



THE
BRITISH BROADCASTING
CORPORATION

Annual Report and Accounts

FOR THE YEAR

1959-60

*Presented to Parliament by the Postmaster General
by Command of Her Majesty
October 1960*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
NINE SHILLINGS NET

Cmnd. 1174

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BROADCASTING HOUSE
LONDON W.1

15th August, 1960

MY 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, 1960. These are submitted in accordance with Clause 20 of the B.B.C.'s Royal Charter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR FFORDE,
Chairman.

The Rt. Hon. Reginald Bevin, M.P.,
G.P.O. Headquarters,
St. Martin's-le-Grand,
London, E.C.1.

Members of the Board of Governors on 31st March, 1960

Sir Arthur fforde, M.A. (*Chairman*).

Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., LL.D. (*Vice-Chairman*).

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Balfour (*National Governor for Scotland*).

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

J. Ritchie McKee, Esq. (*National Governor for Northern Ireland*).

Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.

Mrs. Thelma Cazalet-Keir, C.B.E.

Sir James Duff.

NOTES

Sir James Duff became a Governor in August, 1959, in succession to Lord Rochdale, who retired at the end of June. His term extends until 30th June, 1962.

Sir Edward Benthall resigned from the Board of Governors at the end of January, 1960. The vacancy thus created was filled by the Earl of Halsbury, who was appointed a Governor in May, 1960, to serve until 30th June, 1962.

Sir Philip Morris retired on 30th June, 1960. Sir James Duff has succeeded him as Vice-Chairman of the Corporation.

Lord Macdonald retired on 30th June, 1960. His successor as National Governor for Wales is Mrs. Rachel Jones, whose term of appointment is from 1st July, 1960 until 30th June, 1962.

Mrs. Cazalet-Keir, whose term of appointment ended on 30th June, 1960, has been re-appointed for a further year.

Other terms of appointment are: The Earl of Balfour and Dame Florence Hancock until 30th June, 1961: Sir Arthur fforde until 30th June, 1962: Mr. McKee until 30th June, 1962.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
GENERAL REVIEW	7
REPORT OF THE BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND	33
REPORT OF THE BROADCASTING COUNCIL FOR WALES	43
PROGRAMME OUTPUT	52
REGIONAL BROADCASTING	64
AUDIENCE RESEARCH	68
EXTERNAL BROADCASTING	72
ENGINEERING	82
STAFF AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE	93
CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	95
PUBLICATIONS	96
FINANCE	97
BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS	103
 APPENDICES:	
I. Wireless Licences issued for the financial years 1927–1960	120
II. Distribution of licences at 31st March, 1960	121
III. Analysis of programme output by services	123
IV. Regional programmes: hours of broadcasting	125
V. Select lists of broadcasts:	
(a) Television Service	127
(b) Basic Sound Services	132
(c) Regions	139
(d) General Overseas Service	149
VI. Schedule of Regular Religious Broadcasts	151
VII. School Broadcasting:	
(a) Number of listening schools	153
(b) Broadcast series: sound	153
(c) Broadcast series: television	154
VIII. Results of S.O.S. and Police Messages	155
IX. Summary of transmissions in External Services:	
(a) European Services	155
(b) Overseas Services	156
X. Rebroadcasts of BBC transmissions by other broadcasting organisations	156
XI. Map showing locations of studio centres, transmitting stations and Regional boundaries.	159
XII. Stations transmitting the Home, Light and Third Programmes on Medium and Long wavelengths	160

XIII.	Stations transmitting the Home, Light and Third Programmes on VHF	162
XIV.	Television transmitting stations	163
XV.	Net sales of 'Radio Times' and 'The Listener', 1927-1959 .	164
XVI.	Membership of the BBC's Advisory Councils and Committees	165
XVII.	Summary of the BBC's internal guidance note on violence in television programmes	173
TABLES:		
Table I.	Paid Licences in force, 1950-1960	8
Table II.	Coverage of BBC television stations	19
Table III.	Coverage of BBC VHF stations	22
Table IV.	Analysis of Sound programmes, 1959-1960	53
Table V.	Analysis of Television programmes, 1959-1960	57
PHOTOGRAPHS	. . . . .	16

General Review

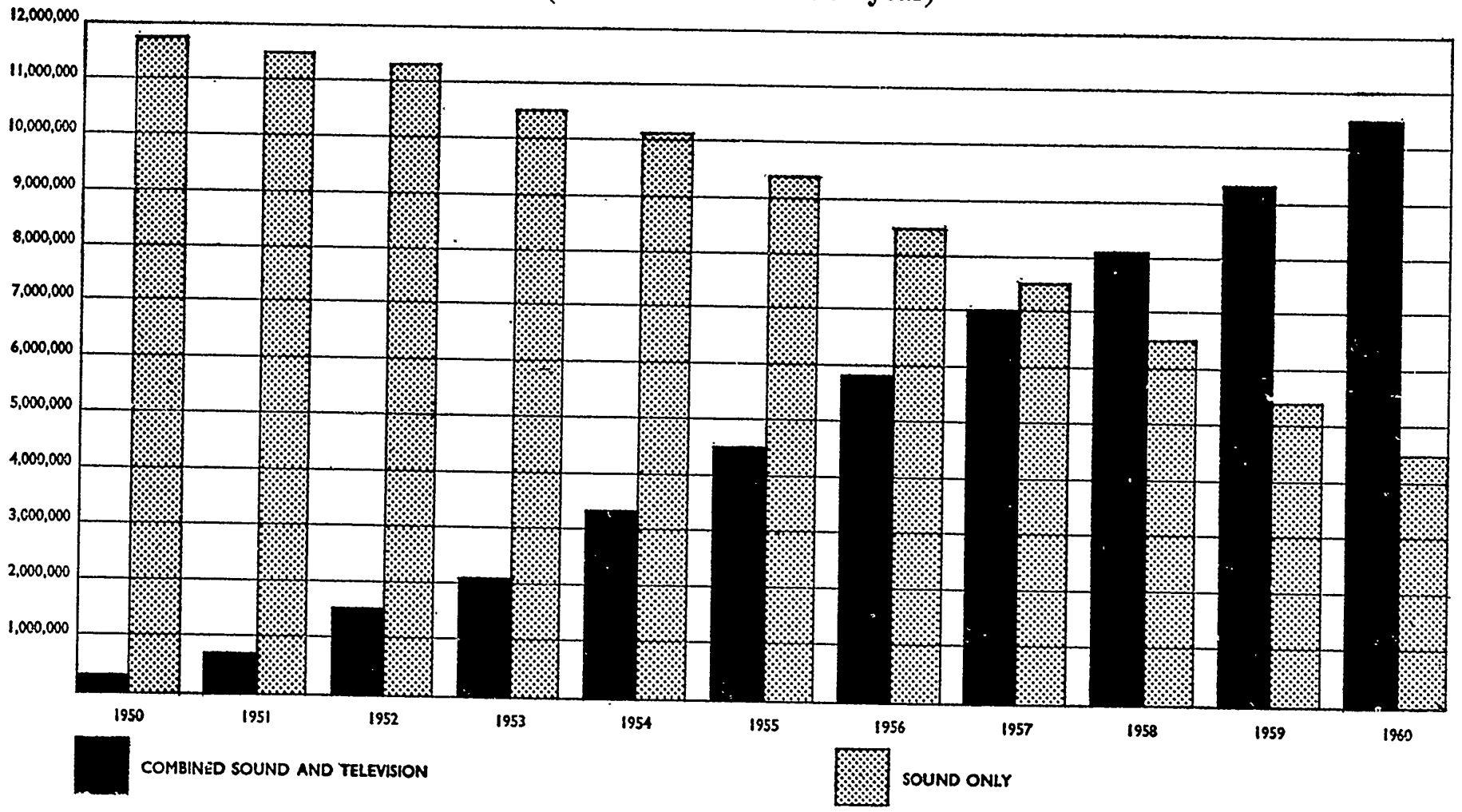
THE future of broadcasting presents a challenging prospect at the present time. Television attracts ever increasing interest on the part of the great mass of the public, and the possibility of additional channels being made available, to which the Report of the Television Advisory Committee has drawn renewed attention, offers the prospect of further advances in the coverage and scope of the programmes. Plans are ready for substantial advances also in BBC sound broadcasting, which shows every sign of maintaining a hold on the public both in its own right and as a service complementary to that of television. In both fields, there are important questions to be decided by H.M. Government in the next few years. The BBC welcomed the Postmaster-General's announcement in July, 1960, that the Government had decided to set up a Committee of Enquiry into the future of sound and television broadcasting under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington. In the overseas and international spheres, further developments and possibilities lie ahead for the Corporation, especially, it is hoped, in the field of television.

Looking ahead at the end of the year under review, the BBC felt that it had gone a considerable way towards mapping out the courses that it should follow and the programme of development that will be needed during the next five to ten years.

The Corporation had also before the end of the year concluded a financial agreement with the Postmaster-General to cover the last two years of the current Charter period ending in 1962. Under this agreement, the BBC is to receive, for Home broadcasting, 95 per cent. of the net licence revenue in 1960-61 and 100 per cent. in 1961-62. The net licence revenue does not, of course, include the £1 that is levied by way of taxation on top of the £3 fee for a combined sound and television licence. Leaving out of account the £1 tax, the Corporation had hoped to establish its case for the full 100 per cent. of the net licence revenue in both years. The programmes and the projects in hand called for this. The retention by the Treasury of 5 per cent. of this revenue in the current financial year has necessitated the slowing down, or the postponing beyond the two-year period, of a number of projects which the Corporation regards as highly desirable and which it wishes to complete by the earliest possible date. Only by means of such deferments has the BBC been able to plan its expenditure so as to reach the end of the original Charter period within its estimated earnings from licence revenue, supplemented by the profits from its publications.

Before the granting of the BBC's present Charter in 1952, H.M. Government decided that the licence fee system should be continued to meet the cost of the BBC's Home broadcasting services. This is the system that has been in use since the Corporation was founded. For more than thirty years, the fees paid by listeners and, later, by viewers have supported a service of broadcasting that can be regarded in a true sense as a service belonging to the public that pays for it. The fees so paid have given the BBC its income, together with the independence in administration and in the planning and content of the programmes that is, in the Corporation's view, the

TABLE I
Paid Licences in force 1950-60
(as at 31st March each year)



essential foundation of good broadcasting in the sole interest of the public. A considerable proportion of this revenue has, however, been withheld down the years by the Exchequer. The Corporation therefore welcomes the Government's decision that in 1961-62 the full net proceeds of the licence revenue, apart from the £1 excise duty, should be devoted to the purpose of broadcasting.

During the year under review, the number of householders with combined licences for sound and television rose from 9,255,422 to 10,469,753. The number of householders with licences for sound only decreased from 5,480,991 to 4,535,258. The total of licences of both kinds rose from 14,736,413 to 15,005,011. Leaving out of account the £1 tax, no part of which is spent on broadcasting, the payment by the householder of £3 annually for sound and television or £1 annually for sound alone means that the BBC's programmes are provided at a cost of 1s. 2d. a week to each household with sound and television and at a cost of less than 5d. a week to each household equipped for sound only.

Programmes

Looking back over the year, the BBC was encouraged by continued evidence of public support and approval of its work. Its policy is to keep a careful balance between programmes of the lighter types, intended for relaxation and amusement, and those of a more serious and thoughtful kind. This balance is regarded as specially important in the peak evening hours when most people are listening or viewing. In television, where only a single BBC programme is available, a half and half balance has been broadly maintained in the peak hours. There was evidence that the provision of a full and varied range of programmes on this basis was meeting with growing support from the public. Audience research indicated that adult viewers with a choice of BBC and ITV were devoting some 37 per cent. of their evening viewing time to BBC programmes in the last quarter of the year, compared with 32 per cent. in the first quarter. Some parts of the country, still outside the range of the ITA's transmissions, are being served exclusively at present by the BBC's Television Service. Taking into account the adult viewing public in the United Kingdom as a whole, including those served at present only by the BBC as well as those having a choice of television programmes, the amount of evening viewing was divided about equally between BBC and ITV: each had an average evening audience of approximately five million.

The same traditional policy of programme balance was fully maintained in sound, though in a different and even more effective way because of the availability of three programme services, each having a consistent character of its own and covering between them the widest attainable range of material. The existence of these three separate services gives the public an opportunity of choosing their programmes, according to mood and inclination, that is at present largely denied to those watching television.

People possessing sound receivers only were devoting rather more time to evening listening at the end of the year than at the beginning. It was estimated that during the last quarter of the year under review an average of

nearly two million people were listening to the sound programmes at any given time in the evening. In the same period, the total number of people who listened at one time or another between 6.30 a.m. and midnight was estimated to be more than twenty million. Audiences for sound tend now to be larger in the day-time than in the evening, when television exerts its strong counter-attraction.

News and Current Affairs

An eventful year, both in the international and in the domestic sphere, has re-emphasised the value and importance of the BBC's established services of news and comment on topical events. Further steps were taken to strengthen this branch of output.

The flow of information derived from the BBC's team of eighteen foreign correspondents, who are based at important news centres all over the world, was supplemented by a reciprocal agreement with the Australian Broadcasting Commission under which the dispatches of the ABC correspondents in Singapore and Jakarta are made available to the BBC and those of BBC correspondents in New Delhi and Hongkong to the ABC. The panel of specialised news correspondents in this country was reinforced by the addition of specialists in Commonwealth affairs, motoring and racing.

Arrangements for the exchange of news information and filmed material were set up with other European broadcasting organisations, and continuing use was made of the cross-Channel Eurovision link for the introduction of "live" and filmed items from the Continent into television news bulletins and other topical programmes. (A notable example of this was the inclusion in the programme 'Tonight' of General de Gaulle's broadcast to the French people on 29th January, 1960, which was thus seen and heard in this country and in France simultaneously.)

North America was brought several hours nearer to this country—in terms of television—through the introduction of "cablefilm", a technical system developed by BBC engineers for transmitting short sequences of newsfilm via the transatlantic telephone cable. The Queen's visit to Canada in June, 1959, was the first major news occasion to be covered in this way and film showing the royal party arriving on Canadian soil was seen on BBC television screens in this country within some three hours of the event.

The BBC attaches importance to the principle of "free access for news", which maintains the right of broadcasting and newsreel organisations to make a short pictorial record for news purposes, free of charge, of any sporting or other public event. With a view to securing international agreement on this matter in the greatest possible number of countries the BBC has recently drawn up, for consideration by other broadcasters, a proposed "code of practice", indicating how observance of the principle might be secured and defining its limits. It is hoped that this code of practice, or something like it, will in due course come to be generally adopted.

Closely associated with the news, but separately and distinctly presented, are the programmes of background information and comment designed to satisfy those who want to know more about what is going on in the world and to gain a better understanding of it. A notable feature of these programmes is the frequent appearance in them of those who are actively influencing the course of the events about which they speak. Largely

because of this, these programmes often find themselves in the position of "making" news as well as reflecting it. It was no uncommon experience during the past year to discover that a BBC current affairs programme had given a front-page story to the next morning's papers.

In television, with only a single programme service at its disposal the BBC has adopted a policy of concentrating the bulk of its current affairs output in the regular general "magazine" programmes, 'Panorama' and 'Tonight', which are broadcast during the main viewing hours. The object here is to present the main issues of the day in a manner that is responsible, informative and at the same time lively and interesting, bearing in mind that the potential audience for these programmes embraces a broad cross-section of the population and a wide diversity of educational levels. It is believed that this object is largely achieved. Both 'Panorama' and 'Tonight' had an average audience week by week during the past year of some 7 million people.

Apart from the two main outlets mentioned there were, of course, a number of other television programmes with a strong current affairs element, notably 'Who Goes Home?', 'Face to Face', 'The Brains Trust', 'Press Conference' and 'Facts and Figures'. In all, output concerned with current affairs occupied about one-tenth of the total hours of BBC television.

In sound radio, the BBC has maintained a pattern of regular programmes devoted to topical matters—'At Home and Abroad', 'Radio Link' (the monthly international discussion between speakers in different countries), 'Matters of Moment', 'Any Questions?' and 'Any Answers?' 'Letter from America', 'Today in Parliament', 'The Week in Westminster', 'Radio Newsreel', 'Today's Topic', 'From Today's Papers', 'From Our Own Correspondent', 'The Eye Witness' and others. These regular outlets have been supplemented by individual programmes and series, giving the opportunity for fuller treatment of particular issues.

The 'Nine o' Clock News' in the Home Service is no longer the listening peak and focal point of the evening that it once used to be. Its audience has dwindled and is now considerably less than that of the earlier bulletin at 6.0 p.m. Since there was little to be gained by preserving it merely as an institution, the decision was taken towards the end of the year under review to move the 9.0 p.m. News to 10 o'clock and to introduce a thirty-minute period of news and current affairs beginning at 10.0 p.m. daily (Monday to Friday); that is to say, the news bulletin will be at 10.0 p.m. and will be followed, separately, by a period of comment on the affairs of the day. The advantages of this change, which will come into effect in September, 1960, are twofold. First, it will provide listeners with a regular daily space devoted to serious topical comment following on, but in no sense interfused with, the news. Secondly, it will provide room for the more effective placing of plays, concerts and other major programmes of entertainment, unhampered by the existence of an immutable fixed point in the middle of the evening period as at present.

Political Broadcasting and Parliament

The broadcast coverage of the General Election of October, 1959, was notable in that for the first time the progress of the Election campaign was reported day by day, on a basis of news value, in the sound and television

news programmes. A second novel feature was the series of 'BBC Hustings' programmes, which were mounted by the BBC alongside the official series of party election broadcasts. The latter series was carried out on the lines established by precedent. The new 'Hustings' programmes provided members of the public with the opportunity to put questions of their own choosing to Parliamentary candidates acting as Party spokesmen.

The BBC's innovations on this occasion were widely welcomed and the general verdict both on the news reporting and on the 'Hustings' programmes was one of approval. There is reason to believe, however, that the BBC's contribution could have been made even more effective but for the inhibitions deriving from Section 63 of the Representation of the People Act, 1949. Under that Act, exemption from the provisions of Section 63 was granted to the Press but not to broadcasters. Experience gained during the last eleven years suggests that this restriction on broadcasting is now out of date. The Corporation considers that broadcasting should now be given a freedom in this matter not less than that enjoyed by the Press. The BBC's policy of objective reporting and impartial treatment of controversial matters applies at all times. Its freedom to report and to provide comment and discussion on the basis of that policy ought not to be trammelled at the time of a General Election. The Corporation hopes that action will be taken to amend the Representation of the People Act accordingly.

For the declaration of the poll the BBC deployed its full resources of personnel and material in special programmes lasting for many hours. The television programme, viewed at its peak by more than 13 million people, won outstandingly good opinions and must be accounted the most successful programme of its kind that the Corporation has so far done.

Both sound and television continued to reflect the everyday work of Parliament in their programmes of news, comment and discussion. The question of broadcasting the actual proceedings of Parliament, which had been mooted on various occasions in the past, became once again the subject of discussion in the Press and in Parliament itself in the course of the year. The BBC, at the Government's request, provided information as to the technical facilities that would be required in order to televise regularly from the Chamber of the House and was ready, if so desired, to mount a practical experiment. After further study and consultation, however, the Government decided against the idea of allowing direct broadcasting of the proceedings of the House; no experiment was therefore called for.

Music and the Arts

The BBC is the foremost musical provider in the country. Its provision of music (as strictly distinguished here from the various forms of light music and dance music) amounted during the past year to an average of some 45 hours a week, i.e. some six and a half hours on every day of the year.

Sound radio remains the principal medium for the broadcasting of music of all kinds. One of the most notable recent innovations has been the series of 'Thursday Invitation Concerts' broadcast weekly in the Third Programme before an invited audience. The programmes of these concerts are made up of memorable works of all periods up to the present, including

some that have seldom found a place in the public concert repertoire. They have made a considerable impression on professional critics and musicians and have evidently been much enjoyed by music lovers generally.

Listeners to sound radio have been given the opportunity of making acquaintance with many new and unfamiliar works as well as hearing the best of the old. During the year, 37 compositions (including two specially commissioned by the BBC) were given their world première performances; 125 were broadcast for the first time; and there were broadcasts of 40 works never previously performed in this country. Two operas new to the British public were included in a total of 86 opera broadcasts.

Music programmes in television have scored important successes. The year saw the introduction of 'Television Concert Hall', a series of programmes in which internationally famous artists played concertos with leading orchestras and conductors of this country and abroad. The BBC's pioneer achievements in bringing ballet and opera to the television screen were further consolidated by the televising of five full-length ballets and seven full-length operas. A special television production of Tchaikovsky's 'The Sleeping Beauty', with Dame Margot Fonteyn leading a distinguished cast, was transmitted via Eurovision to ten countries. Opera broadcasts included 'La Cenerentola' from Glyndebourne and a major studio production of Verdi's 'Otello'.

Other musical events stand out. There were in this country the festivals at Aldeburgh, Bath, Cheltenham, Coventry, Edinburgh, Glyndebourne, King's Lynn, Swansea, Stirling and the Three Choirs Festival—broadcasts were given from them all. There were the Prom Concerts, as vital as ever in the 32nd year since they were taken over by the BBC in 1927 and so saved for the future. There was the Winter Season of concerts by the BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Royal Festival Hall, including the performance of Stravinsky's 'Oedipus Rex' conducted by the composer. There were the various provincial concert tours carried out by BBC orchestras, in which they were enthusiastically received. And there was a competition between one hundred and forty-three amateur choirs in 'Let the People Sing'.

Drama presentations during the year covered the customary wide range, from the classics to the contemporary theatre, and again included a number of plays specially written for the broadcasting media. As an illustration of the latter point, 17 out of a total of 100 full-length plays and more than half of the shorter plays televised in 1959-60 were written specially for television production.

The fees paid by the BBC to artists, playwrights, composers and writers of all kinds, including those concerned with the lighter forms of entertainment, amounted during the year to £9,750,000. Of this sum, £580,000 is attributable to the cost of the BBC's permanent orchestras in London and the Regions. Between them, these orchestras provide full-time employment for something like a quarter of all permanently employed musicians in this country.

In fulfilling in these ways its obligations as a patron, the BBC is acting in the belief that the most useful and appropriate form of patronage for a public service broadcasting organisation is that which finds direct expression

in programmes. The first responsibility of the Corporation is to listeners and viewers ; in serving them to the best of its ability it also substantially benefits creative artists and performers.

Science

An outstanding place in the year's science broadcasting was taken by Professor Medawar's Reith Lectures on the subject of 'The Future of Man'. The quality of the contribution made by this distinguished series of talks to thinking on biological themes was attested by the praise which they received from fellow-scientists and sociologists. As usual, the substance of the Lectures was subsequently published in book form.

Science broadcasting in sound is carefully planned to cater for all levels of understanding and ranges from brief news items, through various forms of science "talk" to the academic dissertation or discussion in the Third Programme. (The latter provides a regular forum for eminent scientific thought to which there is perhaps nothing comparable in the intellectual life of the country.) There are programmes designed primarily for the layman, such as 'Science Review', 'Science Survey', 'The Night Sky' and 'Who Knows?' (a scientific question-and-answer series) which, together with the general topical magazines like 'Today', provide opportunities for the ordinary man or woman to keep abreast of the latest developments in science and technology. Upwards of 150 front-ranking scientists took part in these and other science programmes in sound radio in the past year.

Television's main continuing contribution to science broadcasting is the 'Eye on Research' series, in which scientists in many fields demonstrate their equipment and their research techniques and explain the work that they are doing. From time to time also, the full resources of television are deployed on some major scientific theme. A notable example of this in 1959-60 was to be found in the two hour-long programmes entitled 'What is Life?' and 'The Last Scourge', in which outside broadcast cameras, film and Eurovision were combined with models and demonstrations in the studio to give an exciting picture of the advances that scientists in various countries are making in probing the nature and behaviour of the living cell. These programmes made considerable demands on the viewer's understanding and they were generally judged to have been valuable. Less ambitious in scope, but also highly appreciated by viewers, was the series of televised scientific demonstrations given by Sir Lawrence Bragg in the main lecture room of the Royal Institution.

Both in sound and television, special programme plans were formulated during the year to celebrate the Tercentenary of the Royal Society, falling in July, 1960.

Industry

With a team of seven Industrial Correspondents at its disposal—2 based in London and 5 in Regions—the BBC was well-equipped during the year to keep in touch with the progress and achievements of the nation's industry, and with its problems. The terms of reference of these correspondents are wide, ranging from the centre to the periphery of the industrial world at home and overseas, and their reports found an important

place both in the news proper and in the regular topical magazine programmes. They also provided advice and background information for other programmes on industrial subjects in sound and television.

The monthly Home Service programme 'Workshop', which is produced in the BBC's Manchester studios, has as its particular purpose to probe into some of the more controversial aspects of industry. Covering three or four different topics in each edition, its subjects during the past year have included unofficial strikes in the motor industry, advertising, the 40-hour week, time-and-motion study, the prospects for particular industries, the Outer Seven and the Common Market, and others of comparable significance.

Entertainment Programmes

Entertainment is for most people at most times the prime reason for switching on their radio or television sets. In the broadest sense, it is an essential ingredient for the success of the great majority of broadcast programmes, including the more serious ones. But there is a large place for the various kinds of programme in which the principal aim is to relax and amuse. In terms of volume of output, the network sound radio services presented some 2,300 hours of light music, over 1,300 hours of dance and "pop" music and about 1,000 hours of comedy, variety, entertainment features—such as quizzes—and popular drama. The Television Service presented nearly 700 individual light entertainment programmes, mainly in series.

The search for the best is no less exacting here than elsewhere. The BBC was fortunate in obtaining the services of entertainment artists of national and international repute to appear in many of these programmes. It also gave opportunities for new and promising performers to make their mark.

The BBC's television entertainment programmes were praised by critics and popular with viewers. Audiences of 7 million and over were common and the following programmes, mainly in series, were viewed by as many as a third or more of the total television public of the U.K. (i.e., of all adults having access to television): 'Billy Cotton's Christmas Party' (12½ million), 'Dixon of Dock Green' (11½ million), 'The Charlie Drake Show' (11½ million), 'Hancock's Half Hour' (11½ million), the 'Mother Goose' Christmas pantomime (11¼ million) and 'The Perry Como' Music Hall (10 million). In sound 'The Archers' remained a prime favourite with a daily audience of some 5 million, while numerous other series, new and old, achieved the seven figure mark.

Sport

Major sporting events covered on television in 1959-60 included the Lincolnshire Handicap, the Grand National (viewed on BBC television by an audience of 13¼ million), the F.A. Cup Final (viewed by 14 million), the A.F.A. Cup Final, the World Heavyweight championship fight between Patterson and Johansson (film), the Test Match series England v. India and M.C.C. v. West Indies (film), the University Boat Race, the Winter

Olympics and other important events in a variety of sports. The 'National' was televised for the first time. Sound broadcasting covered most of the above as well as other events still denied to television—such as, for example, "live" League football and major professional boxing.

Apart from these highlights, both sound and television provided day to day reporting of national and international sport throughout the year and on Saturdays in particular made it possible for listeners and viewers to keep in touch with a wide range of games and contests in many parts of the country and abroad. This service was much appreciated by the very large numbers of the public who are interested in sport.

Violence in Television Programmes

The Corporation has always been sensitive to the problem of the portrayal of scenes of violence on television. American-made telefilms offered for British showing have too often contained scenes of crude violence which are unsuitable for British audiences. The acceptance or rejection of material for BBC showing is a matter of fine judgment. Public concern about violence was enhanced by the Nuffield Foundation Report 'Television and the Child', published in December, 1958, which drew attention to the large number of young children who look at television up to 9.0 p.m. To meet this concern, the BBC made public its standing internal guidance note, which was well received (the note is reproduced as Appendix XVII).

Broadcasting for Schools

It was stated a year ago that the Corporation had accepted the recommendation of the School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom that the BBC's school television service, experimental until then, should be continued on a permanent basis and that its output should be increased. Preparations for this increase, which will take effect from the beginning of the 1960-61 School Year, have been going forward throughout the past twelve months. The output will be roughly doubled to nine programmes a week with, in addition, a full range of repeats. There will be permanent provision for the secondary modern school in those fields where experience has shown television to be most effective, viz., geography, current affairs, science, natural history, careers, drama and the visual arts. Over and above this, the scope of the service will be extended to cover some of the special needs of primary schools and of the Sixth Forms of grammar schools.

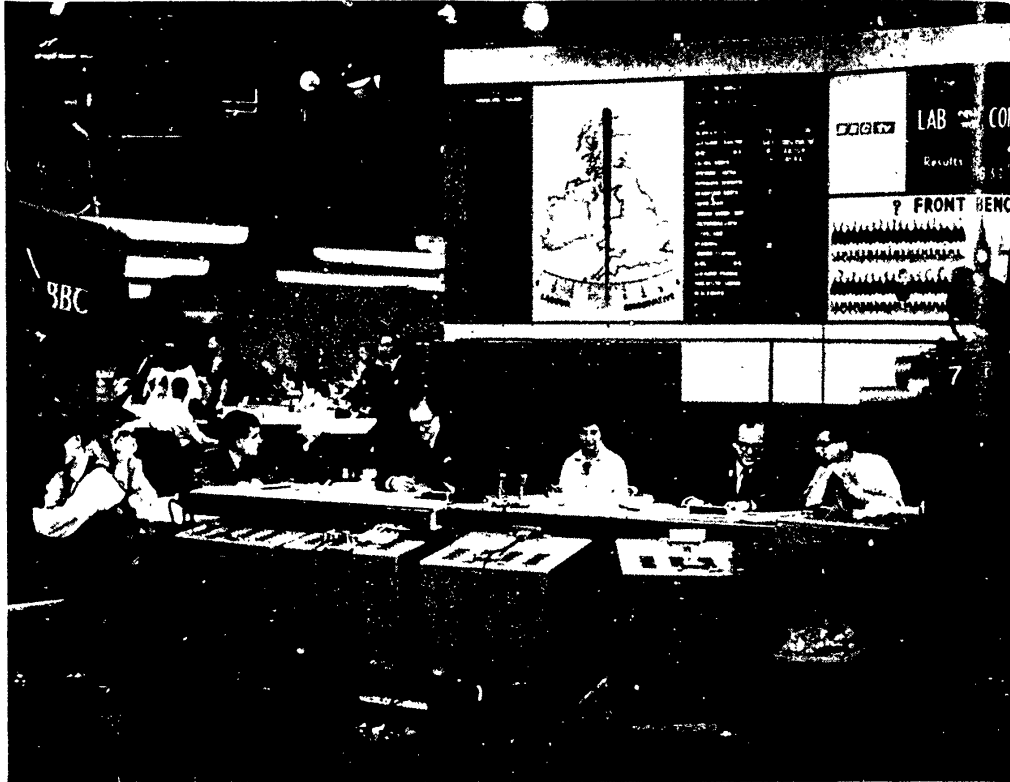
In the meantime, schools television has maintained an output of seven transmissions weekly, including two repeats. In the Spring Term this was augmented experimentally by a science series for Sixth Forms. Other experiments have included a series on the instruments of the orchestra and a one-term survey, using archive film, of the events of the past 50 years.

School broadcasting in sound has continued at the level of 37 broadcasts a week for schools in the United Kingdom as a whole, with an additional 15 broadcasts a week to meet the special cultural and linguistic requirements of Scotland and Wales. The number of schools in the U.K. registered as listening to these broadcasts rose to 28,875.



THE TELEVISION CENTRE. The headquarters of the BBC Television Service seen from an adjoining L.C.C. open space. The Main Block, shown here, has been largely completed and occupied and the first of its seven studios came into service in June, 1960. (See p. 84).

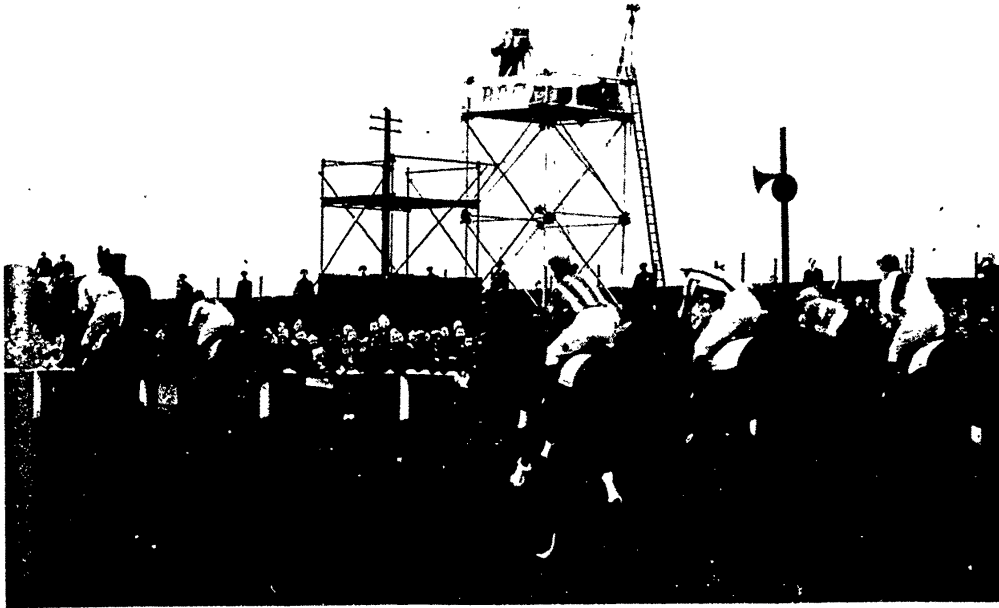
279



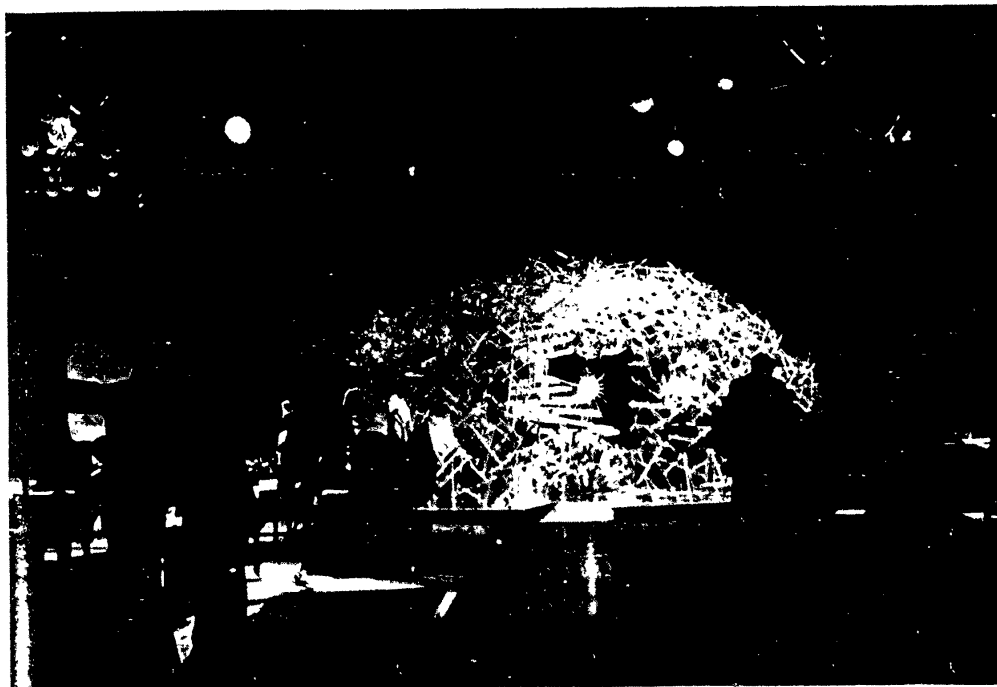
THE GENERAL ELECTION (1). A view of the specially-equipped television studio at Lime Grove which was the focal point of the BBC's marathon programme of election results and analysis on 8th and 9th October 1959. Mr. Richard Dimbleby, who performed the central commentating rôle in the programme, is seen in the middle of the picture. Mr. David Butler and Mr. Robert McKenzie, who provided expert comment on the results as they came in, are to the left and right. (See pp. 61-2).



