high-power station at Kirk o'Shotts, near Harthill, also made progress, but here again, as anticipated, constructional work on the mast had to be suspended during the winter. A site for the fifth high-power station to serve the Bristol Channel area was acquired at Wenvoe, about five miles to the west of Cardiff, and building work has made good progress. Transmitting equipment for all these high-power stations has been ordered; the power of this equipment will be many times greater than that installed in television stations in any other country.

As already noted, further work in connection with the five low-power stations which had been planned to cover the Newcastle, Southampton, Aberdeen, Belfast, and Plymouth areas has had to be deferred indefinitely. A site for the Newcastle Station had already been selected, however, at Pontop Pike, about ten miles south-west of Gateshead and negotiations for its acquisition are nearly complete. Other work which had been done before the decision was taken to postpone these stations included the carrying out of tests both on the mainland and on the Isle of Wight to find a suitable site for a station in this area.

The five high-power stations will serve about 78 per cent. of the population, as follows:—

<i>Station</i>	<i>Power kW</i>	<i>Population served</i>
Alexandra Palace	17	12 million
Sutton Coldfield	35	6 million
Holme Moss (North of England) ...	35	11 million
Kirk o'Shotts (Central Scotland) ...	50	3½ million
Wenvoe (South Wales and West of England)	50	3½ million

Studio Development

The first of the studios at Lime Grove premises to be converted and equipped for television was opened in May and the second in December, 1950. Both of these studios, which are much bigger than the studios at Alexandra Palace, were equipped with modern cameras, but the associated equipment was of the type used for outside broadcasts because it was not practicable, in the time available, to design and have manufactured new-type studio equipment. However, this will be provided for two of the three remaining studios, and plans for these studios and for the associated presentation, continuity and central technical areas are now well advanced.

In present conditions, it is impossible to say how long it will take to bring all five studios at Lime Grove into operation. For some time therefore the Television Service must divide its studio programme production between the studios at Alexandra Palace and those at Lime Grove. All efforts are being made to expedite progress.

Plans for the Scenery Block at the White City site, which is to be built before the studio blocks, are well advanced. As there is no space for scenery building or storage at Lime Grove, the White City Scenery Block will be wanted to supply the five Lime Grove studios.

Improvements were made in studio lighting, particularly to take account of the performance of the latest types of cameras used in the Lime Grove studios. These cameras are more sensitive than the older types and give advantages of greater depth of focus and more uniformity of brightness over the picture.

Outside Broadcasts

Orders have been placed for a number of additional outside broadcast units embodying the most modern types of camera and control equipment. Much of this equipment is required initially for the increased number of outside broadcasts during the Festival of Britain. Last year, outside broadcasting equipment was set up on some 200 occasions, for television programmes amounting to about 430 hours. Many of these broadcasts went

on for two or more days: for example, the Tennis Championships at Wimbledon (twelve days), broadcasts from the National Radio Exhibition at Castle Bromwich (eight days), and the World Ice Hockey Championship at Wembley (six days).

The most important outside events have been enumerated elsewhere in this Report, but mention should be made here of two pioneering broadcasts in the technical field, one from Calais in August, 1950, and the other from an aircraft over London in September, 1950. For the Calais programme, four radio links were used in tandem, one spanning the Channel, the others bringing the programme to London in a series of "hops". For the aircraft programme a television camera with its control equipment was mounted in the aircraft, together with a petrol-driven power unit and a radio link transmitter to bring the programme to a receiving station on the ground and thus to Alexandra Palace.

Great strides have been made in the operation of radio links by which vision signals from the outside broadcast point are conveyed to the transmitting stations. The demands of the service for increased facilities of this kind and for the televising of events at ever greater distances from the permanent cable network has led to the formation on an experimental basis of a special unit to plan and carry out the great amount of experimental and testing work entailed. Additional apparatus is being obtained from the manufacturers to meet the increased demand. Radio links have also been used in the Midlands to enable outside broadcasts to take place from that area, the vision signals being fed into the transmission network at Birmingham. Up to the present, an outside broadcast unit complete with staff has had to be sent specially from London for each of these programmes, but it is now intended that a unit shall be permanently stationed in Birmingham before the end of 1951. Later on, it is hoped to have similar units based in Scotland and in the Bristol Channel area, thus opening up a large part of the country for the supply of television programmes.

Television Films and Telefilm Recording

The telecine room at Alexandra Palace was completed and now contains two pairs of machines for the transmission of standard 35-mm. cinematograph films. This equipment, designed and made by British manufacturers, is of a new type giving outstanding performance. It uses the "flying-spot" scanning system, which is not in use elsewhere in the world, and it has raised the quality of film transmissions to a level comparable with that of pictures direct from the studio. Equipment for the transmission of 16-mm. film has been ordered.

A telefilm recording process, invented by BBC engineers, whereby the television picture as seen on the screen of a cathode-ray tube is photographed on standard 35-mm. film has been used with considerable success during the year, in particular for recording notable events televised during the day and re-transmitting them during the evening. Orders have been placed for further 35-mm. equipment and also for a similar system which is being developed using 16-mm. film.

Operating Methods

As the service expands, increasing attention is being directed to the improvement of operating efficiency and the saving of staff, particularly in outside broadcasts and studios. Visits abroad have been made to compare methods used in other countries with those of the BBC, and where appropriate such methods are being adapted and introduced into BBC practice.

RESEARCH AND DESIGN

During 1950, the new building for television research at the headquarters of the Engineering Research Department at Kingswood Warren, Surrey, was completed and brought into use. An event of particular importance was the visit of the Study Group of the Comité Consultatif International (C.C.I.R.), which was set up to consider the possibility of international television standards. The Group visited America, France, Holland, and Great Britain to witness demonstrations of the systems in use in these countries. A series of demonstrations of the 405-line system was arranged by the BBC Research Department, and particular care was taken to simulate practical conditions instead of the more usually-demonstrated perfect laboratory conditions.

Much of the work of the Television Section of the Research Department is necessarily of a long-term character. It has included investigations into practical methods of improving picture quality, into the problem of flicker, and into fundamental problems of colour television. It is essential for the Department's engineers to become thoroughly familiar with these problems, but so far as colour television is concerned it is hoped that the Radio Industry will design and manufacture equipment which can be thoroughly studied and tested before any decision about a future colour television system for public service is made.

The testing of sites for television transmitting stations has continued. The construction of the low-power stations, when this is authorised, will involve the use of a new type of transmitting aerial, and work has been done on the design and specification of these aerials.

Further work has been carried out on the assessment and measurement of impulsive interference (such as is produced by the ignition systems of motor vehicles using internal combustion engines) with television reception. The results of this work have been submitted to the Committee set up by the Postmaster General to advise him on the form of regulations to be issued under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949.

A study has been made of the improvement of acoustic conditions in television studios where a number of factors, such as the requirements of lighting and scenery, are liable to impair the sound quality.

Research in sound broadcasting included the designing of the aerial system for the new high-power transmitter at Daventry and experiments in Very High Frequency broadcasting, as already described. The problem of studio acoustics continued to receive attention with the object of improving the performance of studios in current use and of evolving new and better methods of acoustic treatment for incorporation in future designs. This is an extremely complex subject which has required the development of highly specialised equipment. At the same time, the possibility of improving microphones generally and the development of specialised types of microphones for particular purposes is being examined. A number of fundamental problems in magnetic recording have been studied. Investigations have also been made in the use of limiters, which allow the average modulation level of transmitters to be increased without overloading, thus providing listeners with a stronger signal and an improved signal-to-interference ratio.

The activities of the Designs Department were concentrated, as far as sound broadcasting is concerned, mainly on the designing of equipment intended to save operational staff. The development of the automatic monitor and of sequential monitoring equipment, which are notable examples of staff-saving

equipment, was completed during 1950. Apparatus designed for remotely-controlled unstaffed transmitters was put into service and its use is being extended.

In television, the designing of testing apparatus, to give a quantitative appreciation of the performance of the equipment, was completed. A great deal of effort was spent in developing methods of tracking down those pieces of apparatus which tend to reduce the quality of the transmitted picture, with a view to reducing any distortion that may be present. Work has started, and satisfactory demonstrations have been given, of special effects achieved by optical and electronic means which will reduce scenery costs and extend the range of scenic effects in television programmes.

VI. Administration

RELATIONS WITH PERFORMERS' UNIONS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

References were made in the BBC's last Report to the serious effect of restrictions imposed by artists' unions and other bodies. The BBC submitted full information on these matters to Lord Beveridge's Committee, who subsequently dealt with them in paragraphs 485 to 491 of their Report (Cmd. 8116). The Committee point out that they were not in any sense a Court of Arbitration on these particular disputes, "but we can and do repeat the view expressed by the Forster Committee that some of the restrictions now in force are an unjustified and harmful interference with the public and should be relaxed". The Committee applied this not only to the disputes in regard to restrictions on music which were before the Forster Committee but to other restrictive practices relating to broadcasting.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, the BBC decided to renew its efforts with the unions concerned, even on matters on which the unions had previously declined to negotiate at all. At the end of the year under review, negotiations were in progress with a number of bodies concerned on various matters of importance in broadcasting.

The BBC is resolved by every reasonable means to foster friendly relations with artists' unions and other bodies representing artists or speakers. It recognises that artists and speakers are entitled to expect from the BBC fair payment, the use of proper criteria in the choice of people to broadcast, the best possible reproduction of their programmes and the fair use of new inventions so as not to cause unnecessary hardship. But the BBC's aims in this respect are being seriously hampered by restrictive practices of the kind which Lord Beveridge's Committee have condemned. Very considerable progress will have to be made in the BBC's negotiations with the various interests concerned before a reasonably satisfactory position can be reached. The position at the end of the year with regard to those matters which have given the most serious grounds for concern was as follows:—

Broadcasting of Commercial Gramophone Records : The BBC continued to be restricted, as a result of the requirements of the Musicians' Union, to the heavily reduced total of twenty-two hours per week as an allowance covering the whole of the output of the Home Service, Light Programme, Third Programme and Regional Home Services.

BBC Recordings (Sound Programmes): The freedom of the BBC to use recordings for repeat purposes in programmes for United Kingdom listeners continued to be limited by restrictions imposed by the Musicians' Union which the Union have been unwilling to modify.

Simultaneous Television and Sound Broadcasts: Simultaneous television and sound broadcasts involving professional artists continued to be precluded by the contention of British Actors' Equity Association, the Variety Artistes' Federation and the Musicians' Union that television should be regarded as a separate field of employment from sound broadcasting and be covered by separate contracts and fees.

Television Relays: The Corporation is still prevented from relaying, as a normal part of its television programmes, performances from theatres, music halls, concert halls, etc., promoted by outside managements and in which members of any of the three Unions are involved. Discussions with the Theatres' National Committee afforded some grounds for hoping that British Actors' Equity Association and the Variety Artistes' Federation might modify their attitude subject to certain safeguards. This possibility will be explored as discussions with the Theatre Managements progress.

Television Recording: British Actors' Equity Association, after a long period of opposition, has entered into negotiations with the Corporation with a view to recording artists' performances both for repeat purposes and for distribution overseas of films of television programmes, but there was no change in the policy of the Musicians' Union, which has been strongly opposed to any such arrangements, and it is not yet clear what the final attitude of the Variety Artistes' Federation will be. Without the co-operation of these bodies, television recording will necessarily be confined to a very limited range of programmes.

Television Performances by Artists under Contracts to Outside Managements: Many artists suitable for television, particularly variety artists, were unavailable for engagement in television programmes owing to the bar on the acceptance of such engagements placed by music hall and theatre managements to whom the artists were under contract. This is one of the principal handicaps to the Corporation in planning its television light entertainment programmes.