THE GENERAL ELECTION (2). The European Service of the BBC produced a special film about the General Election, with a commentary dubbed in a number of European languages. This was the first product of a new BBC unit established in 1959 to prepare television material in a form suitable for use in non-English-speaking countries. The film (here seen in the making) was shown with success in four European countries.



THE GRAND NATIONAL. The Grand National was televised "live" for the first time on 26 March, 1960. The picture shows a BBC outside broadcast camera—one of 16 deployed at various points round the course—in action near Becher's Brook.



'SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL'. In December, 1959, the BBC broadcast two major television programmes describing the research work that is being carried out in many countries on the origins and nature of living matter. The famous John model of part of a living cell, seen here in place in the studio, was flown over from Chicago especially to be demonstrated in the first of these programmes.

'OEDIPUS REX'. M. Jean Cocteau, photographed while attending rehearsal of the opera-oratorio 'Oedipus Rex', in which his own Latin words are set to music by Stravinsky. The work was given during the BBC's Winter Season of Symphony Concerts at the Royal Festival Hall, with the composer conducting the BBC Symphony Orchestra and the Sadler's Wells Opera chorus and with M. Cocteau as narrator.



THE REITH LECTURES. The Reith Lecturer for 1959 was Dr. P. B. Medawar, Jodrell Professor of Comparative Anatomy at University College, London. The six lectures, on the theme 'The Future of Man', were originated in the Home Service and repeated in the Third Programme and the General Overseas Service.





ANTHONY HANCOCK ESQUIRE. Tony Hancock's comedy series on BBC Sound and Television have given pleasure to millions. He is seen here with Sidney James in an episode from ' Hancock's Half Hour ', the recent highly successful television series.



' HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY '. A scene taken during filming of an outside sequence for the television drama serial adapted from Richard Llewellyn's famous novel. The picture shows Huw (played by Emrys James), the central figure of the story, and his brother Owen (Hugh David). The eight-part serial was mounted and produced in the BBC's Welsh Television Studio in Cardiff.

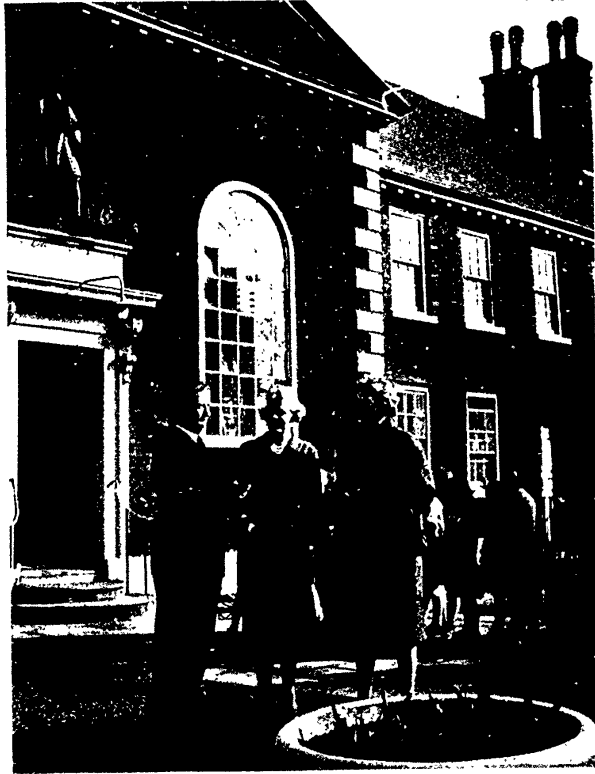


THE EUROVISION SONG CONTEST 1960. Thirteen nations competed in the annual Eurovision popular song contest, which is open to all member-countries of the Eurovision network. The final round was televised under the auspices of the BBC from the Royal Festival Hall on 29 March, 1960. The picture shows the boxes from which commentators from the competing countries provided commentaries in their own languages.

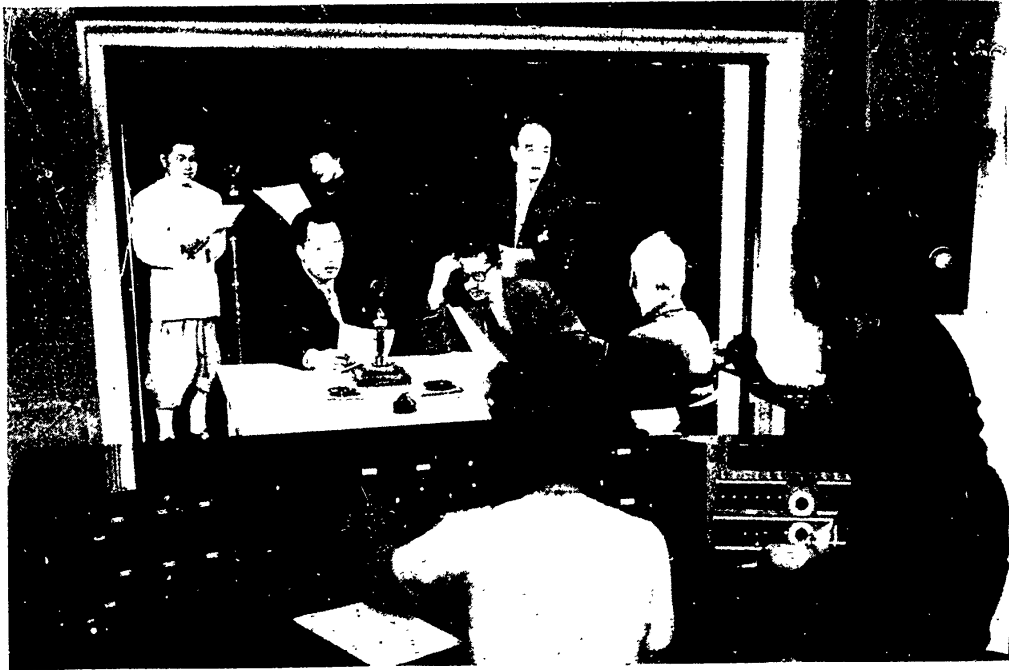
CABLEFILM. A view of the unique "cablefilm" equipment developed by BBC engineers for the purpose of transmitting short sequences of newsfilm between this country and North America via the Transatlantic Telephone Cable.



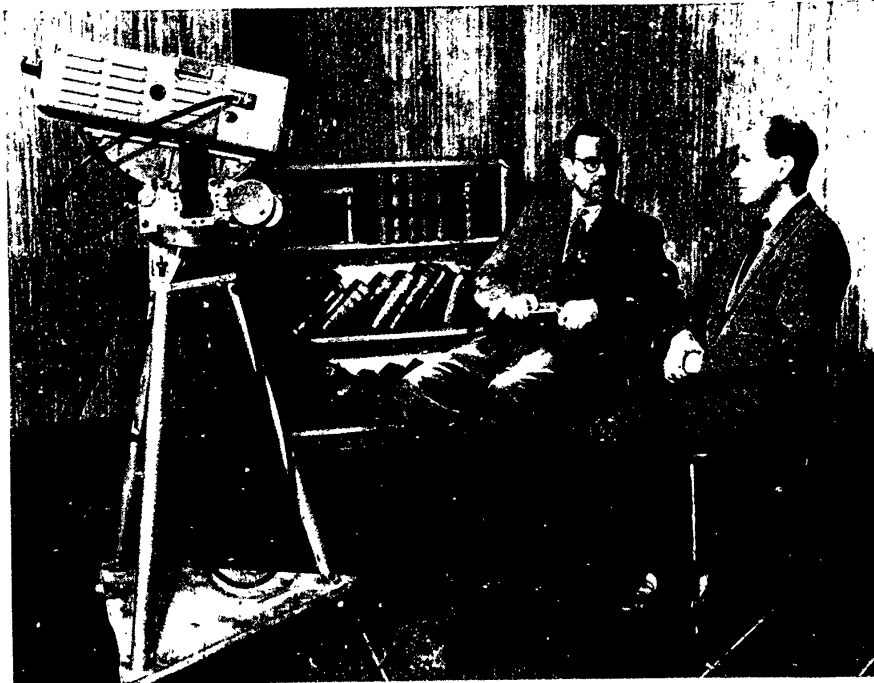
'IN THE SOUTH EAST'. The picture shows the recording of an interview with the Curator of the Geffrye Museum, Shoreditch, for inclusion in the news and magazine programme 'In the South East'. This programme is broadcast daily from Monday to Friday at 6.15 p.m. in the Home Service and contains material of interest to people living in the South-Eastern area of England.



THE HAUSA SERVICE. Since 1958 the BBC has been broadcasting daily to Africa in three main vernacular languages—Hausa, Swahili and Somali. The picture shows a party of twelve District Heads and other officials from West Africa who recorded interviews for the Hausa Service in July 1959 while attending a British Council course in this country.



'ENGLISH BY RADIO'. The BBC has this year added a further series of English lessons by Radio, 'English for You', intended especially for non-European students. The lessons are available in 26 languages. Some of the speakers in various Asian-language versions of the series are here rehearsing in the studio. (See p. 81).



REMOTE CONTROL. The studio shown in the picture is used for short television news reports and interviews. Situated near Broadcasting House, it is of the "unattended" variety, being remotely-controlled from the Television News headquarters at Alexandra Palace, seven miles away. A push-button device is provided whereby the interviewer can select any one of four pre-determined camera shots, the necessary camera adjustments being then carried out automatically.

Further details, including statistics of the sound and television output for schools, will be found in Appendix VII.

While a great deal of what is broadcast in the BBC's programmes has a broadly educational purpose, a continuing provision has been made in the Network Three service for programmes devoted specifically to the aims of Further Education. The amount of time devoted to these was extended during the year. Two series of broadcasts attracted special interest. They were 'Russian for Beginners' and 'Painting of the Month'. The Russian series was accompanied by a leaflet, over 50,000 copies of which were sold. Each Painting of the Month was the subject of an illustrated scholarly brochure which was circulated to subscribers in advance of each broadcast.

The Queen's Christmas Message

Christmas, 1959, saw a break with recent practice in that Her Majesty the Queen's Christmas message was recorded in advance of Christmas Day for transmission in sound only. This was instead of the customary "live" broadcast in which, for the two previous Christmases, Her Majesty had also appeared in television.

The BBC broadcast the recorded message at 9.0 a.m. instead of the traditional time of 3.0 p.m. The earlier release was arranged because Her Majesty wished her message to be available in all Commonwealth countries on Christmas Day itself, despite the variations of time throughout the world. The broadcast was repeated at 1.0 p.m. for listeners in this country and at 3.0 p.m. the General Overseas Service put it out again for the benefit of those overseas who wished to listen to it at the same time of day as in previous years. Although the recording itself was made available to broadcasting organisations throughout the Commonwealth, it was subsequently discovered that many of them had kept to tradition by taking the direct broadcast on short wave from London.

The total audience for the BBC broadcasts of the message in this country was estimated at 14 million.

A recent announcement from Buckingham Palace has made it known that the Queen's message for next Christmas will again be pre-recorded. The recording this time, however, will be made in both media—television as well as sound.

Regional Broadcasting

Regional sound broadcasting has been developed by the BBC as an integral part of the national system. The output, including both regional programmes and regional contributions to the network programmes, remained at about the same level as in the previous year. Although its audiences are smaller than in the past, regional broadcasting in sound continues to fulfil a valuable dual function, enhanced by its recently acquired ability to provide area services of news and information on VHF. There is no doubt that if full advantage is taken of the opportunities for development, in adjustment to the changing needs of the time, regional activities in sound will form an enduring part of the overall pattern of BBC broadcasting.

Since early in the current Charter period the BBC has been steadily building up the capacity of the Regions to produce television programmes. The regional television output has increased year by year with the growth

in facilities and resources. The primary purpose of this development has been to enable Regions to contribute to the United Kingdom network programme service. It was planned that the network should be in a position to draw on a multiplicity of programme sources all over the country, thus making it a genuine reflection of British life. The network service today is enriched by regional contributions of great number and variety, and of high quality, from Scotland, Wales and the three BBC Regions of England. The inclusion in the network of weekly serial productions such as 'How Green Was My Valley' from Wales and 'Para Handy' from Scotland is evidence of this, as are the natural history programmes from the West, the agricultural and gardening programmes from the Midlands and programmes of entertainment like 'Top Town' and 'Make Way for Music' from the North.

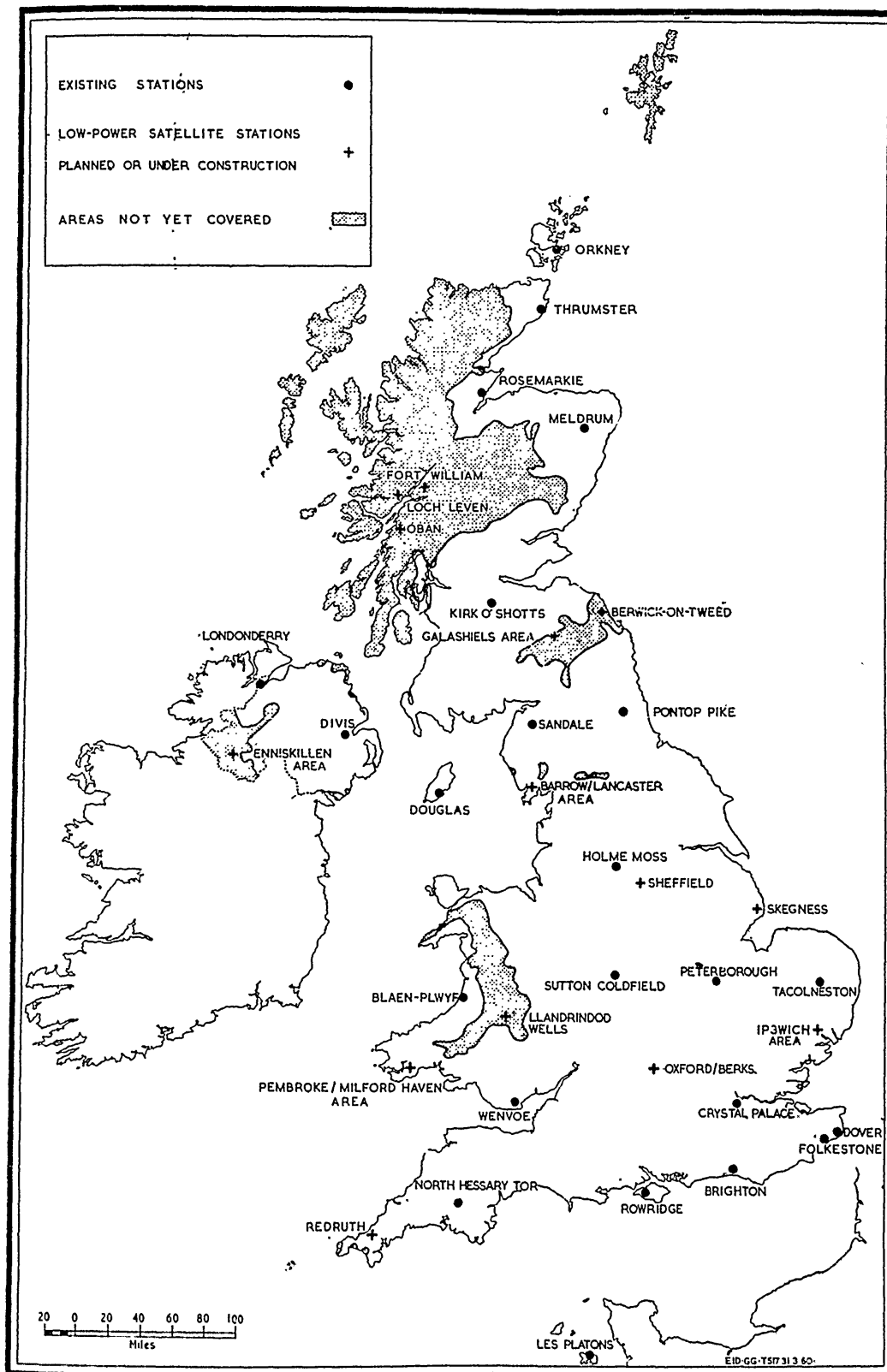
This principal aim having been broadly fulfilled, the BBC has been able in the past year or two to proceed to its second regional objective: to provide the means for Regions to offer services of television programmes intended exclusively for their own regional audiences, and not carried by the network. It is recognised that the need for services of this kind is greatest in Scotland and Wales, and the BBC has accordingly given them priority in the development of local programmes. By the end of 1959-60 both Scotland and Wales were in a position to offer several hours of non-network programmes a week over and above their contributions to the network service. Development on the same lines, but to a smaller extent, has taken place in Northern Ireland and the three English Regions, each of which is now providing, in addition to its daily regional news bulletins, a number of regular local-interest television programmes of various kinds. All these non-network services have been extended in the course of the year under review and provision has been made for a further expansion of the services for Scottish and Welsh viewers over the next two or three years.

The Broadcasting Council for Wales has strongly pressed for the necessary allocation of frequencies which would make possible a television transmitter for South Wales separate from that serving the West of England. The Corporation fully shares the desire of the Council in this matter but is unable to take the necessary steps for its fulfilment at the present time because of the insufficiency of channels available to the BBC. For the time being the greater part of Wales is dependent for its service of television programmes on three main transmitters, each of which has to be shared with another BBC Region: that at Wenvoe in South Wales, which is shared by West Region, the Midland Region transmitter at Sutton Coldfield and the North Region transmitter at Holme Moss. Until more frequencies are made available to the BBC, allowing Wales to have one or more main television transmitters exclusively for its own use, Welsh programme needs cannot be fully satisfied.

Television Coverage

The coverage of the BBC television service was increased to some 98·8 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom with the opening of a new low-power transmitting station at Peterborough and the completion of the transmitting stations at Orkney and Thurmster (near Wick), which had been operating initially at reduced power. The temporary station at Truleigh Hill, near Brighton, which had been in operation since 1953, was closed in

TABLE II
Coverage of BBC Television Stations
As at 31st March, 1960



30559

B 2

August and the service was transferred to a site at Whitehawk Hill, overlooking Brighton, to the benefit of a very considerable number of viewers. Even with these extensions nearly three quarters of a million people, living mainly in remoter areas of the country, remain unserved.

The Corporation is pressing forward with its efforts to extend the coverage of television still further, bringing it as near as possible to 100 per cent., and to improve the service in areas which, although nominally within range, experience difficulties in reception. The technical problems, however, are formidable.

The last Report referred to the BBC's plan to close some of the existing gaps in coverage by building a number of low-power "satellite" television stations in various parts of the country. The first stage of the plan envisages 14 such stations and authority to proceed with these was given by the Postmaster-General in June, 1959. Preliminary work on these stations, including the finding and acquisition of suitable sites, was put in hand immediately and it is hoped to bring the first of them into service during the course of the current year. Plans were also made for the second stage of the project.

The shortage of frequencies presents a major difficulty. The fact that these satellites have to share with existing transmitting stations the five frequency channels in Band I, which are the only channels so far made available to the BBC for television broadcasting, means that they must be of very limited power if they are not to interfere with reception in areas that already have a satisfactory service. The area served by any particular satellite will thus be strictly limited. Moreover, each satellite must be able to receive the television programme at a satisfactory standard of quality from an existing main transmitter, and here again difficulty arises, because every available frequency channel is already being shared by a number of BBC stations. Nevertheless, the new satellite transmitters will in due course bring a service of television to many people who have never had one before, as well as giving a better service in some areas where reception has hitherto been patchy or subject to interference.

Television Development in London and the Regions

Construction of the new Television Centre in London, which is to be the main headquarters of the Television Service, has proceeded satisfactorily. It was planned that the first of the four studios which are being completed initially should come into use at the end of June, 1960, and the other three at intervals of a few months. Offices in part of the Main Block were occupied during the year and much of the technical equipment and services was installed.

Development of television resources in the Regions continued. The main Cardiff studio, which had been used since 1957 as a "drive-in" studio with equipment belonging to the Welsh Outside Broadcast Unit, has now been permanently equipped. A smaller studio in Cardiff, used for news and interview purposes, was remodelled and re-equipped. A similar studio was brought into service in Norwich and another was completed in the centre of Manchester, where it replaced a temporary studio which had had the disadvantage of being some way from the heart of the city.

Sound Broadcasting Coverage

The VHF sound broadcasting network, which affords first-class reception of the Home Service, Light Programme, Third Programme and Network Three, was further extended in 1959–60. About 97 per cent. of the population of the U.K. are now within range of this service. New stations were opened during the year at Peterborough and at Thrumster (near Wick). The stations at Douglas (Isle of Man) and Orkney were completed with the addition of transmitters to carry the Light and Third Programmes. Work was begun on a VHF transmitter to serve the Dover area.

In sound, as in television, the BBC is planning to provide or improve coverage in certain “difficult” areas by building low-power satellite stations. Approval for the first ten of these stations, which will operate on VHF was given by the Postmaster-General in June, 1959, and the work of technical planning and site-testing is now well advanced. A plan was worked out for future stations, constituting the second stage of the project. Schemes were also prepared both for a further extension of coverage and for the introduction of a system of local broadcasting on VHF (to which further reference is made below).

It is estimated that rather more than one household in every five now has a VHF receiver. This is an encouraging figure. The BBC continues to do all that it can, in conjunction with the radio manufacturing industry and the radio trade, to make the listening public aware of the advantages of VHF reception and its superiority, particularly from the point of view of absence of interference, to that on medium-wave.

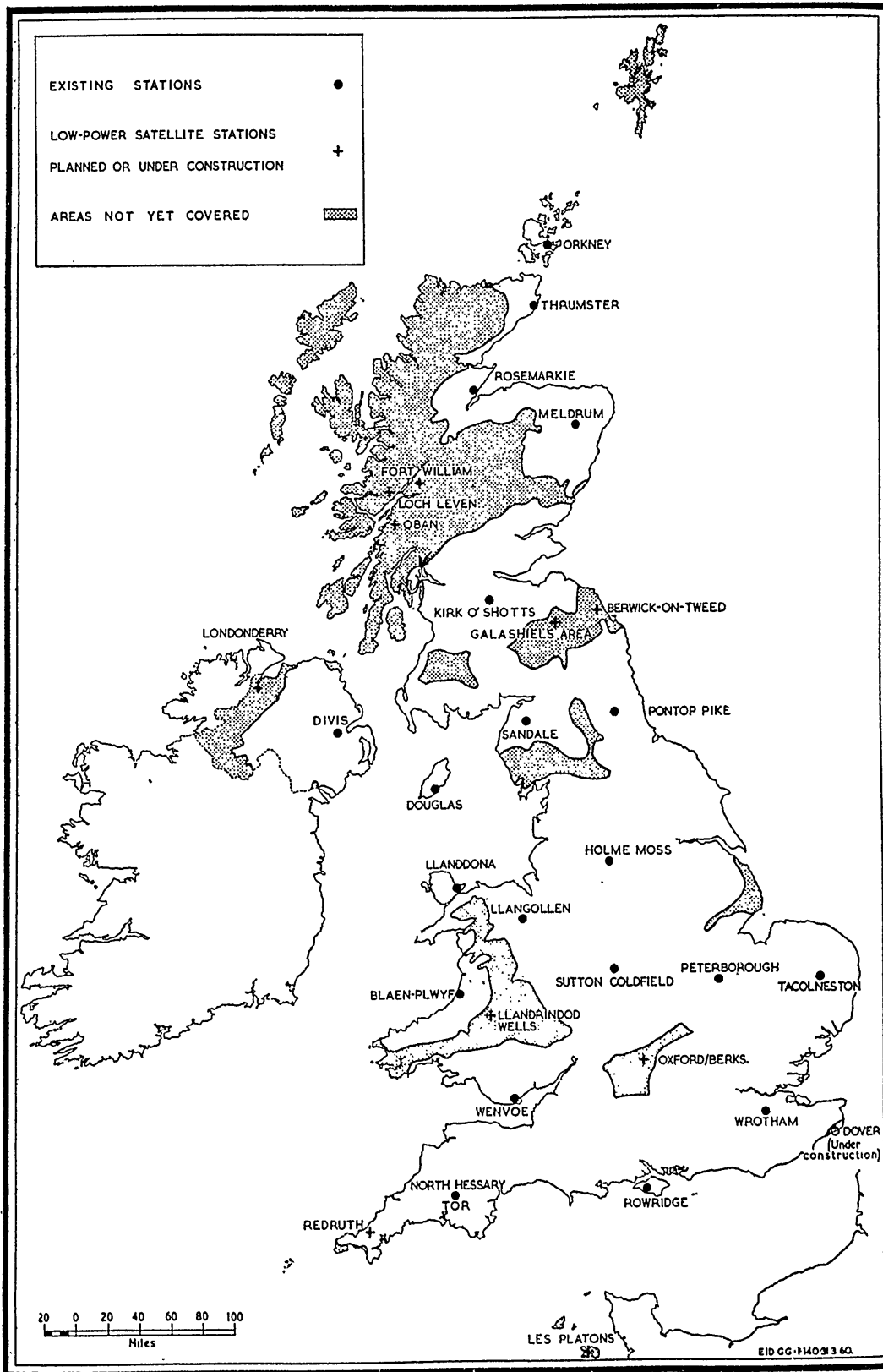
Engineering Research and Development

Through its programme of research and development work, the BBC has continued to make substantial contributions to technical progress in sound and television broadcasting. The results of much of this work have been published in the form of papers read before learned societies, articles in technical journals and BBC engineering monographs. The results have thus been made available to industry and to broadcasting organisations both at home and abroad.

There is a lively interest at the present time in technical problems affecting the future development of television. As the last Report stated, the possibility of transmitting colour television in the existing wavebands (Bands I and III), using a compatible system, has been fully investigated and reported upon by the BBC. A regular schedule of experimental colour transmissions was maintained during the year to help the radio industry to study problems in the design of colour receivers. The BBC has also initiated and carried out, in co-operation with the Post Office and other bodies and at the request of the Television Advisory Committee, a series of experimental transmissions in Band V which included a comparison of two different television standards—the existing British 405-line standard and the Continental standard of 625-lines. A comprehensive report on these tests has been prepared for publication by the BBC.

Following the introduction by the industry of stereophonic gramophone records, considerable public interest has been shown in the possibility of

TABLE III
Coverage of BBC VHF Stations
 As at 31st March, 1960



stereophonic broadcasting. The regular experimental stereophonic transmissions begun by the BBC in 1958 have therefore been continued. These transmissions take place on alternate Saturday mornings, the Network Three medium-wave and VHF transmitters being used for the "left-hand" channel and the BBC television sound transmitters for the "right-hand" channel. Such a system would not, however, be practicable for a regular stereophonic service, because listeners with normal monophonic receivers would not hear the programme satisfactorily. What is required is a "compatible" system in which both stereophonic channels are broadcast from a single VHF transmitter in such a way that monophonic reception is not impaired. The BBC is investigating possible systems which might achieve this result and has designed and built equipment for carrying out closed-circuit tests. Developments in other European countries and in the U.S.A. are being followed and co-operation is being maintained with the European Broadcasting Union, and the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.), which are making international studies of the problem. A report on the present position has been submitted to the Television Advisory Committee as a basis for discussion.

A study was made of the special problems that arise in converting television pictures from British and Continental standards to the standards used in North America. In British television the picture is composed of 405 horizontal lines and the scanning of the whole picture is repeated 25 times per second. In the American standard there are 525 lines in the picture, which is repeated 30 times per second. The difference in the number of lines presents a problem that had already been solved some years ago for the conversion between the British standard of 405 lines and the Continental standards of 625 and 819 lines, all with 25 pictures per second. In the case of conversion between British and American standards, however, it has also been necessary to compensate for the difference in the rate of repetition of the pictures and special steps have had to be taken to eliminate the flicker that would otherwise result from this difference. As a result of the BBC's study of the problem equipment was devised which made it possible for television pictures of the Western 'Summit' meeting in Paris in December, 1959, to be successfully converted, recorded on videotape and despatched by air for eventual transmission over the NBC television network in the U.S.A.

There was continuing research into various aspects of videotape recording. There is no doubt that the use of videotape—that is of the system of recording television programmes on magnetic tape—will increase considerably in the future.

Long-term propagation studies of VHF and UHF have continued, in co-operation with the European Broadcasting Union and the C.C.I.R. The data accumulated as a result of this work have found an immediate use in the planning of the satellite transmitters for extending television and VHF sound broadcasting coverage. Special transmitting aerials are being designed to concentrate the signals radiated by these stations in the required areas as well as to minimise interference with existing stations with which the satellites will have to share frequencies.

Investigation of the propagation properties of the ionosphere, for purposes of the day-to-day operation of the BBC's short-wave services, has also

continued. An appraisal was made of existing methods of predicting the field-strength of a short-wave transmission at long distances; this subject is closely related to the international allocation of frequencies and to the work of the International Frequency Registration Board. In conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, comparisons were made in Singapore between transmissions radiated from this country by different types of short-wave aerial array.

Considerable effort has been directed to the design of equipment using transistors instead of valves, where the use of these devices is advantageous for the special requirements of broadcasting. Some examples of such equipment developed by the BBC were shown at the International Transistor Exhibition at Earl's Court in May. Among these was a VHF receiver using transistors; receivers of this type have not at the time of writing been put into commercial production in this country.

Wavebands for Broadcasting

The BBC was represented at the Administrative Radio Conference held in Geneva from August to December, 1959. The Conference, the first of its kind to be held since that at Atlantic City in 1947, revised the Radio Regulations and International Frequency Tables. Apart from some limited concessions, the frequency bands allocated internationally to broadcasting were left unchanged and the problems resulting from the overcrowding of some of these bands remain. In the field of short-wave broadcasting a new international procedure was agreed upon which will, it is hoped, in the course of time relieve the unsatisfactory reception conditions often experienced at present.

Reception conditions in the medium-wave band have continued to be unsatisfactory. Listeners in many parts of the United Kingdom have experienced serious interference with reception caused by foreign stations. A meeting of the Administrations of the countries of the European area was held at Geneva to consider the position, but it was decided that it would be useless to attempt to replan the medium-wave band at present. It was generally agreed that no improvement could be achieved until more countries had developed VHF services and VHF receivers were in more general use by the listening public.

Television reception in Band I suffered, as expected, somewhat less interference from long-distance transmissions, thanks to the decrease in sunspot activity, which follows an 11-year cycle. Serious interference was still experienced at times in certain areas from high-power stations using the "forward scatter" technique for communication purposes. Most of this interference was caused by stations using frequencies a little below those of Television Band I and affected BBC transmissions on Channel I, but in May and June, 1959, a scatter station in Europe using a frequency in Band I caused serious interference with BBC transmissions on another channel in this band. The revised Radio Regulations agreed at Geneva include some restrictions on the development of these services; these restrictions seek to protect established television services in Band I and they are welcomed by the Corporation because they limit the extent to which these "scatter" services could threaten reception of its Television Service.

External Broadcasting

The beginning of the 1960s sees a marked expansion in the potential audience for the BBC's external broadcasts. In countries where technical development is already well advanced sound radio sets are still steadily increasing in numbers. For example, there are over 100 million in Europe—more than twice as many as there were at the end of the war. With few exceptions, even in the European countries where television services are in operation, the new medium presents not so much competition with sound as yet another means of communication. Outside Europe and North America, sound remains predominant in the broadcasting field, both nationally and internationally.

In Europe, audiences can be reached by medium-wave from the United Kingdom or by relays from Continental stations as well as by short-wave broadcasting. The latter has an established rôle, particularly for countries in the Soviet sphere, where for many it represents the only means of contact with the free world.

In less developed areas, particularly in Asia and Africa, the rise of living standards and an increasing awareness of world events have been matched by a steady, at times spectacular, growth in the ownership of radio sets in the last few years. The development of transistor receivers, cheap and easy to run, is perhaps the most important single factor in recent years which has helped on this expansion of overseas audiences for sound radio. Such receivers are at present for the most part available for reception of medium-wave transmissions only. In areas where BBC programmes are relayed on medium waves, they have helped to increase the audiences. In many parts of the world, however, short-wave broadcasting is still the main means of radio communication. Geography is largely the determining factor; in large and thinly populated regions the domestic broadcasting services themselves have to rely on short waves for reaching their audiences. A habit of short-wave listening has thus been built up—a habit that is none the less real because it may seem unfamiliar to those accustomed to the pattern of radio in the U.K.

In this situation the BBC's international competitors have been quick to recognise their opportunity. The Soviet Union continues to expand its external services, which are now the biggest in the world with 984 hours on the air weekly in 45 different languages. The Soviet satellites (including Eastern Germany and excluding Yugoslavia) broadcast for 1,094 hours weekly in 24 languages. This brings broadcasting from the Soviet sphere as a whole up to 2,078 hours weekly. The Voice of America, after something of a decline two years ago, has again expanded and now broadcasts about 620 hours per week. The most startling feature is, however, the expansion of external broadcasting by Communist China, which has now displaced the BBC as the third largest external broadcaster. External broadcasts from China began in 1950 and were directed initially to South-East Asia and the Far East for a total of less than 40 hours a week. At the end of 1955 the total had risen to some 85 hours weekly; in 1956 Peking's international service was expanded to include Europe and the Near and Middle East; in 1957 broadcasts to North and South America were added; and in 1959, Communist China began broadcasting to Africa and

the Pacific. Further expansions since then—including an increase in broadcasts to Europe—have brought China's external output up to a total, according to present calculations, of more than 525 hours a week. With the addition of broadcasts to Formosa, totalling more than 100 hours a week, China now stands third to the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. in terms of volume of external broadcasting.

While these increases have been taking place, the BBC's output of external broadcasts has remained substantially unchanged. The services have been extended in certain directions but, owing to the effect of rising costs combined with the stringent limitation of grants by H.M. Government, the expansions have had to be offset overall by reductions elsewhere. The restriction of the prospective Grant-in-Aid for 1960-61 has already necessitated further reductions to take effect in that year: namely, the elimination of the Thai Service and the curtailment of the services in Persian, in Japanese and in English for Europe.

Following the conclusion of a cultural agreement between the British and Soviet Governments early in 1960, Soviet jamming of the BBC's Russian Service came virtually (but as it turned out, temporarily) to an end.* There was, however, no significant reduction in the jamming of BBC broadcasts in other Eastern European languages (Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, German, Albanian). Broadcasts in Polish were also jammed, but the jamming transmitters were situated in neighbouring countries and not in Poland itself.

External broadcasting from the United Kingdom is faced with a challenge. In meeting it the BBC has solid advantages—its international reputation for reliability and independence, its long experience and its established position as a source of programmes regularly heard and re-broadcast throughout the world. But the programme possibilities require ample technical support, particularly by way of higher-powered transmitting stations in the U.K. and more relay stations overseas. When this is forthcoming the BBC will be able to take fuller advantage of the many opportunities for presenting Britain to the world through the medium of external broadcasting.

Relations with Other Broadcasters

The special ties between the BBC and broadcasting organisations in the other independent countries of the Commonwealth have recently been further strengthened at the fourth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, held in New Delhi early in 1960. The BBC also recognises a special responsibility to help in the development of broadcasting in the emergent and dependent territories of the Commonwealth. During the year under review 43 members of staff were seconded for periods of duty with these various organisations and the BBC received from them, either for general training or for specialist attachment, 31 engineering and 41 programme and administrative staff.

* NOTE: Heavy jamming of the Russian Service was resumed coincidentally with Mr. Khrushchev's denunciation of the U-2 incident on 5th May, 1960. At the time of writing (June, 1960) it is in operation for about 40-50 per cent. of programme time and is noticeably directed at those parts of the broadcasts which are of a political nature.