Films for Television: Regular supply of films from the normal commercial sources is still denied to the Television Service. No agreement on this difficult point has been reached within the film trade and the ban imposed by the trade organisations on the televising of films in the control of the industry has continued in force. As a result of this, the choice of films available to the service was extremely limited. The Newsreel Association continued its boycott.

Television of Sporting Events: The BBC was able during the year to offer viewers a varied programme of sports events. In the meantime, the Postmaster General's Committee to which earlier reference has been made has had this matter under review.

ADMINISTRATION

STAFF TRAINING

The Training School for Engineering staff is a part of the Engineering Division and has been dealt with in the chapter on Engineering. The other training scheme for programme and administrative staff is carried on as a branch of the central administration.

The "General Course", which is the main feature of the work of the Staff Training Department, was extended in length from four to five weeks. Six such courses were held during the year. They were attended by producers and administrators from many different departments of the BBC, including for the first time some members of the Engineering Division—over a hundred in all. There were also twenty-three guest students from broadcasting organisations in various parts of the world. The object of the General Course is to help students in their own line of work and at the same time to relate it to the work of the BBC as a whole. A higher proportion of practical exercises was introduced during the year. The study of television problems is being developed.

In addition, six special courses were arranged, one of which was held to enable senior Features Producers to study new techniques and exchange ideas. Apart from the training provided for BBC staff, there were two courses for colonial students and one for R.A.F. instructors concerned with Forces Educational Broadcasts.

The senior Training Reserve was maintained at an average of seventeen members of the staff throughout the year; they included Announcers and substitutes for those seconded for trial with the Television Service. There were the usual four-week introductory courses for Secretaries, attended by 94 girls, and evening classes and special instruction were also continued. Under the Corporation's provisions for further education and training, 24 junior staff were released for daytime education in working hours, and grants were given to 230 members of staff to enable them to attend various external courses.

STAFF ADMINISTRATION

The number of operative staff at 31st March, 1951, was 12,413 (including 609 part-time), as compared with 11,848 (including 603 part-time) a year before. The expansion of the Television Service accounted for the greater part of the total increase of 565 staff that took place during the year. Economy in the use of manpower was closely watched. An analysis of the number of established posts at the end of each financial year from 1st January, 1947, to date is given in Appendix IX. In addition to their usual task of investigating departmental staffing requirements (in which use also has been made of outside consultants), the Central Establishment Office carried out a comprehensive investigation into the salaries paid by comparable outside organisations. Salary increases were negotiated with the BBC Staff Association during the year for both weekly and monthly paid staff.

In filling the majority of staff vacancies, the BBC's policy is to promote existing staff, either after internal advertisement or by direct promotion. From time to time, however, it is desirable to draw on a wider selection of candidates and in such cases vacant posts are advertised in the Press. In these ways, a healthy flow of promotion is maintained and new blood is introduced. During the year, out of 723 vacancies in the monthly grades, 593 were filled by promotion from existing staff. The need for fresh ideas among creative staff was met by a number of engagements on a short-term "programme contract".

A further 11 members of staff were reinstated in the Corporation's service under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, making a total of 1,168 reinstated since the end of the war. 1,065 members of the unestablished staff were appointed to the established staff during the year, bringing the total number of established staff in the Corporation up to 7,450.

Welfare

The Central Welfare Department continued to co-ordinate the various aspects of welfare policy affecting medical services, canteens, hostels, facilities for training and education, club grants and facilities, etc. During the year the Corporation on behalf of the staff organised an external Group Insurance Scheme which 11 per cent. of the staff joined. A new surgery was opened at Lime Grove in April. 1,754 members of staff volunteered to attend mass radiography sessions in different parts of the country. Informal meetings were initiated between representatives of the BBC Staff Association and the Central Welfare Department to discuss current welfare problems. The advantages of joint consultation in catering were shown by the work of the Central Catering Joint Advisory Committee. This led to the formation of local catering joint advisory committees to discuss problems of local staff restaurants.

STAFF REPRESENTATION

The recommendation of the Broadcasting Committee on Staff Representation has been accepted by the BBC which has been in touch with the T.U.C. on the matter.

Following the Staff Association's reorganisation on a geographical as opposed to a functional basis, agreement was reached between the Management and the Association on a different procedure for negotiation and joint consultation. The agreement distinguishes between general issues, which are dealt with centrally, and local issues, which are dealt with between the Association's authorised representatives and the appropriate local representatives of the Management.

The right of individual members of the staff to join or not to join the Staff Association or any other union 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 not admitted to membership of the Staff Association but are eligible for membership of their appropriate unions or other representative bodies, e.g. the Musicians' Union, Equity, the Variety Artistes' Federation, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, etc. For such staff these organisations are recognised by the BBC as the appropriate negotiating bodies in their respective spheres.

ACCOMMODATION

Little progress has been possible towards the Corporation's aim of concentrating its London-based staff in the minimum number of modern, well-equipped centres. If one large block of offices could be acquired now it would enable the Corporation to surrender its occupation of the residential property it still holds under Ministry of Works requisition; it could then begin to cure the ills caused by the sprawling and unsuitable character of most of its accommodation in the London area. It is hoped that the Corporation will be given high priority in any claim it may make for the removal of restrictions for the acquisition of suitable property.

PUBLICATIONS

"Radio Times" was published in eight editions. The average circulation exceeded 8,000,000 copies a week. Editions which include full television programmes are published for viewers in the two Television Service areas and summaries are carried in all other editions with the exception of those for Scotland and Northern Ireland. Because of rising production costs due chiefly to increases in the price of paper, the price had to be increased to 3d. a copy, beginning with the issue dated 9th March, 1951.

The weekly circulation of "The Listener" averaged 147,000 copies.

The net sales of the "Radio Times" from 1927 and of "The Listener" from 1929 to date is given in Appendix X.

The BBC Quarterly had an average distribution of 2,400 copies an issue.

The distribution of "London Calling", the weekly programme journal of the BBC's Overseas Services, published in two editions for the Western and Eastern hemispheres, averaged 18,415 copies.

The distribution of "Arabic Listener" was maintained at a monthly average of 11,139 copies.

The demand for Pupils' Pamphlets, sold by the BBC in connection with broadcasts to schools, continued to increase. 1,249,000 copies were distributed for the Spring Term, 1951.

Numerous supplementary publications included: BBC Year Book 1951; Aspects of Art in England 1700-1840; Engineers in the BBC—A booklet for University Men; BBC Television Picture Book; Robert Louis Stevenson 1850-1950—A Radio Commemoration; BBC Television Service—A Technical Description; Of Welsh Nationality and Historians (Welsh Annual Lecture); "The Coloured Counties"—The BBC in the Midlands; Learning Gaelic.

PUBLICITY

A full enquiry service, including photographs and other material, was available for home and overseas Press. Conferences and visits were arranged to draw attention to important programme and engineering developments, notably in connection with television expansion, the Third Programme, and the Very High Frequency experiments. Despite the reduction in newsprint supplies, there was no diminution in the space devoted by the Press to broadcasting; on the contrary, there was a considerable increase in the number of radio features in the national and provincial papers. This was by no means entirely due to the spread of television; there was an increasing interest in sound broadcasting, particularly in its more informative and controversial aspects.

The overseas Press was supplied with a full weekly air-mail service of information about the BBC's overseas programmes, together with a regular supply of photographs, plastic blocks and other Press material. Hebrew was added to the languages in which this material is supplied. Newspapers and cuttings received showed that a considerable amount of space was being devoted to BBC matters. Many visiting journalists, amongst whom were delegations of overseas journalists on official tours of Britain and students from overseas studying journalism, were received and shown the sound and television studios. Illustrated pamphlets advertising listener competitions, including one in the Indonesian language, were produced and distributed in Africa and the Far East.

There was an increased demand for "Echos de Londres" and "Servizio Stampa", the Corporation's weekly press bulletins in French and Italian, both of which produced a steady flow of newspaper references to the BBC European and other services. A German weekly press bulletin on similar lines, "Londoner Funkbote", was started during the year. Distribution of the BBC's German weekly programme bulletin "Hier Spricht London", was maintained at an average of 15,000 copies during the year and that of "Ici Londres" was increased to 20,000 during the year. "London Calling Europe", in two editions, reached a weekly distribution of 46,000 copies. Radio journals of all European countries not under Communist control regularly published programme details.

The BBC stand at the National Radio Exhibition at Castle Bromwich attracted much attention, the most popular feature being a miniature studio where members of the public were invited to record their voices and hear them played back. The exhibit also included a model of the buildings and most of the television station at Sutton Coldfield. Early in the year, a BBC exhibition was sent to Rio de Janeiro at the request of the municipal authorities and was shown in the Assyrian Hall there for two weeks.

Exhibitions on a smaller scale were held during the year at Gillingham, Falkirk, and Nottingham, the last-named in connection with the re-opening of the BBC studio there. As in previous years, a small pavilion with photographs of BBC activities and personalities proved an attraction at the principal agricultural shows. Material was also supplied for a large-scale television display in the British Pavilion at the German Industries Fair in October and for stands at the Brussels and Milan Fairs.

VII. Finance

The Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1951, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, are attached. The information provided differs in three respects from that published last year:—

1. The Current Assets and Liabilities attributable to the Overseas Services are now included in the Overseas section of the Balance Sheet.
2. The Television Service Fixed Assets and Revenue Expenditure are now shown separately from Sound.
3. The analysis of Fixed Assets, previously shown in the Balance Sheet, is now given as an appendix (Statement 4).

The Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1950, has been reconstructed in the revised form for comparative purposes.

In addition the following information is also given:—

An analysis of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1951 (Statement 5).

Summarised Balance Sheets and Net Revenue Accounts for the accounting period from 1st January, 1927, to 31st December, 1946 (Statement 6) and for the accounting period from 1st January, 1947, to 31st March, 1951 (Statement 7).

BALANCE SHEET

HOME SERVICES—SOUND AND TELEVISION

Fixed Assets

Sound Broadcasting

Gross additions during the year amounted to £392,887, the main item being the new high-power transmitter at Daventry for the Third Programme. The experimental very high frequency station at Wrotham was brought into service and other expenditure was incurred on the acquisition and adaptation of premises in London and the Regions for studio and other purposes; on improvements to communications, mobile recording, transmitters and outside broadcasting facilities. Assets discarded during the same period amounted to £282,539, of which the main item was the disposal of the leases of two properties. Net additions for the year amounted therefore to £110,348, making the total of the Fixed Assets at 31st March, 1951, £6,634,157. After deducting depreciation accrued to date, £4,165,506, the net value of Sound Broadcasting Assets at 31st March, 1951, was £2,468,651. The details by main classifications are given in Statement 4.

Television Service

Gross additions for the year amounted to £749,846. The principal developments were the completion of the adaptation of two studios and ancillary technical areas at Lime Grove, the purchase of additional outside broadcast units and new equipment for existing studios. Substantial progress was made with the construction of the relay stations at Holme Moss and Kirk o'Shotts, and the relay station at Wenvoe was begun. After allowing for Assets discarded amounting to £9,025, the net increase for the year was £740,821, making the total of Fixed Assets £2,056,661. After deducting depreciation accrued to date, £365,403, the net value of Television Service Assets at 31st March, 1951, was £1,691,258, as shown in Statement 4.

Capital Account

The balance on Capital Account at 31st March, 1950, amounted to £6,500,000. This was increased during the year by an appropriation for future capital requirements of £1,500,000, making the total of Capital Account at 31st March, 1951, £8,000,000, which with the accrued depreciation provision of £4,530,909 made the total amount provided to date for capital purposes £12,530,909. Capital Account exceeded net expenditure on Fixed Assets by £3,840,091, represented on the assets side of the Balance Sheet by investments and bank deposits. The funds represented by the latter figure have already been earmarked for future capital developments.

Current Assets and Credit Balances

	£	£
Current Assets increased during the year by £680,558 to a total at 31st March, 1951, of ...		3,404,270
against which must be set the following liabilities and specific reserves:—		
Creditors	1,132,210	
Reserves for Contingent Contractual Payments to Staff and for Income Tax 1951-52	1,625,000	2,757,210
	<hr/>	<hr/>
leaving net Current Assets of		647,060

represented by the balance of Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward at 31st March, 1951.

The increase in Current Assets was mainly accounted for by an increase in the bank balance on General Account.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Fixed Assets and Capital Account

Gross additions to Fixed Assets during the year amounted to £283,748. The main item of expenditure was for the new high-power transmitting station in Malaya for the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service which was brought into operation in March, 1951. Improvements were also made to transmitting and recording equipment in the United Kingdom. Assets of a value of £11,637 were discarded, making the net expenditure for the year £272,111, by which figure Fixed Assets were increased to a total of £4,092,901 at 31st March, 1951, as shown in Statement 4. No provision is made for depreciation since all replacements are chargeable to Grant-in-Aid as and when incurred.

The Capital Account, £3,820,790, at 31st March, 1950, has been increased by an amount equivalent to the net capital expenditure for the year and totalled £4,092,901 at 31st March, 1951—the value of the Fixed Assets at that date.

Current Assets, Income Tax and Credit Balances

Current Assets, Income Tax and Credit Balances attributable to the Overseas Services are now shown separately.

	£
Current Assets and the estimated credit for Income Tax relief show a net decrease of £218,485 at 31st March, 1951, when they amounted to	361,087
Current Liabilities at that date were	371,019
	<hr/>
and there was, therefore, a deficiency of Current Assets of ...	9,932

This deficiency was represented by an excess of expenditure over receipts carried forward of the same amount.

The decrease in Current Assets was mainly accounted for by a reduction of £268,746 in the bank balance, less an increase of £46,000 in the estimated credit for Income Tax relief. The decrease in Current Liabilities was mainly due to the settlement of accounts previously under negotiation.

The cash in hand at 31st March, 1951, was £176,208 ; of this sum £172,405 is regarded as covering the value of stores on hand for the use of the Overseas Services.

NET REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

HOME AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Licence Income

The gross income from the sales of broadcast receiving licences in 1950-51 amounted to £13,074,809 as follows:—

	£
Sound-Only licences at £1	11,546,925
Sound and Television licences at £2	1,527,884
	<hr/>
	13,074,809

In accordance with Clause 18 of the Licence and Agreement dated 29th November, 1946, a deduction was made by the Post Office for expenses of collection, interference investigation, etc. The amount so deducted during this year was 7½ per cent. of gross receipts

... ..	980,611
	<hr/>
leaving as the net licence income receivable by the Corporation...	12,094,198
The corresponding net income from licences in 1949-50 was ...	9,938,917
	<hr/>
and the increase in 1950-51 was therefore	2,155,281

This increase represented the following variations:—

Increase in gross licence income	567,855
Cancellation of retention by Treasury of 15 per cent. of net licence income which in 1949-50 amounted to	1,753,926
	<hr/>
	2,321,781

Deduct: Increase in amount deducted by the Post Office for expenses, the rate of which was increased from 6 per cent. to 7½ per cent. of gross licence revenue as from 1st January, 1950...

	166,500
	<hr/>
	2,155,281

Income

The net licence income receivable by the Corporation for the year to 31st March, 1951, was £12,094,198 as stated above, of which £706,646 represented the net revenue derived from the additional £1 charged for combined Sound and Television licences issued during the year. Net revenue from Publications amounted to £955,230 and was, therefore, less by £84,234 than in the preceding year. This reduction was more than accounted for by losses resulting from disputes in the printing trade in 1950. Interest on bank deposits, tax reserve certificates and investments, amounted to £67,863, making the total income for the year £13,117,291, an increase of £2,075,522 over the preceding year.

Revenue Expenditure

The Revenue and Appropriation Account shows that revenue expenditure on Sound Services totalled £7,860,883 and on the Television Service £1,718,578, together £9,579,461. The provision required for Depreciation, details of which are given in Statement 4, was £388,999. Investments have been written down to par value and after allowing for a surplus of £15,634 realised on sale during the year, the net amount written off was £29,544. A further special contribution of £150,000 was made to the New Staff Pension Scheme for antedating pensionable service of staff admitted to the scheme. It is estimated that the Corporation's liability for Schedule D Income Tax assessable for 1951-52 and based on the results for the year to 31st March, 1951, will amount to £1,289,000. This liability, however, is arrived at after taking credit for a taxation deficit on the Overseas Services and the amount of tax arising from this deficit, £86,000, has been credited to Grant-in-Aid Account, making the estimated liability for the Home Services, £1,375,000. After charging tax on investment income, £25,001, and allowing for an adjustment of the estimated liability for previous years, £118,799, the net charge for the year amounted to £1,281,202. After meeting these expenses and transferring £1,500,000 to Capital Account for future capital expenditure, the balance of the Revenue for the year, £188,085, has been added to the balance of unappropriated net revenue brought forward, making the amount carried forward at the 31st March, 1951, £647,060.

Expenditure on Television

Capital expenditure on Television for the year amounted to £749,846 and revenue expenditure to £1,718,578, making a total of £2,468,424. After allowing for the net income from licences attributed to Television of £706,646, as mentioned above, and £1,780 from Sale of Discarded Assets, there remained £1,759,998 to be met out of other income.

GRANT-IN-AID

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Income

The Grant-in-Aid authorised for the year was £4,685,000. The Overseas Services are accounted for on an Income and Expenditure basis, and on that basis the full amount of the Grant was required to meet expenditure and to provide a small working margin. In March, 1951, the Treasury decided, however, to regulate issues on a Receipts and Payments basis, with the result that Grant-in-Aid receipts for the year were limited to £4,634,500. Other receipts were: Interest on Bank Deposits, £475; Receipts from Sales of Discarded Assets, etc., £5,401; and an estimated credit for relief of future Income Tax by reason of a taxation deficit on the Overseas Services, mentioned earlier in this Report, of £86,000. After adding the balance of Grant-in-Aid brought forward at the beginning of the year, £68,007, the total amount available to meet expenditure was £4,794,383.

Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to £4,804,315, consisting of Revenue Expenditure £4,470,567, Capital Expenditure £283,748, and a contribution on account of the antedating of pensionable service for staff established up to 31st March, 1951, of £50,000.

Expenditure, therefore, exceeded Income by £9,932, and this deficit has been carried forward at 31st March, 1951.

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE

HOME SERVICES—SOUND AND TELEVISION

Statements 1 and 2 attached show the details of Revenue Expenditure on Sound and Television respectively. The statements also show the comparative figures for the previous year. The current year's expenditure shows an increase over the previous year as follows:—

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>
	£	£
Programmes	201,782	209,993
Engineering	24,804	222,566
Premises	47,887	74,630
Regional and Area Establishments	31,614	25,281
Management and Central Services	25,410	1,098
Pension Schemes Contributions and Governors' Fees	30,598	12,296
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	362,095	545,864

In Sound, the increased expenditure mainly arises on salaries and wages resulting from the higher rates of pay authorised during the year for weekly and monthly staff and the effect of increments. Pension Scheme contributions were consequentially affected and were also increased as a result of the establishment of more staff. Programme expenditure on artists, speakers, orchestras and news royalties was also higher. The other major increases occurred on power, lighting and heating and rent, rates and taxes, due to rising prices, and to the occupation of additional premises.

In Television, the paramount reason for the increases in expenditure is the extension of programme hours made possible by the use of the new studios at Lime Grove and the improvement concurrently of programme standards. Artists', speakers' expenditure has increased by approximately one third over that of the preceding year, and there has been a large increase in programme and engineering staff. Other factors contributing to the total increase include the introduction of higher rates of pay previously mentioned, the effect of increments, the adaptation of the Lime Grove studios before operational use, preliminary work on the White City project, and the operation of the Sutton Coldfield transmitter for a full year as against three months in the preceding year.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

The detailed statement of Revenue Expenditure attached to the Accounts—Statement 3—shows a total increase of £250,014, the incidence of which was as follows:—

	£
Programmes	81,230
Engineering	64,727
Premises	66,404
Regional and Area Establishments	13,395
Management and Central Services	4,495
Pension Schemes Contributions	19,763
	<hr/>
	250,014

Expenditure of a non-recurrent nature increased by £142,000—the main items being initial expenditure on the transmitting station in Malaya, alterations to premises, and retrospective increases in compensation rent for requisitioned premises. The increase in recurring expenditure was mainly accounted for by staff increments and higher rates of pay for monthly and weekly staff offset by decreased expenditure on artists, speakers, etc., as a result of the curtailment of services.

National restriction of capital investment has severely limited the carrying-out of the programme of capital expenditure which the Corporation considers essential for the improvement of the Sound Services and the development of the Television Service. While the construction of the high-power Television relay stations at Holme Moss, Kirk o'Shotts and Wenvoe is proceeding, the Government has decided that the erection of the low-power relay stations which were to follow should be postponed. Lime Grove is, however, being developed as far as circumstances allow to meet immediate needs, and it is hoped that five studios will be available by 1953. The White City project has had to be limited to the construction of a scenery block and offices for use in conjunction with the Lime Grove studios. No Television studios additional to those at Lime Grove are now likely to be available when the lease of Alexandra Palace expires in 1956. The completion of the new research centre and the provision of certain new regional headquarters are still postponed and only a very limited amount is likely to be spent on the development of V.H.F. transmissions for the Home Services. Despite these restrictions the Corporation is continuing to set aside appropriate capital reserves so that funds will be available for essential developments when these can be carried out.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING
CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

AT 31st MARCH 1951

with relative

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st MARCH 1951

BALANCE SHEET AT

31st March 1950			31st March 1951	
£	£		£	£
		HOME SERVICES		
		CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
5,500,000		Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31st March 1950	6,500,000	
1,000,000		Appropriation for the year to 31st March 1951 for future Capital Expenditure	1,500,000	
	6,500,000			8,000,000
	458,975	REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT		
		Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) at 31st March 1951 carried forward—per account annexed		647,060
250,000		SPECIFIC RESERVES	250,000	
900,000		Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff Reserve for estimated future Income Tax Assessable 1951-52—per Net Revenue Account annexed	1,375,000	
1,150,000			1,625,000	
1,114,737		CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,132,210	
	2,264,737	Creditors		2,757,210
	9,223,712	TOTAL HOME SERVICES ...		11,404,270
		OVERSEAS SERVICES		
		CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
3,686,220		Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31st March 1950	3,820,790	
161,914		Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31st March 1951	283,748	
3,848,134			4,104,538	
27,344		Less Plant etc. discarded during the year to 31st March 1951—at Cost	11,637	
	3,820,790			4,092,901
	68,007	GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT		
	511,565	Balance of receipts over expenditure at 31st March 1950 carried forward		—
		CURRENT LIABILITIES		
		Creditors		371,019
	4,400,362	SIMON OF WYTHENSHAWE } <i>Governors.</i>		
		JOHN ADAMSON		
		W. J. HALEY— <i>Director-General.</i>		
	4,400,362	TOTAL OVERSEAS SERVICES ...		4,463,920
	13,624,074	TOTAL HOME AND OVERSEAS SERVICES ...		15,868,190

- NOTES: 1. No provision has been made for Depreciation of Overseas Services Fixed Assets. Payments from Grant-in-Aid do not include any such provision but only the cost of the renewal of these assets.
2. No provision has been made in the above accounts for dilapidations and deferred maintenance of premises and equipment still to be carried out.
3. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31st March 1951 approximately to £660,000 (1950 £765,000).