The BBC took a full part in 1959-60 in all the regular meetings of the European Broadcasting Union and had the pleasure of being host to the Programme, Technical and Legal Committees of the Union when they met in London in September. It also took part in the fourth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, as already mentioned, and in the Conference of seventeen nations held in January in Bangkok, under the auspices of U.N.E.S.C.O., to discuss the development of media of mass-communication in South-East Asia. In August, 1959, it was host to a conference on Radio in Education arranged by the Colonial Office for delegates from 20 overseas territories. On the engineering side, the BBC was concerned in the important international deliberations at Geneva referred to in an earlier paragraph and in the Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) held at Los Angeles in April, 1959. The contribution which the Corporation's position and long experience enable it to make to these international meetings has been the subject of particular tributes from other countries during the past year.

Training in Management

A new departure was made in the field of administration in the form of 'Training in Management' conferences for senior staff. Training of this kind had previously been confined to the junior supervision of manual staff. One senior conference, the first of many others to come, was held in a country house away from the distractions of day-to-day work. It was attended by staff of Head of Department and Assistant Head of Department level drawn from all parts of the Corporation; those responsible for sound, television and External Services programme departments mingled with senior engineers, news editors and administrators. One aim has been long term—to widen horizons and to enlarge the capacity for leadership and management. Another has been to equip management as a whole with greater knowledge about the techniques of management, such as cost accountancy and budgetary control.

The importance of this kind of training at the departmental level is underlined by the fact that there is, in the BBC, a large devolution of responsibility for administration, bearing in mind that the primary object of the administrative machinery is to serve the needs of programmes. Administrative efficiency depends to a great extent upon the quality and experience of the Heads and Assistant Heads of Departments, for it is they who must constantly be questioning the effective working of their own departments, taking full advantage, as appropriate, of the Corporation's own organisation and methods service. It is at this level of management that cost consciousness and an eye to the economic and imaginative use of manpower is felt by the Corporation to be so important.

Tasks for the Future

In looking to the future, the BBC sees as its first task the extension and improvement of transmitter coverage in areas where reception, whether of sound or television programmes, is unsatisfactory or non-existent. To a great extent these are areas of sparse population, where other facilities for entertainment are conspicuously lacking and where, for that reason, broadcasting can be especially valuable. The Corporation is very anxious to

provide services for the people living in these areas. Where television is concerned, about 750,000 people are without a service at the present time. The BBC has in mind especially the need in the remoter parts of Scotland and Wales. Wales, as already mentioned, has a special need in that there is no main television transmitter which it can rightly call its own.

If all these needs are to be properly met, more frequencies will have to be allocated both for sound and for television. In the case of television, the only frequencies which could be readily applied for this purpose are the as yet uncommitted channels in Band III. These channels could admittedly be used to provide a third television service with something approaching national coverage, but in that case a situation would arise where the more urbanised and populous parts of the country had a choice of three television services while some of the remoter areas, where the need for such amenities is greatest, remained without any service at all. The BBC believes that a better use for the uncommitted Band III channels would be to strengthen the coverage of the existing television services. Their use in this way would, in particular, enable Wales to have its own BBC television transmitter serving the heavily populated area of South Wales instead of being compelled, as now, to share a transmitter with the West of England.

Should H.M. Government decide nevertheless that the uncommitted channels in Band III should be used for an additional television service, the BBC would wish to provide the additional service. It has been the Corporation's aim since the granting of the present Charter in 1952 to start a second programme as soon as national coverage had been achieved for the first. It remains the BBC's objective to provide the public with a planned choice between two different television programmes as soon as possible. This is necessary to the proper fulfilment of the Corporation's obligations as a public service. A second service, apart from giving viewers a genuine choice of alternatives, would enable the BBC to

- (a) increase the number of serious, cultural and informational programmes ;
- (b) cater more fully for regional needs than is possible at present ;
- (c) extend educational broadcasts ;
- (d) provide more opportunity for programmes of an experimental nature.

The Television Advisory Committee, in its report to the Postmaster-General in May, 1960, has exposed the various technical aspects which will have to be taken into consideration in deciding on the future development of television. As already indicated, the BBC has co-operated in the Committee's work and carried out a great deal of preliminary practical investigation and study of, for example, the potentialities of Bands IV and V, the relative merits of the 405-line and 625-line standards and the possibilities for colour television. The Corporation is ready to play a full part in the developments which the Committee envisages.

It is the Corporation's belief that a move into Bands IV and V, which is an essential condition for a change in television standards, can be made successfully only if the public has the incentive of one or more new programmes in these bands. The BBC would be prepared to start a new service in Bands IV and V, given the necessary frequencies and finance.

The Corporation would also be prepared to introduce colour television in the same bands when the time comes. The Television Advisory Committee has recommended that a decision on the introduction of colour should follow a decision on line standards; it is pointed out also in their report that colour receivers are not yet available at a sufficiently low price to command an adequate market. Nevertheless, if the Government so decided, the BBC would be ready to start a service of colour television in Band I or Band III, taking advantage of the experience it has already acquired and of the large number of experimental transmissions that it has made in colour using the present 405-line standard. The studios at the new Television Centre have been designed so as to be suitable for the introduction of colour at any time.

The BBC has plans for developing vigorously the distribution and sale of its programmes to broadcasting organisations abroad. In the field of sound programmes this is already a major activity, involving the export of some 900 individual programmes a year. On the television side the BBC has since 1952 built up a steadily growing export business in television films and telerecordings. The export of electronic television programmes has so far been slow because of the different line and frame standards of other countries, especially on the American continent. The technical problems are being solved by BBC research and development. A new department has been formed to put the Corporation fully into the international market as a seller of high quality electronic material. The BBC hopes from now on to see a steady extension of its export business and an increasing flow of British programmes on the television screens of the world. In addition, the Corporation, with U.S. and Canadian partners, has promoted the making of 78 programmes by the film industry for the international television market. These are 'The Third Man' and the 'Royal Canadian Mounted Police' series. Both are to be shown extensively in the United States as well as in other countries.

During the period in which television services have been greatly developed, new needs have emerged in the field of sound broadcasting. Although the mass evening audience now watches television, sound radio continues to command large audiences, especially in the day time. These audiences are not by any means confined to those who are without television receivers. Audience research shows that the owners of television sets continue to make use of sound radio, even in the evening, to an extent which in itself makes up a substantial audience for sound. The total audience is heterogeneous in the extreme. It is made up of many different audiences, varying in size from tens of thousands to millions. To satisfy the differing tastes of these minorities, large and small, the BBC considers that it is essential to continue to offer the complete range of broadcasting material that can be accommodated in a three-network system. The hours during which such a service is available need to be extended, in order to meet the many different requirements of listeners. The BBC made an advance in this direction three years ago when, with the approval of the Postmaster-General, an earlier start was made with the Light Programme to meet the demand for a choice of sound radio programmes in the early morning. Other changes were made at the same time, with a view to introducing a greater consistency in the character of the alternative services

and further improving their content. One of the main aims in the latter respect was to expand the provision of broadcast music which, in the whole field of broadcasting, is pre-eminently what Sound can give best. There are very valuable further advances to be made in these directions. They will call for an extended use of the networks beyond the present hours of broadcasting as prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

The provision of a nation-wide VHF network has provided the indispensable foundation for the development of local broadcasting. A comprehensive scheme was drawn up during the year under review. It provides for the creation of a large number of low-power VHF stations in many cities and large towns in the United Kingdom and for the launching of a limited experiment as a first step. The Corporation believes that there is great value in the idea of a local service of news and other programmes for self-contained communities, set in the framework of the BBC's national and regional programmes. It should be welcome to universities, local authorities, newspapers and other important institutions, within the communities, with whom a fruitful co-operation would be sought. The area services which have been developed in recent years as part of the regional services of the BBC have pointed the way. The Corporation considers that this is a logical and proper development of its public service of broadcasting and has asked to be accorded the use of the additional frequencies that will be necessary both for this purpose and for filling the various gaps in its national VHF coverage.

It has been suggested that if the BBC were to undertake a second television programme it would be necessary to raise the combined licence fee to £10 or thereabouts. This is very wide of the mark. The BBC could in fact start a second television service in Band III if it were granted the full proceeds of a £4 licence, that is to say, if the whole of the £4 at present paid by the licensed householder (less the amount of the normal Post Office charges) were to be paid over to the BBC for the support of its services. A full development of the BBC's services, in sound and television, on the lines described above—including the introduction of a new television service in Bands IV and V and of colour—would call for a combined licence at about £5.

The Board of Governors

The Corporation welcomed Sir James Duff as a new Governor in the place of Lord Rochdale, whose term of appointment ended in June, 1959. To the great regret of his colleagues, Sir Edward Benthall resigned his office as a Governor, as a result of ill health, early in 1960. The Board records its appreciation of the valuable contributions made by both of the retiring Governors.

Sir Ian Jacob

Sir Ian Jacob, who had been Director-General since 1952, retired from the BBC at the end of 1959. Sir Ian joined the Corporation in 1946. The Governors record their warm gratitude for all that he has done for the BBC, first in the field of European and Overseas Broadcasting and subsequently as Director-General. He takes his place among the most distinguished servants that the Corporation has had. In wishing him well for the future, the Governors note with satisfaction that he continues until the end of the present

year as President of the European Broadcasting Union, a position to which he was first elected on the formation of the Union some ten years ago.

Sir Ian Jacob was succeeded as Director-General by Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene.

The Board of Management

On the resignation of Mr. T. R. P. Hole in March, 1960, the functions of Director of Administration were enlarged to include those of the Director of Staff Administration and Mr. J. H. Arkell, previously Director of Staff Administration, was appointed to the new post. As part of the same adjustment of duties, Mr. H. J. G. Grisewood, while retaining his functions as Chief Assistant to the Director-General, assumed additional responsibilities in the field of publicity and publications management. The post of Director of News and Current Affairs had already lapsed at the beginning of 1960 when Mr. Greene was appointed Director-General and when Mr. D. I. Edwards was appointed Editor, News and Current Affairs. As a result of these changes, the membership of the Board of Management was reduced from nine to seven.

The Post Office

Once again the Corporation records its sincere appreciation of the friendly and helpful way in which all those in the Post Office who are concerned with broadcasting matters have co-operated with the BBC in the field of engineering and administration. The BBC wishes to take this opportunity of placing on record in a particular way its appreciation of the part played in its affairs by Sir Gordon Radley during his time as Director-General of the Post Office. The Corporation has gained much from Sir Gordon's wise advice and sympathetic attitude and counts him as one of its good friends.

The Radio Industry

The BBC wishes to acknowledge the co-operation of the British radio industry in many of the developments described in this report, and the part that it has played in supplying a large amount of equipment of all kinds for the projects that have been carried out during the year.

Report
of the Broadcasting Council for
Scotland

BROADCASTING HOUSE,
5, QUEEN STREET,
EDINBURGH 2.

15th June, 1960.

DEAR SIR ARTHUR,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Report of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland for the period from 1st April, 1959, to 31st March, 1960. This is submitted under Article 12 (8) of the Corporation's Charter of July, 1952.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) BALFOUR,
Chairman.

Sir Arthur Forde, M.A.,
Chairman, Board of Governors,
BBC.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AT 31ST MARCH, 1960

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Balfour, F.R.S.A. (*Chairman*).
Mr. James Anderson, J.P.
Mr. Peter Boyd, F.R.I.C.S., J.P.
General Sir Philip Christison, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Mr. David Currie, O.B.E., J.P.
Mrs. Hugh Douglas, M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Ian A. Johnson-Gilbert, C.B.E., LL.D., D.L., J.P.
The Rev. Anderson Nicol, M.A., J.P.
Mr. J. M. Reid, M.A., B.A. (Oxon).

Report of the Broadcasting Council 305 for Scotland 1959-1960

UNDER the present Charter the Council's executive duty concerns the Scottish Home Service ; but, as television coverage develops and programme activities in Scotland grow, the Council's advisory duty on television is becoming increasingly important. Therefore much of the Report reflects this development.

In previous Reports this Council has noted the obvious fact that the programme which will "draw" the people of Scotland is a good Scottish programme. 'The White Heather Club', mounted at an "off-peak" hour, will draw over thirty per cent. of the adult population of Scotland to BBC television. This Council recognises that it would be possible to model most of the BBC's Scottish output on such a light entertainment formula, so keeping the BBC's Scottish audiences at a consistently high level. But the BBC is not simply in business for packed houses and election to the 'Top Ten'. The BBC is chartered to provide a service of information, education and entertainment. In observing this brief, the Council seeks to represent the life, hopes and aspirations of Scotland, to seek out the creative minds and talents of the nation, to draw the people of the Highlands, Lowlands and urban areas closer, to spread the news of the day and age through the land. In this it endeavours to stimulate the industrial, social, community, cultural, artistic, moral and spiritual instincts of the nation—including the linguistic interests, Scots and Gaelic, among the legion of other minorities. If in its work the BBC in Scotland can inform and educate as well as divert, then it will earn more approval from Scots men and women than if its programmes are permanently in the mass audience bracket.

These are a few of the programmes with which it has tried to observe its brief in the last year:

A Scottish news coverage, in television and sound, which in effect draws the people of all Scotland into one community. The News Room in Glasgow has its correspondents throughout the country and a service of film cameramen ready to go anywhere for the television news. It is also responsible for a variety of programmes in the interpretive, explanatory, "behind the news" category. It contributes substantially, on behalf of Scotland, to the BBC's television and radio news service from London.

A system of current affairs programmes in television and sound ('Compass', 'Scottish Press Conference', 'In Perspective', 'Industrial Inquiry'). A departure in British broadcasting was the first United Kingdom coverage of a General Election, in news reports, current affairs programmes and 'Hustings' programmes on the lines of the well known BBC Parliamentary series, 'Who Goes Home?', the whole culminating in a notably successful reporting of the General Election poll. Scotland was involved in the whole operation.

A regular coverage of the best available of Scottish sport, in television and sound. The Council was concerned with the developments over the televising of association football, particularly the ban imposed on film reports of Scottish Cup-ties.

Hogmanay—New Year programmes 1959–60. Once again, BBC viewers throughout the United Kingdom watched the diversions of a ‘Hogmanay Party’ televised from a BBC Scottish studio, while broadcast revelry from Perth reminded listeners furth of Scotland of the special place which Scots keep in their hearts for the turn of the year. In response to general Scottish demand, there was a complete afternoon of New Year’s Day entertainment for Scottish viewers; and to meet the special appeal of Scottish viewers in the Border, Galloway and Ayrshire areas, the BBC opened up its transmitters at Pontop Pike and Sandale in England and Divis in Northern Ireland (none of which three transmitters would normally have been in operation at the time) in order to give every viewer in Scotland the chance of seeing the Ne’erday programmes.

A service of religious programmes, in sound and television, in keeping, as far as the BBC could make it, with the importance which BBC religious broadcasting has for the people of Scotland. Broadcast worship apart, perhaps the people of Scotland will remember last year’s religious broadcasting most for the reports of the debates in the 1959 General Assembly of the Church of Scotland—in particular the persuasion and passion of the Central Africa debate and the dispassionate reasoning of the debate on inter-Church relations.

Programmes for the Gaels and their friends, including the week’s coverage of the National Mòd of An Comunn Gaidhealach, in sound and television. The Gaidhealtachd proper is still substantially outside the reach of television, but the industrial belt has a large number of Gaelic speakers and in any case Gaelic song and music touch many hearts. The lay inquirer is liable to be surprised by the following for Gaelic song in the Lowlands.

There were continuing programmes to mark the bi-centenary of the birth of Robert Burns, in television and sound. These included a radio and television play commissioned of Robert McLellan, ‘Rab Mossgiel’, and a poem commissioned of Sydney Goodsir Smith, ‘The Vision of the Prodigal Son’.

Programmes to mark St. Andrew’s Day, 1959, in sound and television. These included a notable occasion—a new verse drama by Sydney Goodsir Smith, ‘The Wallace’, which was broadcast in the Scottish Home Service throughout the evening of St. Andrew’s Day with a fifteen-minute interval for the nine o’clock News; this play will be the dramatic centre-piece of the 1960 Edinburgh International Festival.

We cannot hope to name all the notable studio or outside broadcasts from Scotland of the last year; sufficient to mention the Edinburgh International Festival; the Royal Highland and Agricultural Show; the Scottish Industries Exhibition; the arrival of President Eisenhower at Balmoral, which was a triumph for the television technicians; ‘The Days of Our Years’ (a sociological series of features on the problems and facts of old age, contributed to the Home Service); the twenty-first anniversary of the Iona Community; ‘A Song for Everyone’; ‘Their To-morrows’ (a Scottish Home Service series on Scottish education); the five-hundredth broadcast of ‘The Scottish Garden’; a triptych of half-hour dramatic monologues

written for the Scottish Home Service by William McArthur and accepted later also for the London Home Service; 'Scope'; 'Counterpoint'; 'Arts Review'; 'Scottish Life and Letters'; 'The Pleasure of Your Company'; 'The Good Giant' (for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's centenary); 'Para Handy'; 'Let the People Sing'; Scottish dance music.

Producers, engineers, technicians and artists have quartered the country in the making of programmes throughout the year, from Foula, North Rona and St. Kilda to Inverness, the Central Highlands, the industrial belt, the Borders and Kirkcudbrightshire.

The continued shortage of suitable new plays in Scotland—as indeed elsewhere—is disturbing. The BBC in Scotland during the year organised a television play-writing competition, offering substantial prizes for the best of two categories and normal authors' fees for any other submitted plays which might be televised. Entries closed on December 31st, 1959, with 343 scripts. The judges were Clemence Dane, Neil Paterson and Donald Wilson.

The BBC on December 9th, 1959, marked the twenty-first anniversary of Beechgrove House as Broadcasting House, Aberdeen. The event was celebrated in the best way known to the Corporation—in a week's series of broadcasts in sound and television.

During the year the BBC, at the request of the School Broadcasting Council for Scotland, continued to produce seven series specially for schools in Scotland, one of these, 'For the Fifth and Sixth', being broadcast only in the summer term. They attempted a picture of all aspects of Scottish life and character in the present and in the past—history, human geography, language, legends and traditions, songs, great people, contributions to exploration, discovery and colonisation. In addition to these series for Scotland, programmes were contributed to United Kingdom series, particularly in the fields of History, Geography and the French language.

In the summer term of 1959 Scotland, for the first time, provided a series of five television broadcasts for Scottish schools. The programmes were called 'Around Scotland' and treated five subjects—Aberdeen, Finnart and Grangemouth, Renfrew Airport, a Border farm and a Motherwell steel-works. The School Broadcasting Council for Scotland has expressed the hope that, as facilities increase, it will be possible to make a greater contribution in television to Scottish education on affairs affecting this country.

The latest available returns provided by the Scottish Education Department showed that 87·7 per cent. of schools in Scotland were equipped with wireless sets and that 98·4 per cent. of that number made use of their sets. The number of children listening to the various series was, as usual, highest in the primary school, the most popular being the United Kingdom series, 'Music and Movement', 'Singing Together' and 'Nature Study'. 'Exploring Scotland' was high on the list with 1,421 listening schools. In the secondary school, time-table problems and the pressure of examinations made listening figures smaller. It remains to be seen whether the coming introduction of a fourth-year certificate will make listening in secondary schools even more of a luxury.

The officers of the School Broadcasting Council for Scotland continue to have fruitful contacts with educational organisations of all sorts—schools, teachers' organisations, education committees and colleges of education. They gave numerous demonstrations to meetings of teachers and others and were in frequent consultation with Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. In July, 1959, a Summer School for lecturers in colleges of education was held at St. Andrews. For the first time the major part of the week's conference was devoted to educational television and many questions of importance for the future were raised, although it might be rash to say that any of them was solved.

In sound radio generally, the output has been maintained. For the Scottish Home Service, for the other domestic services, and for the External services of the BBC, Scotland originates for sound radio approximately the equivalent of the complete output of the Third Programme and Network Three combined.

The Council wishes to stress that, despite the growth of television's audience, status and publicity in the national life, its members consider that sound radio has a continuing importance in the service of the community: and this is true apart from consideration of that section of the Scottish population not yet served by television. This is especially so with news, analysis and discussion of current and international affairs, music of all kinds, and the whole range of productions whose effect lies in sound broadcasting's power of imaginative evocation. It is increasingly true of times of day when television is off the air. At such times some kinds of programme which demand attention—plays, and light entertainment depending upon quick verbal exchange—are unsuitable for the available audience. This consideration, and the fact that the sound audience continues to decline in the evenings, is modifying the nature of the Council's Scottish output—for instance, there are fewer plays and more readings: the evening audience in Scotland is now a minority when the people have the alternative of television. But it is the essence of a public service that it should serve majority and minority with equal faith.

Publicity has been organised for commercial radio in district broadcasting. The Council has been experimenting in area broadcasting for a considerable time: in Scotland the idea already operates experimentally for the communities served by the Corporation's Scottish Home Service VHF transmitters on Orkney and the Black Isle (Rosemarkie) and at Meldrum and Sandale. As BBC VHF broadcasting extends into the Western Highlands and Islands, there will be obvious opportunities of district broadcasting serving the Gaelic-speaking community of Scotland, using their own first language; this in ways going beyond the extent of the present Gaelic programmes in the Scottish Home Service medium-wave network.

Recognising that increasing discomfort in listening, caused by foreign station interference on the BBC's wavelengths in the medium wavebands, is bringing about a turn-over to VHF sets, the Council considers it essential that VHF stations should carry the network programmes with planned contracting-out for area affairs.

The Council notes that the expenses involved in the development of VHF area services are being met by reducing the main Home Service programmes and wishes to observe that this policy cannot be indefinitely continued.

This Council welcomes the rise of the average television output of the BBC in Scotland from two and a quarter hours a week two years ago to approximately five. But a steady increase in the BBC's Scottish output in television is vital, and thereby a fuller reflection of the life, the events and the potentialities of the nation.

The Council reaffirms its conviction, stated in a previous Report, that there ought to be no consideration, or Government approval, of a third television network until virtually everyone in Scotland has the chance of receiving one service. More than a quarter of a million remain still beyond the reach of any television transmitter; and they are the Scots living in remote, amenity-starved areas, who more than any others need the contact of television.

This raises consideration of the development now in hand to increase the coverage of the BBC's television and sound in Scotland. A like number endures indifferent radio service. The Council therefore welcomed the Postmaster-General's announcement in June, 1959, of his agreement for the extension of the BBC's television and VHF services to include transmitters of both kinds near Oban, Fort William, Loch Leven (Argyll) and Galashiels. Up to the time of writing this Report, BBC engineers have been engaged on surveys: a two-year period is envisaged for the completion of these four transmitting stations, allowing for engineering tests of proposed sites, planning approvals, acquisition of sites, erection of masts and buildings, and manufacture and installation of plant. Now that the Orkney transmitters are on full power, the Council regards as of the highest priority tests in Lewis and Shetland, and later on in Skye, to determine the best method of relaying the programmes to these islands and the most advantageous sites for the local stations.

Many people living in Ayrshire, Galloway and the south-east Border area of Scotland, for technical and geographical reasons receive their BBC programmes from television transmitters situated outside Scotland. On this account many occasions arise in these districts on which, while other Scottish viewers are receiving their own Scottish television programmes, they are receiving the BBC network programmes from England and Northern Ireland. The Council regrets this and urges the BBC to be active in finding compromise programme timings for Scottish programmes which could be relayed to Sandale, through Pontop Pike, and by Divis.

The current Charter of Incorporation, under Section 12 of which the Broadcasting Council for Scotland carries out its duties, was granted to the BBC on 1st July, 1952. On the morning of that date 1,147,061 sound radio receiving licences and 22,097 joint television and sound licences were in operation in Scotland. This was three and a half months after the opening of the BBC's television transmitter at Kirk o' Shotts.

The latest returns at the time of writing this Report (the returns for 31st March, 1960), show Scottish totals of 903,111 joint and 462,088 sound

radio receiving licences. A parallel to these figures is the fact that in Scotland the BBC television audience is now greater than the combined audiences for the BBC's three domestic sound services.

The BBC Charter charges the Broadcasting Council for Scotland with

- “(a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes of that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in the country for which the Council are established, and exercising such control with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes of Our People in that country ;
- (b) such other functions in relation to the said Service as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon them ; and
- (c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of Our People in the country for which the Council are established.”

This Council has tried to discharge its duties fully. But it considers that its responsibility, which made sense in the light of conditions in 1952, is not now in accord with the intention of Parliament as laid down at that time. Without parity of responsibility in television output, as in sound, the intention of Parliament is now defeated. Without that parity the Council cannot have regard to “the distinctive culture, interests and tastes” of the people of Scotland, for television is now the more popular of the broadcasting media in the country. Again, the Council desires a single BBC policy, in Scotland's television as in Scotland's sound radio. The importance of this Council's direction of BBC television for Scotland is inherent in the phrase, “distinctive culture, interests and tastes”. It emerges in the face of a single network service based on London: a service in which, necessarily and naturally, there is an English and metropolitan predominance.

These views have been made known to and are shared by the Board of Governors of the BBC and it is proposed to press them in the course of discussions leading up to the next Charter.

Mr. A. H. Swinton Paterson, M.B.E., M.C., who had been Aberdeen Representative since shortly before the BBC's entry to Beechgrove House in 1938, retired in April: Mr. H. Hoggan, one of the Council's staff, was appointed to succeed him and the Council wishes him well in his area of growing activity.

The Council learned with the deepest regret of the death, after a long illness, of Dr. Ian Whyte, conductor of the BBC Scottish Orchestra, and records its appreciation of his distinguished work in broadcast music programmes and for music in Scotland over many years. This work was honoured by the award of the O.B.E. and of an honorary Doctorate of Music by the University of Edinburgh.

The Council desires to record its appreciation of the loyal and enthusiastic services of the Controller and his staff during the year under review.

The Broadcasting Council for Scotland held eleven monthly meetings during the year (there was no meeting in August)—five in Edinburgh;

four in Glasgow; one at Lochgair, in June, 1959, to take part in Lochgilphead's burgh centenary celebrations; and one in Aberdeen, in December, 1959, to mark the twenty-first anniversary of Beechgrove House as Broadcasting House, Aberdeen.

Miss Rodney M. Murray, O.B.E., M.A., J.P., and Mr. Ewan Ormiston, M.M., have retired from the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, with the warmest thanks and wishes of the other members, after completing their term of service. The Council has welcomed, in their places, Mrs. Hugh Douglas, M.A., and Mr. J. M. Reid, M.A., B.A. (Oxon).

AUDITIONS IN SCOTLAND, 1959/60

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number Auditioned</i>	<i>Number Unsuitable</i>	<i>Number asked to try again</i>	<i>Number Passed</i>
Drama	57	40	2	15
Music	153	96	29	28
Light Entertainment	202	125	14	63
Children's Hour	71	41	6	24
	483	302	51	130

Report
of the Broadcasting Council
for Wales

BROADCASTING HOUSE
38-40, PARK PLACE,
CARDIFF.

DEAR CHAIRMAN,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith the Report of the Broadcasting Council for Wales for the period 1st April, 1959, to 31st March, 1960. This is submitted under Article 12 (8) of the Corporation's Charter of July, 1952.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) MACDONALD OF GWAENYSGOR,
Chairman.

Sir Arthur fforde, M.A.,
Chairman, Board of Governors,
BBC.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AT 31ST MARCH, 1960

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
(Chairman).

Alderman Gwynfor Evans, LL.B.

Alderman Llewellyn Heycock.

Mrs. D. B. Jones.

Alderman E. Kinsey-Morgan.

Sir David Llewellyn.

Mr. Huw Morris-Jones.

Mr. Cliff Prothero.

Mr. T. Haydn Thomas.

Report of the Broadcasting Council for Wales 1959-60

WHILE fully aware that its executive authority is by Charter confined to sound broadcasting in the Welsh Home Service of the BBC, the Council has devoted a considerable part of its time to a close study of television in Wales and in particular of the possibility of establishing a television service for Wales comparable in pattern, if not in extent, to the service in sound radio which the BBC has achieved over many years. That popular agitation has its part to play in the realisation of a separate television service for Wales is doubtless true, but it is worth pointing out that agitation in itself is not enough. There is need for close patient study and a reasoned presentation of the case. This the Council has been doing for the last three years and will continue to do. In the autumn of 1958 the Broadcasting Council for Wales submitted a memorandum to the BBC which included the following statement :

“ There must be adequate provision of television programmes primarily intended for viewers in Wales, and this on four grounds :

- (a) The present arrangement is a threat to Welsh culture and to the Welsh language, offering as it does a programme service which is overwhelmingly English in content and temper. Everyone who is concerned with the future of the Welsh nation is alarmed at the prospect which faces Wales. The Council is thus placed in an invidious position by being prevented from fulfilling its function under the Charter to have ‘ full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tastes ’ of the people of Wales.
- (b) The people of Wales, as a national group with its own language, traditions and institutions, are justly entitled to a separate, distinct and adequate provision of television programmes—a bilingual service which would in Wales be additional to what is provided for the United Kingdom as a whole.
- (c) The programmes in Welsh which are now transmitted by the BBC are too few and are at an inconvenient time. Appreciative as the Council is of the good work done within limitations of time and equipment in transmitting regular Welsh programmes, it considers it essential that more must be done. . . . Sharing a transmitter (Wenvoe) with the West of England and relying upon a fringe area service from Holme Moss and Sutton Coldfield places Wales in an impossible position.
- (d) Programmes in English produced in Wales and meant for Welsh viewers as a substitute for a network programme . . . are available only to viewers served by Wenvoe and Blaen-plwyf, which excludes most of North Wales and a large part of Central Wales.”

Reference is made later in this Report to the television programmes that have been produced in and for Wales. While fully appreciative of such progress as has been achieved, the Council is ever conscious of the urgent need to use this medium as well as sound radio “ with full regard to the distinctive culture, interests and tasks of Our People in that country ”,

to quote the words of the BBC's Charter, and the Council sees no need to await the outcome of a general enquiry into the future of television in the United Kingdom as a whole before taking a decision which is so vital to Wales.

The Council takes this opportunity of thanking two of its members whose terms of office came to an end on 31st December, Lady Olwen Carey-Evans and Major John Green, and of welcoming two new members, Mrs. D. B. Jones and Sir David Llewellyn. It records its thanks to the staff of the BBC for much competent and some distinguished work and for their constant concern to maintain a high standard of programmes and to convey an accurate and vivid picture of contemporary Welsh life. Congratulations are offered to Mr. Emyr Humphreys on his winning the Hawthornden Prize, to Mr. David J. Thomas and Mr. Hywel Davies and the staff associated with them on the award of the first prize at the World International Festival of Catholic Radio and Television programmes for their programme 'Out of This World'. Good wishes for the future are extended to Mr. D. W. Roberts on his retirement after twenty-three years' excellent service as Head of Welsh Schools Broadcasting, and to Mr. Raymond Edwards, one of the BBC's Education Officers in Wales for twelve years, on his appointment as an Inspector of Schools.

Much valuable work has been done throughout the year by the BBC's Advisory Committees in Wales on Appeals, Agriculture and Religious Broadcasting and by the School Broadcasting Council for Wales. The Council also wishes to thank all those who have by letter, in the columns of the press, or by word of mouth expressed their opinions, favourable or unfavourable, of the programmes in the Welsh Home Service. Summaries of opinions expressed by individuals and by the press are regularly laid before the Council, which is grateful equally for expressions of appreciation and for criticism. That a healthy broadcasting service depends upon a lively response from its audience goes without saying, and the Council notes with particular interest that Press comment in Wales is by no means confined to television programmes.

Accommodation and Equipment

The Council, while not responsible for BBC premises in Wales, is clearly interested in matters of accommodation and equipment and particularly in plans for the new Welsh headquarters which are now in preparation. It cordially supported the idea of enquiring whether a site adjoining Cathays Park might be made available to the BBC and hopes that the matter will be fully explored with all due speed.

The modernisation of the control room in Cardiff is now in progress and should be completed by mid-1960. During the past year permanent broadcasting points were established in Haverfordwest, Aberystwyth, Wrexham and Holyhead from which news correspondents, by using "self-operated outside broadcast equipment", can provide inserts into programmes.

At the Broadway Television Studios, Cardiff, certain ancillary areas, such as offices and canteen, remain to be completed. Two television studios have now been fully equipped and compare favourably with any BBC studios outside London. Progress is being made with the planning and erection of low-power VHF and television transmitters to fill in some of the areas in

Wales where reception is uncertain. In the first stage of the scheme a station near Llandrindod Wells will radiate both sound and television, whilst another station in Pembrokeshire will provide television only. At a later stage the BBC hopes to install VHF transmitters in Pembrokeshire and a television transmitter at a site near Caernarvon.

Programmes

Talks and Discussions: Few aspects, if any, of life in Wales remained unexplored by the range of programmes described broadly as "talks". For the student of the history of Wales, the second part of the series 'Wales Through the Ages' provided a broad outline of events from 1485 to the present day. Contemporary life in Wales was extensively described and examined in a wide variety of programmes extending from News Bulletins, 'Welsh Diary', the breakfast time 'Hook Up' and 'Trem', the weekly magazine programmes 'Llafar' and 'Platform' and the monthly discussion programmes 'Trafod' and 'Welsh Forum', when single topics are treated more intensively and thoroughly than is possible in a brief talk or interview. Examples of topics that were so treated are the functions of a Secretary of State, the prospects for the employment of youth, and Wales and the new Parliament. There were regular programmes in Welsh on scientific research and discovery ('Cwmpas y Gwyddonydd'), social questions ('Problemau Bywyd') and on agriculture, while religious broadcasting included not only regular broadcast services from churches, chapels and the studio but also regular talks such as a series on 'Why Can't Christians Unite?' and regular reports on church activities. There was a series of programmes specially prepared for those listeners who had followed the 'Learning Welsh' broadcasts. The sale of pamphlets for this series shows that there is a substantial audience anxious to learn Welsh by radio. There were contributions from Wales to the Home Service series 'People Today' featuring the centenarian Congregational minister, the Rev. John Evans, a local newspaper proprietor, a trade union leader, and an artist. Among distinguished speakers were Lord Justice Morris (the Findlay Memorial Lecture), Augustus John (in an interview on St. David's Day), and Sir Ifor Williams who took 'Cymraeg Byw' ('Living Welsh') as his subject for the twelfth Annual Lecture of the BBC in Wales. The booklet containing this lecture, which was on sale the following day, is now out of print.

In lighter vein, Wynford Vaughan Thomas essayed another unusual exploration of Wales, this time in a seven-day journey over the branch railway lines. The "discovery" of the remoter parts of Wales was also the aim of 'Brief Stay', a series of six programmes in which members of the Talks Department reported what they had found on a fortnight's stay in three selected parts of the Welsh border country. Other producers travelled in search of programme material to Holland, France, Norway, Switzerland and Germany.

Music: In its important role as patron of music, the BBC in Wales commissioned work during the year from a substantial number of Welsh composers, ranging from part-songs to oratorio. Grace Williams, T. J. Powell, Ian Parrott, David Wynne, William Mathias, Dilys Elwyn-Edwards, John Morgan Lloyd, Gareth Walters, Meirion Williams, E. T. Davies, W. Bradwen Jones, and Philip Croot all had their commissioned works performed, and

the oratorio 'Job' by Alun Hoddinott is to be broadcast later in the year. It is intended to continue this more intensive commissioning of new music and to extend it next winter to the commissioning of new plays in Welsh and in English. Another programme of music by Welsh composers was broadcast to coincide with the Congress of the Guild for the Promotion of Welsh Music, and the performances of the finalists in the Guild's competition for pianists were also broadcast.