31st MARCH 1951

31st March 1950			31st March 1951	
£	£		£	£
2,572,303		HOME SERVICES		
1,053,437		FIXED ASSETS AT COST, LESS DEPRECIATION—per statement 4		
	3,625,740	Sound	2,468,651	
		Television	1,691,258	
				4,159,909
		CURRENT ASSETS—earmarked for Capital purposes		
		Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by:		
		£2,500,000 British Government Securities at par (Market Value 31st March 1950 £2,026,250: 31st March 1951 £2,531,250)	2,500,000	
2,030,960		Deposit with Bankers	1,340,091	
843,300	2,874,260			3,840,091
	6,509,000	CURRENT ASSETS—Other		8,000,000
		Stores on Hand		
		At Cost or under	825,826	
606,351		Debtors and Unexpired Charges:		
974,148		Sundry Debtors	816,835	
		War Damage Claim Part II as agreed without interest, and reinstatement costs recoverable		
		Part I	216,143	
196,031		Unexpired Charges	107,984	
123,378		Tax Reserve Certificates	1,000,000	
1,000,000		Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand on General Account	437,482	
- 176,196	2,723,712			3,404,270
	9,223,712	TOTAL HOME SERVICES		11,404,270
	3,820,790	OVERSEAS SERVICES		4,092,901
		FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per statement 4		
		CURRENT ASSETS		
		Debtors and Unexpired Charges:		
		Sundry Debtors	77,188	
71,957		War Damage Claim Part II as agreed without interest, and reinstatement costs recoverable		
		Part I	3,264	
2,831		Unexpired Charges	18,427	
19,830		Balances with Bankers and Cash in Hand on General Account	176,208	
444,954				275,087
539,572		INCOME TAX		
		Estimated credit to Overseas Services for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit of Overseas Services	86,000	
40,000	579,572			361,087
	4,400,362	GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT		
	13,624,074	Excess of expenditure over receipts at 31st March 1951 carried forward—per account annexed		9,932
		TOTAL OVERSEAS SERVICES		4,463,920
		TOTAL HOME AND OVERSEAS SERVICES		15,868,190

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

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and Grant-in-Aid Account which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given us the Balance Sheet with the notes thereon gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31st March 1951, and the Net Revenue and Appropriation and Grant-in-Aid Accounts give a true and fair view of the income, expenditure and appropriations for the year ended that date.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO., *Auditors.*
Chartered Accountants.

5, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.
26th July 1951.

**HOME AND TELEVISION SERVICES. NET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

Year ended 31st March 1950			Year ended 31st March 1951	
£	£		£	£
7,498,788		Revenue Expenditure:		
1,172,714		Sound—as per Statement 1	7,860,883	
		Television—as per Statement 2	1,718,578	
	8,671,502			9,579,461
290,676		Depreciation:		
47,601		Sound—as per Statement 4	278,754	
		Television—as per Statement 4	110,245	
	338,277			388,999
	9,978	Premiums on Investments written off less realised surplus on sale (£15,634) ...		29,544
	100,000	Special Contribution to New Staff Pension Scheme		150,000
900,000		Income Tax:		
22,500		On surplus for year (assessable 1951-52)	1,375,000	
		Deducted from Investment Interest, etc.	25,001	
922,500			1,400,001	
100,000		<i>Less:</i> Adjustment for previous years ...	118,799	
	822,500			1,281,202
	9,942,257			11,429,206
	1,099,512	Balance available for appropriation carried down		1,688,085
	11,041,769			13,117,291
	1,000,000	Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expenditure		1,500,000
	458,975	Balance (unappropriated Net Revenue) carried forward		647,060
	1,458,975			2,147,060

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
31st MARCH 1951

Year ended 31st March 1950		Year ended 31st March 1951
£		£
9,393,423	Licence Income: Net Licence Income from Sound-Only Licences	10,680,906
545,494	Net Licence Income from Combined Sound and Television Licences	1,413,292
9,938,917		12,094,198
1,039,464	Net Revenue from Publications	955,230
13,388	Interest on Bank Deposit, Tax Reserve Certificates, etc.	13,708
50,000	Interest on Investments	54,155
11,041,769		13,117,291
1,099,512	Balance available for appropriation brought down	1,688,085
359,463	Balance brought forward as at 31st March 1950	458,975
1,458,975		2,147,060

OVERSEAS

GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT FOR THE

Year ended 31st March 1950			Year ended 31st March 1951	
£	£		£	£
	4,220,553	Revenue Expenditure for the year as per Statement 3		4,470,567
	50,000	Special Contribution to New Staff Pension Scheme		50,000
	45,000	Income Tax: Estimated net amount accrued for the period up to 31st March 1949 ...		—
	161,914	Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital Expenditure for the year... ..		283,748
	4,477,467			
	68,007	Balance, being excess of Grant-in-Aid Receipts over Net Expenditure to date, carried forward		—
	4,545,474			4,804,315

SERVICES

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1951

Year ended 31st March 1950			Year ended 31st March 1951	
£	£		£	£
	132,232	Balance of Grant-in-Aid brought forward as at 31st March 1950		68,007
4,365,000		Grant-in-Aid Receipts for the year ...	4,634,500	
1,000		Interest on Bank Deposit	475	
7,242		Receipts from sales of discarded assets, etc.	5,401	
	4,373,242			4,640,376
	40,000	Income Tax: Estimated credit to Overseas Services for relief of future Income Tax by reason of taxation deficit of Overseas Services		86,000
				4,794,383
	—	Balance, being excess of Net Expenditure over Grant-in-Aid Receipts to date, carried forward		9,932
	4,545,474			4,804,315

STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1951

HOME SERVICES—SOUND

Year ended 31st March 1950			Year ended 31st March 1951	
Amount	Percentage of Total		Amount	Percentage of Total
£			£	
2,206,916	29·43	PROGRAMMES	2,232,673	28·40
308,003	4·11	Artists, Speakers, etc.	332,585	4·23
545,544	7·27	Permanent Orchestras	543,425	6·91
96,625	1·29	Performing Rights	108,625	1·38
55,621	·74	News Royalties	58,520	·75
953,785	12·72	Publicity and Intelligence	1,082,560	13·77
113,382	1·51	Salaries and Wages	123,270	1·57
4,279,876	57·07	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	4,481,658	57·01
172,148	2·30	ENGINEERING	168,453	2·14
201,365	2·68	S.B. and Intercommunication Lines ...	226,782	2·89
176,642	2·36	Power, Lighting and Heating	159,688	2·03
81,143	1·08	Plant Maintenance	92,250	1·18
1,088,620	14·52	Transport	1,101,348	14·01
104,648	1·39	Salaries and Wages	100,849	1·28
1,824,566	24·33	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	1,849,370	23·53
248,170	3·31	PREMISES	271,780	3·46
40,494	·54	Rent, Rates and Taxes	43,800	·56
23,044	·31	Telephones	24,889	·31
41,226	·55	Insurance	49,551	·63
149,599	1·99	Household Maintenance	160,400	2·04
502,533	6·70	Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc. ...	550,420	7·00
61,231	·82	REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISH- MENTS	65,707	·83
325,708	4·34	Billeting, Hostels and Catering	350,291	4·46
26,588	·36	Salaries and Wages	29,143	·37
413,527	5·52	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, etc.	445,141	5·66
260,665	3·48	MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES	279,002	3·55
37,393	·50	Salaries and Wages	44,466	·57
298,058	3·98	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, etc.	323,468	4·12
176,228	2·35	CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND	207,476	2·64
4,000	·05	GOVERNORS' FEES	3,350	·04
7,498,788	100·00		7,860,883	100·00

STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1951

HOME SERVICES—TELEVISION

Year ended 31st March 1950			Year ended 31st March 1951	
Amount	Percentage of Total		Amount	Percentage of Total
£			£	
355,949	30·35	PROGRAMMES	474,361	27·60
2,383	·21	Artists, Speakers, etc.	6,034	·35
2,127	·18	Performing Rights	2,376	·14
187,358	15·98	Publicity and Intelligence	268,747	15·64
8,704	·74	Salaries and Wages	14,996	·87
		Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...		
556,521	47·46		766,514	44·60
		ENGINEERING		
27,513	2·35	S.B. and Intercommunication Lines ...	60,755	3·54
21,894	1·87	Power, Lighting and Heating	38,656	2·25
108,463	9·25	Plant Maintenance	173,750	10·11
26,481	2·26	Transport	40,069	2·33
185,220	15·79	Salaries and Wages	265,221	15·43
19,061	1·62	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	32,747	1·90
388,632	33·14		611,198	35·56
		PREMISES		
46,546	3·97	Rent, Rates and Taxes	65,923	3·84
5,034	·43	Telephones	6,420	·37
6,235	·53	Insurance	9,215	·54
6,562	·56	Household Maintenance	8,836	·51
47,557	4·05	Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc. ...	96,170	5·60
111,934	9·54		186,564	10·86
		REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISH- MENTS		
6,904	·59	Billeting, Hostels and Catering	13,919	·81
36,231	3·09	Salaries and Wages	53,295	3·10
3,197	·27	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, etc.	4,399	·26
46,332	3·95		71,613	4·17
		MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES		
33,125	2·83	Salaries and Wages	40,259	2·34
11,620	·99	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, etc.	5,584	·33
44,745	3·82		45,843	2·67
		CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND	36,846	2·14
24,550	2·09		1,718,578	100·00
1,172,714	100·00			

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1951

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Year ended 31st March 1950			Year ended 31st March 1951	
Amount	Percentage of Total		Amount	Percentage of Total
£			£	
		PROGRAMMES		
760,236	18·01	Artists, Speakers, etc.	716,550	16·03
41,232	·98	Permanent Orchestras	42,681	·95
127,103	3·01	Performing Rights	127,504	2·85
525	·01	News Royalties		
54,555	1·29	Publicity and Intelligence	65,112	1·46
1,306,424	30·95	Salaries and Wages	1,419,738	31·76
130,400	3·09	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	130,120	2·91
2,420,475	57·34		2,501,705	55·96
		ENGINEERING		
92,675	2·20	S.B. and Intercommunication Lines ...	92,633	2·07
280,563	6·65	Power, Lighting and Heating	288,928	6·46
153,724	3·64	Plant Maintenance	180,764	4·05
45,077	1·07	Transport	45,258	1·01
511,784	12·13	Salaries and Wages	538,826	12·05
30,112	·71	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, Cables, etc. ...	32,253	·72
1,113,935	26·40		1,178,662	26·36
		PREMISES		
233,842	5·54	Rent, Rates and Taxes	253,095	5·66
16,981	·40	Telephones	17,756	·40
15,052	·36	Insurance	17,833	·40
13,007	·31	Household Maintenance	18,841	·42
49,195	1·17	Alterations to and Maintenance of Buildings, Services and Masts, etc. ...	86,956	1·94
328,077	7·78		394,481	8·82
		REGIONAL AND AREA ESTABLISH- MENTS		
30,764	·73	Billeting, Hostels and Catering	28,927	·65
119,997	2·84	Salaries and Wages	134,389	3·01
7,842	·19	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, etc.	8,682	·19
158,603	3·76		171,998	3·85
		MANAGEMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES		
93,723	2·22	Salaries and Wages	100,258	2·24
15,291	·36	Sundry Expenses including Travelling, Stationery, Postage, etc.	13,251	·30
109,014	2·58		113,509	2·54
		CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND		
90,449	2·14		110,212	2·47
4,220,553	100·00		4,470,567	100·00

FINANCE

STATEMENT 4

STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

At 31st March 1950				At 31st March 1951		
Home Services		Overseas Services		Home Services		Overseas Services
Sound	Television			Sound	Television	
£	£	£	£	£	£	
3,306,755	58,886	1,090,167	FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS			
56,134	383,539	85,236	At 31st March 1950—at Cost ...	3,362,889	442,425	
			Additions during the year (less items discarded)—at Cost ...	—144,785	298,359	
3,362,889	442,425	1,175,403		3,218,104	740,784	
1,742,381	10,424		Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	1,823,381	35,424	
1,620,508	432,001	1,175,403		1,394,723	705,360	
2,346,885	428,883	2,495,289	PLANT			
220,494	402,487	42,893	At 31st March 1950—at Cost ...	2,567,379	831,370	
2,567,379	831,370	2,538,182	Additions during the year (less items discarded)—at Cost ...	193,237	414,656	
1,782,793	239,114			2,760,616	1,246,026	
784,586	592,256	2,538,182	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	1,890,793	313,114	
				869,823	932,912	
396,751	22,612	100,764	FURNITURE AND FITTINGS			
38,611	17,833	6,441	At 31st March 1950—at Cost ...	435,362	40,445	
435,362	40,445	107,205	Additions during the year (less items discarded)—at Cost ...	45,669	25,173	
310,956	12,258			481,031	65,618	
124,406	28,187	107,205	Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	330,956	16,258	
				150,075	49,360	
139,143	1,658		MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS			
19,036	—58		At 31st March 1950—at Cost ...	158,179	1,600	
158,179	1,600		Additions during the year (less items discarded)—at Cost ...	16,227	2,633	
115,376	607			174,406	4,233	
42,803	993		Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	120,376	607	
				54,030	3,626	
6,189,534	512,039	3,686,220	TOTAL			
334,275	803,801	134,570	At 31st March 1950—at Cost ...	6,523,809	1,315,840	
			Additions during the year (less items discarded)—at Cost ...	110,348	740,821	
6,523,809	1,315,840	3,820,790		6,634,157	2,056,661	
3,951,506	262,403		Deduct Depreciation accrued to date	4,165,506	365,403	
2,572,303	1,053,437	3,820,790	PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST, LESS DEPRECIATION ...	2,468,651	1,691,258	
			PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST		4,092,901	

DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1951

Sound	Television		Sound	Television
£	£		£	£
134,500	5,500	Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	81,000	25,000
111,500	34,500	Plant	108,000	74,000
17,000	2,000	Furniture and Fittings	20,000	4,000
5,000		Musical Instruments, etc.	5,000	
268,000	42,000		214,000	103,000
63,534	7,742	Amount written off for discarded assets:—		
40,858	2,141	At Cost	282,539	9,025
		Less:—Receipts from Sales	217,785	1,780
22,676	5,601		64,754	7,245
290,676	47,601	PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	278,754	110,245

STATEMENT 5

HOME SERVICES

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51

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 and Third Programmes it received out of the income arising from the Region. It is considered, therefore, a reasonable basis of analysis of income and expenditure of each Region to meet the expenditure on its own programme service and to contribute to shared services in accordance with its capacity to pay as measured by licence income. The analysis given below is based on these assumptions.

Income from licences and publications is analysed between the Regions, including London, on the basis of net licence income and Radio Times circulation respectively. The cost of the Television Service for the year exceeded the net income from one half of the £2 Sound and Television licences by an amount equivalent to 15.46 per cent. of the net licence revenue attributed to Sound. This excess expenditure on Television has been shared between Regions in proportion to their net licence revenue, and the amounts reserved for Capital expenditure, depreciation, pension scheme contributions and income tax have been shared in proportion to total income leaving the net income available for revenue expenditure by each Region.

Since there is no Regional service for London as such, it has been assumed that a service has to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in the 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. The balance of the shared services has been allocated between Regions, including London, in proportion to net licence revenue and the hours of shared service provided.

The analysis shows that three Regions provide an excess of income over expenditure to meet the deficiency on the other four Regions, as follows:—

	£000
London, Midland and North Regions	Excess 995
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and West Regions ...	Deficiency 995

	London	Midland	North	N. Ireland	Scotland	Wales	West	Total Sound	Television	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Net Licence Income ...	3,501	1,672	3,384	188	1,025	550	1,068	11,388	707	12,095
15.46 per cent. of Sound Income applied to Television	-541	-259	-523	-29	-158	-85	-165	-1,760	1,760	
	2,960	1,413	2,861	159	867	465	903	9,628	2,467	12,095
Net Revenue from Publi- cations and Interest received	303	177	320	16	74	47	86	1,023		1,023
Total Income	3,263	1,590	3,181	175	941	512	989	10,651	2,467	13,118
Less Provision for Capital and other Reserves	855	416	833	46	247	134	259	2,790	748	3,538
Available for Revenue Expenditure	2,408	1,174	2,348	129	694	378	730	7,861	1,719	9,580
Revenue Expenditure:										
Television									1,719	1,719
Home Service—										
Direct Costs ...	331	411	561	248	524	405	436	2,916		2,916
Shared Costs ...	581	278	565	33	157	89	181	1,884		1,884
Light Programme—										
Direct Costs ...	66	14	69	38	95	4	23	309		309
Shared Costs ...	591	283	572	32	173	93	180	1,924		1,924
Third Programme—										
Direct Costs ...	20	6	29	3	10	1	17	86		86
Shared Costs ...	229	109	220	12	66	36	70	742		742
Total Revenue Expendi- ture	1,818	1,101	2,016	366	1,025	628	907	7,861	1,719	9,580
Excess or deficiency of Income available over Revenue Expenditure	590	73	332	-237	-331	-250	-177			

STATEMENT 6

SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 1st JANUARY 1927 TO 31st DECEMBER 1946

	As at 1st Jan., 1927	As at 31st December											As at 31st March						As at 31st Dec., 1946		
		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944		1945	1946
Current Assets	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Current Liabilities and Specific Reserves ...																					
Net Liquid Surplus or Deficiency (—) ...																					
Fixed Assets—at Cost	174,938	185,046	250,069	401,241	486,460	1,393,831	1,639,299	1,890,158	2,129,682	2,687,030	3,393,278	3,721,978	4,212,083	5,054,313	5,735,800	6,600,292	8,210,471	8,829,716	8,973,353	9,065,796	9,244,077
NET TOTAL ASSETS	174,938	329,625	402,364	660,054	883,654	1,148,067	1,474,141	1,844,481	2,228,524	2,720,252	3,308,969	3,722,847	4,595,635	5,301,663	6,087,266	6,520,222	8,003,364	8,954,917	9,402,263	9,487,806	9,701,358
Represented by:—																					
Capital Account	174,938	285,046	419,214	565,639	750,099	970,099	1,220,099	1,490,099	1,710,000	2,010,000	2,350,000	2,550,000	3,125,000	3,769,500	4,472,917	5,324,760	6,935,239	7,557,007	7,705,237	7,807,376	8,045,276
Provision for Depreciation		26,350	55,908	92,604	130,202	176,751	250,265	348,215	511,767	679,335	894,180	1,157,763	1,459,236	1,601,622	1,579,692	1,591,312	1,591,012	1,588,489	1,583,896	1,574,200	1,514,581
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward		18,229	7,242	1,811	3,353	1,217	3,777	6,167	6,757	30,917	64,789	15,084	11,399	—69,459							
Excess or Deficiency (—) of Grant-in-Aid receipts															34,657	—395,850	—522,887	—190,579	113,130	106,230	141,501
TOTAL RESERVES	174,938	329,625	482,364	660,054	883,654	1,148,067	1,474,141	1,844,481	2,228,524	2,720,252	3,308,969	3,722,847	4,595,635	5,301,663	6,087,266	6,520,222	8,003,364	8,954,917	9,402,263	9,487,806	9,701,358

STATEMENT 6—continued

SUMMARISED NET REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY 1927 TO 31st DECEMBER 1946

	Years ended 31st December												15 months ended 31st Mar., 1940	Years ended 31st March						9 months ended 31st Dec., 1946	
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946		
INCOME:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Licence Income	800,959	871,764	944,301	1,043,023	1,179,032	1,306,454	1,460,352	1,710,286	2,038,262	2,509,750	2,875,044	3,737,163	4,744,769								
Publications Revenue, etc.	100,668	130,741	153,036	181,332	246,318	333,046	391,823	348,697	434,310	443,719	481,030	368,947	279,761	268,508	345,287	435,912	568,111	647,969	700,039	681,646	
Grant-in-Aid Receipts														4,889,459	6,700,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,300,000	8,300,000	7,500,000	
Lease-Lend Equipment received and put into service																79,381	306,928	45,468	16,368	50,067	
	901,627	1,002,505	1,097,337	1,224,355	1,425,350	1,639,500	1,852,175	2,058,983	2,472,572	2,953,469	3,356,074	4,106,110	5,024,530	5,157,967	7,045,287	8,915,293	9,275,039	8,993,437	9,016,407	8,231,713	
EXPENDITURE:																					
Revenue	726,940	828,174	857,843	939,748	1,054,027	1,177,283	1,333,785	1,543,492	1,841,304	2,204,597	2,726,779	3,008,599	4,070,503	4,298,670	6,607,204	7,431,851	8,315,502	8,541,498	9,001,613	7,581,928	
Depreciation	26,350	31,150	38,500	48,605	67,760	99,650	125,000	182,000	187,000	230,000	305,000	318,000	182,000								
Appropriations:																					
Revenue					11,704																
Capital	110,108	134,168	146,425	184,460	220,000	250,000	270,000	219,901	300,000	340,000	200,000	575,000	644,500	703,417	868,599	1,610,479	627,229	148,230	—80,445	223,865	
	863,398	993,492	1,042,768	1,172,813	1,353,491	1,526,933	1,728,785	1,945,393	2,328,304	2,774,597	3,231,779	3,901,599	4,897,003	5,002,087	7,475,794	9,042,330	8,942,731	8,689,728	9,023,307	8,196,442	
Income Tax	20,000	20,000	60,000	50,000	73,995	110,007	121,000	113,000	120,108	145,000	174,000	208,196	208,385	51,764							
	883,398	1,013,492	1,102,768	1,222,813	1,427,486	1,636,940	1,849,785	2,058,393	2,448,412	2,919,597	3,405,779	4,109,795	5,105,388	5,053,851	7,475,794	9,042,330	8,942,731	8,689,728	9,023,307	8,196,442	
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	18,229	—10,987	—5,431	1,542	—2,136	2,560	2,390	590	24,160	33,872	—49,705	—3,685	—80,858								
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD		18,229	7,242	1,811	3,353	1,217	3,777	6,167	6,757	30,917	64,789	15,084	11,399	—69,459							
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	18,229	7,242	1,811	3,353	1,217	3,777	6,167	6,757	30,917	64,789	15,084	11,399	—69,459								
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR														104,116	—430,507	—127,037	332,308	303,709	—6,900	35,271	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD															34,657	—395,850	—522,887	—190,579	113,130	106,230	
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD														34,657	—395,850	—522,887	—190,579	113,130	106,230	141,501	

STATEMENT 7

SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEETS FROM 1st JANUARY 1947 TO
31st MARCH 1951