The Welsh National Opera Company took part in a full-length broadcast of 'I Lombardi'; Saunders Lewis's 'Love's the Doctor', with music by Arwel Hughes, was broadcast in all Home Services on St. David's Day; there were two broadcasts from the Swansea Festival of Music; performances by the National Youth Orchestra of Wales and the National Brass Band of Wales; the BBC Welsh Orchestra broadcast two public concerts from Haverfordwest, took part in a performance of Verdi's 'Requiem' at the National Eisteddfod, and was invited to the Breconshire Festival of Music. Apart from these public appearances, the BBC Welsh Orchestra was the mainstay of the music output and took part in many television programmes. The announcement that it is to be enlarged by the addition of seven players, making it into a medium symphony orchestra, is by way of being a recognition not only of the role it has played in the past but also of its future significance in a country where no other regular professional orchestra exists.

The popularity of 'Aelwyd y Gân', the weekly music miscellany, continued unabated in its third season. Musical "portraits" were presented of three Welsh musicians, Ben Davies the tenor, Harry Parry the jazz pianist, and David Ffrangcon Davies the baritone.

Drama and Features: Variety and range characterised dramatic productions. 'Yr Anfarwol Ifan Harries' by the late Idwal Jones was broadcast along with two other programmes in the same week as a tribute to this author who was one of the pioneers of Welsh radio. Comedies like this, and Eynon Evans's 'The Treforgan Fritch' alternated with plays by Saunders Lewis ('Siwan', 'Esther', 'Treason'), and John Gwilym Jones ('A Father and His Son', 'Where the Wind Blows'), and serials by Leyshon Williams ('A Neb Arall'), Kate Roberts ('Modryb a Nith'), and Llewelyn Williams ('Gŵr y Dolau'). By the end of the year 'Teulu'r Mân's', the weekly story centred on a South Wales minister and his family, was well on the way to its 200th edition. The centenary of the great storm that ravaged the west coast of Wales was marked by two feature programmes, 'The Royal Charter' and 'Y Storom Fawr'. Cledwyn Hughes contributed two nostalgic programmes of special appeal, 'The School by the Rose Garden' and 'Christmas Near a Green Mountain'. Following his return from three years as Director of Programmes for the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Elwyn Evans, formerly Senior Features Producer in Wales, wrote 'Dihuno Dawn y Dyn Du' in which he described life as he saw it in Nigeria.

Light Entertainment: A series of some piquancy was 'Help Yourself' in which tongue-in-the-cheek advice was given to young people who wanted to get ahead in Wales and in which certain well-known Welsh institutions were the objects of satirical treatment by a variety of writers. Another series, 'Keep Up with the Joneses', recounted the week by week adventures

of a family headed by the comedian Stan Stennett. New entertainment programmes in Welsh were 'Ar Nos Sadwrn' (Saturday Night), 'Y Crwydryn Llawen' (The Happy Wanderer), and 'Lleisiau Llundain' (Voices of London). 'Sêr y Siroedd', the inter-county light entertainment contest, was broadcast for the second year. A series of record request programmes for people in hospital, 'Brysiwch Adre' (Get Well Soon) proved very popular.

Children's programmes as usual contained a wide variety of serial plays, features, orchestral concerts and stories. 'Thrash It Out', the schools debates series, visited twelve Grammar Schools.

Sport: Sport was well represented with outside broadcasts of Rugby Union, soccer, swimming and racing, and, for the second year, 'Make Your Mark', the sports quiz between Rugby and soccer clubs. 'Y Maes Chwarae' continued as the weekly sports magazine for the Welsh-speaking listener.

So much for the programmes over which the Council has authority under the Charter, but an account of the BBC's activities in Wales would be incomplete without a brief report on overseas broadcasts and television programmes.

Overseas broadcasts: During the year the voice of Wales was heard overseas to a greater extent than ever before. From January to March the General Overseas Service broadcast the widest range of programmes about Wales and the Welsh ever undertaken in a single operation. There were many series of talks on a variety of aspects of Welsh life. There were documentaries about the Rhondda, Bala, Snowdonia and Cardiff, as well as discussions, relays of religious services, and music programmes. In addition, the Transcription Service made available thirteen recordings of programmes originated in Wales to countries overseas, including all the Dominions, many of the Colonies, and University stations in the United States. They included features, plays for children, talks and programmes of music.

Television

Throughout the year, but especially during the summer months while the larger studio at Broadway was being newly equipped and a smaller studio constructed, the outside broadcasts unit visited many parts of Wales on its annual "grand tour" of the Principality. BBC cameras provided their usual, and exclusive, full coverage of the Royal National Eisteddfod at Caernarvon (together with a film 'Môr a Mynydd' on the Sunday preceding the Eisteddfod, depicting the countryside around Caernarvon), the International Musical Festival at Llangollen, the League of Youth Eisteddfod at Lampeter, and the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show at Margam; they were present at such outstanding events as the rededication of St. Mary's Church at Swansea in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother; and they televised a large number of sporting events, including cricket and swimming in the summer and Rugby Union and amateur boxing in the winter. Towards the end of the summer itinerary came the award-winning programme called 'Out of this World', a visit with "live" cameras, by special permission from the Vatican, to a Carmelite Convent at Presteigne in Radnor. In the autumn, the General Election coverage included special hustings programmes and reports from Cardiff, Wrexham and Cross Hands.

30559

C

During the winter months full advantage was taken of the studio developments. Of the ten plays produced for the national network, five were written by Alun Richards ('Going Like a Fox'), Galfan Morris ('Home Winner'), Ernest Dudley ('Whistling Sands'), and Rosemary Anne Sisson ('The Vagrant Heart' and 'Home and the Heart'); and five were translated from the original Welsh by Saunders Lewis ('Treason' and 'Siwan'), John Gwilym Jones ('A Father and His Son' and 'Where the Wind Blows'), and W. S. Jones ('A Car in the Thicket'). A new milestone was passed with the production of the first television serial from Wales, the eight-episode adaptation of Richard Llewellyn's 'How Green Was My Valley'. This remarkably popular serial, together with the other full-length plays, confirmed Cardiff in viewers' minds as a leading centre for television drama outside London.

More studio facilities made it possible to provide more regional programmes, especially in the Welsh language. A new weekly music programme called 'Croeso' (Welcome), presented bilingually, was a popular success and was televised throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday afternoons; it featured the Shelley Singers, well-known soloists, the BBC Welsh Orchestra and, in its later stages, five of Wales's best known male choirs. The week-day lunchtime programme 'Beunydd' was reshaped to include, in addition to the daily news bulletin, short features on industry, religion, sport, agriculture, medicine, science and housewifery. 'Telewele' was the title chosen for a new weekly programme for children on Saturday mornings, and 'Neshau at Dduw' for a monthly studio religious service on Sunday evenings. The other development was a regular series of programmes for late-night viewing on Thursdays. These included 'Cwmpas', a magazine of the arts; 'Adar y Nos', a cabaret-style entertainment; 'Jac Lantarn', a magazine of unusual people and happenings; and a wide variety of other programmes including scientific discussions, a college debate, and a broadcast from Geneva over the Eurovision link. During the spring term a "pilot" series of five programmes for schools in Welsh dealt with literature, history, industry and nature study.

In English, the weekly 'Welsh Sports Parade' confirmed its popularity with the sporting public and almost doubled its audience as soon as it was televised earlier in the evening in response to requests from younger viewers; 'Spotlight', a new monthly magazine, reflected the activities of Welsh professionals in the world of entertainment; and there were documentaries on dentistry, coal, and architectural design.

Some Statistics

1. Outside broadcast relays and recordings came from Anglesey (11), Breconshire (14), Caernarvonshire (137—National Eisteddfod County), Cardiganshire (50), Carmarthenshire (50), Denbighshire (70), Flintshire (21), Glamorgan (315), Merioneth (29), Monmouthshire (32), Montgomeryshire (18), Pembrokeshire (30), Radnor (2).
2. Auditions: 853 people were auditioned for all types of programmes, including 401 for 'Sêr y Siroedd' and 122 for Children's Hour; 345 were successful, including 144 for 'Sêr y Siroedd' and 87 for Children's Hour.

3. New writers for radio: 28.
4. Number of schools registered as listening to school broadcasts: 1,951.
Viewing school broadcasts: 104.
5. Number of local correspondents for news service: 76.
6. Number of plays broadcast for adult audiences, excluding the Welsh serial 'Teulu'r Mans': 22 Welsh (including 2 repeats); 23 English (including 5 repeats).
7. Number of feature programmes: 13 Welsh; 26 English (including 2 repeats).
8. Total hours of spoken word (news, talks, discussions, plays and features) not counting sports commentaries: Welsh 195 hours 11 minutes; English 209 hours 34 minutes.
9. Average weekly output in the Welsh Home Service from April, 1959, to March, 1960: 21 hours 40 minutes.
10. Television productions (excluding news in Welsh and in English and individual items contributed to the network): 214, consisting of 91 for the national network, 76 ex-network (excluding 'Beunydd', the Welsh daily programme), and 47 programmes locally transmitted.
11. Total broadcast licences issued in Wales at 31st March, 1960: 733,608 of which 516,872 were combined sound and television licences.

Expenditure on the Welsh Home Service

	£
(a) Staff costs, excluding television staff but including all other programme, administrative and secretarial staff	143,000
(b) Programme allowance	116,000
(c) Proportion attributed to the Welsh Home Service of the cost of the Welsh Orchestra	12,000
(d) Rents, rates and general maintenance of premises	23,000
(e) Engineering costs, including a proportion of the cost of sound transmitters	216,000
	£510,000

Although there has been an increase in the level of running costs, expenditure for the year shows a decrease of £20,000. This is due to the fact that in the previous year heavy expenditure was incurred on special projects, notably VHF transmitters which have now been completed and the Empire Games which were held in Cardiff.

Programme Output

THE main aspects of the year's programmes for the home audiences have been described in the General Review at the beginning of this Report. The following paragraphs supplement the earlier account by surveying very briefly the customary output of the Sound and Television Services as exemplified in the year's broadcasting. This summary treatment is in turn supplemented by the categories of programmes listed in Appendix V—also necessarily a highly selective list. The programmes in the aggregate represent over 20,000 hours of broadcasting in sound and 3,000 hours in television. The proportion of time allotted to each category of programme output is shown in Appendix III and diagrammatically in Tables II and III.

Sound Broadcasting

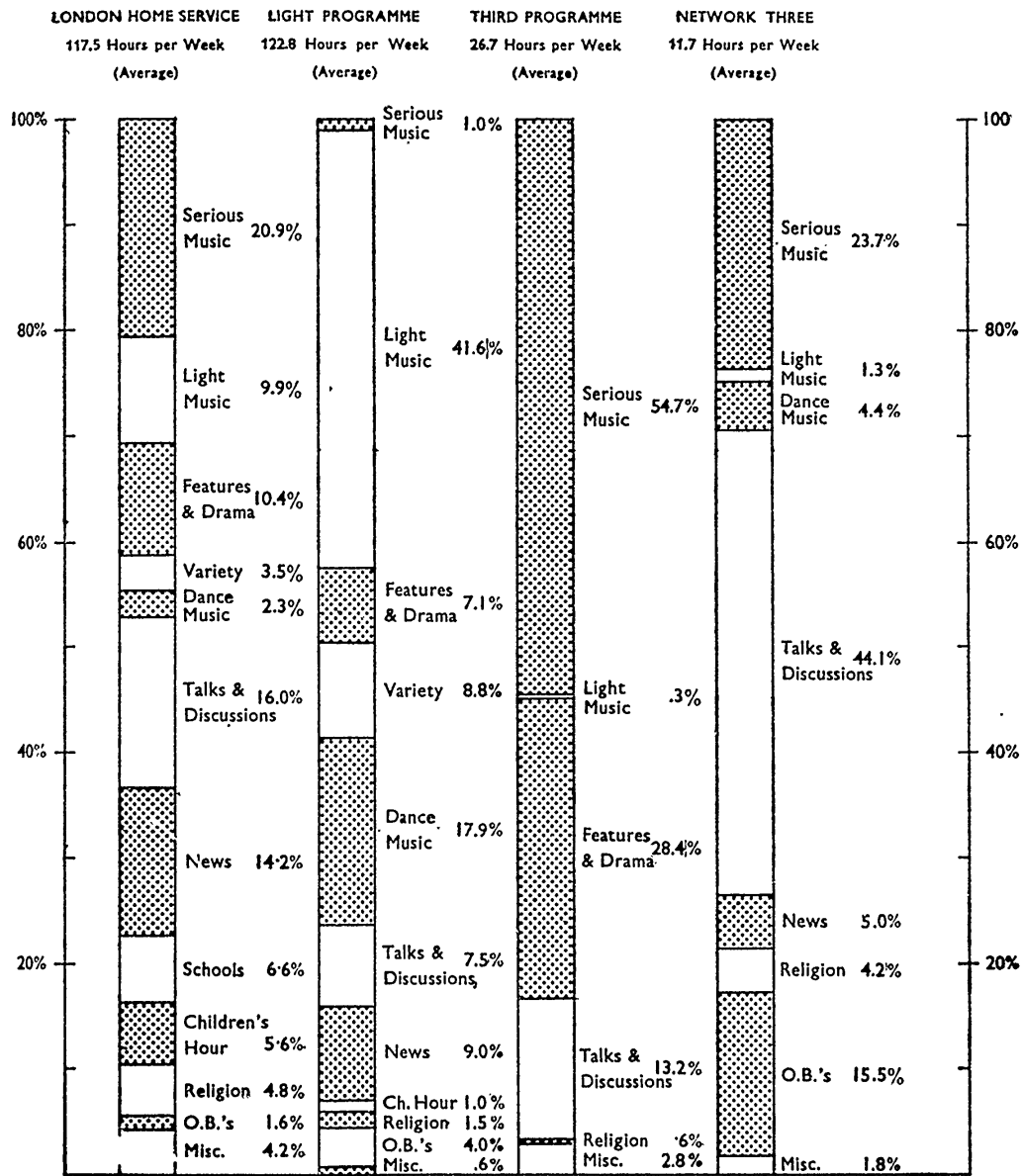
Four programme services—the Home Service, Light Programme, Third Programme and Network Three—using the three sound networks, comprise the total sound output. Each programme service is consistent in character so that listeners can turn to whichever they prefer with the expectation of finding what they want, according to taste and mood. The disposition of three networks enables sound broadcasting to provide a complete national service for the households that rely on sound broadcasting, as well as a complementary service for those who also use television. The trend in listening at the present time puts an emphasis on the latter function, calling for the preparation of sound programmes for selective listening. As already mentioned, over twenty million people turn to sound radio for one purpose or another in the course of a day.

The established pattern over a number of years gives music some forty per cent. of the total output of the four programmes services. Music has by far the largest share of broadcasting time in the Home Service and Light Programme and in the Third Programme. The Thursday Invitation Concerts, a new venture, and the Promenade Concerts, renewed annually, have already received mention; also the contribution to broadcasting from the big music festivals.

In the spring of 1959 the BBC Symphony Orchestra under its conductor Rudolf Schwarz gave concerts at Bournemouth, in Peterborough Cathedral and at Ipswich and Norwich. In June the orchestra played at Portsmouth in honour of the re-opening of the city's restored Guildhall. Performances in Cheltenham, Dublin, Wexford, Belfast, Londonderry, Huddersfield, Bristol and in twenty-five of the Promenade Concerts were among the orchestra's other public appearances during the year. In the winter season of BBC Symphony Concerts at the Royal Festival Hall the orchestra came under the baton of a number of distinguished guest conductors including Ernest Ansermet, Massimo Freccia, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Nikolai Malko, Øivin Fjelstad and the composer Igor Stravinsky.

During the year, musical compositions broadcast for the first time numbered 47; in addition, there were 37 première performances. Premières

TABLE IV
Analysis of Sound Programmes
April 1959—March 1960



as far as this country only was concerned numbered 43 among 78 works broadcast in this country for the first time. Works commissioned by the BBC were Roberto Gerhard's Symphony No. 2 and Kenneth Leighton's Quintet for piano and strings. Broadcasts of opera numbered 86, including BBC studio performances or recordings 13; relays from opera houses and concert halls 27; from foreign radio recordings 13; from commercial gramophone records 34. The two operas performed for the first time in this country were 'Saul and David' by Nielsen and 'The Tempest' by Frank Martin; both were BBC studio productions.

As regards more familiar music, the BBC Light Music Festival, held as in the previous year at the Royal Festival Hall, consolidated its reputation and again included a number of works commissioned for the occasion by the BBC. 'Let the People Sing', the annual country-wide competition for amateur choirs, was also repeated with success. A new institution was the 'Saturday Pop' in the Light Programme. Each 60-minute broadcast included a popular concerto, played by a distinguished artist with the BBC Concert Orchestra, together with a selection of orchestral pieces ranging through the better known overtures, ballet suites and lighter classics. The 'Saturday Pops' have provided the opportunity for an extension of joint public concert promotion by the BBC and local municipalities—the BBC providing orchestra, artists and programme, the municipality the hall and facilities. In this way it has been possible to take popular concerts to places which are normally starved of substantial concerts and rarely, if ever, see and hear a full orchestra.

In spoken word programmes the tendency was still for single talks to be shorter and the "magazine" type of programme to be preferred. The extent of the output under the headings of "industry" and "science" has been shown earlier in this Report. Special mention has been made of the Reith Lectures by Professor P. B. Medawar on 'The Future of Man'. Specialisation in certain parts of the output becomes nowadays so increasingly complex that it needs to be concentrated within the work of sections of staff who give their whole time to it. Thus individual producers specialising in the broadcasting of science have recently been formed organisationally into a unit of the Talks Department, and their number increased. Similarly there is an industrial unit operating from Manchester, and an agricultural unit in Birmingham.

The names of those programmes devoted regularly to topical matters are also mentioned in the General Review. They have allowed a wide range of current affairs, domestic and foreign, to be treated in varying degrees of depth according to the programme context—usually through the voices of those in public positions, at home and abroad, involved in the conduct of the events which form the subject of the broadcast.

Relations between the police and the public, the treatment of young offenders, the future of the aircraft industry, the power of trade unions in a free society, the tenth anniversary of N.A.T.O., Indian foreign policy and Algeria were also among the many subjects giving rise to major programmes. In the Third Programme a series of eighteen broadcasts on West Africa illustrated the political and cultural factors at work in African territories either newly independent or about to become so. A series of

nine talks by Germans threw a light on the present outlook and ways of thought in Germany. In another series, the economist and writer, Tibor Mende, spoke reflectively of return visits paid to China, Japan and India.

There have been various developments in the technique of current affairs broadcasting, notably the combination of documentary reporting with expert discussion, and the extension of the 'Radio Link' formula to a new and mainly cultural programme, 'Asking the World', in which questions are put by members of a selected audience in this country to experts in different parts of the world linked by international circuits.

Another popular formula is the "conversation piece", of which 'Frankly Speaking' continued to provide a notable example: among those who took part in it during the year were Benno Moiseiwitsch, Tennessee Williams and Sir Edmund Hillary. The Third Programme also made use of the un-rehearsed conversation as a means of gaining access to the mind of some distinguished personality in the world of art and letters. The most recent evaluation of the Dead Sea Scrolls and their impact on present day scholarship took the form of a conversation between experts in this field.

A contribution to original thinking in the arts field in general was the Third Programme series 'Art—Anti-Art', which sought to describe the artist's ambivalent attitude to modern society over the last fifty years. A major share in this venture, comprising eighteen programmes, was devoted to artists in the visual field, but writers and musicians were represented. There was also general treatment of the arts in a wide field of programmes, including the contribution of new short stories and the reading of poetry. Regular criticism of art and literature was provided in the weekly series 'The Critics' (Home Service) and 'Comment' (Third Programme).

A gratifying event of the year was the award of the Radiotelevisione Italiana prize for drama to 'Embers', a radio play by Samuel Beckett commissioned for the Third Programme. This was one of the specially-written experimental works presented by the Third Programme and contributed by writers such as Tyrone Guthrie, Arthur Adamov and Harold Pinter. However, the bulk of Third Programme drama output was to be found in a wide-ranging selection of theatrical plays, classical and modern. The series 'British Drama 1600–1640' continued the historical survey begun in previous years with 'The First Stage'; there was a first performance of 'Dyskolos', the recently discovered play by Menander; a production of 'Peer Gynt' used incidental music by the Norwegian composer, Harold Saeverud, which was performed for the first time in this country; and 'Rhinoceros', the new play by Ionesco, was given its English première.

In the Home Service, the 'Play for a Star' series revived an idea which met with practical success in the Light Programme some years ago under the title, 'The Stars in Their Choices': namely to invite some of Britain's leading actors of the theatre to take part in plays specially chosen to exhibit their particular talents. Ten leading actors and actresses took part in the series, including Dame Edith Evans, Dame Flora Robson, Sir Michael Redgrave and Robert Morley. The continuing series 'World Theatre' offered a further representative selection of the world's dramatic masterpieces; and the considered policy of supporting the Repertory Theatre movement was maintained in the 'Repertory in Britain' series.

30559

C 4

The range of programmes using actuality ingredients as their basic material—a natural consequence of improvements in the technique of mobile sound recording—was widened in the year under review. Examples were the programmes dealing with the Fréjus Flood Disaster and the Agadir earthquake, which combined reporting with edited illustrative recordings of first-hand experience. The same technique was used in the less immediate fields of radio biography and reminiscence. The trend was apparent in two popular Home Service series 'People Today' and 'I Remember'—each programme being a composite portrait of a personality built up by edited recordings of friends and acquaintances—and in the Third Programme biographical portraits of which in the past year the programmes on Lowes Dickinson and Cecil Sharpe were outstanding examples.

The accent in new light entertainment has been more on music than on scripted programmes. A number of new music series were developed including 'Sing Something Simple', 'Parade of the Pops', 'Easy Beat', 'Cavalcade of Song', 'Simple Melody' and 'Saturday Music Album', all of which built up a large following. During the autumn a BBC production unit recorded a series of programmes called 'Tip Top Crossing', featuring Geraldo and his Orchestra, whilst making a round trip to New York in the Queen Mary. 'Saturday Club', which ran throughout the year, continued to be a great favourite. The annual BBC jazz and "pop" music festivals at the Royal Albert Hall again attracted large and enthusiastic audiences.

A number of new comedy series and personalities made their appearance during the year, including 'We're in Business', with Peter Jones and Harry Worth, 'How About You?' with Dickie Valentine, 'Holiday Music Hall' with Cyril Fletcher, and a space fiction thriller, 'Orbiter X'. One of the most successful new series was 'The Navy Lark', since made the basis of a commercial cinema film.

Request programmes of gramophone records continued to secure large audiences, the outstanding example being 'Two-Way Family Favourites' which drew an average of 12½ million listeners every Sunday midday. Other popular record programmes included 'Pick of the Pops' and 'Desert Island Discs', the familiar 'Music Magazine' and a new series of eighteen 60-minute programmes, 'Sir Thomas Beecham Conducts', designed to illustrate the various aspects of a great conductor's art.

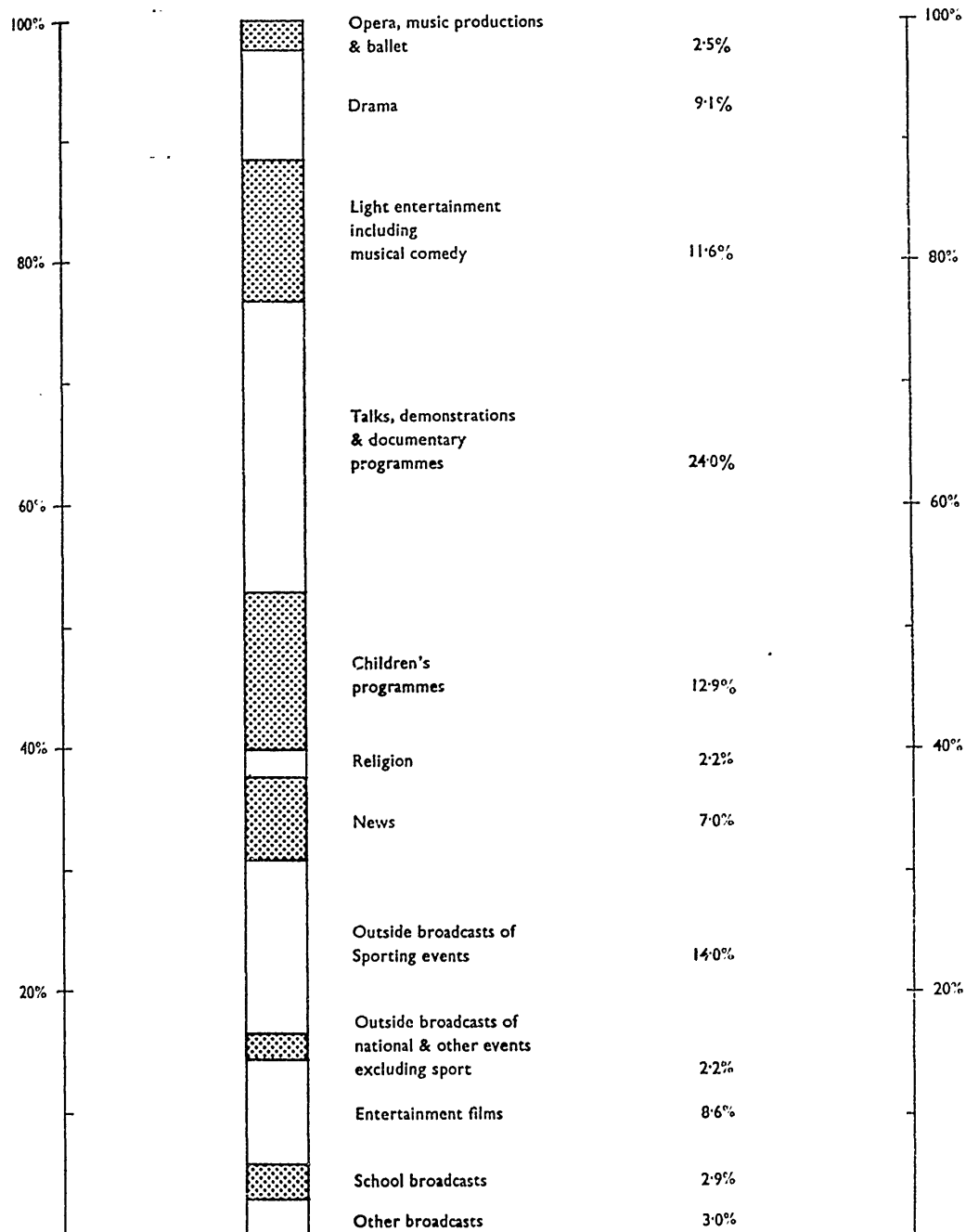
'Children's Hour' continued its traditional policy of offering the best of entertainment, graduated to meet the needs of an audience ranging from four to fourteen years or older. Current events were covered in a monthly magazine programme. Drama, being a highly popular ingredient, was increased to include, in addition to the Wednesday and Friday serial plays, a 'Junior Theatre' programme for younger listeners, and a Sunday serial, usually an adaptation from one of the classics. For older children (or younger teenagers) there were new programmes, such as the magazine 'Five Twenty-Five', particularly suited to their age group.

Television Programmes

As will be evident from a reading of the General Review at the beginning of this Report, the Television Service is largely concerned to mirror life as it goes on from day to day, to project events, large and small, places and

TABLE V
Analysis of Television Programmes
April 1959—March 1960

National Network 60½ Hours per Week (Average)



people. Nearly half the total output is comprised in news bulletins, outside broadcasts of public events, topical magazine and other current affairs programmes, sports broadcasts, documentaries, and programmes demonstrating various branches of knowledge and inquiry.

The topical magazines 'Panorama' and 'Tonight' continued throughout the year. 'Tonight', which is on the air for more than three hours every week, enhanced its reputation for enterprise and a sustained level of professional skill and popular appeal. It included reports from points as distant as the St. Lawrence Seaway and the geysers of Rotorua. There were notable studio interviews with individuals as diverse as Herr Strauss, the German Defence Minister; Sir William Hayter; James Mason; Tom Lehrer; Heinrich Harrer, on Tibet; and Dame Edith Evans. 'Panorama' continued to make news, as well as to reflect it, and to bring its incisive technique to bear on matters of current controversy. It was itself a subject of controversy in the early part of 1960 following its investigatory interviews into the internal affairs of the Electrical Trades Union, which were much in the public eye at that time. Some said that 'Panorama' on this occasion had performed a public service; others that it had assumed a judicial role which was unsuitable for a broadcast programme. It is clearly the responsibility of those whom the BBC invites to conduct interviews in front of the camera, not only to be scrupulously fair and objective in their dealings, but also to be seen to be so. The crux of the matter is to satisfy the inquiring mind of the public—and this may be critical—while at the same time encouraging the person interviewed to display his case, or his thoughts, as he would wish.

The number of expert practitioners of the art of interviewing in front of the camera is limited; notable among them is Mr. John Freeman whose reputation gained in 'Panorama' and in the series 'Face to Face' earned him the nomination by the Guild of Television Producers and Directors as the Television Personality of the Year. The interviews he conducted with His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, Dr. Carl Jung, Dame Edith Sitwell, and Mr. Adlai Stevenson, among others, had a more than ephemeral interest. Among documentary films, 'Soho Story', which was voted the best programme in this category submitted to the Vancouver Festival, was successful in its attempt to see a piece of life from the inside rather than from the outside. The combination of soliloquy and conversation and the replacement of narration by visual statement were an encouraging sign of the development of the documentary. Another notable programme was 'The Steel Goddess', a study of the creation of the new steelworks at Durgapur in Bengal, depicting the social implications of this joint British-Indian enterprise.

Some programmes in other well-established series may be singled out for special mention; several editions of 'Lifeline' dealing responsibly and factually with forms of mental illness, for example; another, which aroused interest, presented and analysed a studio demonstration by a spiritualist medium. 'The Sky at Night', a series on astronomy, made history on 26th October when it showed the Russian picture, released only that day, of the far side of the moon.

A number of programmes, including special editions of 'Press Conference' and the 'Brains Trust', came from York during the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Other science programmes, 'Eye on Research', 'What is Life' and 'The Nature of Things' have already been mentioned.

The fortnightly programme 'Monitor' established itself even more firmly as a magazine of the arts.

The televising of opera, music productions and ballet has in the year under review accounted for a slightly smaller number of hours than in the preceding year. There is every intention of improving and developing these aspects of television. 'Television Concert Hall' has already been mentioned. It has importance because for the first time a series of music programmes (as distinct from single broadcasts) was planned as a whole and presented as a television concert "season". The series was placed in the programme on Tuesdays at 10.0 p.m., and not on Sunday afternoons, as was usual for concerts; as a result the concert audience has doubled, reaching about two million.

To the outstanding opera productions mentioned in the General Review it is worth adding 'The Spur of the Moment', a new opera commissioned by the BBC from a young British composer, Guy Halahan—it was well received by the musical world—and Puccini's 'The Cloak', in which Elaine Malbin scored a personal success.

Solo recitals were given by artists of international status; the list includes Menuhin, Arrau, Fischer-Dieskau, Seefried and Van Cliburn. Many leading artists, among them Boris Christoff, Tagliavini, Joan Hammond and Gyorgy Cziffra, also appeared in 'Music for You', a series designed for more popular appeal.

The year embraced two major drama series planned to offer an opportunity for viewing outstanding works from the theatre, presented under the titles 'World Theatre' and 'Twentieth Century Theatre'. In addition, 36 plays were specially written for BBC Television and their writers included several new names of promise—A. C. Thomas, Jack Pulman, Thomas Clarke, John Hopkins and Terence Dudley—as well as established contributors such as Michael Gilbert, Willis Hall, Michael Voysey, Elaine Morgan, John Elliot, John Mortimer, Duncan Ross, Berkely Mather and Giles Cooper. Advice and help to new writers inexperienced in the medium is given through the BBC's Television Script Department.

The BBC has made the Friday night serial a tradition which, according to librarians and publishers, has noticeably affected reading habits throughout the country. The televising of stories by Dickens, Trollope, Jane Austen, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, and Richard Llewellyn during the year has, it seems, renewed or created an interest in these writers among the reading public. There have also been contemporary serials of adventure and detection and—a new departure—a documentary series, 'Spycatcher', based on the wartime experiences of Colonel Pinto of the Netherlands Intelligence Service.

Among drama documentary programmes, 'Who, Me?' illustrated the method of interrogation of suspects used by a particularly gifted detective-sergeant. It aroused such interest in police circles that a request was made for it to be shown privately to senior officers of the force.

The year's output of light entertainment (686 individual programmes) was distinguished by the introduction of five new series all of which scored an immediate success. These were 'Showtime' (with David Nixon), 'The Russ Conway Show', 'Be my Guest' (with Joan Regan), 'The Eric Sykes Show', and 'A Life of Bliss' (with George Cole); the last two were domestic comedy series—a form which is increasingly popular with viewers.

Although the output of light entertainment was largely based upon British artists and material, BBC viewers had the opportunity of seeing a number of top-ranking foreign artists—among them being (in addition to those mentioned) Perry Como, Ginger Rogers, Alan King, Hildegard Neff, Alfred Drake, Imogene Coca, Lena Horne and Chico Marx. Outstanding among single programmes were those featuring Victor Borge, Harry Belafonte and Eddie Fisher.

Women's programmes were broadcast weekly for 45 minutes on four afternoons a week (Monday to Thursday) except between mid-June and the end of August. During the year the overall title 'Mainly for Women' was dropped in recognition of the increased general interest in the programmes. The type and style of the programmes remained unchanged and covered a wide field—family problems, slimming, keeping fit, travel, cookery, fashion, books and many other subjects.

Television programmes intended specifically for viewing by children occupied some 8½ hours per week, comprising the 15-minute 'Watch With Mother' programmes separately placed on weekdays in the early afternoon and the daily 5.0-6.0 p.m. general programme for children of school age.

Public Events

In addition to the General Election which is treated elsewhere in this Report, other major public events have been given full coverage in either sound or television, or more often in both. Representative lists are given in Appendix V. They included the State Visit of the Shah of Persia, the opening of the Atlantic Congress by H.M. the Queen, the Royal Tour of Canada, Trooping the Colour, the Cenotaph Service and the Festival of Remembrance. During President Eisenhower's visit to this country in August several successful outside broadcasts were transmitted, culminating with the discussion between the President and the Prime Minister broadcast in sound and vision direct from 10, Downing Street. This programme achieved one of the highest audience figures for the year. The BBC "cable-film" system, as already mentioned, brought memorable pictures of the Queen's visit to Canada.

The Grand National Steeplechase, on television for the first time, was among the highlights of televised sport during the year. A total of 16 static cameras were disposed round the 4½ miles of the Grand National course while a mobile 'Roving Eye' camera followed the action at close quarters. The BBC was afterwards widely commended for its unsensational pictorial reporting of what had lately become a somewhat controversial event. Other notable sports broadcasts, in both sound and television, included those of Royal Ascot, Wimbledon, the F.A. Cup Final, the Open Golf Championship, the Test Match series with India, and the match which celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Rugby Union's headquarters at Twickenham.

The Test Matches in the West Indies were covered in the Sound services. For this purpose, recorded telephone conversations were, with the permission of the Postmaster-General, used for broadcasting. This facility in international communication will prove valuable to broadcasting in other contexts.

Political Broadcasting and Broadcasting by Members of Parliament

The year under review covered parts of two consecutive series of Party Political Broadcasts: the 1958-59 series which came to an end in June, 1959, and the 1959-60 series, which extended until 30th June, 1960. The broadcasts for the year 1959-60 were allocated as follows:—

Conservative Party...	4 in Sound and 4 in Television.
Labour Party ...	3 in Sound and 4 in Television.
Liberal Party ...	1 in Sound and 1 in Television.

A separate series of Budget broadcasts was arranged, as usual, in Budget Week, 1959. This consisted of two broadcasts given on successive evenings in television and a further two in sound only. The speakers were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. P. Heathcoat Amory, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, M.P., both of whom were interviewed by Mr. Robert McKenzie.

There was one Ministerial broadcast during the year; it was given by the Foreign Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, M.P., who spoke in the Home Service on the occasion of United Nations' Day.

Broadcasts by Members of Parliament in the domestic sound and television services (excluding Party Political Broadcasts and Ministerial Broadcasts) numbered 487. The corresponding figures for the External Services were 457.

The coverage in both sound and television of the General Election of October, 1959, was perhaps the most notable broadcasting achievement of the year. The innovations which made this election different in broadcasting terms from its predecessors are described in the General Review (page 11).

Planning for the Election Night operation on television began in 1958. One advantage which the Television Service had, as compared with the situation at the time of the previous Election in 1955, was that in 1959 there were a larger number of experienced staff in all fields on whom to draw—commentators, engineers, caption artists, producers, and newsmen. An operation of this kind has to be built within the existing service. This means that all the many staff involved cannot be assembled as a team working whole-time until the eve of the operation. A routine for every member of it had therefore to be planned and established in advance. Meticulous advance planning had also to take account of the impromptu and the unexpected. Every possible variant of every situation had to be studied in advance. For the operation itself the Television Service disposed of as many as 57 television cameras, distributed in many parts of the country and many moving rapidly during the night from one location to another. All were controlled from a single studio in London. Everything was geared for speed in showing results. The placing of the cameras, the outside broadcast sound units, and the reporters linked by telephone, was

determined by this need. The results during the first hour-and-a-half at least were thus covered by direct methods without dependence upon ordinary agency sources—though these were available as a check. It was subsequently known that many newspapers in this country and correspondents for newspapers abroad took their news from the BBC's transmissions during this early period.

The programme of results started in television at 9.15 p.m. and continued until 4.0 a.m. the following morning. Between 4.0 a.m. and 8.0 a.m. a videotape recording of the state of the parties up to 4.30 a.m. was shown at 15-minute intervals for the benefit of early-morning viewers. Regular transmission began again at 8.0 a.m. and continued until 5.0 p.m. A review of the situation was presented after the News Bulletin at 6 o'clock, and the day's election broadcasting ended at 8.0 p.m. with a more comprehensive review to which the Prime Minister, Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Grimond contributed. As already noted, the programme was seen at its peak times by some 13 million people. Over 7 million people were still watching at midnight, and over 3 million in the early hours of the morning even after Mr. Gaitskell had conceded the election. The size of the audience on the second day came as a surprise. Between 2 and 5 million people were watching during the greater part of the day. This continuation of interest was no doubt due to the interpretative comment of the experts and the discussions between politicians about the effect of the result on the Parties and on national and international policies. It may also have been due to the remarkably thoughtful contributions of men and women in the street. It was a credit also to the commentators who displayed their various skills, political or statistical, and in particular to Mr. Richard Dimbleby, who over long hours sat at the centre of a complex television machine. Apart from the natural wish among viewers and listeners to know the final result at the earliest opportunity—and it was not after all long delayed—the BBC's treatment of the election in television and its parallel operation in sound may be thought to have stimulated the interest of the public in the democratic electoral process itself.

Religious Broadcasting

The pattern of regular religious broadcasts in television and sound remained as in previous years. Sunday morning worship was broadcast in sound every Sunday and in television, on an average, every fourth Sunday. The People's Service continued in the Light Programme. Apart from church services, 'Christian Outlook', the programme of news and views of the Churches, had a regular place in Network Three; while in television the weekday programmes 'Viewpoint' and 'Late Night Final' continued on alternate Wednesdays. On Sunday evenings regular religious programmes were broadcast under the titles 'Sunday Special' and 'Meeting Point' in television and 'The Way of Life' in sound.

The television series of the Service of Holy Baptism inaugurated in the previous year was continued with Believers' Baptism from Falmouth, a Church of Scotland Baptism from Dundee, and a Congregational Baptism from Sanderstead. In Advent, 'Meeting Point' carried four programmes under the title 'The Cry Goes Up', which gave a filmed record of Christian

work among refugees and the dispossessed and dealt with some of the problems of Christian leadership and unity in a world of rapid social change. The BBC broadcast of the Roman Catholic Mass from The Grail in August was awarded a prize at the Monte Carlo Annual World Festival of the International Catholic World Federation of Television and Radio.

'The Way of Life' presented a series of programmes on the religious life of the universities. The same programme carried a series on 'Modern Apostles'; their number included Vincent McNabb, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, George Bell, C. F. Andrews and Brother Douglas. Among religious talks were a series on the nature of authority, and two Advent series by the Bishop of Woolwich and the Rev. H. A. Williams respectively.

'Hearing, Seeing, Believing', a pamphlet on religious broadcasting by the BBC, was published in November. Some 25,000 copies were distributed to Church of England incumbents, Free Church ministers, and Roman Catholic priests.

Appeals for Charity

Broadcasting was put at the service of the World Refugee Year, and two appeals were broadcast. The first was in television and was given by Lord Montgomery, broadcasting from his now famous caravan in the garden of his house. It resulted in donations amounting to £50,553. The second later in the year was broadcast by Lady Churchill as a Week's Good Cause appeal in the Home Service. This, too, brought the large response of £59,079.

Among other successful appeals in the Week's Good Cause were: British Council for Aid to Refugees £7,434; Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables £5,199; National Society for Cancer Relief £6,522; British Leprosy Relief Association £5,673; St. Martin's Christmas Appeal £22,693. The total response for the Week's Good Cause during the year amounted to £203,711.

The total response to the monthly appeals in the Television Service during the year was £122,005. Among those most successful were:— Shaftesbury Society £7,113; Star and Garter Home £8,798; National Library for the Blind £9,276; 'Not Forgotten Association' £12,046; Empire Rheumatism Council £11,405.

The annual appeals to children for 'Children in Need of Help' were made in sound and television on Sunday, 6th December, and resulted in a combined total of £18,446. Separate appeals for the same cause in Scotland brought in £2,091.

On Christmas Day the customary appeal on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund was made in the Home Service and Light Programme by Lord Birkett. The total received was £21,695.

Regional Broadcasting

THE following paragraphs describe the developments and activities of the year in Northern Ireland and the three English Regions—North, Midland and West. The reports of the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales appear separately on pages 33 and 43 respectively. A statistical analysis of Regional broadcasting will be found in Appendix IV (page 125), and a select list of each Region's broadcasts in Appendix V.

There has been a steady expansion of the regional television output during the year. As will be seen under individual Regions below, various additions to the regional technical facilities have been effected and more are planned for the future, both for the benefit of programme production and for the extension and improvement of coverage and reception.

To the biggest broadcasting operation of the year, the General Election, the Regions made a full contribution in sound radio and television. In addition to the 'Hustings' programmes mounted in each Region (except Northern Ireland, where the Unionist Party felt unable to take part), there was extensive news coverage of the campaign and on Polling Day the regions were prominently concerned in the reporting of the election results.

North Region

While maintaining a variety of contributions to the television network, North Region was able to increase its output of regional programmes. In addition to the daily Regional News, the Saturday 'Sport in the North' and the monthly 'World of Sport', the frequency of 'Points North'—a magazine of topical regional interest—was increased.

The opening of a news and interview studio at Broadcasting House, Manchester, relieved the pressure on the main television studio in Rusholme. The new studio is used for full-length magazine programmes as well as for regional news and topical contributions to network programmes.

After the General Election, the biggest television operation undertaken by the Region was the outside broadcast of the Grand National, for which London, Midland and Northern outside broadcast units combined, mustering sixteen cameras and nearly 150 personnel.

Northern light entertainment held its place in the television network pattern with such series as 'Make Way for Music', 'Top Town', 'The Artful Dodger' (Dave Morris), 'The Trouble with Harry' (Harry Worth), 'Little Miss Music' (Sheila Buxton), 'The Ken Dodd Show' and excerpts from Blackpool theatres in the summer. More plays were produced than previously, including the very successful 'Through a Glass Darkly'. A new women's series, 'Something to Read', was introduced. The documentary film 'Morning in the Streets' won an Italia prize.

Experiment was the keynote of programme activities. Innovations deserving mention were a joint church service in two languages, linking congregations in Hull and Rotterdam, and the Sunday afternoon puppet series, 'Pop Parade'.

In sound broadcasting, the Region kept up an average output of about thirty hours a week, distributed over many different types of programmes, but with an emphasis on music. Alongside the substantial contribution of

programmes for national services there was appropriate attention to regional and local needs. Encouraging success was achieved with an experimental weekly breakfast-time magazine, which drew larger audiences than the Northern Home Service can now obtain during the evening. In area broadcasting on VHF there was a concentration of resources on Northumberland and Durham. A half-hour magazine, 'Stay Till Seven', was produced on five days a week from Newcastle, providing a lively and informal local programme which steadily increased its audience both on medium wave and on VHF.

Northern Ireland

The first year of television programme production in Northern Ireland ended in February. In that period, with one studio, 75 programmes of varying kinds went on the air. These ranged from an interview with the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland to a film of a boxing contest in which the Ulster boxer, Gilroy, gained a European title. Some fifty-year old film of historic events in Ulster was unexpectedly discovered and received wide publicity from its showing on television. Regular programmes on sport, music programmes (in which the BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra found a new audience) and current affairs programmes also formed part of the television pattern.

In the first television outside broadcast undertaken in Northern Ireland, cameras were moved from Broadcasting House into an adjoining street to cover the Orange procession of the Twelfth of July. With the provision of a mobile unit designed to give "live" coverage of outside events in Northern Ireland, the coming year should see a considerable increase in television outside broadcasts.

In sound broadcasting two innovations were notable. A competition for 'The Farmer of the Year' was fought out before the microphone all over Northern Ireland, and the final, in Broadcasting House, provided an exciting and memorable climax. (This series brought to light a number of new agricultural broadcasters who have since made valuable contributions to the regular weekly agricultural half-hour.) The second series of note resulted from a Short Story Competition for which 160 entries were received. The launching of the liner 'Canberra' from the Belfast shipyards provided occasion for a number of programmes towards the end of the year. Apart from news coverage, they included a television programme on the building of the ship, a sound outside broadcast and a special programme designed for transmission in the BBC's External Services.

Midland Region

The BBC's Midland television studio increased its output of programmes both for the network and for the Midland audience only. The Region is perhaps best known to network viewers by its regular weekly programmes, 'Farming', 'Gardening Club', and 'Women Keep Fit', but it also made contributions of other types of programme, notably drama. 'The Case of Private Hamp', which drew a high proportion of its cast from Midland repertory theatres, was the Region's most successful play production. Its first drama serial for the network, 'Hilda Lessways', based on Arnold Bennett's stories of the Potteries, was also well received.

The tenth anniversary of the Sutton Coldfield station, the first Regional television transmitter in the United Kingdom, occurred in December. The occasion was marked by a three-day Exhibition at the Gosta Green television studio in Birmingham, which was visited by about 10,000 people. New projects to improve the Region's facilities for television production were begun during the period.

An important development in East Anglia was the introduction of a ten-minute daily (Monday to Friday) television news bulletin from the BBC studio centre in Norwich. The former television circuit between London and Norwich was replaced by a trans-Midland circuit from Birmingham. Following this development, the fortnightly Regional magazine programme 'The Midlander' appeared under a new title, 'Scan', and included East Anglia in its area of activities. A new television and VHF sound transmitting station was opened at Peterborough, providing greatly improved reception for listeners and viewers living in the area intermediate between the East Midlands and East Anglia.

The success of the fictitious local newspaper 'The Borchester Echo', noted in last year's Report in connection with the daily sound radio serial 'The Archers', led to the publication of a second edition just before Christmas, 1959, of which 815,000 copies were sold. 'The Archers' itself maintained a large and faithful following in both its daily and weekly editions.

In sound drama, new ground was broken with a series of fifteen-minute plays with a common theme. The general title was 'Agincourt Street', drawn by the author from memories of his own Birmingham childhood. Against this background a group of characters played out small but intense dramas of city life. As an experiment these were placed shortly before the 9.00 a.m. news. The impact was considerable and further series are planned for this time of day during Parliamentary recesses, when the space is not required for 'Yesterday in Parliament'.

Following the success of 'The Ballad of John Axon', further experiments in the topical radio ballad form were undertaken. 'Song of a Road' marked the opening of the M1 motorway, drawing its material from the songs and speech of the construction workers. 'Bold Nelson's Praise' was a Trafalgar Day programme based on the folk lore of the lower deck.

Changes in infantry organisation had the effect of reducing the County regiments to components of five infantry brigades, and thus imperilled some of the local loyalty and pride woven into the history of many British counties. Some of this historical material was brought together in five programmes—one for each of the new Brigades—broadcast in April under the general title 'The New Badge'.

During the year the BBC Midland Singers were frequently conducted by Douglas Guest, organist and choir master of Worcester Cathedral, and thereby gained considerably in consistency and style. They were in demand for contributions to the Third Programme, and made several public appearances.

West Region

By the end of 1959 the staff in West Region was almost exactly twice as large as it was in 1952. This expansion was due in large part to the

introduction of television on a rapidly increasing scale, but also to developments in sound radio, which continues to show every sign of life and vitality in the Region as it adapts itself to new opportunities and exploits the potentialities which VHF offers.

In television, while the output to the network was maintained, there was a considerable strengthening of programmes directed to the Regional audience alone. In addition to the daily news bulletin, these included a weekend film review of the events of the week in the Region, a Saturday-night sports programme, and a fortnightly Regional magazine, 'View' which is now becoming something of an institution. Some well-known West Country musicians and entertainment artists were seen on television for the first time in a number of late-night programmes spread over the year. All this regional activity was greatly assisted by the bringing up to full strength, as planned, of the Region's film-editing facilities and by some further expansion of premises both at Bristol and Southampton.

The Natural History Unit of the BBC, which is based at Bristol, had an extremely active and fruitful year, and its production staff reached a total of seventeen. In addition to the maintenance of all its traditional output to sound broadcasting, the unit mounted television series based on the Asian travels of Armand and Michaela Denis, on underwater exploration in the Indian Ocean by Hans and Lotte Hass, and on an expedition to the Galapagos Islands led by Mr. Peter Scott. Hans Hass received an American award as "underwater cinematographer of the year" for four of his television films which were assembled and edited in Bristol. The Peter Scott expedition, which included the Virgin Islands, Trinidad, Panama, Ecuador and the Galapagos in its itinerary, was undertaken jointly with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and with the Ecuadorian Government, and was one enterprise marking the Darwin centenary celebrations. Most of these programmes were shown again at a teatime hour in order to reach audiences of children, and the unit meanwhile developed a nature series called 'Out of Doors', designed especially for children. In the same general field, the Region contributed to the network a regular series of programmes called 'News from the Zoos' in which zoos all over Britain and Western Europe participated.

During the year the BBC announced a grant of £5,000 per annum for three years to the Council for Nature, in recognition of the quantity of valuable material which becomes available to television through the organised and systematic study of wild life in Britain. The Council, with the BBC, is jointly sponsoring a competition to encourage nature cinematographers.

It was a good year for Regional drama. The output included four plays which had emerged from the West Region Drama competition held in 1958. Among a number of successes, nothing appeared to give greater pleasure than a revival of Eden Phillpott's Devonshire classic 'The Farmer's Wife'.

In sound radio, practically all major regional productions are now planned with national audiences in mind. This range of output has been reduced, but since so many of the remaining programmes are given a

national hearing, the effectiveness of the Region's work is enhanced. On the other hand, much more effort than ever before is now devoted to news and information programmes for local audiences only, dealing with the life and affairs of this part of England. Throughout 1959, to each of three areas within the region, special news bulletins were broadcast daily (except at weekends); special sports programmes were provided on Saturdays; and the weekly diary of forthcoming events was broken down into three area editions. Religious broadcasting also made use of the new opportunities: each diocesan Bishop of the Anglican Church, each Roman Catholic Bishop, and each Moderator or corresponding leader of the Free Churches was invited to make regular broadcasts on VHF to the appropriate area. A pattern was thus created which might well be followed later in other spheres of activity. Meanwhile, on a Regional basis, the news services and the daily topical magazine 'Round-up' continued to show great vitality and to be well received by listeners.

The opening of two new unattended studios, one at Portsmouth, in the new Guildhall, and the other at Brighton in the Royal Pavilion, extended the possibilities for "live" contributions from these areas.

Two of the Region's regular contributions to network sound broadcasting passed notable milestones: 'The Naturalist' reached its 150th edition, while 'Any Questions?' attained its 400th.

Audience Research

THE way in which the public served by television has grown in the past four years, and the changes in its composition (in terms of the channels it could receive), are shown in the following table:

Jan.-Mar.	The TV Public		With Multi-channel receivers		With Single-channel receivers	
	Number (aged 16 and over)	Per cent. of adult population	Number (aged 16 and over)	Per cent. of adult population	Number (aged 16 and over)	Per cent. of adult population
1960 . .	29,100,000	77	24,500,000	65	4,600,000	12
1959 . .	26,000,000	69	19,500,000	52	6,500,000	17
1958 . .	22,500,000	59	13,500,000	36	9,000,000	23
1957 . .	19,300,000	51	8,200,000	22	11,100,000	29
1956 . .	15,700,000	41	2,700,000	7	13,000,000	34

In total, the television public now includes more than three quarters of the adult population, as compared with less than half four years ago. Within this total those who can receive BBC and ITA programmes are now the vast majority—more than five-sixths. (Most of those who still have single-channel sets reside in areas long since reached by ITA transmissions.)

One way of assessing the use made of television is to examine the proportion of the television public who see any television programmes in

AUDIENCE RESEARCH

the course of a single day. In January–March 1960, as in the previous year, this proportion was close to 80 per cent. of both multi-channel and single-channel viewers. In numbers (and not including about 1,000,000 “guest viewers”) these together amounted to about twenty-three-and-a-half million adults, as against twenty-and-two-thirds million a year earlier. These figures may be subdivided thus:

	Number of adult viewers seeing any TV on the average day in—		Per cent. Change from Jan.–Mar. 1959
	Jan.–Mar. 1960	Jan.–Mar. 1959	
Those who, being unable to receive ITA, viewed BBC only	3,590,000	4,930,000	– 27
Those who, having multi-channel receivers viewed BBC programmes only	4,340,000	3,170,000	+ 37
viewed BBC and ITA programmes	8,890,000	6,520,000	+ 36
viewed ITA programmes only	6,690,000	6,040,000	+ 11
	23,510,000	20,660,000	+ 14
Total who viewed BBC–TV programmes	16,820,000	14,620,000	+ 15
Total who viewed ITA programmes	15,580,000	12,560,000	+ 24

That part of the BBC’s audience which was drawn from the “single-channel” public was naturally considerably smaller because there were fewer people dependent on single-channel receivers. But there was a much greater increase in the numbers who, having a choice, saw BBC programmes only, or both BBC and ITA programmes on the average day, than in the number who only saw ITA programmes. To put this in another way, out of every 100 multi-channel viewers who saw any television on the average day in January–March 1960, it was usual for 22 to confine their viewing to BBC television, for 44 to view something on both services, and for 34 to view ITA programmes only; whereas a year earlier the corresponding proportions were 20, 41 and 38 respectively.

This is at least evidence of an increased diversification of viewing. It is not, by itself, evidence of any change in the way the multi-channel viewer divided his viewing time between BBC and ITA programmes for it refers only to viewing “any television in the course of a day” and takes no account of the duration of such viewing. In fact, however, multi-channel viewers did, at any rate between 6.0 and 11.0 p.m., divide their viewing time somewhat differently. While they viewed in all to just about the same extent, the BBC’s share of the time they viewed was 37.1 per cent. in January–March 1960, as against 34.7 per cent. in January–March 1959.

The audiences for individual programmes again varied widely in size. Though the nature of the programme is an important factor in determining audience size, it is by no means the only one. Timing is crucial and, now that most viewers have a choice of stations, so is the nature of alternative

programmes available. Some examples from January-March 1960 are given below:

	<i>Average audience (aged 16 and over)</i>
<i>Sunday</i>	
Feature film (2.30 p.m.)	5,700,000
'Meeting Point' (7.0 p.m.)	1,600,000
'What's My Line?' (7.30 p.m.)	8,900,000
Play (8.0 p.m.)	6,500,000
'Monitor' (9.30 p.m.)	3,000,000
<i>Monday-Friday</i>	
'Tonight' (6.45 p.m.)	7,500,000
<i>Monday</i>	
'This is Your Life' (7.30 p.m.)	9,500,000
'Panorama' (8.0 or 8.30 p.m.)	6,800,000
<i>Tuesday</i>	
'Picture Parade' (10.0 p.m.)	4,000,000
'Television Concert Hall' (10.0 or 10.10 p.m.)	1,700,000
<i>Wednesday</i>	
'Wells Fargo' (7.30 p.m.)	7,700,000
'Sportsview' (8.0 or 8.30 p.m.)	8,000,000
'Music For You' (9.0 p.m.)	5,000,000
<i>Thursday</i>	
'A Life of Bliss' (7.30 p.m.)	7,400,000
'Spycatcher' (8.0 p.m.)	10,700,000
'Amateur Boxing' (9.0 p.m.)	8,500,000
'The Brains Trust' (10.15 p.m.)	3,150,000
<i>Friday</i>	
'Emma' (8.0 p.m.)	5,100,000
'Hancock's Half Hour' (8.30 p.m.)	10,600,000
'The Third Man' (9.0 p.m.)	7,000,000
'Who Goes Home?' (10.15 p.m.)	2,850,000
<i>Saturday</i>	
'Grandstand' (2.0-5.0 p.m.)	4,500,000
'Dixon of Dock Green' (6.30 p.m.)	10,000,000
'Laramie' (7.0 p.m.)	9,600,000
Light Entertainment Show (8.0 p.m.)	8,400,000
Film or Play (8.45 p.m.)	7,500,000
'Small World' (10.30 or 11.0 p.m.)	2,300,000

Despite the continued expansion of television a widespread demand for sound broadcasting continues. Throughout the year the number of adults who listened at some time in the course of a day averaged 20,000,000. In the last quarter of the year this figure was somewhat higher than it had been a year earlier, though the average duration of listening per head was very slightly less. Sound broadcasting has its maximum audiences—over 11,000,000—between noon and 2.0 p.m. on Sundays and in general, as might

be expected, its audiences are considerably greater in the daytime than in the evening when television exercises its maximum appeal. (Thus the number of people who listen to the News at 7.0 or 8.0 a.m. is now three times as great as the number who listen to it at 9.0 or 10.30 p.m.)

People who have access to sound radio but not to television continue to listen in the evening in considerable numbers. In January to March, 1960, when there were 7,900,000 of them (excluding children), the average number listening at any moment between 6.0 and 11.0 p.m. was 1,750,000. (This is equivalent to about $7\frac{3}{4}$ out of a possible 35 hours of evening listening per week—a slightly higher rate than in January–March 1959.)

Audience statistics for 'The Archers' provide an interesting reflection of current trends. In 1958 the average audience for the daily broadcast at 6.45 p.m. was close on 6,000,000 and that of the "omnibus" edition on Sunday at 9.45 a.m. was just under 3,000,000. But in 1959 the average audience at 6.45 p.m. had fallen to under 5,000,000, while that of the Sunday morning broadcast rose to 3,500,000. The fall in the evening audience undoubtedly reflects the competition of television, but the morning broadcast offers viewers a chance to catch up on the story; a chance of which many of them have availed themselves.

All the foregoing observations are based on the Survey of Listening and Viewing for which, over the year, some 3,300 interviews with adults were made each day. Towards the end of 1959 this Survey completed its twentieth year and at about the same time a major extension of its scope was launched. Side by side with the measurement of "adult" listening and viewing day by day, steps were taken to measure that of children aged 5–14. Arrangements were made to question 1,000 children each day, usually between the hours of 4.30 and 6.30 p.m. A separate team of specially trained women interviewers was employed on this work.

The primary object of this extension was to make it possible to estimate the proportions of children in each of three age groups (5–7, 8–11 and 12–14) in the audiences for each individual broadcast. A growing volume of evidence is now accumulating and some general patterns have already emerged. Children, for example, make less use of sound broadcasting and more use of television than adults do. Typically, only one child in three (as compared with one adult in two) hears any sound broadcasting on the average day, whereas nearly nine out of ten children (as compared with two out of three adults) watch television on the average day. To some extent this is due to the fact that television sets are less common in childless homes, but it is also evident that many children who cannot see television in their own homes make sure to see it in those of their friends.

Between 5.0 and 6.0 p.m., when television programmes are primarily designed for children, the proportions viewing are very high indeed. It is quite common for one in every two children to be viewing at this time, and not infrequently the proportion viewing is a good deal higher, especially amongst 5–11 year olds.

The findings also confirm those of the Nuffield Foundation's study 'Television and the Child' in that they show that children view a great deal between 6.0 and 9.0 p.m. A programme which runs from 8.30 to 9.0 p.m., if it is of the kind which children like, may well be viewed by one in every

four 5-7 year old children and by one in every two children aged 8 or more.

Children's viewing varies greatly from programme to programme. The evidence against the hypothesis that they view whatever happens to be on the air is clearest between 5.0 and 6.0 p.m. when their freedom of choice is likely to be greatest. In the course of this hour children often switch from one channel to another or switch off altogether. Even if at the "family viewing time" their choice is restricted, the pattern of their viewing suggests that they often exercise the limited options which are available to them. And, as might be expected, most children go for the "exciting" and easily comprehensible, of which the "Western" is the prototype.

Besides measuring the size of the audiences through the Survey of Listening and Viewing, BBC audience research also maintained "panels" of listeners and viewers, as in previous years, as a means of assessing audience reaction to some 3,000 of the BBC's programmes. Each year this work involves the voluntary co-operation of over 6,000 members of the public to whom questionnaires are sent weekly. Public co-operation is also obtained in other ways, such as group meetings held at BBC centres where representative members of the public hear programmes and are questioned about them. Among the sample surveys involving interviewing undertaken in the year was one in which over 10,000 interviews were made in East Anglia in order to discover, among other things, the incidence of VHF receivers; as a result it was estimated that there were then VHF receivers in 18 per cent. of the households in the primary and secondary coverage areas served by the Tacolneston transmitter.

During the year the Corporation published, under the title 'The Public and the Programmes', a comprehensive "stock-taking" audience research survey. It also made available to the Press its audience research findings concerning the General Election as well as its regular quarterly reviews of listening and viewing trends.

External Broadcasting

AT the beginning of the 1960's more people than ever before can hear broadcasts from other countries. This is partly because, with rising living standards, more radio sets are being bought and partly because of the technical revolution in radio communications represented by the development of transistor receivers. It is estimated that today there are over 300 million sound radio sets in use throughout the world and the number is still steadily rising. Television has arrived in many countries but sound radio is reaching millions in new areas and maintains its position as the dominant broadcasting medium.

International competition for this increasing audience has correspondingly intensified. The BBC in its External Services is now broadcasting in thirty-nine languages for some 594 hours a week, and its scale of effort may be gauged from the fact that the BBC's domestic services (including television) broadcast 446 hours a week. During the year under review, the total

volume of External Services broadcasting increased slightly, the Arabic Service achieving the planned expansion to 12 hours a day. On the other hand, for reasons of economy, owing to the restriction of the prospective Grant-in-Aid for 1960–61, the Thai Service was abolished and reductions were effected in the Japanese, Persian and European English Services. As noted elsewhere, the Soviet Union continues to expand its External Services and now mounts a total of some 1,000 hours weekly in 45 different languages, while Communist China has taken Britain's place as the third largest external broadcaster.

Main Themes and Developments in 1959–60

African evolution and the accelerated tempo of events in Africa dominated the news—often dramatically—throughout the year. Although dramatic only in its abortive conclusion, the slow and arduous progress towards the Summit meeting was also a continuing story in the External Services. Both the African and the East-West themes were in many ways linked by the Prime Minister in his journeyings and in his exposition of British policy.

Mr. Macmillan's visit to Moscow in February and March, 1959, which was fully reported by a special correspondent of the External Services, started the long series of meetings between Heads of State, Foreign Secretaries, nuclear experts and N.A.T.O. The Prime Minister's visits to Paris, Bonn, Ottawa and Washington followed immediately upon his return from Moscow. These events took first place in day-to-day reporting.

At this time there were many reported differences of view within the Western Alliance on the desirability of a Summit meeting, its substance and its timing. It was a situation in which the External Services could play a valuable rôle and there was much broadcast explanation of fundamental British attitudes to various controversial diplomatic moves and counter-moves. In broadcasts to Eastern Europe, comment emphasised the way in which details of Western policy were being worked out by genuine discussion among independent partners fundamentally united in their attitude to the Soviet threat.

The tenth anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which fell at the beginning of April, 1959, presented an important opportunity for a survey of the Alliance and of its achievements. Two members of the staff visited Paris as guests of N.A.T.O. and prepared a series of programmes for the occasion, which included historical recordings of the voices of President Truman, Ernest Bevin, General Eisenhower and Lord Ismay and contributions by Mr. Spaak and General Norstad. The scripts of the programmes were distributed by N.A.T.O. to the radio organisations of all the member countries.

The later meeting of the N.A.T.O. Foreign Ministers in Paris was covered for the External Services by its diplomatic correspondent, who proceeded afterwards to Geneva to attend the Foreign Ministers' Conference. The reporting of these conferences and of the Geneva Conference on the discontinuance of nuclear tests was extensive and detailed; indeed, listeners to the BBC have perhaps been more fully informed on the progress towards a ban on nuclear tests, one of the most vital and hopeful issues in the whole East-West dialogue, than any other audience in the world.

President Eisenhower's televised conversation with Mr. Macmillan at 10 Downing Street in August was transmitted "live" by the External Services and secured world-wide coverage. It was also available in several European countries on television by means of the Eurovision link. In the case of Italy, a new technique was adopted. Two members of the BBC's Italian Section provided a simultaneous interpretation of the exchanges between the American President and the Prime Minister and this was fed by line to Rome together with the Eurovision picture, enabling Italian viewers to follow instantaneously what was being said.

Subsequent developments in the field of East-West relations, in particular Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the U.S.A. and the Western Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris in December, 1959, were fully reported. Interpretative broadcasts stressed the view first put forward by Mr. Macmillan that a series of summit meetings between East and West would offer better hope of ultimate détente and agreement than a single meeting of which too much might be expected.

The twelve months of relaxation of tension in the West was offset by an increase of tension in the East. The rising in Tibet, and its suppression by the Chinese, came as a sharp reminder of the inhumanities of Communism. The BBC's Chinese Service carried an important interview with the brother of Dalai Lama, who gave new and authoritative information about the killings, deportations and imprisonments in Tibet and concluded with the words: "Lhasa is now a city of women and children". Broadcasts to Hungary especially drew the parallel between the rising in Tibet and the Hungarian revolution of 1956, and stressed the similarities between the conduct of Communist China and the Soviet Union's actions in Hungary after the 1956 uprising. Communist infiltration into Laos and the Ladakh incident on the Indian/Chinese border provided further illustration of Communist China's expansionist aims.

"The wind of change" in Africa has been reflected in External Services broadcasts over many months. The background to the year's historic events was described in talks and discussions. In 'The Boundaries of Race', a series in the General Overseas Service, successive speakers examined the history of racial attitudes and the problems of race as seen by biologists, sociologists and psychologists. Another series in the same Service described 'The British Commitment in Africa'. Experts in various fields contributed background information and comment on events as they occurred.

Mr. Macleod's tour of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya provided valuable introductory material for the Kenya Constitutional Conference. Mr. Macleod himself broadcast an exclusive interview in the General Overseas Service on the eve of his departure for Africa. The significance of the Kenya Conference was given full weight, and its prominent personalities—Mr. Michael Blundell, Group Captain Briggs and Mr. Tom M'Boya—gave comprehensive interviews to the External Services. Mr. Macmillan's tour was followed in careful detail and his speech to the South African Parliament received the widest possible coverage. The Sharpeville shooting pointed the moral to Mr. Macmillan's warning. The British public's

reaction, amply reported, spoke for itself ; official reaction, both in Parliament and in the United Nations, was set in the perspective of Commonwealth relations generally.

The examination of African developments has not been restricted to British territories. A very successful French Service series 'Où Va L'Afrique Noire?' included among its contributors Mr. René Massigli, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, the President of the Mali Federal Assembly, the Prime Minister of the Nigerian Federation, the Ghanaian Minister of Finance and the President of the Nigerian Senate. The French Community meetings in French West Africa, presided over by General de Gaulle, were reported by an External Services representative. Attention was paid to Soviet activities in Liberia and Guinea. Mr. Sekou Touré, the President of Guinea, broadcast to Africa for the BBC during his stay in London.

The value of the BBC's French Service was shown once again during the insurrection of "les colons" in Algeria in January, 1960. French listeners' reaction to its broadcasts was immediate and grateful, as shown by the following comment—characteristic of many—from a Paris shopkeeper: "I would like to thank the various information services of the BBC for the tact they have shown during the Algerian events, in their desire to avoid wounding their French listeners. I am happy to see in this friendly attitude something that will bring closer the two neighbouring countries".

Parliament and the General Election

Apart from such international developments, home affairs formed a substantial ingredient in the BBC's external broadcasts. Members of Parliament were interviewed every week while Parliament was in session ; during recess, broadcasts were made on various aspects of parliamentary and political life. A series on 'Great Parliamentary Occasions', contributed by Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P., was widely broadcast during the summer recess ; it has since been published in book form.

The way was thus paved for the intensive work of presenting the General Election campaign, and its results, which were given wider coverage than at any previous election. Leading up to Election Day, talks and documentaries explained the peculiarities of the British electoral system, described the issues, and analysed the trends. Extensive arrangements were made for the language services to give eye-witness reports from the hustings ; in all, thirty-eight reporters from the External Services visited fifteen constituencies. The African Service, in particular, broadcast some forty programmes devoted to the background and mechanics of the election, including interviews with candidates and supporters.

Election night was the occasion of the most elaborate operation ever mounted by the General Overseas Service. In close on seven hours of continuous broadcasting, and another three hours on the next day, listeners were given a running account of the results and their implications by a team of announcers and commentators operating in one central studio. Each batch of results was followed immediately by interpretative comment, and there were actuality recordings of results being declared and of statements and interviews given by candidates and Party leaders.

The BBC's North American Service provided elaborate facilities to enable five American Networks and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to cover the Election climax. The resulting programmes broadcast to the North American continent by such personalities as Edward R. Murrow, Eric Severeid, Joseph Harsch and Yale Newman included a considerable amount of BBC material. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Canada threw its coast-to-coast network open for more than two hours for a continuous "live" feed from the BBC External Services, and Canadian listeners were hooked-up to London when victory was conceded in the early hours of the morning.

The BBC also provided special Election Night facilities for thirty broadcasting correspondents from twelve European countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland) who between them originated 130 transmissions via line from BBC studios to Europe.

Jamming of BBC Broadcasts

Jamming operations throughout the world are still in a very large scale. During the year under review significant variations occurred in the pattern of jamming by transmitters in the U.S.S.R. and satellite countries. Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States coincided with a sudden end to the Soviet jamming of 'Voice of America' broadcasts—an interesting example of the relationship between jamming and political expediency. Russian jamming of BBC broadcasts, meanwhile, continued unabated and Mr. Khrushchev himself, in a conversation with the BBC's Washington correspondent, suggested that the BBC had only itself to blame for the jamming because of the line its Russian broadcasts had adopted over the Hungarian Revolution. The general picture of extensive jamming had, however, already been modified. In April, 1959, English-by-Radio lessons for Russian audiences, which had hitherto formed part of the main Russian service, and so been jammed, were put into separate periods; since then they have not been subject to jamming. In October, 1959, the Russian Service started a new 'Music for Russia' programme, with a content ranging from serious music to jazz. This has never been jammed and the programme has evoked a number of letters from Russian listeners, attesting to a widespread interest in jazz which does not appear to have been much dampened by official Soviet discouragement.