	1st Jan., 1947	31st Mar., 1947	31st Mar., 1948	31st Mar., 1949	31st Mar., 1950	31st Mar., 1951
	£	£	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Revenue	1,496,204	2,627,421	2,120,501	2,505,660	2,723,712	3,404,270
Capital			2,348,172	2,702,336	2,874,260	3,840,091
	1,496,204	2,627,421	4,468,673	5,207,996	5,597,972	7,244,361
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES						
	1,180,424	1,174,389	2,077,840	2,146,197	2,264,737	2,757,210
NET LIQUID SURPLUS	315,780	1,453,032	2,390,833	3,061,799	3,333,235	4,487,151
FIXED ASSETS AT COST						
Sound	5,612,742	5,639,382	5,896,161	6,189,534	6,523,809	6,634,157
Television	218,409	229,488	283,576	512,039	1,315,840	2,056,661
	5,831,151	5,868,879	6,179,737	6,701,573	7,839,649	8,690,818
NET TOTAL ASSETS	6,146,931	7,321,902	8,570,570	9,763,372	11,172,884	13,177,969
Represented by:—						
Capital Account	2,849,022	3,936,369	4,850,000	5,500,000	6,500,000	8,000,000
Provision for Depreciation:						
Sound	3,114,806	3,191,206	3,478,506	3,683,506	3,951,506	4,165,506
Television	183,103	186,703	199,403	220,403	262,403	365,403
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward		7,624	42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060
TOTAL RESERVES	6,146,931	7,321,902	8,570,570	9,763,372	11,172,884	13,177,969
OVERSEAS SERVICES						
CURRENT ASSETS						
	141,501	500,638	551,498	519,232	579,572	361,087
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
	141,501	391,501	350,000	387,000	511,565	371,019
NET LIQUID SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (—)		109,137	201,498	132,232	68,007	—9,932
FIXED ASSETS AT COST						
	3,412,926	3,414,334	3,412,689	3,686,220	3,820,790	4,092,901
NET TOTAL ASSETS	3,412,926	3,523,471	3,614,187	3,818,452	3,888,797	4,082,969
Represented by:—						
Capital Account	3,412,926	3,414,334	3,412,689	3,686,220	3,820,790	4,092,901
Excess or Deficiency (—) of Grant-in-Aid Receipts carried forward		109,137	201,498	132,232	68,007	—9,932
	3,412,926	3,523,471	3,614,187	3,818,452	3,888,797	4,082,969

NOTES:—

1. The amount at credit of the Capital Account and the Reserve for Depreciation at 31st December, 1946— together £9,559,857—was reapportioned at 1st January, 1947 between the Home and Overseas Services as shown above.
2. The increase in the Home Services Capital Account for the year ended 31st March, 1949 differs from the amount appropriated in the Net Revenue Account by a credit resulting from the settlement of War Damage Claim Part II less an adjustment in respect of Fixed Assets apportioned to the Overseas Services.
3. 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 Accounts by the value of assets discarded less receipts from sales.
4. The increases in the Overseas 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 discarded during each period and by the adjustment in respect of Fixed Assets apportioned to Overseas Services referred to in 2.
5. The apportionments of the Current Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation at 31st March, 1947, 31st March, 1948 and 31st March, 1949, as between the Home and Overseas Services are approximations only.
6. The unexpended balance of Grant-in-Aid receipts at 31st December, 1946 of £141,501 was repaid to H.M. Treasury during the year ended 31st March, 1948, and has, for the purposes of the above Statement, been included in the Current Liabilities at 1st January, 1947 and 31st March, 1947.

STATEMENT 7—continued.

SUMMARY OF NET REVENUE AND GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY 1947 TO 31st MARCH 1951

	Quarter ended 31st March 1947	Year ended			
		31st March 1948	31st March 1949	31st March 1950	31st March 1951
	£	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES					
INCOME					
Licence Income:					
Net Licence Income from Sound- Only Licences	2,893,896	8,854,551	9,242,216	9,393,423	10,680,906
Net Licence Income from Com- bined Sound and Television Licences	11,334	72,812	202,256	545,494	1,413,292
	2,905,230	8,927,363	9,444,472	9,938,917	12,094,198
Publications Revenue, etc.	204,642	1,059,057	1,032,275	1,102,852	1,023,093
	3,109,872	9,986,420	10,476,747	11,041,769	13,117,291
EXPENDITURE					
Revenue:					
Sound	1,515,745	6,556,293	7,073,883	7,498,788	7,860,883
Television	137,515	716,666	906,685	1,172,714	1,718,578
Depreciation:					
Sound	78,041	300,131	218,013	290,676	278,754
Television	3,600	14,662	22,705	47,601	110,245
Appropriations:					
Revenue	—20,000	250,000	255,890	109,978	179,544
Capital	1,087,347	913,631	620,141	1,000,000	1,500,000
	2,802,248	8,751,383	9,097,317	10,119,757	11,648,004
Income Tax	300,000	1,200,000	1,062,628	822,500	1,281,202
	3,102,248	9,951,383	10,159,945	10,942,257	12,929,206
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE FOR YEAR	7,624	35,037	316,802	99,512	188,085
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD		7,624	42,661	359,463	458,975
UNAPPROPRIATED NET REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD... ..	7,624	42,661	359,463	458,975	647,060
OVERSEAS SERVICES					
INCOME					
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	1,020,000	4,025,000	4,050,000	4,365,000	4,634,500
Other Receipts	407	12,895	12,726	8,242	5,876
	1,020,407	4,037,895	4,062,726	4,373,242	4,640,376
EXPENDITURE					
Revenue	909,399	3,878,049	3,865,248	4,220,553	4,470,567
Appropriations:					
Revenue		50,000		50,000	50,000
Capital	1,871	17,485	266,744	161,914	283,748
	911,270	3,945,534	4,131,992	4,432,467	4,804,315
Income Tax				5,000	—86,000
	911,270	3,945,534	4,131,992	4,437,467	4,718,315
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF GRANT- IN-AID RECEIPTS FOR YEAR	109,137	92,361	—69,266	—64,225	—77,939
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF GRANT-IN- AID RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD		109,137	201,498	132,232	68,007
UNEXPENDED BALANCE OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS CARRIED FORWARD... ..	109,137	201,498	132,232	68,007	—9,932

NOTE: The unexpended balance of Grant-in-Aid Receipts shown above as carried forward at 31st March, 1947 excludes a sum of £141,501, being the balance brought forward on 1st January, 1947, which was repaid to H.M. Treasury during 1947-48. This sum is included in Current Liabilities.

APPENDIX I

Licences issued for the Calendar Years 1927 to 1950, inclusive

	<i>Licences at 31st December</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	2,395,183	11,448	2,383,735	—
1928	2,628,392	14,068	2,614,324	—
1929	2,956,736	15,964	2,940,772	—
1930	3,411,910	19,460	3,392,450	—
1931	4,330,735	28,981	4,301,754	—
1932	5,263,017	34,854	5,228,163	—
1933	5,973,758	38,246	5,935,512	—
1934	6,780,569	41,187	6,739,382	—
1935	7,403,109	43,782	7,359,327	—
1936	7,960,573	46,067	7,914,506	—
1937	8,479,600	48,600	8,431,000	—
1938	8,908,900	51,900	8,857,000	—
1939	8,947,570	53,988	8,893,582	—
1940	8,904,177	51,814	8,852,363	—
1941	8,625,579	48,225	8,577,354	—
1942	9,139,426	48,007	9,091,419	—
1943	9,435,617	47,790	9,387,827	—
1944	9,649,475	47,338	9,602,137	—
1945	9,987,276	47,066	9,940,210	—
1946	10,769,957	49,520	10,712,970	7,467
1947	11,054,286	51,207	10,970,085	32,994
1948	11,460,242	53,008	11,314,450	92,784
1949	12,170,279	55,566	11,875,368	239,345
1950	12,271,042	57,943	11,626,498	586,601

APPENDIX II

Distribution of Wireless Licences at 31st December 1950

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Licences at 31.12.50		
			Total		Television Licences included in total
			Number	Number per 100 families	
LONDON REGION					
Bedford			76,609		7,586
Berkshire and S. Oxford ...			165,841		11,715
Buckingham			94,091		9,499
Cambridge and Huntingdon...			88,425		5,205
Hampshire (North East) ...			34,297		2,390
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey) ...			2,937,671		355,786
Norfolk (except North East)...			51,339		372
Suffolk (except Lowestoft) ...			95,483		2,043
Sussex			245,950		9,440
	14·76	4·22	3,789,706	89·80	404,036
WEST REGION					
Charnel Islands			25,865		8
Hampshire (except North East)			317,540		1,694
Dorset and Wiltshire			149,816		1,076
Cornwall and Devon			308,082		77
Somerset and S. Gloucester ...			359,169		4,576
	4·38	1·25	1,160,472	92·84	7,431
MIDLAND REGION					
N.E. Norfolk (and Lowestoft)			104,396		301
Hereford			28,709		962
Leicester and Rutland			163,818		13,705
Northampton			119,752		6,306
N. Gloucester and N. Oxford			40,636		1,962
Shropshire			70,046		2,965
S. Derby and S. Nottingham			271,580		17,446
Stafford and Warwick			859,587		69,655
Worcester			145,899		8,797
	6·82	1·95	1,804,423	92·53	122,099
NORTH REGION					
Northumberland and Durham			482,598		70
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,567,407		23,772
Cumberland and Westmorland			79,775		10
Lincoln and N. Nottingham...			245,945		6,944
Yorkshire and N. Derby			1,292,019		10,917
	15·20	4·34	3,667,744	84·51	41,713
ENGLAND—TOTAL ...	41·16	11·76	10,422,345	88·63	575,279

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Licences at 31.12.50		
			Total		Television Licences included in total
			Number	Number per 100 families	
SCOTLAND					
Aberdeen and Kincardine ...			76,108		
Argyll and Bute ...			16,286		
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark and Renfrew ...			524,660		2
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn ...			40,646		
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Kinross, Midlothian, West Lothian and Stirling) ...			281,332		3
Angus and Perth ...			96,916		1
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)...			23,876		1
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown) ...			61,144		5
	5.20	1.49	1,120,968	75.23	12
WALES					
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor) ...			33,736		129
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint)			104,614		1,581
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth and Pembroke) ...			461,884		851
	2.59	0.74	600,234	81.11	2,561
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim and Down ...			146,588		2
Armagh ...			17,345		
Fermanagh and Tyrone ...			21,922		
Londonderry ...			17,915		
	1.37	0.39	203,770	52.25	2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND					
	50.32	14.38	12,347,317	85.86	577,854

APPENDIX III(a)

Analysis of Programme Hours by Types of Programmes

HOME SERVICE SOUND

	<i>Combined Output—London Home Services</i>								<i>Analysis of 1950/51 by Services</i>							
	1947/48		1948/49		1949/50		1950/51		<i>London Home Service</i>		<i>Light Programme</i>		<i>Third Programme</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
100 Serious Music ...	2,476	19	2,743	20	2,517	18	2,669	20	1,097	18	390	7	1,182	54·8	2,669	20
Light Music ...	2,818	22	2,979	22	2,939	21	2,937	21	1,092	18	1,843	33	2	0·1	2,937	21
Features and Drama ...	1,591	12	1,653	12	1,686	12	1,638	12	604	10	541	10	493	22·8	1,638	12
Variety ...	1,289	10	1,173	9	1,228	9	1,240	9	629	11	611	11	—	—	1,240	9
Dance Music ...	1,082	9	1,128	8	1,242	9	1,021	7	227	4	794	14	—	—	1,021	7
Talks and Discus- sions ...	958	8	1,218	9	1,209	9	1,324	10	490	8	431	8	403	18·6	1,324	10
News ...	894	7	1,049	8	1,044	8	998	7	570	10	428	7	—	—	998	7
Schools ...	366	3	360	3	417	3	405	3	405	7	—	—	—	—	405	3
Children's Hour ...	330	3	326	2	381	3	446	3	330	5	116	2	—	—	446	3
Religion ...	334	3	338	2	363	3	380	3	263	4	94	2	23	1·1	380	3
Outside Broadcasts	308	2	468	3	390	3	379	3	99	2	278	5	2	0·1	379	3
Miscellaneous ...	236	2	255	2	264	2	250	2	159	3	36	1	55	2·5	250	2
	12,682	100	13,690	100	13,680	100	13,687	100	5,965	100	5,562	100	2,160	100	13,687	100
Presented by:																
London...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,981	84	4,854	87	2,057	95	11,892	87
Regions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984	16	708	13	103	5	1,795	13
									5,965	100	5,562	100	2,160	100	13,687	100

APPENDIX III(b)

1950-51

Analysis of Programme Hours by Types of Programmes

PROGRAMMES PRODUCED BY REGIONS FOR THEIR
OWN HOME SERVICE

	<i>Midland</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Total</i>
Serious Music	178	141	131	317	191	75	1,033
Light Music	173	106	178	89	84	109	739
Features and Drama ...	85	90	88	177	112	67	619
Variety	50	113	32	55	50	25	325
Dance Music	14	43	18	12	4	7	98
Talks and Discussions ...	115	100	219	160	120	81	795
News	83	105	75	125	200	75	663
Schools	—	1	1	87	72	—	161
Children's Hour... ..	87	172	60	143	129	81	672
Religion	71	81	63	139	127	37	518
Outside Broadcasts ...	97	60	34	95	55	38	379
Miscellaneous	84	79	90	94	18	22	387
	1,037	1,091	989	1,493	1,162	617	6,389

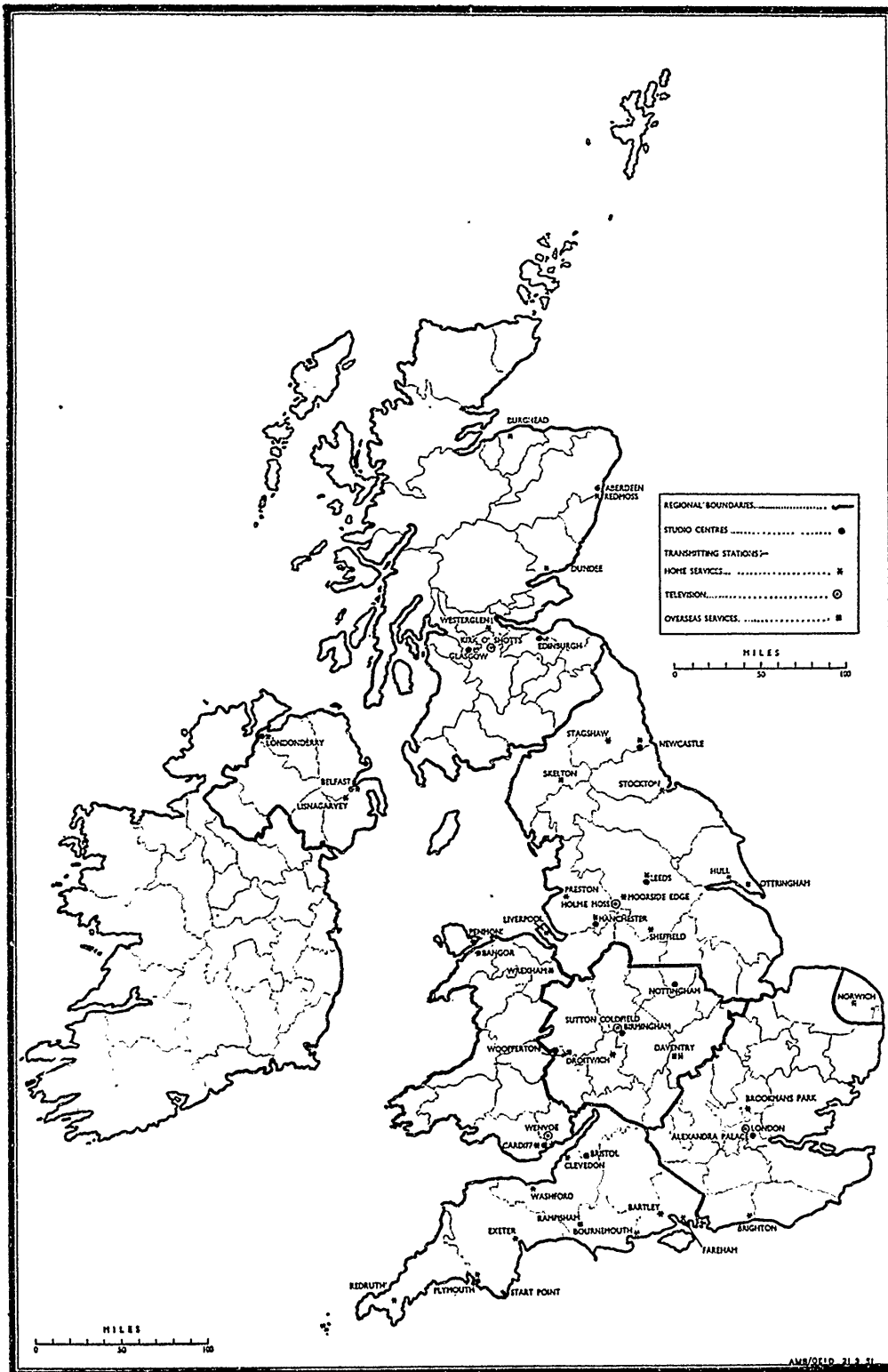
APPENDIX IV

**Results of S.O.S. and Police Messages
1st January to 31st December, 1950**

	<i>Successful</i>	<i>Unsuccessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
S.O.S. messages broadcast from London	163	79	25
S.O.S. messages broadcast from Regions	38	31	24
	201	110	49
Total number broadcast... 360			
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	112	94	
Regions	47	65	
	159	159	
Total number broadcast... 318			
Police messages for lost drugs and "Special messages":			
London	3	20	
Regions	14	29	
	17	49	
Total number broadcast... 56			

APPENDIX V

BBC Regional Boundaries, Studio Centres and Transmitting Stations



NOTE: The Television Relay Stations at Holme Moss, Kirk o' Shotts and Wenvoe are under construction.

APPENDIX VI

Summary of Transmissions in the External Services 1947 to date

EUROPEAN

<i>Service</i>	<i>Programme Hours per week (as at March 31st)</i>				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
ENGLISH	60	58½	60	47½	42½
WEST EUROPEAN—					
French	31½	33½	35	38½	40½
Belgian	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Dutch	7	7	7	7	7
Luxembourg Patois	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
CENTRAL EUROPEAN—					
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	9¼	12¾	12¼	8¾	8¾
Hungarian	8¾	7	10½	8¾	8¾
Polish	14	14	14	14	12¼
SOUTH EUROPEAN—					
Italian	13¼	15¾	15¾	12¼	17½
Portuguese	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Spanish	10½	10½	10½	7	8¾
GERMAN—					
German for Austria	5¼	7	8¾	10½	8¾
German	36¾	33¼	33¼	33¼	47¼
EAST EUROPEAN—					
Albanian	3½	3½	1¾	1¾	1¾
Bulgarian	9¼	9¼	7	8¾	8½
Greek	8	7	7	8¾	7
Rumanian	7½	7½	7	8¾	8½
Russian	10½	10¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Turkish	7	—	—	—	—
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	14½	14½	10½	10½	9½
SCANDINAVIAN—					
Danish	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Finnish	7¾	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Norwegian	6¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Swedish	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICE.	288¼ hours	278½ hours	276¼ hours	262¼ hours	272¾ hours

APPENDIX VI (continued)

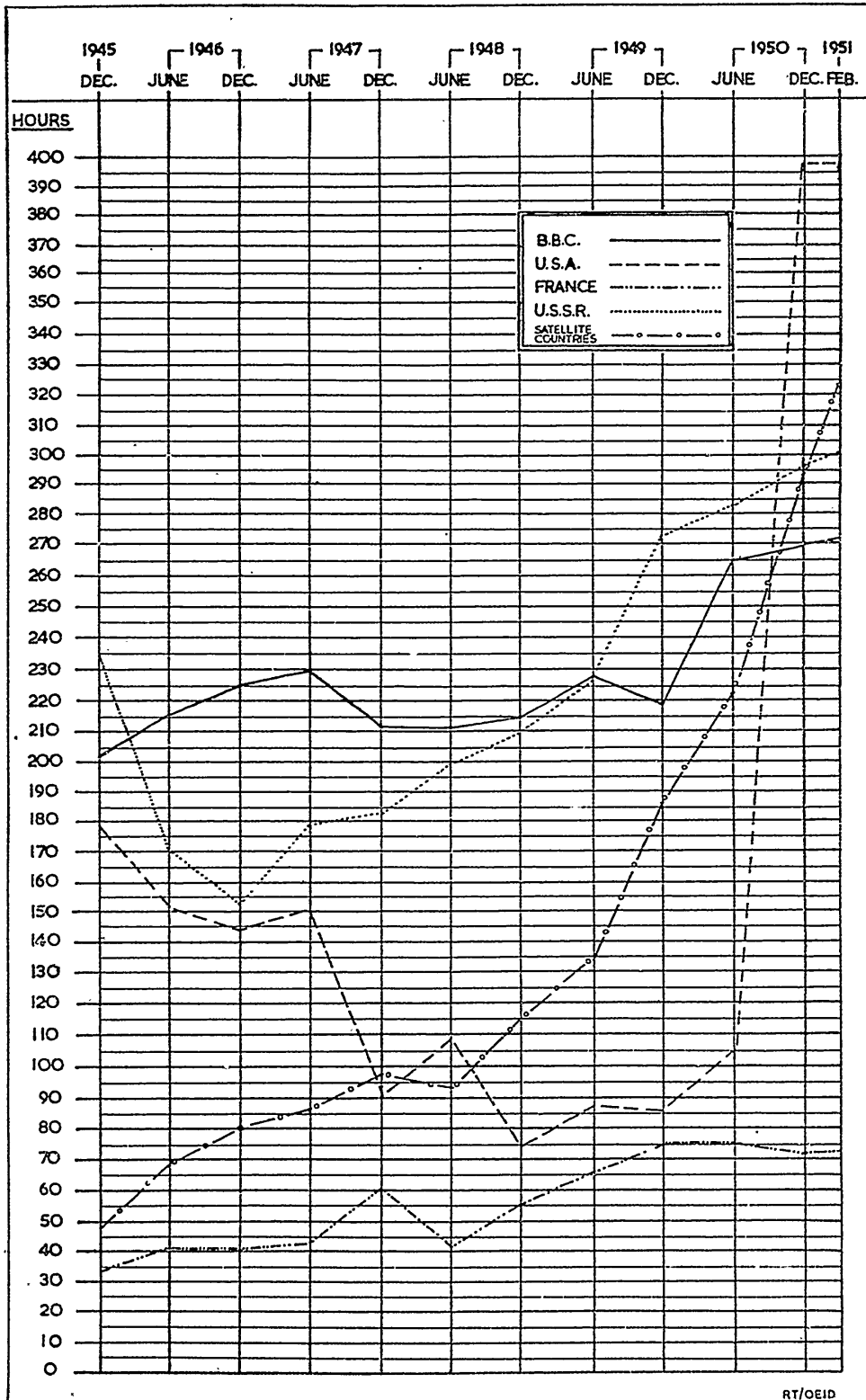
NON-EUROPEAN

Service	Programme Hours per week (as at March 31st)				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE	168	168	168	168	168
PACIFIC—					
Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	28
SOUTH AFRICAN—					
English for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia	2½	2½	¾	¾	34½
Afrikaans	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	33	52½	52½	52½	91
COLONIAL—					
English for West Africa and West Indies	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
English for East Africa	½	¼	—	—	—
English for Falkland Islands	½	—	—	—	—
Maltese and English for Malta	1	1	1	1	1
Cypriot	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
EASTERN—					
English for India	2½	2½	3½	7	12 ^{3/20}
Hindi	4½	4½	5	5	12 ^{1/10}
Tamil	½	½	½	½	½
Marathi	½	½	½	½	½
Bengali	1	1	½	½	½
Sinhalese	½	½	½	½	½
Urdu	4¾	4¾	—	—	—
Arabic	29¾	19½	19¼	19¼	21
Hebrew	3½	3½	—	—	—
Persian	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Turkish	—	7	7	7	7
FAR EASTERN—					
English for Far East	5½	3½	5½	5½	3½
Cantonese	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1
Kuoyu	3½	3½	3½	3½	4
Burmese	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Malay	5½	5½	1¾	1¾	1¾
Thai	3½	3½	1¾	1¾	1¾
Japanese	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
French for South-east Asia	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Dutch for Indonesia	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Hokkien	—	—	—	—	¼
LATIN-AMERICAN—					
Spanish	40½	40½	40½	40½	45½
Portuguese	24½	24½	24½	24½	26½
WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS	377	390½	378	381½	479½