On 3rd February, 1960, jamming from Soviet sources of the BBC's Russian language broadcasts ceased, and this was followed by a progressive decrease in Soviet jamming of BBC broadcasts in Finnish, Greek, Hebrew, Persian and Turkish. By 8th February it was possible to conclude that broadcasts in these languages too were virtually free from systematic and deliberate interference. All the satellite countries, except Poland and Albania, continued to jam transmissions in their own languages and helped each other to do so, and Polish and Albanian transmissions were subject to some jamming from neighbouring Soviet-controlled territories.

The denunciation by Mr. Khrushchev of the U2 incident coincided with the reintroduction of heavy jamming which—although it only reached its former intensity during the abortive Summit week in Paris—now averages

between 40 and 50 per cent. of the programme time and is noticeably directed at the parts of the broadcasts which are of a political nature.

The Twenty-First Anniversary of the European Service

In 1938, a few hours after Mr. Chamberlain touched down on his return from Munich, the European Service began its first transmission to the Continent.

Programmes in celebration of the anniversary included reminiscences of the Service's historic broadcasts, from General de Gaulle's rallying call to the French in 1940 to General Eisenhower's announcement of the D-Day invasion, and retold the story of the resistance organisations built up on the broadcast instructions of exiled governments in London. Most of the celebratory programmes, however, were firmly planted in the present. Professor Max Beloff assessed 'European Civilisation Today' and Lord Attlee, H.E. The Indian High Commissioner, the Prime Minister of the Nigerian Federation, Sir Edward Appleton and Professor Toynbee were among the distinguished contributors to a series, 'This Changing World', which surveyed the progress of the past twenty-one years.

There is every indication that the European Service has maintained its audience with remarkable success in a changing world, and despite the growth of television. It is estimated that some half a million French people, for example, tune in to the BBC regularly at least once a week, while some three million listen from time to time—a number which is believed to have remained fairly constant over the last five years.

The German audience remains substantial. Direct broadcasts from London reach an audience of about one million people a week, while well over five million adults in a month hear BBC programmes relayed by German stations.

The BBC Italian Service works closely with Italy's national networks of Radiotelevisione Italiana (R.A.I.). On some days more than one BBC contribution is carried by R.A.I. Individual programmes still attract hundreds of thousands of listeners, and on one occasion, at least, a BBC rebroadcast programme had an audience of about one million.

The BBC Finnish Service works in strong competition with Soviet services to Finland, which are much more extensive and, as they operate over shorter distances, have the advantage of being able to use medium waves. Nevertheless, nearly half a million Finns tune in to the BBC's Finnish broadcasts in the course of a month, and regular listeners number nearly a quarter of a million.

Behind the Iron Curtain the audience appears to be extensive. The year 1959 has provided more evidence of listening than has been obtainable for many years previously. At the Poznan Fair, in Poland, between two thousand and three thousand visitors came to the BBC stand to make enquiries or to comment upon programmes. The number of letters received by the BBC Polish Service in 1959 was three times the total received from Poland in 1958. "Thousands listen to the BBC", wrote one listener, while another reported: "All my University colleagues listen to the BBC". Similar, if less extensive, information has come from other satellite countries.

Over a hundred interviews have been secured from Rumanian expatriates since the beginning of 1959 and these have given evidence of widespread listening to the BBC. Early in 1960, more than one hundred Czechs provided information on their listening habits, and many paid tribute to the objectivity and reliability of BBC reporting. From the Soviet Union itself one hundred and forty interviews on listening to Western broadcasts were forthcoming. There has been considerable testimony to the popularity of the European English Service, 'English by Radio' and the General Overseas Service in English among listeners behind the Iron Curtain. A Soviet engineer is reported by a German journalist as saying: "I listen to the BBC every evening to improve my English. Very objective news they send and they are often more quickly informed about events in Moscow than the Soviet State Radio".

The letters that contrive to filter through the Iron Curtain are among the most moving and inspiring that the External Services receive. A listener in Eastern Germany wrote recently: "We are all in a vast prison, and therefore we need London Radio, so that we can hear something of the world, of a world of freedom, of humanity". A mother—also in Eastern Germany—reported that her children had been listening to the BBC in secret: "The radio set is, for these growing children, almost the only means of getting a glimpse into another world".

Other Themes and Events

For many millions overseas the BBC is one of the principal means whereby the Commonwealth link and the Commonwealth idea are strengthened and propagated. The Christmas programmes in the External Services, culminating in Her Majesty the Queen's traditional broadcast on Christmas Day, are a notable example of this and they are always listened to by very large audiences throughout the Commonwealth. On the present occasion it was expected, following the Queen's decision to pre-record a short message for general release, that there would be some falling-off in audience for the BBC broadcast, but in fact of the 31 Commonwealth stations which were provided with the pre-recording of the Queen's message, at least half preferred to relay the General Overseas programme direct from London rather than use the recording.

Other events of Commonwealth interest, overseas and at home, have been reflected in output. A special effort has been made to reflect and support the 'Commonwealth Weeks' venture sponsored by the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office in the United Kingdom.

European affairs have continued to claim attention. The tenth anniversary of the Council of Europe fell in May, 1959, and the late Mr. John Edwards, M.P., President of the Council and the first Englishman to fill this office, broadcast on the occasion, while meetings of the Council have been reported by special correspondents. The problems of the 'Six' and the 'Seven' have been a continuous theme. Mr. Reginald Maudling gave an exclusive BBC interview in Stockholm when the European Free Trade Association agreement was signed. Since then informed comment has followed the sequence of developments between the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association.

The projection of British scientific achievement has continued to be an important activity of the External Services. The aim is to give a clear and continuous picture of what is happening in British science, and of practical applications in industry and technology. Series such as 'Frontiers of Knowledge', 'Man's Knowledge of Man', 'The A.B.C. of Electronic Brains', 'Science and Industry', in which distinguished scientists have participated, are typical of the varied coverage devoted to scientific subjects.

The BBC External Services also consider it to be one of their main tasks to spread abroad knowledge of British industry and industrial products. In the course of the year some three thousand programmes were broadcast on industry, exports, industrial research and kindred subjects. The European Service bulletin, 'British Enterprise', for instance, has described some 1,500 new products and processes and mentioned some 300 British firms by name. There has been impressive testimony to the effectiveness of these broadcasts in helping the export of British products. One firm, for example, reported that a broadcast in the General Overseas Service had resulted in £10,000 worth of business with an Australian importer and another British manufacturer said that, as a result of a BBC programme, enquiries for his product had come from France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, Ceylon, Beirut, Tanganyika and Kenya. A booklet about the work of the BBC's External Services in this general field was published during the year.

Programmes on literature, the visual arts and music have stressed the vitality of the British contribution. Writers and artists such as V. S. Pritchett and Sir Charles Snow, Henry Moore and Reg Butler, have been heard in External Services broadcasts. A European English Service series, 'The Composer Speaks', presented interviews with Sir William Walton, Michael Tippett, Edmund Rubbra, Sir Arthur Bliss and Humphrey Searle among others. The centenary of the publication of 'On Liberty' by John Stuart Mill was the occasion of an important series of talks by Sir Isaiah Berlin.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Bristol and the Bishop of Southwark have broadcast in the External Services this year. The celebration of Easter, which fell on the same date in both the Western and Orthodox calendars, served to stress the essential unity of Christendom. The Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth has broadcast messages to Jews beyond the Iron Curtain.

Rebroadcasting of BBC Programmes

The use of BBC programmes and news bulletins by the domestic broadcasting systems of countries overseas greatly enhances the impact of broadcasting from this country. Such programmes come to their listeners with the blessing, as it were, of their own domestic stations, and with the additional advantage of being heard at local listening times and on medium wavelengths.

The External Services gain their introduction into overseas domestic broadcasting systems in various ways. One way is for the local station overseas to pick up the BBC transmission from London and rebroadcast it immediately; another is for the local station to record the BBC transmission for subsequent rebroadcasting; or again the BBC may, by arrangement, supply the local station by post with recorded material—either

actuality material, for use in news and sports programmes, or complete recorded programmes made with particular audiences in view. From time to time also the External Services co-operate with overseas stations in devising joint programmes; for example, the BBC's German and Italian Services are collaborating increasingly with stations in West Germany and Italy respectively. Similar arrangements have long been in existence between the BBC and broadcasting organisations in other Commonwealth countries.

Altogether, BBC External Services programmes are rebroadcast in fifty-six different countries by ninety-six different radio organisations, as well as by British Forces Stations overseas.

The setting up of the new Kenya Broadcasting Service has led to an increase in BBC rebroadcasting in Kenya: the K.B.S. is now rebroadcasting about a dozen items a day from the General Overseas Service, two English programmes from the African Service each week, a large part of the daily Hindi output, a daily news bulletin and other programmes from the Arabic Service, as well as the entire BBC output in Swahili, Somali and Urdu. Rebroadcasting of General Overseas Service news bulletins by the Radio Ceylon Commercial Service, which was stopped earlier in the year, was subsequently resumed. The Overseas Regional Services provide programmes designed specifically for rebroadcasting in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. In the United States rebroadcasting currently is at a rate of over 700 station hours per month and BBC North American Service programmes are heard in every State of the Union.

Sound Transcriptions

The Sound Transcription Service, which distributes recorded BBC material—mainly feature programmes and music originated by the BBC domestic services—to broadcasting stations abroad, has made big strides during the last year. Over 70,000 records, comprising more than 900 different programmes, were supplied to broadcasting organisations throughout the world—an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the year before.

The most remarkable increase has been in the United States and Canada, where sound broadcasting is showing a renewed vigour, aided by the growth of FM stations. Over one hundred and fifty stations in the United States now subscribe to the BBC's service, an increase of 50 per cent. over last year. An independent station in Texas recently celebrated its fourth anniversary by devoting a complete fourteen-hour day of broadcasting to BBC programmes, with the help of English students as announcers. A west coast station has now a nightly 'BBC Hour' introduced by the chimes of Big Ben and filled exclusively with transcription material. In Canada, the Transcription Service supplies a solid three-hour block of programmes weekly for CBC's new FM network linking Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

The special transcription service for Latin America in its first twelve months of operation has doubled the number of programmes supplied to the thirteen countries in the area.

Television Transcriptions

During the year ended 31st March, 1960, over 550 BBC films and tele-recordings were distributed for screening by overseas television organisations.

A considerable number of drama telerecordings were supplied, including 'School for Scandal', 'Julius Cæsar', 'Antigone', the 'Spycatcher' series and the serials 'The History of Mr. Polly' and 'The Last Chronicles of Barset'. Programmes in the 'Hancock's Half-Hour' series were supplied to Australia. Other programmes supplied included the series 'Command in Battle', the scientific series 'Eye on Research', and programmes in the 'Face to Face' series, of which seven were transmitted in the United States. A number of films were supplied for non-theatric showing overseas through the British Council and other similar organisations.

A specialised unit was established during the summer of 1959 to prepare material specifically designed for overseas television showing; its main function is to adapt existing BBC television programmes by dubbing them in foreign languages, but it also undertakes a certain amount of new production. The unit's first special production of this kind was a film on the background of the General Election with a commentary available in French, German and Italian versions. The film was shown with great success in four countries.

At the close of the year under review, the Television Transcription Unit was incorporated in the newly constituted Television Promotions Department of the Television Service in order to secure the maximum advantage for the distribution of BBC television material overseas.

English by Radio

Today, virtually anyone in the world who has a short-wave radio set can tune into a BBC course of 'English by Radio'. The courses are explained in as many as forty-four of the world's languages, ranging from Russian and Chinese to Greenlandic and Samoan. This is the largest language teaching service in the world. No external broadcasting system in any other country offers anything comparable to it in scale.

In addition to the one hundred or so lessons broadcast each week from London, recordings are supplied free to more than 150 overseas stations in 75 countries. A marked increase in the demand for programmes has occurred in the past twelve months. Countries taking them for the first time this year included Afghanistan, Belgian Congo, Formosa, Guinea, India, Libya, Nepal and Pakistan. The number of African stations taking English-by-Radio lessons has increased from four to fifteen. Texts to accompany the broadcasts have been published by the overseas stations themselves and by the Corporation.

Suitable courses adapted as gramophone series are on sale in forty-three countries. During the year, agents were appointed to manufacture and sell these courses in all the major countries of South and Central America, and the results of the first half-year's operations were most promising. In France and Italy, the BBC courses are the only English-teaching gramophone courses to be officially approved by the Ministries of Education for use in schools. The most popular course, 'Calling All Beginners', has now been published in twenty-five languages, including Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Japanese, Tamil, Thai, Urdu and Vietnamese.

30559

D

The Monitoring Service

The course of international affairs in the year ending 31st March, 1960, although less full of dramatic events than in the immediate past, continued to make many and varied demands on the BBC Monitoring Service. There was no abatement in the volume of foreign radio propaganda on which reports were required. And in at least one field, that of propaganda to Africa, there was a marked increase. During the year, Moscow Radio started regular broadcasts in Swahili, and Peking, Prague and Bucharest Radios initiated services for Africa in European languages. Broadcasts in English, French and Hausa for West Africa were added to Cairo Radio's existing transmissions in East African languages.

The Summary of World Broadcasts, which is now produced daily, has a large circulation both within the BBC and to departments of Her Majesty's Government and Commonwealth Governments. It is also supplied to the libraries of both Houses of Parliament. In addition, a number of national newspapers and periodicals receive it on a subscription basis.

Engineering

Sound Broadcasting : Coverage and Reception

RECEPTION conditions in the medium waveband deteriorated during the year. In November serious interference with reception of the North of England Home Service on 692 kc/s developed when the power used by a broadcasting station situated in East Germany and using this frequency was greatly increased. In December reception of the West of England Home Service on 1052 kc/s was badly affected by a Spanish station which changed its frequency to that of the BBC transmitters; fortunately, this station moved to another frequency at the end of January, following representations by the Post Office to the Spanish authorities. Serious interference with reception of the Home Service throughout the south-east of England continued, in this case being attributable to two stations in East Germany.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs in the medium-wave broadcasting band was one of the items discussed at the Geneva Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which opened in August, but the Conference decided that it would be useless to attempt to re-plan the medium waveband at present. It was generally agreed that no major rationalisation could be achieved in that band until more countries had developed VHF sound broadcasting services and until VHF receivers were in more general use by the listening public, thus making possible a re-deployment of the medium-wave channels.

The BBC has pressed on with the development of its VHF services, which are now available to over 97 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom. During the year, additional VHF transmitting stations were opened at Peterborough and at Thrumster, near Wick, both transmitting the Home Service and the Light and Third Programmes. The stations at Douglas, Isle of Man, and Orkney were completed with the addition of transmitters for

the Light and Third Programmes to those for the Home Service already in operation. The Douglas station was brought into full service in June, 1959, and the Orkney station in May, 1960. Work was begun on a VHF station to serve the Dover area and on technical planning and site testing for a number of VHF satellite stations, the first ten of which were approved by the Postmaster-General in June, 1959. Approval in principle for a further 11 satellite stations was given by the Postmaster-General in May, 1960. There are at present 20 VHF transmitting stations in operation, each broadcasting three (and in some cases four) programmes.

The BBC continued, in co-operation with the radio industry and trade, to organise demonstrations and exhibitions in various parts of the country in order to make the public aware of the existence of the VHF service and to demonstrate its advantages. The number of VHF receivers in the hands of the public is now estimated to exceed 3 million—a welcome increase since the previous year, to which these demonstrations have made a significant contribution.

Television Coverage

Coverage of the BBC television service was increased during the year to some 98·8 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom. A new transmitting station was opened at Peterborough in October and the stations at Orkney and Thrumster, near Wick, were completed in December and March respectively, after operating initially at reduced power. The temporary station at Truleigh Hill, near Brighton, which was installed just before the Coronation in 1953, was closed in August and the service transferred to a site at Whitehawk Hill, to the benefit of a considerable number of viewers. The number of BBC television stations now in operation is 23.

The BBC has for some time been grappling with the problem of increasing television coverage to as near one hundred per cent. of the population as possible. The next step will be the building and commissioning of additional low-power satellite stations, the first fourteen of which were approved by the Postmaster-General in June, 1959. (A further 10 satellite stations were approved in principle by the Postmaster-General in May, 1960.) Site-testing and other preparatory work was begun during the year and the transmitting equipment for these stations was ordered. Finance apart, the major problem in extending coverage to new areas and improving it in areas of difficult reception arises from the lack of available frequency channels. The satellite stations must share with existing BBC stations the five channels in Band I, since these are the only channels so far made available to the BBC. The satellites must therefore be of low power in order to avoid causing interference to reception from existing stations, and that necessarily means that they will have limited coverage. Furthermore, each of the satellite stations must be able to receive the television programme for re-broadcasting at a satisfactory standard of quality from one of the existing stations. This is difficult because each of the five channels is already shared by several BBC stations. The problem of finding sites to satisfy all the requirements is therefore unusually complicated.

Television reception in Band I continued to suffer at times from interference from foreign stations, but over the longer distances the interference

was somewhat less than in previous years because of the decrease in the 11-year cycle of sunspot activity. In some areas serious interference was still experienced at times from high-power stations using the "forward-scatter" technique for communication purposes. The revised 'Radio Regulations' agreed at the Geneva Conference impose some restriction on the development of these services in order to protect established television services in Band I.

The Television Centre

Construction of the main block at the new Television Centre in London, which is the headquarters of the Television Service, proceeded satisfactorily. The Centre is designed to meet the special requirements of television and its studios are the first to be designed and built expressly for the purpose of BBC television programmes; all other BBC studios in London and the regions have been adaptations of existing buildings.

The conception of the Television Centre is a practical one. A 3½-acre main block, in the form of a ring, 500 feet in diameter, houses the studios, the technical areas and all the equipment directly associated with the production of television programmes and the transmission of films and telerecordings. In this block also there are facilities for artists, including dressing rooms, make-up and wardrobe, and the administrative offices. The studios are built round the outside of this circular building, an arrangement which well meets the technical requirements and provides easy access from the inside of the ring for staff and artists. Around the outside of the studios (the studio floors are at ground level) runs a covered carriageway for the transport of scenery to and from the outer ends of the studios; the scenery is built and stored in a separate scenery block which was completed in 1953 and is situated on the outside of the carriage-way. A restaurant block, also situated on the outside of the carriage-way, was brought into temporary use in 1955 for offices and rehearsal rooms but has now been completed for its proper purpose. An additional block, to be started in 1961, will be the centre for technical maintenance, and will also include stores and offices and a suite for experimental transmissions.

The lay-out of the Television Centre, together with the provision made for mechanical handling of scenery between the Scenery Block and the new studios, is designed to give the maximum efficiency and saving of time in the utilisation of the studios. Other factors which also materially contribute to this end are mechanically-handled folding audience-seating (specially made to BBC design) and the arrangements for mechanised positioning, direction and focusing of individual light sources in the studios.

Improvements have been incorporated in the lighting-dimming equipment, which is controlled remotely from an operating console specially built to BBC requirements. An innovation in the arrangement of the equipment for technical control of the television pictures is that the lighting control and camera control equipments are placed side by side, with the result that the staff operating them are able to use the same picture monitors for assessing technical picture quality. This enables a uniform standard of picture quality to be maintained.

Development work has been carried out in connection with film transmission equipment (telecine) so that, as the Television Centre becomes more

fully operational, it will be possible for the telecine machines to be remotely operated from the control rooms of the new studios.

Other Developments in Television Studios and Equipment

Efforts by the industry to meet a performance specification for television camera channels drawn up by BBC engineers have resulted in an increase in the stability of camera channel performance, so that satisfactory performance can be maintained over long periods without readjustment of most of the controls ; this enables the few remaining controls to be operated remotely from a central vision-control position. A uniformly high technical quality of the pictures can thus be maintained with fewer operating staff.

A BBC performance specification for television camera lenses is now being widely used internationally. Developments in zoom lenses have resulted in the production of types suitable for use in studio work. Previously, considerations of size and weight, and of the minimum distance at which objects could be focused (which was too great for studio application). had restricted the use of zoom lenses to outside broadcasts. Zoom lenses developed recently by British manufacturers, in co-operation with the BBC, have to a great extent overcome these difficulties and can be used for some types of studio production ; a number were brought into use for this purpose during the year. The advantage of the zoom equipment is that it replaces a number of fixed-focal-length lenses with a single zoom lens which, in addition to providing the zooming facility on transmission, enables any viewing angle to be selected within the range of the particular zoom lens. The range of viewing angles is, however, still restricted and for this and for other reasons it is still necessary for some studio cameras to use lenses of fixed focal length.

Another new British zoom lens, developed primarily for outside broadcast work, is lighter and more conveniently mounted than its predecessors. It also has two operating ranges, giving an overall variation in focal length from 4 to 40 inches. The required range can be selected by a simple switch, no other adjustment or re-positioning of the lens with respect to the camera being necessary, and there is the additional advantage that this operation may be carried out during transmission, the original picture dissolving smoothly into the new picture.

Among developments in the Regions, the main Cardiff studio which had been used since 1957 on a "drive-in" basis with equipment belonging to the Welsh outside broadcast unit, was brought to completion with the installation of permanent equipment. Smaller studios for news and interview purposes were brought into service in Norwich and Manchester. A new television switching centre similar to that provided in Manchester a year ago was installed in Birmingham.

In order to facilitate the many switching operations which must be made in a complex television collecting and distributing network such as that operated throughout the United Kingdom by the BBC, new remotely-operated switching equipment has been developed and is now being brought into operation.

A prototype remotely-controlled television camera was developed by the BBC and used experimentally during the year in the Television News

service. With this equipment it is possible to control the zoom, focus, pan, tilt and iris adjustments from a remote point. The first installation of this type was in an interview studio adjacent to Broadcasting House, the equipment being controlled from the BBC's Television News Headquarters at Alexandra Palace, some six miles away. An additional facility enables an interviewer in the studio to select by means of four push-buttons on a box held in his hand any one of four predetermined settings of the controls during the course of an interview. As a result of the experience gained, a number of remote-control cameras of improved performance are being made for use at various BBC centres.

A second portable radio camera was acquired for outside broadcast purposes. Considerable work was carried out in order to improve the performance of these equipments, and two battery-operated UHF transmitters were specially designed and built to work in association with them. These radio cameras enable "live" outside broadcast contributions to be made from vantage points inaccessible to normal equipment.

Telerecording

There were two notable developments in the field of telerecording. One of these, in which 35 mm. cine-film is used as the recording medium, has resulted in telerecordings of outstandingly high quality. This has been achieved by the production by the manufacturers of equipment working on a new principle developed by the BBC, and also by the use of new film stock and new processing techniques. When the resulting film is processed, it can be transmitted directly by any television service, irrespective of the standards (number of lines, etc.) used.

The second development was in standards conversion for the purpose of exchanging videotape recordings between one country and another. Reproduction from a videotape recording can only be carried out at the same technical standards as were used in the recording and therefore such recordings cannot be transmitted directly by any country in which the television system uses different standards. The problem of standards conversion is one on which the BBC carried out considerable pioneering work initially in connection with Eurovision. In 1952 a standards converter developed by BBC engineers was used to convert pictures from the French 819-line standard to the British 405-line standard so that television pictures originated in Paris could be broadcast by BBC television stations and received by viewers in the United Kingdom. The basic system then used has not changed, although many detailed improvements have been introduced which have reduced to almost negligible proportions the loss of picture quality caused by the standards conversion process.

A new requirement has recently arisen for the conversion of pictures from the various European standards to those in use in North America and vice versa. Special problems arise in this case because of the difference in the picture reproduction rate for European television systems as compared with the American system; in the former case it is 25 pictures per second whereas in the latter it is 30 per second. This difference gives rise to a pronounced flicker in the converted pictures if the conversion is carried out in the same way as in Eurovision, but an ingenious modification to

the equipment has overcome this difficulty. Successful conversions were made in connection with the 'Western Summit' Conference in Paris in December. Specially arranged transmissions on the French 819-line system of 25 pictures per second were fed from Paris to London, converted to the American standard of 525 lines and 30 pictures per second and then fed to London Airport, where videotape recordings were made and dispatched by air to the United States.

With a view to the need for videotape-recording facilities at points, such as London Airport, which are remote from television studio facilities, equipment is being installed in suitable vehicles. Special units of equipment have been designed by the BBC for this purpose, transistors being used in place of valves as far as possible.

Sound Studios

Satisfactory progress continued to be made with the extension to Broadcasting House, London. The new building, in addition to providing much-needed office accommodation, is to house the main London Control Room for sound broadcasting and the equipping of this has necessitated the designing of a large number of specialised control desks and other specialised equipment. A new television switching centre and additional recording and other technical areas will also be provided. The shell of the building was brought almost to completion during the year and installation of the technical equipment was begun. Occupation of the offices was scheduled to begin in May, 1960.

The work of modifying studios in London and the Regions in order to bring their acoustics into line with the latest techniques and to improve their technical facilities, has continued. Control rooms at regional centres—notably Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds and Cardiff—have been modernised and in some cases completely redesigned. In view of the highly successful performance of the system of programme-switching and monitoring equipment installed during the modernisation of the Glasgow control room (1958-59) the Manchester sound control room has been similarly equipped. New "unattended" sound studios were brought into service at the Royal Pavilion Estate, Brighton, and at Oxford.

Experiments in Stereophonic Broadcasting

Experimental transmissions of stereophonic sound were continued on alternate Saturday mornings, when the transmitters used were not required for their normal purposes. The method of transmission is not one that would be practicable for a regular service of stereophonic broadcasting since it requires the use of all BBC television sound transmitters for one channel and the Network Three transmitters, both medium-wave and VHF, for the other channel. Moreover, anyone listening to the programme on a single receiver would hear only one channel and would not obtain satisfactory results. Considerable research has therefore been carried out into the possibility of transmitting the complete stereophonic programme from a VHF transmitter in such a way that normal monophonic reception would not be adversely affected. Systems designed to achieve this have been devised in this country, in the United States and in a number of

European countries ; demonstrations of several of these systems have been attended by BBC engineers and the more promising ones have been examined in closer detail. No decision has yet been made as to the system that might be adopted for a regular service. The BBC meanwhile continues to work on the problem and is co-operating with the European Broadcasting Union in co-ordinating research on an international basis.

A BBC engineering monograph summarising the present position of stereophonic broadcasting was published in April, 1960.

Eurovision

The BBC continued to work closely with the European Broadcasting Union in the organisation and transmission of Eurovision programmes. The more ambitious programmes, in which several countries participated, were planned and directed by the E.B.U. technical co-ordination centre in Brussels, which is now equipped for the direct switching of certain of the Eurovision circuits during a programme. This is necessary because of the increasing complexity of the vision network and the even greater complexity of the lines which carry the accompanying sound and provide intercommunication and cueing facilities between the participating countries. A member of the BBC engineering staff is seconded to the E.B.U. for this work and others are lent for short periods from time to time.

During the year the BBC was concerned in a total of 369 Eurovision programmes and inserts, and originated 133 of them. Increasing use was made of the Eurovision network and of BBC facilities by other broadcasting organisations, particularly the American broadcasting networks, which made a number of videotape recordings in London to be flown to New York.

The transmission of Eurovision programmes between the United Kingdom and the Continent necessitates the use of a link across the English Channel. In 1954 the BBC and Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française jointly equipped and staffed a temporary radio link between the British terminal at Swingate, near Dover, (where the standards conversion equipment was installed), and the French terminal at Cassel, 32 miles inland from the French coast. This temporary link was replaced in June, 1959, by a permanent Post Office radio link. The Post Office terminal, to which BBC standards-conversion equipment and staff were transferred, is on Tolsford Hill, near Folkestone, and the French terminal is at Loos. Standards conversion is carried out at Tolsford Hill from 625 or 819 lines to 405 lines and from 405 lines to 625 lines. Conversion from 405 to 819 lines is carried out in Paris by R.T.F.

External Broadcasting

The BBC's External Services continued to be broadcast by 39 high-power short-wave transmitters 37 of which are grouped at four sites in the United Kingdom, the remaining two being at Tebrau near Singapore. In addition, the BBC's Arabic programme in its entirety and several hours daily of the General Overseas Service in English were rebroadcast to the Middle East by two high-power medium-wave transmitters and a number of short-wave

transmitters situated in the eastern Mediterranean. The services for Europe continued to be reinforced by a high-power medium-wave relay station at Norden in north-east Germany, by a medium-wave and a VHF transmitter in Berlin, and at certain times by BBC domestic long-wave and medium-wave transmitters working outside their normal programme hours.

Although the maximum period of the 11-year sunspot cycle has now passed, solar activity during the year remained at a high level and enabled the higher frequencies in the short-wave bands to be used for limited periods. Although this afforded some escape from the very overcrowded frequency bands, congestion remained a serious problem and was aggravated by deliberate jamming. In accordance with the new frequency management procedure agreed at the conference of the I.T.U. in Geneva at the end of 1959, changes of frequency in the External Services which are required to take account of seasonal and solar cycle variations in propagation conditions were reduced from six to four a year.

Two further high-power short-wave transmitters were ordered during the year under the replacement and modernisation programme recommended in the White Paper on the Overseas Information Services (Cmd. 225). This brings the number now on order to four. Installation of the first pair of transmitters at the BBC's Rampisham station will begin shortly; they will take the place of the two low-power transmitters at Daventry with which the Empire Service was started in 1932. The second pair of transmitters will be installed at Daventry to replace two transmitters which have been in use there since 1937. The programme of aerial construction and modification recommended in the White Paper was carried a stage further with the commissioning of a further six new arrays for the Overseas Services.

Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of engineering staff was at a slightly higher rate than during the previous year, partly owing to resignations of fully-trained staff to other organisations and partly to normal retirements and the need to staff new projects. The total number of staff recruited was 388; of these 113 were 18-year olds straight from the sixth form of their schools, who had studied up to G.C.E. Advanced Level in mathematics and physics, and 27 were qualified men. Further steps were taken to attract recruits by means of advertising, participation in careers exhibitions and visits to grammar schools and public schools.

The lengthened training courses previously reported were continued and the number of students passing through the Engineering Training Department was increased by 25 per cent. There was a steady development of teaching aids, including apparatus for the demonstration of particular problems, such as transistor applications. A new training studio for television was built and equipped; this facility proved most valuable, since 60 per cent. of last year's students were being trained for television studio work. Theoretical and practical training in the operation and maintenance of videotape recording equipment was inaugurated.

A number of students from broadcasting services in the Commonwealth and in European countries were attached to BBC departments for periods of training in operations and maintenance work or for courses at the

Engineering Training School. The total number of technical trainees accepted from overseas during the year was 31 of whom 14 (from Ghana, Malaya, Mauritius, Nigeria and Uganda) attended the Engineering Training School. Advice was given to training officers associated with broadcasting authorities overseas and the Engineering Division continued to give assistance to Commonwealth and Colonial broadcasting authorities by releasing staff on secondment. During the year 26 such secondments were in operation.

Research and Development

Television

The technical problems affecting the future development of television have been considered by the Television Advisory Committee. Two of the most important problems for solution are the desirability or otherwise of altering the existing British 405-line standard and the possible uses of the so far undeveloped Bands IV and V. As already mentioned above, the BBC has provided the T.A.C. with experimental data bearing on these problems.

Other information supplied to the T.A.C. included the results of an extensive programme of research and development work in the field of colour television. Following some years of work in its research laboratories, the BBC began in October, 1955, a series of radiated test transmissions from its London television station. The system used in these tests was based on the American N.T.S.C. system, adapted to British standards. A colour-television studio was equipped by the BBC to enable a proportion of "live" material to be included in the test transmissions, which otherwise consisted of colour films and slides. Since the conclusion of the main investigation in April, 1958, a limited schedule of colour transmissions has been maintained to enable the radio industry to study problems in the design of economic and reliable colour receivers, on which a good deal of further development work remains to be done.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the BBC system known as 'cablefilm', which enables short news films to be transmitted over the transatlantic telephone cable between this country and North America in either direction. It was much used during the year and the transmissions were extended on several occasions from London to various countries linked with the Eurovision network.

Further advances were made in the automatic operation of broadcasting transmitters. Facilities for automatic operation and monitoring were provided at a number of BBC medium-wave and VHF sound transmitting stations in the course of the year.

Improvements in the coverage of BBC sound and television programmes continued to absorb much engineering effort. The design of transmitting aerials for new BBC stations now under construction or projected was continued; special designs were evolved for the numerous satellite transmitters, plans for which were announced during the year, and some complex problems were resolved in connection with aerials for combined television and VHF sound stations. A search for suitable sites for these satellite stations, followed in each case by practical transmission tests to ensure that the required area could be covered, went on throughout the year.

The design of aerials having suitable directional properties was greatly facilitated by the use of an analogue computer designed and built in the BBC's research laboratories.

Long-distance propagation studies at VHF and UHF were continued, and co-operation was maintained on an international basis with the European Broadcasting Union and the C.C.I.R. (International Consultative Radio Committee). One immediate use for the data so accumulated was in the planning of the television and VHF satellite transmitters. The information was also used to prepare plans showing how channels in Band III, if made available to the BBC, could be allocated so as to give a general improvement in BBC television coverage and to provide separate transmitting stations for South Wales and the West of England.

Investigation of the propagation properties of the ionosphere continued. Existing methods of predicting the field-strength of a short-wave transmission at long distances were appraised; this subject is of great importance in connection with the work of the International Frequency Registration Board and the international allocation of frequencies. Comparisons were made in Singapore, in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, between transmissions from this country using different types of short-wave aerial arrays with a view to determining the optimum projection angle. Comparisons were also made in Singapore between British and Dutch transmissions in a number of short-wave bands. The data obtained from these tests were applied to the design of new transmitting aerials for the BBC's Overseas Services.

The Use of Transistors

The design of equipment using transistors instead of valves has been the subject of study and development work. In some applications these devices have great value, but in broadcasting, and particularly in television, it is difficult to obtain the same high standard of performance from transistors as can be obtained from valves. Some of the problems of transistorisation were discussed in a BBC engineering monograph published during the year.

Examples of equipment in which it has been found possible and advantageous to use transistors include almost all new portable or mobile audio-frequency equipment and also fixed equipment designed to operate independently of the public mains supply without the need for large and costly batteries. A transmitter drive unit, working on a new principle, has been designed for use at future FM transmitters and it has also been found possible to use transistors in a new design of "translator" VHF sound transmitter. In two of the BBC's mobile television control rooms, the more conventional valve circuits have been replaced by transistorised sound equipment.

Having produced a transistor VHF/FM receiver to a straightforward design, using transistors that were currently available at moderate cost, BBC engineers were able to demonstrate that a performance at least equal to that of a good domestic valve-type VHF receiver could be obtained with such equipment. The design took full advantage of the high efficiency

of transistors: the loudspeaker and battery supply of the receiver were enclosed in an acoustically treated cabinet (without thermal ventilation) thus giving a high degree of fidelity in sound reproduction.

Acoustics

Acoustic design work was carried out for the new Television Centre studios and for the continuity suites in the extension to Broadcasting House, London.

The programme of modernising some of the older sound studios, particularly in the Regions, provided the opportunity to check by means of measurements the predicted reverberation characteristics against those actually obtained. Good general agreement with the predicted results confirmed the validity of the methods used for the construction and acoustic treatment of the studios.

Work continued on the testing of new materials for the acoustic treatment of studios and on the design and placing of frequency-selective sound absorbers. Important results were achieved in an investigation of the problems of sound insulation, with particular reference to that of studios liable to be affected by structure-borne noise.

Microphones

Tests were carried out on a number of commercial types of microphone with a view to their use for special purposes, including stereophony.

Work was done on the magnetic recording of sound in an endeavour to reduce the BBC standard tape speed from 15 inches per second to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches per second. This would reduce the cost of tape in use and in storage by half, but further development is required to ensure that the quality of recording is maintained at the lower speed.

(The foregoing paragraphs on Research and Development are not, of course, exhaustive. They merely supplement the many other references to research and design work occurring elsewhere in this chapter.)