APPENDIX VII

Graph showing External Broadcasts addressed to Europe from Various Countries

The graph opposite illustrates the development of external broadcasts to Europe from Great Britain, U.S.A., France, U.S.S.R. and satellite Cominform countries. The curves show the average output, measured in programme hours per week, broadcast to Europe by the external services of the countries concerned. Transmissions in English and in Turkish are excluded. The curve for satellite countries represents the combined output of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. It will be noted that the output of American broadcasts rises steeply during the latter half of 1950. This is due to the addition of a large volume of repeat broadcasts totalling 290 hours per week.



APPENDIX VIII

Stations Transmitting The Home, Light, and Third Programmes

HOME SERVICES

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Wavelength</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
Moorside Edge...	kc/s 692	metres 434	kW 150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire.
Burghead ...	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland.
Redmoss ...			5		
Westerglen ...			100		
Penmon ...			8		
Washford ...	881	341	100	Welsh	Wales.
Wrexham ...			0.25		
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London	London, S.E. England, Home Counties.
Start Point ...	1,052	285	120	West	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, S. Coast.
Droitwich ...	1,088	276	150	Midland	Midland Counties, Norwich Area.
Norwich ...			7.5		
Lisnagarvey ...			100		
Londonderry ...	1,151	261	0.25	N. Ireland	Northern Ireland.
Stagshaw ...			100		
Bartley ...			10		
Clevedon ...			20		
	1,457	206		West	N.E. England, Scottish Border, Somerset, S. Gloucestershire, S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire.

LIGHT PROGRAMME

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Wavelength</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
	kc/s	metres	kW	
<i>Main Transmission:</i> Droitwich ...	200	1,500	400	British Isles.
<i>Auxiliary Service:</i> Brookmans Park ...	1,214	247	60	London. Moray Firth area of Scotland. Parts of Northern Ireland. S. Lancashire and S.W. Yorkshire. Tyneside. Plymouth. Aberdeen. Redruth, Cornwall. Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Burghead ...			20	
Lisnagarvey ...			10	
Londonderry ...			0.25	
Moorside Edge ...			58	
Newcastle ...			2	
Plymouth ...			0.3	
Redmoss ...			2	
Redruth ...			2	
Westerglen ...			50	

THIRD PROGRAMME

<i>Station</i>			<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Wavelength</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
Daventry	kc/s 647	metres 464	kW 150	Within a radius of 100 miles approximately of the transmitter.
Edinburgh	”	”	2	
Glasgow	”	”	2	
Newcastle	”	”	2	
Redmoss	”	”	2	
Belfast	1,546	194	Between 0·25 and 2 kW	Local Services.
Bournemouth	...	...		
Brighton	...	...		
Cardiff	...	...		
Dundee	...	...		
Exeter	...	...		
Fareham	...	...		
Hull	...	...		
Leeds	...	...		
Liverpool	...	...		
Manchester	...	...		
Preston	...	...		
Plymouth	...	...		
Redruth	...	...		
Sheffield	...	...		
Stockton	...	...		

APPENDIX IX

Analysis of Established Posts

	1st Jan. 1947	31st Mar. 1947	31st Mar. 1948	31st Mar. 1949	31st Mar. 1950	31st Mar. 1951
HOME SERVICES—SOUND (Including establishments common to Sound, Television and Overseas)						
Programme Services:						
Home Service—direction, planning and presentation	35	35	33	33	33	36
Light Programme—direction, plan- ning and presentation	28	28	28	28	27	27
Third Programme—direction, plan- ning and presentation	16	16	16	16	16	16
Programme Production Services:						
Entertainment Division	716	723	718	732	734*	840*
Talks Division and School Broad- casting Council	207	224	241	242	240	243
News Division	297	298	306	301	300	295
Publicity Department	49	54	56	53	53	52
Regions—direction, programme plan- ning and production, studio and office services:						
Midland Region	124	126	128	134	134	147
North Region	154	155	170	191	196	209
Northern Ireland	75	75	80	89	89	97
Scotland	179	183	191	196	197	212
Wales	122	125	129	137	141	153
West Region	136	136	135	131	132	140
Engineering Division	2,379	2,396	2,394	2,350	2,372*	2,248*
London Area—premises, studio and office services, catering, etc. ...	1,751	1,771	1,744	1,663	1,675	1,738
Central Administration and General Services	952	926	952	954	953	960
Publications	172	174	171	184	190	185
	7,392	7,445	7,492	7,434	7,482	7,598
HOME SERVICES—TELEVISION (Direct establishment only)						
Television Service—direction, pro- gramme planning and production, etc.	216	216	296	318	430	568
Engineering Division	251	253	287	318	459	601
London Area—premises, studio and office services, catering, etc. ...	110	118	129	148	221	312
Central Administration and General Services	23	20	24	24	29	42
	600	607	736	808	1,139	1,523

* The movements here indicated are mainly accounted for by the transfer of one category of staff from Engineering to Entertainment.

	1st Jan. 1947	31st Mar. 1947	31st Mar. 1948	31st Mar. 1949	31st Mar. 1950	31st Mar. 1951
OVERSEAS SERVICES— (Direct establishment only)						
Overseas Services—direction, programme planning and production, etc.	1,576	1,686	1,606	1,686	1,665	1,727
Monitoring Service	383	282	294	314	314	325
Engineering Division	820	825	827	912	853	838
London Area—premises, studio and office services, catering, etc. ...	500	510	545	544	580	608
	3,279	3,303	3,272	3,456	3,412	3,498
TOTAL	11,271	11,355	11,500	11,698	12,033	12,619

Note: A detailed analysis between Home Sound and Overseas is not available in respect of Entertainment Division, Publicity Department, Engineering Division and London Area staff at 1.1.47 and 31.3.47, and the numbers shown above are estimates only, as are the catering posts applicable to Television for the same periods.

APPENDIX X

Net Sales of “Radio Times” and “The Listener”

	<i>Average weekly net sales</i>	
	<i>“Radio Times”</i>	<i>“The Listener”</i>
1927	851,657	—
1928	977,589	—
1929	1,147,571	27,773
1930	1,334,063	33,803
1931	1,575,151	37,586
1932	1,825,951	38,087
1933	1,962,047	42,627
1934	2,155,371	50,670
1935	2,456,764	52,379
1936	2,628,757	50,626
1937	2,821,597	48,180
1938	2,880,747	50,478
1939	2,588,433	49,692
1940	2,302,399	58,554
1941	2,282,422	80,205
1942	2,718,654	89,583
1943	3,181,095	102,744
1944	3,679,859	119,774
1945	4,058,650	129,368
1946	5,202,937	137,834
1947	6,237,926	142,236
1948	7,092,280	150,730
1949	7,765,361	151,350
1950	8,108,431	148,217

APPENDIX XI

Membership of the BBC's Advisory Councils and Committees

(as at 15th April 1951)

NOTES

- (i) *Chairmen of central committees and of Regional advisory councils are ex officio members of the General Advisory Council.*
- (ii) *Chairmen of Regional Committees are ex officio members of the appropriate Regional Advisory Council.*

GENERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax, K.G., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., (Chairman).
 The Lord Radcliffe, G.B.E., K.C. (Deputy Chairman).
 Mrs. Jennie Adamson.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Sir Clive Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Sir Alan Barlow, Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Sir Lawrence Bragg, O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 The Lord Brand, C.M.G.
 Arthur Bryant, C.B.E., LL.D.
 Major-General the Lord Burnham, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miss Cicely Courtneidge, C.B.E.
 Sir Arthur Elvin, M.B.E.
 Sir John I. Falconer, LL.D., W.S.
 E. M. Forster.
 Professor S. Herbert Frankel, Ph.D., D.Sc.
 Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
 The Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
 The Rt. Hon. W. Glenvil Hall, M.P.
 Professor W. K. Hancock.
 Arthur J. Heighway.
 Professor A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Sir Mark Hodgson, O.B.E.
 Frank Howes.
 Mrs. Elspeth Huxley.
 The Lord Latham.
 The Countess of Limerick, D.B.E.
 The Rt. Hon. the Lord Llewellyn, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 The Lord Luke.
 Sir Desmond MacCarthy, F.R.S.L., LL.D.
 W. S. Mansfield, C.B.E.
 Sir Walter Moberly, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
 Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland, Bt., D.L.
 Principal J. H. Nicholson.
 Professor T. H. Parry-Williams, D.Litt., Ph.D.
 J. C. Patteson, C.M.G.
 The Lord Piercy, C.B.E.
 Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C., D.Litt., D.Sc., LL.D.
 Sir Henry Richards, C.B.
 Mrs. Joan Robinson.

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John Rodgers, M.P.
Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P.
Sir Raymond Streat, C.B.E.
J. J. Taylor, O.B.E.
The Lord Terrington, C.B.E.
Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C., M.I.Mech.E.
The Lord Tweedsmuir, O.B.E.
The Lord Webb-Johnson, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.

MIDLAND REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C., D.Litt., D.Sc., LL.D., (Chairman).

T. S. Bennett.	The Hon. E. Langton Iliffe.
Miss D. N. E. Bright.	W. B. Jarvis, O.B.E.
G. W. Bright.	Lady Martineau.
J. D. Chambers, Ph.D.	E. E. Morgan.
C. H. Gardiner.	Mrs. Ursula Roseveare.
Miss May Goodwin.	A. L. Sabberton.
H. F. Harvey.	W. H. Stokes, C.B.E.
Mrs. G. H. Heath-Gracie.	Mrs. Alan Turner.
A. E. Hourd.	J. Welch.
Mrs. C. Hutchison.	H. Weston.

NORTH REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Principal J. H. Nicholson (Chairman).

G. Armitage.	Miss E. G. Lupton.
Miss Phyllis Bentley.	Miss E. McCracken.
Miss A. M. Bozman.	J. A. Robinson.
L. Burt, B.E.M.	Wright Robinson.
Miss J. A. Evans.	J. Rushworth.
N. G. Fisher.	Professor F. H. Shera, Mus. M. Cantab., F.R.C.O.
J. Frankenburg.	Frank Singleton.
R. Hall.	J. B. Twemlow, M.B.E.
G. E. Hewitt.	J. C. Whittaker.
J. F. M. Holland.	
Dr. E. J. F. James.	
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