Co-operation at Home and Abroad

The BBC continued to maintain close liaison with the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the British Standards Institution and organisations representing the radio manufacturing industry and trade. Papers by BBC authors were read before a number of learned societies and articles were contributed to the technical journals and the lay press to inform the public about new projects and about the BBC's continuing contribution to research and development in the field of broadcasting. The results of this work are frequently demonstrated to visitors from overseas and have proved valuable to other organisations. The series of BBC engineering monographs was continued; each monograph deals with a particular technical subject in the field of sound and television broadcasting.

As usual, the Corporation played a large part in the annual Radio and Television Exhibition at Earl's Court, the most important shop window in the broadcasting field and attended by a large number of overseas visitors. A BBC exhibit was prepared for the British Exhibition held in New York in June, 1960.

BBC engineers continued to take part in the work of the European Broadcasting Union, the International Consultative Committees on Radio (C.C.I.R.) and Telegraphy and Telephony (C.C.I.T.T.) and the International Committee on the Suppression of Electrical Interference (C.I.S.P.R.). Two important international conferences were held in 1959 at which the BBC was represented. The first, held at Los Angeles in April, was the IXth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., for which preparatory work had been going on for the previous three years in national study groups. The second was the Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunication Union at Geneva, which lasted from August to December.

Co-operation with the E.B.U., the International Standards Organisation, and the International Electrotechnical Commission has resulted in the publication of international standards for stereophonic gramophone records.

Open Days at BBC Transmitting Stations

On 18th July, 1959, an Open Day was held at five BBC transmitting stations in Scotland and four in the Midland Region. A similar Open Day was held at Burghead in the north of Scotland on 5th September. A total of nearly 17,000 members of the public availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect what was in most cases their "local" BBC station; they were shown round by members of the staff who explained the purposes of the equipment and arranged a number of interesting exhibits. Further Open Days are being planned.

Staff and Conditions of Service

STAFF employed on 31st March, 1960, numbered 15,886 full-time and 1,003 part-time, as compared with 15,236 full-time and 872 part-time staff on 31st March, 1959. Most of the increases are related to expansions and developments in television, and particularly to the progress of the Television Centre and to extensions of Regional television activity.

A reconstruction of the salary scales of the Monthly-paid, Secretarial and Clerical staff was carried out during the year and revised scales were introduced with effect from 1st June, 1959. This reconstruction, which was negotiated with the Association of Broadcasting Staff and the National Union of Journalists, reduced the length of the Monthly scales from a seven to a five year incremental progression and that of the Secretarial and Clerical scales from six years to four. At the same time, a general pay increase of approximately 2 per cent. was awarded to these three categories of staff. It has always been the Corporation's view that its rates of pay for non-manual categories take into account the element of shift working that is an essential part of broadcasting, but there had been Union pressure for the introduction of shift pay for Monthly, Secretarial and Clerical staff. As part of the new pay settlement, the Unions agreed to withdraw these claims for a period of not less than eighteen months.

In November, 1959, the Association of Broadcasting Staff, supported later by the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees, claimed a reduction in the working week for manual staff from 44 to 40 hours. After negotiations with these Unions and with the Electrical Trades Union, agreement was reached on a wage increase for manual staff and the postponement of discussions on a reduced working week until towards the end of 1960.

It continues to be the Corporation's policy to fill vacancies by the promotion of existing staff whenever possible, usually in competition following an internal advertisement. When it is desired to draw on a wider field, or there is reason to doubt the existence of a suitably qualified candidate within the BBC, outside candidates may be considered, usually after advertisement in the Press. During the year some 432 out of a total of approximately 560 vacancies in the monthly grades were filled by competitive promotion of existing staff. The projected expansion of television broadcasts to schools necessitated the appointment of 12 additional production staff, and these vacancies were advertised in the Press as well as internally. Of those appointed, four were from outside the Corporation and five were scientists.

Full use was made of available training facilities to meet future needs and the effects of continuing competition for broadcasting staff, particularly in television. Staff training (other than the training of engineering staff, details of which are given on page 89) included the provision of three six weeks' general courses in the art of broadcasting and four general television courses. A specially-planned general course for guest-trainees from overseas broadcasting organisations, a great many of whom come to the BBC for training in the course of each year, was inaugurated and proved its value. A two-day Induction Course for new staff was held for the first time in February, 1960, and more were planned. In addition, over 70 special courses were arranged for sound broadcasting and television staff. Well over 1,000 BBC staff and guests from overseas broadcasting organisations passed through the Staff Training Department in the course of the year.

The Overseas Instructor and his Assistant visited Grenada at the request of the Colonial Office, acting on behalf of the British West Indian Governments, in order to conduct a short course of training on the spot.

Under a continuing arrangement with the Administrative Staff College, three members of the BBC staff attended the three-month course at Henley during the year. The BBC meanwhile introduced the first of its own 'Training in Management' conferences for senior staff. It is an important feature of these conferences that the responsibilities of management in broadcasting are discussed in the presence and with the co-operation of distinguished visiting speakers.

During the year under review the BBC was added to the Schedule of Public Boards for the purposes of the Superannuation (Transfers between the Civil Service and Public Boards) Rules, 1950, with effect from 4th December, 1959, under Statutory Instrument 1959 No. 2015. The BBC New Pension Scheme was approved by the Minister of Health for similar purposes under Regulations 18 (3) (d) (v) and 79 (1) of the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1955.

Some 700 male members of staff over the age of 40 have volunteered to be X-rayed at six-monthly intervals over the next three years. This is part of an experiment organised by the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board to try to discover whether lung cancer can be diagnosed in this way before any physical symptoms appear.

The documentary film 'This is the BBC' was shown to the majority of the staff, and arrangements were also made for it to be seen by representatives of the Trade Unions with which the Corporation has dealings.

Contractual Matters

IT was stated in earlier Reports that the Corporation had reached agreement with British Actors' Equity Association, the Variety Artistes' Federation and the Incorporated Society of Musicians on the making of television transcriptions for distribution overseas. The Corporation has now made a similar agreement with the Musicians' Union. The agreement will, among other things, permit overseas distribution of major comedy series which were previously unavailable for transcription purposes owing to the inclusion of accompanying orchestras. The Corporation has also reached agreement with the Musicians' Union on terms for the making of filmed programmes for use in its own Television Service. A provision of the agreement will enable a limited number of these television films to be shown each year to paying and non-paying audiences at film and other festivals throughout the world.

Discussions with the I.S.M. led to the introduction by the Corporation of an improved basis of assessment for television fees paid to solo concert artists appearing in non-operatic programmes.

The Corporation agreed terms with the performers' unions for television use of the film 'This is the BBC' and also for exhibition of the film to non-paying audiences.

An agreement was made with the Mechanical Copyright Protection Society Ltd., the Bureau Internationale de L'Edition Mécanique and various music publishers whereby the BBC is given right to record for broadcasting purposes in any of its own sound services or for use in its sound transcription service the great majority of British and foreign copyright musical works, and also the right to dub for such purposes a number of commercial records made by music publishers with film-making or broadcasting use in mind.

Publications

'RADIO TIMES', giving full details of sound and television programmes for all Regions in its seven editions, appeared weekly for the thirty-seventh year of publication. Net weekly sales certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulations averaged 7,214,725 copies in 1959. There was an increased demand for the Christmas Number and more than 7,600,000 copies were sold. Special supplements featuring Music, the Third Programme and other subjects were published and the 'Junior Radio Times' was introduced as a regular four-page pull-out supplement in August, 1959.

'The Listener' reprinted talks given in sound programmes and in television. The introduction of a sub-title in January, 1960, when the journal became 'The Listener and BBC Television Review', reflected the increasing attention given to television. 'Critic on the Hearth', 'What They Are Saying' (a summary of foreign broadcasts collected by the Monitoring Service), 'Did You Hear That?' (based largely on regional broadcasts), music articles and book reviews were regular features. The customary seasonal book numbers and a travel book number were published. Sales averaged 101,493 copies a week in 1959.

Publications produced for the BBC's External Services included three weekly journals: 'London Calling' (on airmail paper) giving details of broadcasts in the Overseas Services; and 'London Calling Europe' and 'Hier Spricht London' with programmes for listeners to the foreign language broadcasts in the European Service and featuring the English-by-Radio lessons.

More than 28,000 schools and education authorities were supplied with teachers' notes and pupils' pamphlets published in conjunction with the broadcast series for schools. The range was extended to include television programmes for schools. Sales of the pupils' pamphlets continued to increase, totalling more than 8,200,000 copies for the year.

Among special publications for Further Education Programmes, 'Russian for Beginners' proved popular. Others included the 'Painting of the Month' with four-colour reproductions and notes to accompany the broadcast series under that title, 'Improve Your German'; 'Background to the Crusades'; and 'Civil War Battlefields'.

Other publications included the BBC Handbook, quarterly folders for the Third Programme, Children's Hour and the General Overseas Service, engineering monographs, 'The ABC of Atomic Energy' and 'The Welsh Annual Lecture'.

Finance

THE Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1960, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, are attached. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

The following information is also given:—

An analysis of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1960 (Statement 6).

Summarised Balance Sheets and summarised Net Revenue and Grant-in-Aid Accounts for the accounting period from 1st April, 1954, to 31st March, 1960 (Statement 7).

Balance Sheet

HOME SERVICES—SOUND AND TELEVISION

Fixed Assets: Sound Broadcasting

During the year gross additions to fixed assets amounted to £651,450 and an amount of £150,929 was written off for assets no longer in service, resulting in a net increase of £500,521 to £11,973,486 at 31st March, 1960. To the depreciation reserve was added the year's provision of £597,150 less an amount equivalent to the value of assets taken out of service, £116,771, and depreciation no longer required for freehold properties which have been sold, £10,574 (included in the sum of £110,270 credited to the Net Revenue and Appropriation Account). There was, therefore, a net increase in the depreciation reserve of £469,805 to £6,482,274, leaving the net value of fixed assets at £5,491,212 as shown in Statement 4—a net increase of £30,716.

Expenditure was incurred on equipment for the new Broadcasting House extension. The construction of five additional VHF transmitting stations was started and those for the North of Scotland and Orkney were completed. The remainder was spent mainly on general development of studios and recording equipment, and on replacements.

Fixed Assets: Television Broadcasting

Gross additions to fixed assets amounted to £2,788,235 and an amount of £183,526 was written off for assets no longer in service, resulting in a net increase of £2,604,709 to £18,648,393 at 31st March, 1960. To the depreciation reserve was added the year's provision of £932,194, less an amount equivalent to the value of assets taken out of service, £109,526, and depreciation no longer required for freehold properties which have been sold, £8,106 (included in the sum of £110,270 credited to Net Revenue and Appropriation Account). There was, therefore, a net increase in the depreciation reserve of £814,562 to £4,007,018, leaving the net value of fixed assets at £14,641,375 as shown in Statement 4—a net increase of £1,790,147.

The development of the Television Centre accounted for the major part of the expenditure. Additional expenditure on Regional studios was incurred

and an outside broadcast unit was purchased for Northern Ireland. Improved telerecording equipment was purchased.

The construction of new transmitters for the North of Scotland and Orkney was completed and new stations for Peterborough, West Cornwall and North Wales were commenced.

Capital Account

An appropriation of £1,500,000 has been made, increasing the capital account from £20 million at 31st March, 1959, to £21,500,000 at 31st March, 1960. Of this amount £20,132,587 was represented by fixed assets and the unexpended balance of £1,367,413 was invested to meet future capital expenditure.

Investment

The investment of £48,000 represents the Corporation's interest in the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd. which was formed in association with the Rank Organisation, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Australian Broadcasting Commission to provide a British Commonwealth source of news films.

<i>Current Assets and Credit Balances</i>	£	£
Current assets at 31st March, 1960, were		6,652,717
against which must be set the following liabilities and reserves :—		
Specific reserves for contingent contractual payments to staff and future income tax	1,425,000	
Creditors	3,608,063	5,033,063
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets at 31st March, 1960, were therefore		1,619,654
which together with the investment in British Commonwealth International Newsfilms Agency Ltd.		48,000
		<hr/>
represent the balance of unappropriated net carried forward		1,667,654
		<hr/>

There was an increase in current assets of £1,406,296 due to increases in debtors and unexpired charges, £745,407, and in liquid resources, £828,254, less a decrease in stores, £167,365.

Liabilities and reserves increased by £756,596. Creditors increased by £186,596 and there was an increase in the provision for future income tax of £570,000.

EXTERNAL SERVICES

Fixed Assets and Capital Account

Gross additions to fixed assets during the year amounted to £295,148 and an amount of £262,712 was written off for assets no longer in service, increasing the total by £32,436 to £5,173,430 at 31st March, 1960, as shown in Statement 5. No provision is made for depreciation as the Grant-in-Aid

FINANCE

provides for renewals and replacements as they occur. A note of the depreciated amounts calculated on the same basis as that applied to Sound and Television Services appears on the balance sheet.

The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on new transmitters and aerials, part of a long-term plan for the replacement and modernisation of these installations throughout the United Kingdom.

<i>Current Assets and Credit Balances</i>	£	£
Current assets at 31st March, 1960, were		273,519
Less Creditors	162,330	
Specific reserve for future income tax	1,431	163,761
		<hr/>
leaving net current assets of		109,758
		<hr/>

Representing the unexpended balance of grant-in-aid receipts carried forward.

Current assets increased by £69,468, being an increase of £37,316 in debtors and unexpired charges and £32,152 in cash at bank and in hand. Provision for future income tax decreased by £6,481 and there was an increase of £59,511 in creditors.

Net Revenue and Appropriation Account

HOME SERVICES—SOUND AND TELEVISION

Income receivable from the Postmaster-General

The gross revenue from the sales of broadcast receiving licences in 1959–60, excluding the excise duty of £1 on the combined licences for Sound and Television but including an adjustment of £10,019 for the previous year, amounted to £36,209,680, comprising :—

	£	£
Licences for Sound Only at £1	4,485,857	
Licences for Sound and Television		
Combined at £3	31,723,823	36,209,680
		<hr/>

In accordance with Clause 17 of the Licence and Agreement dated 12th June, 1952, as amended by the supplemental Agreement dated 1st February, 1957, a deduction was made by the Post Office of a sum equal to the expenses of collection, interference investigation, etc., estimated at £2,270,000 plus an adjustment for the previous year of £124,060

		2,394,060
		<hr/>
and the net licence revenue was, therefore,		33,815,620
The Treasury retained		2,529,467
		<hr/>
leaving as the net amount payable to the Corporation		31,286,153
The net amount payable in the previous year was		27,323,115
		<hr/>
and there was, therefore, an increase in 1959–60 of		3,963,038
		<hr/>

The attribution of this net increase to Sound and Television is shown in the following table, the latter service having been credited with the net income from £2 of the combined sound and television licences. The Post Office expenses and Treasury retention have been allocated to Sound and Television pro rata to the gross licence revenue :—

	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Television</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Gross Licence Revenue			
for year ended 31st March, 1960	15,060,464	21,149,216	36,209,680
for year ended 31st March, 1959	14,761,270	18,589,275	33,350,545
Increase	<u>299,194</u>	<u>2,559,941</u>	<u>2,859,135</u>
<i>Deduct Post Office Expenses</i>			
for the year ended 31st March, 1960, amount equal to estimated expenditure £2,270,000 plus an adjustment for the previous year of £124,060	999,262	1,394,798	2,394,060
for the year ended 31st March, 1959, amount equal to estimated expenditure £2,050,000 plus an adjustment for the previous year of £74,128 .	942,476	1,181,652	2,124,128
Increase	<u>56,786</u>	<u>213,146</u>	<u>269,932</u>
Treasury Retention			
for the year ended 31st March, 1960, 7½% of net licence income	1,051,459	1,478,008	2,529,467
for the year ended 31st March, 1959, 12½% of net licence income	1,727,349	2,175,953	3,903,302
Decrease	<u>675,890</u>	<u>697,945</u>	<u>1,373,835</u>
Net income receivable by the Corporation			
for the year ended 31st March, 1960	13,009,743	18,276,410	31,286,153
for the year ended 31st March, 1959	12,091,445	15,231,670	27,323,115
Increase	<u>918,298</u>	<u>3,044,740</u>	<u>3,963,038</u>

Income

The income receivable from the Postmaster-General for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was £31,286,153, as mentioned above. Net revenue from Publications was £1,054,629, interest on investments, etc., less interest payable was £25,788, and the contribution received from the Government towards capital expenditure on civil defence was £10,151. Income for the year was, therefore, £32,376,721, to which must be added surplus on disposal of freehold properties, £110,270, and £32,950 in settlement of war damage claims, making a total of £32,519,941 as compared with £28,614,697 for the preceding year, an increase of £3,905,244.

Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure on Sound Services for the year was £11,902,019 and on the Television Service £15,815,904, a total of £27,717,923. A provision of £1,492,211 was made for depreciation, details of which are shown on Statement 4. The Corporation's estimated liability for Schedule D income tax 1960-61 for the Home services is £1,175,000. After adjusting for tax paid

FINANCE

by deduction at source and tax recoverable from royalties, etc., the net liability was reduced to £1,160,107. Total revenue expenditure amounted, therefore, to £30,370,241. Income, therefore, exceeded revenue expenditure by £2,149,700. To this was added the balance of unappropriated net revenue brought forward at the beginning of the year, £1,017,954, making a total of £3,167,654 from which the sum of £1,500,000 was transferred to capital account for future capital expenditure, leaving £1,667,654 to be carried forward at 31st March, 1960.

The finances of the Home services can be summarised approximately as follows :—

	<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>		<i>Television Broadcasting</i>	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Income receivable from the Postmaster-General	12,091,445	13,009,743	15,231,670	18,276,410
Other Income	627,212	644,868	664,370	588,920
	12,718,657	13,654,611	15,896,040	18,865,330
Expenditure				
Revenue expenditure	11,441,818	11,902,019	13,988,812	15,815,904
Depreciation	544,235	580,676	822,546	911,535
	11,986,053	12,482,695	14,811,358	16,727,439
Income Tax	300,378	440,107	269,860	720,000
	12,286,431	12,922,802	15,081,218	17,447,439
Revenue surplus	432,226	731,809	814,822	1,417,891
Net capital expenditure	82,943	30,716	1,946,331	1,790,147
Increase or decrease (—) in Reserves 1958-59	349,283		—1,131,509	
Increase or decrease (—) in Reserves 1959-60		701,093		— 372,256

Grant-in-Aid

EXTERNAL SERVICES

The Grant-in-Aid for External Services is sub-divided into Broadcasting services, capital and revenue; Monitoring services, capital and revenue, and Civil Defence expenditure. Expenditure is, therefore, separately accounted for under these headings, as set out in the Grant-in-Aid account.

The position may be summarised as follows :—

Income

Total Grant-in-Aid receipts for the year were £6,679,000. Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service were £15,924 and interest received amounted to £16, making a total income for the year of £6,694,940.

Expenditure

Revenue expenditure amounted to £6,363,676 and capital expenditure to £295,148. Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets amounted to £11,247 and £7,000 excess Grant-in-Aid receipts on civil defence account were refunded. A provision of £1,431 was made for future income tax. Total expenditure therefore was £6,678,502.

Balance of Grant-in-Aid carried forward

Income exceeded expenditure by £16,438 which increased the balance of Grant-in-Aid from £93,320 at 31st March, 1959, to £109,758 at 31st March, 1960.

Statements of Revenue Expenditure**HOME SERVICES—SOUND AND TELEVISION**

Statements 1 and 2 give details of revenue expenditure on Sound and Television as compared with the previous year. During the year there were the following increases in expenditure:—

	<i>Sound</i> £	<i>Television</i> £
Programmes	270,165	1,063,321
Engineering	93,063	387,570
Premises	2,634	183,246
Management	44,191	79,302
Pension Scheme Contributions, etc.	50,148	113,653
	<hr/> 460,201	<hr/> 1,827,092

Sound

The increase in expenditure is due to pay increases effective from 1st June, 1959, together with other rising costs and minor developments.

Television

The development of the Television Service continued during the year with a consequent increase in the number of staff employed. Money was allotted to the Regions to enable more programmes of regional appeal to be produced and news items of local interest to be included in regional bulletins. Additional expenditure was also incurred on programmes for the national network. The pay increases mentioned above and other rising costs also led to increased expenditure.

External Services

Statement 3 gives details of the revenue expenditure on the External Services as compared with the previous year. There were the following variations in expenditure:—

Programmes	£ 270,476
Engineering	83,515
Premises	59,557
Management	- 391
Pension Scheme Contributions, etc.	38,440
	<hr/> 451,597

The increase in expenditure is due to pay increases together with other rising costs and minor developments.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Balance Sheet at 31st March, 1960,
with
Relative Revenue Accounts
for the year
ended 31st March, 1960

Balance Sheet

	31st March, 1960		31st March, 1959	
	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
Amounts appropriated for Capital Expenditure		21,500,000		20,000,000
REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT				
Unappropriated Net Revenue at 31st March, 1960		1,667,654		1,017,954
SPECIFIC RESERVES				
Reserve for contingent contractual payments to staff	250,000		250,000	
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax assessable 1960-61	1,175,000		605,000	
	1,425,000		855,000	
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors	3,608,063		3,421,467	
		5,033,063		4,276,467
TOTAL, HOME SERVICES		28,200,717		25,294,421
EXTERNAL SERVICES				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
Balance of Appropriation for Capital Expenditure at 31st March, 1959	5,140,994		5,272,577	
Appropriation from Grant-in-Aid Account for the year to 31st March, 1960	295,148		239,821	
	5,436,142		5,512,398	
Less: Amount written off for assets no longer in service	262,712		371,404	
		5,173,430		5,140,994
GRANT-IN-AID ACCOUNT				
Balance, being excess of Receipts over Net Expenditure at 31st March, 1960 carried forward—per account annexed:				
Broadcasting Revenue	80,502		71,193	
Broadcasting Capital	23,336		16,323	
Monitoring Revenue	1,266		— 1,429	
Monitoring Capital	1,027		781	
Civil Defence	3,627		6,452	
		109,758		93,320
SPECIFIC RESERVE				
Reserve for estimated future Income Tax assessable 1960-61	1,431		7,912	
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors	162,330		102,819	
		163,761		110,731
TOTAL, EXTERNAL SERVICES		5,446,949		5,345,045
TOTAL, HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		33,647,666		30,639,466

NOTES:

1. No provision is made for depreciation of the External Services fixed assets, as the cost of their renewal, when it falls due, is met in full from the Grants in Aid. If it had been necessary to provide for depreciation, the net book value of such assets at 31st March, 1960, calculated on the same basis as is applied to the Home Services' fixed assets, would have been £1,325,167, £140,174 and £50,982 for Broadcasting, Monitoring and Civil Defence respectively.
2. The balance of uncompleted work on contracts for Capital Expenditure amounted at 31st March, 1960, approximately to £1,986,000 (1959 £3,315,000).

at 31st March, 1960

	31st March, 1960		31st March, 1959	
	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST, LESS DEPRECIATION—per Statement 4				
Sound	5,491,212		5,460,496	
Television	14,641,375		12,851,228	
		20,132,587		18,311,724
CURRENT ASSETS—earmarked for Capital purposes				
Unexpended Balance on Capital Account represented by: Loans to Local Government Authorities		1,367,413		1,688,276
		21,500,000		20,000,000
INVESTMENT				
Shares in British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency Ltd. at cost		48,000		48,000
CURRENT ASSETS—Other				
Stores on Hand—At Cost or under less allocation to External Services (see below)	1,328,689		1,496,054	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	2,630,084		1,884,677	
Loans to Local Government Authorities	2,482,567		311,724	
Cash—at Bank	24,671		1,386,250	
Cash—in Hand	186,686		167,716	
		6,652,717		5,246,421
TOTAL, HOME SERVICES		28,200,717		25,294,421
EXTERNAL SERVICES				
FIXED ASSETS AT COST—per Statement 5				
Broadcasting	4,813,436		4,742,478	
Monitoring	283,243		275,358	
Civil Defence	76,751		123,178	
		5,173,430		5,140,994
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores on Hand—amount allocated from Home Services	71,000		71,000	
Debtors and Unexpired Charges	161,962		124,646	
Cash—at Bank	4,597		—22,112	
Cash—in Hand	35,960		30,517	
		273,519		204,051
		5,446,949		5,345,045
TOTAL, EXTERNAL SERVICES		5,446,949		5,345,045
TOTAL, HOME AND EXTERNAL SERVICES		33,647,666		30,639,466

ARTHUR FFORDE }
PHILIP MORRIS } *Governors*

H. CARLETON GREENE, *Director-General.*

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

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and Grant-in-Aid Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation, and the Balance Sheet and Net Revenue and Appropriation Account and Grant-in-Aid Account, which are in agreement therewith, respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31st March, 1960, and of the income, expenditure and appropriations for the year ended on that date.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

5 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2
23rd June, 1960

**Home
Sound and
Net Revenue and
for the year**

	Year ended 31st March, 1960		Year ended 31st March, 1959	
	£	£	£	£
Revenue Expenditure:				
Sound—as per Statement 1	11,902,019		<i>11,441,818</i>	
Television—as per Statement 2	15,815,904		<i>13,988,812</i>	
		27,717,923		<i>25,430,630</i>
Depreciation:				
Sound—as per Statement 4	580,676		<i>544,235</i>	
Television—as per Statement 4	911,535		<i>822,546</i>	
		1,492,211		<i>1,366,781</i>
Income Tax:				
On surplus for year (including £1,175,000 assessable 1960-61)	1,160,107		<i>596,377</i>	
Less: Adjustment for prior years	—		<i>26,139</i>	
		1,160,107		<i>570,238</i>
		30,370,241		<i>27,367,649</i>
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, carried down		2,006,480		<i>1,247,048</i>
		32,376,721		<i>28,614,697</i>
Transfer to Capital Account for future Capital Expendi- ture		1,500,000		<i>1,500,000</i>
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward		1,667,654		<i>1,017,954</i>
		3,167,654		<i>2,517,954</i>

Services
Television Broadcasting
Appropriation Account
ended 31st March, 1960

	Year ended 31st March, 1960		Year ended 31st March, 1959	
	£	£	£	£
Income Receivable from Postmaster General:				
Attributable to Sound	13,009,743		12,091,445	
Attributable to Television	18,276,410		15,231,670	
		31,286,153		27,323,115
Net Revenue from Publications		1,054,629		1,144,578
Interest receivable on Investments, Loans, Bank Deposits, etc. (less interest payable)		25,788		49,350
Profit on Sale of Investments		—		98,578
Grant-in-Aid for Civil Defence Expenditure .		10,151		—924
		32,376,721		28,614,697
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, brought down		2,006,480		1,247,048
Settlement of War Damage Claims		32,950		—
Surplus on disposal of freehold properties		110,270		—
Balance brought forward at 31st March, 1959		1,017,954		1,270,906
		3,167,654		2,517,954

Note:

Income receivable from the Postmaster-General has been attributed to Sound and Television Services respectively on the basis explained on pages 99 and 114 of this report.

External Services

Grant-in-Aid Account for the year ended 31st March, 1960

	Year ended 31st March, 1960						Year ended 31st March, 1959
	Broadcasting		Monitoring		Civil Defence	Total	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME							
Grant-in-Aid receipts for the year	5,820,000	291,000	552,000	16,000	—	6,679,000	6,178,000
Interest	16	—	—	—	—	16	4,578
Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service, etc.	3,406	—	1,271	—	11,247	15,924	89,219
	5,823,422	291,000	553,271	16,000	11,247	6,694,940	6,271,797
EXPENDITURE							
Revenue expenditure for the year per Statement 3	5,817,206		549,311		—2,841	6,363,676	5,912,079
Transfer to Capital Account representing Capital expenditure for the year		279,550		15,598	—	295,148	239,821
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets	—	—	—	—	11,247	11,247	81,969
Excess Grant-in-Aid receipts refunded	—	—	—	—	7,000	7,000	—
Income Tax on surplus for year (assessable 1960-61)	—3,093	4,437	1,265	156	—1,334	1,431	7,912
	5,814,113	283,987	550,576	15,754	14,072	6,678,502	6,241,781
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	9,309	7,013	2,695	246	—2,825	16,438	30,016
BALANCE OF GRANT-IN-AID AT 31ST MARCH, 1959	71,193	16,323	—1,429	781	6,452	93,320	63,304
BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIPTS OVER NET EXPENDITURE AT 31ST MARCH, 1960	80,502	23,336	1,266	1,027	3,627	109,758	93,320

STATEMENT 1

**Statement of Revenue Expenditure
for the year ended 31st March, 1960**

Sound Broadcasting

	Year ended 31st March, 1960		Year ended 31st March, 1959	
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total
	£		£	
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	3,620,958	30·42	3,557,592	31·08
Permanent Orchestras	517,240	4·35	500,706	4·38
Salaries and Wages	2,155,013	18·10	1,990,890	17·40
Sundry Expenses	291,370	2·45	265,228	2·32
	6,584,581	55·32	6,314,416	55·18
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	257,312	2·16	227,156	1·99
Power, Lighting and Heating	341,143	2·86	352,487	3·08
Plant Maintenance	231,694	1·95	286,904	2·51
Transport	101,406	·85	91,620	·80
Salaries and Wages	1,691,532	14·21	1,571,554	13·73
Sundry Expenses	146,119	1·23	146,422	1·28
	2,769,206	23·26	2,676,143	23·39
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	485,655	4·08	474,058	4·14
Telephones	74,645	·63	67,782	·59
Household Maintenance	63,523	·53	63,500	·56
Alterations to and Maintenance of Build- ings, Services and Masts, etc.	289,962	2·44	334,400	2·92
Salaries and Wages	569,509	4·79	544,306	4·76
Sundry Expenses	130,249	1·09	126,863	1·11
	1,613,543	13·56	1,610,909	14·08
MANAGEMENT				
Salaries and Wages	370,716	3·11	334,994	2·93
Sundry Expenses	79,319	·67	70,850	·62
	450,035	3·78	405,844	3·55
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	476,814	4·01	430,306	3·76
GOVERNORS' FEES				
	7,840	·07	4,200	·04
	11,902,019	100·00	11,441,818	100·00

**Statement of Revenue Expenditure
for the year ended 31st March, 1960**

Television Broadcasting

	Year ended 31st March, 1960		Year ended 31st March, 1959	
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total
	£		£	
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	5,116,137	32·35	4,508,513	32·23
Permanent Orchestras	6,983	·04	13,887	·10
Salaries and Wages	2,788,998	17·63	2,358,356	16·86
Sundry Expenses	282,633	1·79	250,674	1·79
	8,194,751	51·81	7,131,430	50·98
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	732,433	4·63	775,086	5·54
Power, Lighting and Heating	295,917	1·87	293,934	2·10
Plant Maintenance	716,368	4·53	715,819	5·12
Transport	283,683	1·79	275,072	1·97
Salaries and Wages	2,739,987	17·33	2,343,271	16·74
Sundry Expenses	252,696	1·60	230,332	1·65
	5,021,084	31·75	4,633,514	33·12
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	338,313	2·14	345,558	2·47
Telephones	86,634	·55	74,580	·53
Household Maintenance	82,590	·52	52,269	·37
Alterations to and Maintenance of Build- ings, Services and Masts, etc.	338,752	2·14	280,944	2·01
Salaries and Wages	570,728	3·61	491,860	3·52
Sundry Expenses	146,678	·93	135,238	·97
	1,563,695	9·89	1,380,449	9·87
MANAGEMENT				
Salaries and Wages	364,894	2·31	301,126	2·15
Sundry Expenses	67,590	·42	52,056	·37
	432,484	2·73	353,182	2·52
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND	596,050	3·77	486,037	3·48
GOVERNORS' FEES	7,840	·05	4,200	·03
	15,815,904	100·00	13,988,812	100·00

**Statement of Revenue Expenditure
for the year ended 31st March, 1960**

External Services

	Year ended 31st March, 1960		Year ended 31st March, 1959	
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total
	£		£	
PROGRAMMES				
Artists, Speakers, Performing Rights, News Royalties, Copyright, Recording and Reproduction Fees, etc.	978,390	15·37	952,255	16·10
Permanent Orchestras	57,132	·90	53,154	·90
Salaries and Wages	2,210,727	34·74	1,992,854	33·71
Sundry Expenses	229,673	3·61	207,183	3·50
	3,475,922	54·62	3,205,446	54·21
ENGINEERING				
S.B. and Intercommunication Lines	119,881	1·88	116,775	1·98
Power, Lighting and Heating	348,067	5·47	380,768	6·44
Plant Maintenance	139,430	2·19	125,123	2·12
Transport	52,090	·82	46,198	·78
Salaries and Wages	898,035	14·12	792,556	13·40
Sundry Expenses	52,314	·82	64,882	1·10
	1,609,817	25·30	1,526,302	25·82
PREMISES				
Rent, Rates and Taxes	403,098	6·33	381,911	6·46
Telephones	25,889	·41	25,386	·43
Household Maintenance	17,770	·28	20,142	·34
Alterations to and Maintenance of Build- ings, Services and Masts, etc.	137,821	2·17	102,110	1·73
Salaries and Wages	173,607	2·73	166,168	2·81
Sundry Expenses	49,213	·77	52,124	·88
	807,398	12·69	747,841	12·65
MANAGEMENT				
Salaries and Wages	131,927	2·07	124,531	2·11
Sundry Expenses	27,756	·44	35,543	·60
	159,683	2·51	160,074	2·71
CONTRIBUTIONS TO STAFF PENSION SCHEMES AND BENEVOLENT FUND				
	310,856	4·88	272,416	4·61
	6,363,676	100·00	5,912,079	100·00
Whereof:				
Broadcasting	5,817,206	91·41	5,368,214	90·80
Monitoring	549,311	8·63	503,392	8·52
Civil Defence	— 2,841	— ·04	40,473	·68

Statement of Fixed Assets

Home Services

	At 31st March, 1960		At 31st March, 1959	
	Sound	Television	Sound	Television
	£	£	£	£
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS				
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	4,525,105	9,223,549	4,316,476	7,265,512
Net Additions—at Cost	141,372	1,683,042	208,629	1,958,037
	4,666,477	10,906,591	4,525,105	9,223,549
Deduct—Depreciation accrued to date	2,276,213	987,683	2,178,202	742,174
	2,390,264	9,918,908	2,346,903	8,481,375
PLANT				
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	5,596,361	6,456,972	5,325,169	5,761,093
Net Additions—at Cost	283,176	781,429	271,192	695,879
	5,879,537	7,238,401	5,596,361	6,456,972
Deduct—Depreciation accrued to date	3,287,553	2,827,925	2,997,290	2,293,645
	2,591,984	4,410,476	2,599,071	4,163,327
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS				
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	1,070,030	356,852	1,025,297	320,816
Net Additions—at Cost	65,933	140,238	44,733	36,036
	1,135,963	497,090	1,070,030	356,852
Deduct—Depreciation accrued to date	679,368	185,656	608,487	151,170
	456,595	311,434	461,543	205,682
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND BOOKS				
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	281,469	6,311	273,320	6,311
Net Additions—at Cost	10,040	—	8,149	—
	291,509	6,311	281,469	6,311
Deduct—Depreciation accrued to date	239,140	5,754	228,490	5,467
	52,369	557	52,979	844
TOTAL				
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	11,472,965	16,043,684	10,940,262	13,353,732
Gross Additions—during the year	651,450	2,788,235	646,664	2,775,708
Less—Amount written off for assets no longer in service	150,929	183,526	113,961	85,756
Net Additions—at Cost	500,521	2,604,709	532,703	2,689,952
	11,973,486	18,648,393	11,472,965	16,043,684
Deduct—Depreciation accrued to date	6,482,274	4,007,018	6,012,469	3,192,456
	5,491,212	14,641,375	5,460,496	12,851,228

Depreciation

	Year ended 31st March, 1960		Year ended 31st March, 1959	
	Sound	Television	Sound	Television
	£	£	£	£
DEPRECIATION FOR YEAR				
Freehold and Leasehold Buildings	109,285	254,365	100,617	206,088
Plant	393,088	638,811	370,994	590,430
Furniture and Fittings	82,661	38,731	79,422	32,443
Musical Instruments, etc.	12,116	287	12,688	416
	597,150	932,194	563,721	829,377
Less—Receipts from sales of assets taken out of service other than freehold properties	16,474	20,659	19,486	6,831
PER NET REVENUE ACCOUNT	580,676	911,535	544,235	822,546

Statement of Fixed Assets
External Services

	At 31st March, 1960	At 31st March, 1959
	£	£
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS		
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	1,935,058	1,953,780
Net Additions—at Cost	— 167,908	— 18,722
	1,767,150	1,935,058
PLANT		
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	3,015,229	3,100,140
Net Additions—at Cost	188,930	— 84,911
	3,204,159	3,015,229
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	190,707	218,657
Net Additions—at Cost	11,414	— 27,950
	202,121	190,707
TOTAL		
At 31st March, 1959—at Cost	5,140,994	5,272,577
Gross Additions during the Year	295,148	239,821
Less: Amount written off for assets no longer in service	262,712	371,404
Net Additions—at Cost	32,436	— 131,583
PER BALANCE SHEET—AT COST	5,173,430	5,140,994
Whereof:		
Broadcasting	4,813,436	4,742,478
Monitoring	283,243	275,338
Civil Defence	76,751	123,178

Home Services

Analysis of Income and Expenditure for 1959-60

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

Income receivable from the Postmaster-General and publications is analysed among the Regions and London relative to the number of licences in force and Radio Times circulation respectively. The amounts reserved for capital expenditure, income tax etc. have been shared in proportion to income; the balance represents the net income available for revenue expenditure in each Region.

Since there are no Regional sound and television services for London as such, it has been assumed that services have to be provided for London for a period equivalent to the average time of the direct programme services in other Regions, and the appropriate parts of the shared Home Service and of Television national network costs have been charged to London as direct expenditure. The costs of transmitting the Light, Third, Network Three and Television programmes to the London Region have also been treated as direct London expenditure.

For both Services the cost of their shared service has been allocated among Regions, including London, in proportion to net income receivable from the Postmaster-General and the hours of shared service provided.

The analysis shows that the net surplus on the year's working arises from an excess of income over expenditure in three of the Regions and a deficit in the remaining four. This is a normal result of the analysis which is based mainly on the number of licence holders in the areas concerned. The position is as follows:—

		£000
London, Midland and North Regions	Surplus	2,008
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and West Region.	Deficiency	1,679
		329
<i>Net Surplus</i>		329

STATEMENT 6—continued

	London	Mid-land	North	N. Ireland	Scotland	Wales	West	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
INCOME								
Income receivable from the Postmaster-General:—								
Attributable to Sound	3,463	2,273	3,813	241	1,184	636	1,400	13,010
Attributable to Television	4,772	3,279	5,625	249	1,577	903	1,871	18,276
	8,235	5,552	9,438	490	2,761	1,539	3,271	31,286
Net Revenue from Publications, Interest, etc.:—								
Sound Broadcasting	189	79	158	12	44	26	55	563
Television Broadcasting	177	74	148	12	41	24	51	527
	366	153	306	24	85	50	106	1,090
TOTAL INCOME	8,601	5,705	9,744	514	2,846	1,589	3,377	32,376
Deduct Capital Expenditure, Income Tax, etc.:—								
Sound Broadcasting	261	168	284	18	88	47	104	970
Television Broadcasting	877	603	1,034	45	290	166	344	3,359
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, ETC.	1,138	771	1,318	63	378	213	448	4,329
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE	7,463	4,934	8,426	451	2,468	1,376	2,929	28,047
REVENUE EXPENDITURE								
SOUND BROADCASTING								
HOME SERVICE								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	394	507	709	304	660	532	480	3,586
Deduct Charges to Shared Home Services and the External Services		74	89	27	76	56	50	372
	394	433	620	277	584	476	430	3,214
Proportion of Shared Service	965	648	1,125	74	314	172	404	3,702
	1,359	1,081	1,745	351	898	648	834	6,916
LIGHT PROGRAMME								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	46	96	61	36	86	21	23	369
Proportion of Droitwich Long Wave Transmitter	20	— 62	22	1	7	4	8	
	66	34	83	37	93	25	31	369
Proportion of Shared Service	921	605	1,015	64	315	169	372	3,461
	987	639	1,098	101	408	194	403	3,830
THIRD PROGRAMME								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	6	17	20	5	15	7	16	86
Proportion of Daventry High Power Transmitter	4	— 7	2				1	
	10	10	22	5	15	7	17	86
Proportion of Shared Service	223	147	245	16	77	41	90	839
	233	157	267	21	92	48	107	925
NETWORK 3								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	1	4	4	1	3	2	3	18
Proportion of Shared Service	57	37	62	4	20	10	23	213
	58	41	66	5	23	12	26	231
TOTAL SOUND BROADCASTING								
Net Regional Expenditure	471	481	729	320	695	510	481	3,687
Proportion of Shared Service	2,166	1,437	2,447	158	726	392	889	8,215
	2,637	1,918	3,176	478	1,421	902	1,370	11,902
TELEVISION BROADCASTING								
Gross expenditure in the Regions	386	529	608	160	650	397	498	3,228
Deduct Charges to Shared Service		169	138		68	40	150	565
	386	360	470	160	582	357	348	2,663
Proportion of Shared Service	3,417	2,380	4,071	179	1,109	645	1,352	13,153
TOTAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING	3,803	2,740	4,541	339	1,691	1,002	1,700	15,816
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE	6,440	4,658	7,717	817	3,112	1,904	3,070	27,718
SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY (—)								
Sound Broadcasting	754	266	511	—243	—281	—287	— 19	701
Television Broadcasting	269	10	198	—123	—363	—241	—122	—372
TOTAL	1,023	276	709	—366	—644	—528	—141	329

Summarised Balance Sheets
from 31st March, 1955 to 31st March, 1960

	31st Mar. 1955	31st Mar. 1956	31st Mar. 1957	31st Mar. 1958	31st Mar. 1959	31st Mar. 1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Revenue	6,567,272	7,104,807	6,392,309	5,476,341	5,294,421	6,700,717
Capital	3,213,729	2,233,368	2,867,193	2,217,550	1,688,276	1,367,413
	9,781,001	9,338,175	9,259,502	7,693,891	6,982,697	8,068,130
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND SPECIFIC RESERVES	5,183,838	5,565,464	4,779,081	4,205,435	4,276,467	5,033,063
NET LIQUID ASSETS	4,597,163	3,772,711	4,480,421	3,488,456	2,706,230	3,035,067
FIXED ASSETS AT COST						
Sound	8,559,817	9,337,712	10,142,234	10,940,262	11,472,965	11,973,486
Television	6,167,118	8,675,980	10,583,982	13,353,732	16,043,684	18,648,393
	14,726,935	18,013,692	20,726,216	24,293,994	27,516,649	30,621,879
NET TOTAL ASSETS	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637	27,782,450	30,222,879	33,656,946
Represented by:—						
Capital Account	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,500,000	18,500,000	20,000,000	21,500,000
Provision for Depreciation						
Sound	4,748,756	4,814,346	5,147,751	5,562,709	6,012,469	6,482,274
Television	1,191,908	1,432,714	1,945,658	2,448,835	3,192,456	4,007,018
Unappropriated Net Revenue Carried forward	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954	1,667,654
TOTAL RESERVES	19,324,098	21,786,403	25,206,637	27,782,450	30,222,879	33,656,946
EXTERNAL SERVICES						
CURRENT ASSETS	175,009	155,964	156,522	175,364	204,051	273,519
CURRENT LIABILITIES	112,164	120,357	105,553	112,060	110,731	163,761
NET LIQUID SURPLUS	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320	109,758
FIXED ASSETS AT COST	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202	5,272,577	5,140,994	5,173,430
NET TOTAL ASSETS	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171	5,335,881	5,234,314	5,283,188
Represented by:—						
Capital Account	4,596,545	4,828,264	5,126,202	5,272,577	5,140,994	5,173,430
Excess of Grant-in-Aid Receipts carried forward	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320	109,758
	4,659,390	4,863,871	5,177,171	5,335,881	5,234,314	5,283,188

NOTES:

1. The increase in the Home Services Capital Account at 31st March, 1956, differs from the amount appropriated in the Net Revenue Account representing the settlement of a Town and Country Planning Act Claim.
2. The increases in the Home Services Depreciation Reserve at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts charged to the Net Revenue Account by the value of assets taken out of service less receipts from sales.
3. The increases in the External Services Capital Account at the end of the periods shown above differ from the amounts appropriated in the Grant-in-Aid accounts by the value of assets taken out of service during each period.

STATEMENT 7—continued

Summary of Net Revenue and Grant-in-Aid Accounts for the period 1st April, 1954 to 31st March, 1960

	Year ended					
	31st Mar. 1955	31st Mar. 1956	31st Mar. 1957	31st Mar. 1958	31st Mar. 1959	31st Mar. 1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
HOME SERVICES (NET REVENUE)						
INCOME						
Income Receivable from the Post-master General						
Attributable to Sound	11,809,327	11,726,029	12,115,948	11,984,847	12,091,445	13,009,743
Attributable to Television	7,134,517	9,476,080	11,674,260	13,312,680	15,231,670	18,276,410
	18,943,844	21,202,109	23,790,208	25,297,527	27,323,115	31,286,153
Publications Revenue, etc.	1,861,143	1,307,227	1,285,688	921,875	1,291,582	1,233,788
	20,804,987	22,509,336	25,075,896	26,219,402	28,614,697	32,519,941
EXPENDITURE						
Revenue						
Sound	10,018,779	10,930,584	11,570,053	11,856,120	11,441,818	11,902,019
Television	5,043,908	7,033,044	9,095,889	11,149,207	13,988,812	15,815,904
Adjustment for prior years						
Television				— 180,310		
Depreciation						
Sound	323,435	356,498	387,253	484,734	544,235	580,676
Television	307,454	386,202	527,334	672,723	822,546	911,535
Appropriations						
Revenue	20,000	95,000		18,500		
Capital	2,967,725	1,975,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
	18,681,301	20,776,328	24,080,529	26,000,974	28,297,411	30,710,134
Income Tax	2,066,536	1,577,099	921,482	560,750	570,238	1,160,107
	20,747,837	22,353,427	25,002,011	26,561,724	28,867,649	31,870,241
EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF						
Unappropriated Net Revenue for year	57,150	155,909	73,885	— 342,322	— 252,952	649,700
Unappropriated Net Revenue brought forward	1,326,284	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954
Unappropriated Net Revenue carried forward	1,383,434	1,539,343	1,613,228	1,270,906	1,017,954	1,667,654
EXTERNAL SERVICES (GRANT-IN-AID)						
INCOME						
Grant-in-Aid Receipts	5,015,000	5,322,000	5,767,000	6,054,000	6,178,000	6,679,000
Other Receipts	8,495	13,115	10,871	19,157	93,797	15,940
	5,023,495	5,335,115	5,777,871	6,073,157	6,271,797	6,694,940
EXPENDITURE						
Revenue	4,922,217	5,092,554	5,441,933	5,841,173	5,912,079	6,363,676
Appropriations						
Revenue	10,000	30,000				
Capital	168,209	275,114	324,287	225,423	239,821	295,148
Receipts transferred to H.M. Exchequer from the sale of certain assets					81,969	11,247
Excess Grant-in-Aid Receipts refunded						7,000
	5,100,426	5,397,668	5,766,220	6,066,596	6,233,869	6,677,071
Income Tax	— 40,455	— 35,315	— 3,711	— 5,774	7,912	1,431
	5,059,971	5,362,353	5,762,509	6,060,822	6,241,781	6,678,502
Excess or Deficiency (—) of						
Grant-in-Aid Receipts for year	— 36,476	— 27,238	15,362	12,335	30,016	16,438
Unexpended Balance of Grant-in-Aid Receipts brought forward	99,321	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320
Unexpended Balance or Deficiency (—) of Grant-in-Aid Receipts carried forward	62,845	35,607	50,969	63,304	93,320	109,758

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Appendices
to the
Annual Report and Accounts
for the Year 1959-60

APPENDIX I

Wireless Licences, 1927-1960

	<i>Licences at 31st March</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Issued free for Blind Persons</i>	<i>Issued for Payment</i>	
			<i>Licences for Sound Only</i>	<i>Licences for Sound and Television Combined</i>
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—
1928	2,482,873	12,234	2,470,639	—
1929	2,731,872	14,505	2,717,367	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—
1931	3,647,722	21,304	3,626,418	—
1932	4,621,805	31,513	4,590,292	—
1933	5,497,217	35,850	5,461,367	—
1934	6,259,653	39,224	6,220,429	—
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885	—
1936	7,616,822	44,380	7,572,442	—
1937	8,127,636	46,475	8,081,161	—
1938	8,588,676	49,730	8,538,946	—
1939	8,968,338	52,621	8,915,717	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—
1941	8,752,454	50,555	8,701,899	—
1942	8,683,098	47,456	8,635,642	—
1943	9,242,040	48,399	9,193,641	—
1944	9,554,838	48,124	9,506,714	—
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369	—
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831	—
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298	14,560
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977	45,564
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227	126,567
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925	763,941
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141	1,449,260
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684	2,142,452
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512	3,248,892
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224	4,503,766
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213	5,739,593
1957	14,525,099	62,453	7,496,390	6,966,256
1958	14,646,350	61,387	6,494,960	8,090,003
1959	14,736,413	57,784	5,423,207	9,255,422
1960	15,005,011	54,958	4,480,300	10,469,753

NOTE: The combined Sound and Television licences at 31st March, 1960, include 11,150 licences issued to Blind persons.

APPENDIX II

Distribution of Wireless Licences at 31st March, 1960

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Licences at 31st March, 1960			
			Total		Television Licences included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 families	Number	Number per 100 families
LONDON REGION						
Bedford			94,204		65,721	
Berkshire and South Oxford			220,101		146,452	
Buckingham			124,835		86,551	
London and Home Counties (Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)			3,404,619		2,347,085	
Sussex (except West)			150,552		87,550	
	13·82	4·33	3,994,311	92·20	2,733,359	63·09
WEST REGION						
Channel Islands			32,730		21,012	
Cornwall and Devon			375,212		233,685	
Dorset and Wiltshire			189,476		124,847	
Hampshire			450,274		314,186	
Somerset and South Gloucester			391,400		269,238	
Sussex (West)			175,642		109,486	
	5·19	1·63	1,614,734	99·18	1,072,454	65·87
MIDLAND REGION						
Cambridge and Huntingdon			106,752		64,163	
Hereford			36,535		21,500	
Leicester and Rutland			206,695		156,477	
Norfolk and Suffolk			306,898		185,270	
Northampton			147,279		101,221	
North Gloucester and North Oxford			103,814		68,105	
Shropshire			89,627		58,855	
South Derby and South Nottingham			399,205		299,480	
Stafford and Warwick			1,039,412		789,560	
Worcester			185,267		133,307	
	8·69	2·72	2,621,484	96·29	1,877,938	68·98
NORTH REGION						
Cheshire, Lancashire and Isle of Man			1,884,598		1,386,208	
Cumberland and Westmorland			101,313		66,372	
Lincoln and North Nottingham			246,661		176,820	
Northumberland and Durham			626,638		459,979	
Yorkshire and North Derby			1,538,535		1,133,860	
	15·22	4·77	4,397,745	92·19	3,223,239	67·57
ENGLAND—TOTAL	42·92	13·45	12,628,274	93·87	8,906,990	66·21

APPENDIX II—continued

Counties	Estimated Population (millions)	Estimated Number of families (millions)	Licences at 31st March, 1960			
			Total		Television Licences included in Total	
			Number	Number per 100 families	Number	Number per 100 families
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen and Kincardine			96,882		60,133	
Angus and Perth			122,581		73,275	
Argyll and Bute			19,661		7,182	
Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark and Renfrew			609,034		437,508	
Banff, Inverness, Moray and Nairn			52,718		25,203	
East Central Scotland (Clackmannan, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian and Stirling)			357,757		248,629	
North Scotland (Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland)			33,836		9,124	
Border Counties (Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown)			72,730		42,057	
	5·19	1·53	1,365,199	89·14	903,111	58·97
WALES						
Mid-Wales (Cardigan, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor)			39,569		17,350	
North Wales (Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint)			129,610		84,371	
South Wales (Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke and Monmouth)			564,429		415,151	
	2·62	0·82	733,608	89·22	516,872	62·86
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Antrim and Down			195,703		112,231	
Armagh			23,339		9,933	
Fermanagh and Tyrone			31,147		7,911	
Londonderry			27,741		12,705	
	1·41	0·44	277,930	63·36	142,780	32·55
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	52·14	16·24	15,005,011	92·36	10,469,753	64·45

APPENDIX III

**Analysis of Programme Output
for the 53 weeks ended 2nd April, 1960**

(A) Sound Broadcasting

<i>Combined Output—London</i>										
<i>Analysis by Services</i>										
	<i>Home Service</i>		<i>Light Programme</i>		<i>Third Programme</i>		<i>Network Three</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
Serious Music	1,305	20.9	67	1.0	774	54.7	147	23.7	2,293	16
Light Music .	614	9.9	2,703	41.6	5	.3	8	1.3	3,330	23
Features and Drama .	650	10.4	465	7.1	402	28.4	—	—	1,517	10
Variety .	219	3.5	575	8.8	—	—	—	—	794	5
Dance Music	142	2.3	1,164	17.9	—	—	27	4.4	1,333	9
Talks and Discussions	995	16.0	486	7.5	187	13.2	274	44.1	1,942	13
News .	887	14.2	588	9.0	—	—	31	5.0	1,506	10
Schools .	409	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	409	3
Children's Hour	349	5.6	66	1.0	—	—	—	—	415	3
Religion .	300	4.8	96	1.5	8	.6	26	4.2	430	3
O.B.'s .	100	1.6	260	4.0	—	—	*96	15.5	456	3
Miscellaneous	259	4.2	36	.6	40	2.8	11	1.8	346	2
	6,229	100.0	6,506	100.0	1,416	100.0	620	100.0	14,771	100
Presented by:										
London .	5,290	84.9	5,337	82.0	1,364	96.3	451	72.7	12,442	84
Regions .	939	15.1	1,169	18.0	52	3.7	169	27.3	2,329	16

* This figure of 96 hours is for "ball-by-ball" commentaries on Test Matches against India which were broadcast on the Network Three wavelength.

APPENDIX III—continued

(B) Regional Home Services

	<i>Midland</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Serious Music	136	192	54	238	98	39	757
Light Music	135	70	149	224	106	132	816
Features and Drama	44	13	28	56	92	45	278
Variety	24	28	11	18	47	5	133
Dance Music	17	43	5	7	3	—	75
Talks and Discussions	134	171	136	189	84	68	782
News	320	315	512	260	331	175	1,913
Schools	—	—	—	90	84	—	174
Children's Hour	70	111	34	80	110	71	476
Religion	41	51	68	158	135	51	504
Outside Broadcasts	20	54	45	39	60	38	256
Miscellaneous	25	23	82	87	73	97	387
	966	1,071	1,124	1,446	1,223	721	6,551

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the 53 weeks ended 2nd April, 1960, amounted to 195½ hours.

(C) London Television Service

	<i>1957-58</i>		<i>1958-59</i>		<i>1959-60</i>	
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
Opera, Music Productions and Ballet	87	2.9	85	2.7	80	2.5
Drama	296	9.9	312	9.9	292	9.1
Light Entertainment including Musical Comedy	413	13.8	381	12.0	371	11.6
Talks, Demonstrations and Documentary Programmes	705	23.5	767	24.3	767	24.0
Children's Programmes	400	13.4	403	12.7	414	12.9
Religion	57	1.9	70	2.2	70	2.2
News Services	227	7.6	239	7.6	223	7.0
Outside Broadcasts of Sporting Events	357	11.9	402	12.7	448	14.0
Outside Broadcasts of national and other events excluding sport	84	2.8	91	2.9	72	2.2
Entertainment Films	218	7.3	220	7.0	276	8.6
School Broadcasts	41	1.4	74	2.3	92	2.9
Miscellaneous	108	3.6	116	3.7	97	3.0
	2,993	100.0	3,160	100.0	3,202	100.0
Presented by:						
London	2,574		2,686		2,722	
Regions	419		474		480	
	2,993		3,160		3,202	

APPENDIX IV

Regional Programmes: Hours of Broadcasting for the 53 weeks ended 2nd April, 1960

(A) Sound Broadcasting

	<i>Midland</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1. Daytime Period (up to 5.00 p.m.)							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	337	305	567	504	517	217	2,447
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	3,453	3,470	3,212	3,267	3,254	3,615	20,271
(c) Total	3,790	3,775	3,779	3,771	3,771	3,832	22,718
2. Evening Period (5.00 p.m. onwards)							
(a) Programmes produced by Regions for their own Home Service	629	766	557	942	706	504	4,104
(b) Programmes taken by Regions from other Home Services	1,902	1,906	2,078	1,602	1,752	2,165	11,405
(c) Total	2,531	2,672	2,635	2,544	2,458	2,669	15,509
3. Total Regional Broadcasting Hours (1 (c) and 2 (c))	6,321	6,447	6,414	6,315	6,229	6,501	38,227
4. Programmes produced by Regions for other Services but not taken by Regional Home Service							
(a) Other Home Services	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
(b) Light Programme	266	279	205	138	151	97	1,136
(c) Third Programme	14	11	5	20	2	—	52
(d) Network III	50	67	18	28	3	3	169
(e) External Services	245	212	113	243	92	92	997
	575	569	341	431	248	192	2,356
Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 (a) 2 (a) and 4)	1,541	1,640	1,465	1,877	1,471	913	8,907

125

63
69
67

APPENDIX IV—*continued*

(B) Television Broadcasting

	<i>Midland</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1. Programmes produced by Regions for their own Service and not taken by the National Network .	79	115	80	188	199	86	747
2. Programmes produced by Regions for the National Network	145	116	106	65	48	—	480
3. Total Programmes produced by Regions (1 + 2) .	224	231	186	253	247	86	1,227
4. Programmes taken by Regions from the National Network and other Regions	3,182	3,177	3,204	2,991	3,120	3,124	18,798
5. Total Regional Programme Hours (1, 2 and 4) .	3,406	3,408	3,390	3,244	3,367	3,210	20,025

The Welsh language broadcasts, excluding sports commentaries, for the 53 weeks to 2nd April, 1960, amounted to 115 hours.

APPENDIX V

Select Lists of Broadcasts

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

(a) Television

TALKS, DISCUSSIONS AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

- The General Election, 1959 Election Results Programme: A comprehensive, round-the-clock coverage of the results of the Election.
 BBC Hustings: Two forty-minute question and answer sessions for each Region during the week before the Election, in which spokesmen for each major party answered questions from an audience composed of supporters of those parties in equal proportion together with some uncommitted voters.
- 'Panorama' A weekly topical magazine that is also the main vehicle for television coverage of controversial current affairs.
- 'Tonight' Mondays to Fridays inclusive: a daily topical magazine for family viewing.
- 'Monitor' A fortnightly magazine of the arts.
- 'The Brains Trust' A panel of distinguished thinkers, varied each week, discussing viewers' questions.
- 'Press Conference' Personalities responsible for making news answering questions from panels of leading journalists.
- 'Facts and Figures' A monthly survey of statistical data on a topical subject, illustrated by animated diagrams.
- 'Sky at Night' An illustrated monthly talk by Patrick Moore, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
- 'Do It Yourself' A weekly service of practical instruction for viewers who like to "do it themselves".
- 'Science is News' A fortnightly topical magazine covering the latest developments in scientific research.
- 'Lifeline' A fortnightly series, introduced by a consultant psychiatrist, on current medico-social and psychological problems.
- 'Who Goes Home?' A weekly programme, when Parliament is sitting, in which Members of Parliament from both sides of the House are questioned by an audience of their constituents.
- 'Small World' A transatlantic discussion series introduced by Edward R. Murrow.
- 'Face to Face' A series of unscripted half-hour interviews with famous people, conducted by John Freeman.
- 'Asian Club' Occasional television editions of the General Overseas Service series in which representative Westerners are questioned by an audience of students from Asia.
- 'British Institutions' Four filmed enquiries by Woodrow Wyatt, dealing with the Jockey Club, Sandhurst, Football organisations and Somerset House.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- ‘ Travellers’ Tales ’ A continuing series of programmes filmed by travellers to lesser-known parts of the world.
- ‘ Zoo Quest ’ Programmes telling the story of David Attenborough’s zoological expedition to New Guinea.
- ‘ With Europe in View ’ A series of six half-hour programmes in which Aidan Crawley discussed the European Idea with speakers in different countries linked by Eurovision.
- ‘ The Edge of the Sixties ’ A series of four documentary films about various periods of this century, presented on the last four days of the Fifties.
- ‘ The Glory That Was Greece ’ A series of three documentary programmes filmed in Greece, with Sir Compton Mackenzie.
- ‘ Soho Story ’ A prize-winning documentary film on life in Soho, as seen through the “eyes” of one of its inhabitants.
- ‘ Speaking Personally ’ Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma talking, with illustrative film, about his forty-six years in the Navy, on his last day as First Sea Lord.
- ‘ Mission from Outer Space ’ A programme about American research into the problems of flight into and back from space.
- ‘ Vice-President Nixon in Russia ’ A recording of Vice-President Nixon’s own account, with film, of his visit to the Soviet Union.
- ‘ Return to Cambridge ’ Sir Charles Snow’s filmed impressions of his old University as he remembered it as an undergraduate and as he found it on a return visit.
- ‘ Lord Beaverbrook ’ A “self-portrait”, filmed at his birthplace in New Brunswick.
- ‘ The Steel Goddess ’ A major documentary film on the massive steel works recently constructed at Durgapur in Bengal as a joint British and Indian enterprise.
- ‘ Sir Anthony Eden ’ A filmed conversation in which Sir Anthony looked back on the period covered by the first volume of his Memoirs.
- ‘ Railways in Dispute ’ A special programme, presented on the announcement of the settlement of the threatened major rail strike.
- ‘ This Is The BBC ’ A 68-minute documentary film illustrating a typical twenty-four hours in the life of the BBC.

PLAYS AND DRAMATISED DOCUMENTARIES

Plays included in the World Theatre Series

- ‘ Julius Caesar ’ William Shakespeare.
- ‘ Danton’s Death ’ Georg Büchner.
- ‘ Blood Wedding ’ Federico Garcia Lorca
- ‘ Mother Courage ’ Bertolt Brecht.
- ‘ Brand ’ Henrik Ibsen.

APPENDIX V—*continued**Plays included in the Twentieth Century Theatre Series*

‘Colombe’	. . . .	Jean Anouilh
‘Man and Superman’	. . . .	Bernard Shaw.
‘The White Guard’	. . . .	Michael Bulgakov.
‘Macadam and Eve’	. . . .	Roger MacDougall.
‘The Conquering Hero’	. . . .	Allan Monkhouse.
‘The Fanatics’	. . . .	Miles Malleson.
‘Young Woodley’	. . . .	John van Druten.
‘I Have Been Here Before’	. . . .	J. B. Priestley.

New plays written specially for Television

‘The Woodcarver’	. . . .	Morris Brown.
‘Mooney’s Wreck’	. . . .	Colin Morris.
‘The Driving Force’	. . . .	A. C. Thomas.
‘All You Young Lovers’	. . . .	Jack Pulman.
‘The Withered Look of Summer’	. . . .	Douglas Rae.
‘Nothing Is for Ever’	. . . .	Thomas Clarke.
‘A Small Revolution’	. . . .	Paul Power.
‘A Spoke in The Wheel’	. . . .	Michael Voysey.
‘Windmill Near a Frontier’	. . . .	John Harrison.
‘Bed and Breakfast’	. . . .	George and Diana Spear.
‘No Friendly Star’	. . . .	Robert Cotton.
‘The Vagrant Heart’	. . . .	Rosemary Anne Sisson.
‘The Case of Private Hamp’	. . . .	James Lonsdale Hodson.
‘A Question of Time’	. . . .	Ada F. Kay.
‘A Car in a Thicket’	. . . .	W. S. Jones and Emyr Humphreys.
‘Echo from Afar’	. . . .	Jack Pulman.
‘David and Broccoli’	. . . .	John Mortimer.
‘Song In a Strange Land’	. . . .	Terence Dudley.
‘Soldier, Soldier’	. . . .	John Arden.
‘A Chance to Live’	. . . .	Michael Cahill.

Serials and Series

‘Hilda Lessways’	. . . .	Arnold Bennett	} adaptations.
‘The Eustace Diamonds’	. . . .	Anthony Trollope	
‘The History of Mr. Polly’	. . . .	H. G. Wells	
‘Bleak House’	. . . .	Charles Dickens	
‘How Green Was My Valley’	. . . .	Richard Llewellyn	
‘Emma’	. . . .	Jane Austen	
‘Charlesworth’	. . . .	Berkely Mather.	
‘The Widow of Bath’	. . . .	Margot Bennett.	
‘The Naked Lady’	. . . .	Duncan Ross.	
‘Dancers in Mourning’	. . . .	Margery Allingham.	

Special Adaptations

‘Torrents of Spring’	. . . .	Turgenev.
‘Mario’	. . . .	Thomas Mann.

Repertory Theatre Productions

‘The Highlander’	. . . .	Robert Kemp: with the Edinburgh Gateway Theatre.
‘The Gentle Alliance’	. . . .	Frances Rich: with the Manchester Library Theatre.
‘Last Day in Dreamland’	. . . .	Willis Hall: with the Nottingham Playhouse Company.

Dramatised Documentaries

‘Mock Auction’	. . . .	On “mock” auction sales.
‘Fireground’	. . . .	The story of a fire.
‘Who, Me?’	. . . .	On C.I.D. interrogations.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- 'Black Spot' On road accidents.
- 'The Case Before You' A series on the work of Magistrates' Courts.
- 'Spycatcher' Two series recreating the wartime experiences of Lt. Col. Pinto of the Netherlands Intelligence Service.
- 'Man at the Door' A series illustrating the work of a bailiff, a debt collector, a planning officer and an education welfare officer.

SOME TELEVISION MUSIC PROGRAMMES AND SERIES

- 'Television Concert Hall' A series with leading artists and orchestras.
- 'Music and Sir Malcolm' A series in which Sir Malcolm Sargent talked about and conducted music of his own choice.
- 'Music for You' A continuing series primarily of popular appeal but including works in the serious music and ballet repertoire.
- Celebrity Recitals By internationally known artists including Menuhin, Arrau, Fischer-Dieskau, Seefried.
- Concert Relays From the Proms, the Edinburgh International Festival, the Royal Philharmonic Society's Handel Celebrations and (by Eurovision) part of a New Year's Day Concert from Vienna.
- Opera Broadcasts Included a relay from Glyndebourne of Rossini's 'Cenerentola', Verdi's 'Otello' (a studio production), 'The Spur of the Moment' (commissioned by the BBC), Puccini's 'The Cloak', Menotti's 'Amahl and the Night Visitors', and scenes from Mozart's 'The Magic Flute' relayed from the Aix-en-Provence Festival by Eurovision.
- Ballet Broadcasts Included Tchaikovsky's 'The Sleeping Beauty', Sullivan's 'Pineapple Poll', 'The Lady and the Fool' and performances by the Georgian State Dance Company and the Bayanihan Philippine Dance Company.

TELEVISION OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

Illustrating the range of events covered month by month

1959

- April Budget broadcasts from No. 11 Downing Street.
A.F.A. Cup Final: Wembley Stadium.
Horse Racing at Windsor.
Badminton Horse Trials.
- May Religious service from Chelmsford Cathedral.
State visit of the Shah of Persia.
Eye on Research programme from Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford.
Cricket: M.C.C. versus India at Lords.
International Athletics at White City Stadium.
- June Visit to the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition.
Trooping the Colour: Horse Guards Parade.
Horse Racing: Royal Ascot meeting.
The Star Ballroom Championships at Earls Court.
Lawn Tennis: Wimbledon.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- July . . . Cricket: Third Test Match, England v. India.
International Horse Show: White City Stadium.
The Royal Wedding in Belgium (Eurovision).
- August . . . Programme from H.M.S. Ganges.
Championship Dog Show: Priory Park, Southend.
National Youth Orchestra: Henry Wood Promenade Concert,
Royal Albert Hall.
Conversation between the Prime Minister and President Eisenhower
at No. 10 Downing Street.
- September . . . Farnborough Air Display.
Professional Lawn Tennis Championships: Wembley.
Horse Racing: The St. Leger.
Motor Racing at Goodwood.
Amateur Swimming Association Championships at Blackpool.
- October . . . The General Election.
Festival of Magic, Scala Theatre, London.
Rugby Union: Jubilee Match at Twickenham.
Billy Smart's Circus at Blackheath.
International Dance Championships at the Royal Albert Hall.
'News from the Zoos': Chester Zoo.
- November . . . Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph.
The Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall.
Inter-Regional Dance programme: The Guildhall, Portsmouth.
- December . . . The University Rugby Match at Twickenham.
Carols from Canterbury Cathedral.
Bertram Mills Circus at Olympia.
Professional Boxing at the National Sporting Club.
- 1960
- January . . . Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra: Concert at Wembley Town Hall.
Amateur International Boxing: Wales v. Denmark.
Christmas Ice Show, Wembley.
International Rugby: England v. Wales at Twickenham.
- February . . . Rugby League: Wigan v. Leeds.
Inter-Regional Dance Competition: Weston-super-Mare.
Cruft's Dog Show at Olympia.
- March . . . Horse Racing: Grand National meeting, Aintree.
Programme from the Tongue lightship.
Women's International Hockey: Wembley.
Inter-Regional Dance Competition: Birmingham.

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Some light entertainment programmes and series

- 'Dixon of Dock Green' . . . Series with Jack Warner.
'Showtime' . . . Series with David Nixon.
'The Wakey-Wakey Tavern' . . . Series with Billy Cotton.
'Words and Music' . . . Series with Jack Payne.
'Whack-O!' . . . Series with Jimmy Edwards.
'Hancock's Half-Hour' . . . Series with Tony Hancock.
'Be My Guest' . . . Series with Joan Regan.
'The Julie Andrews Show' . . . Series with Julie Andrews.
'The Jimmy Logan Show' . . . Series with Jimmy Logan.
'Pot Luck' . . . Series with Charlie Chester.
'A Life of Bliss' . . . Series with George Cole.
'On the Bright Side' . . . Series with Stanley Baxter.
'The Trinder Box' . . . Series with Tommy Trinder.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- 'The Ken Dodd Show' Series with Ken Dodd.
- 'Hi, Summer!' Series with Kenneth Connor.
- 'The Black and White Minstrel Show' Series with Stan Stennett.
- 'The Eric Sykes Show' Series with Eric Sykes.
- 'Vera Lynn Sings' Series with Vera Lynn.
- 'The Russ Conway Show' Series with Russ Conway.
- 'Mother Goose' Christmas Pantomime.
- 'Christmas Night with the Stars' A light entertainment symposium.
- 'Perchance to Dream' The Ivor Novello musical.

SOME OF THE TELEVISION PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN

- 'The Wanderer' The story of a Hungarian child-refugee, written for the International Refugee Year.
- 'Heidi' A serial for younger children.
- 'Christmas Journey' A Nativity play.
- 'The Three Princes' An Arabian Nights adventure for Boxing Day.
- 'Playbox' A fortnightly inter-regional quiz.
- 'Blue Peter' A weekly magazine for younger children.
- 'Out of Doors' A monthly nature magazine.
- 'Railway Roundabout' A magazine programme for railway enthusiasts.
- 'Seeing Stars' A monthly astronomy series.
- 'The Mighty Elements' A series of six programmes about the weather.
- 'Experiment' A monthly science series.
- 'Slipway 14' A series about ship building and model ship construction.
- 'Sketch Club' A fortnightly programme for young artists.
- 'Ark Royal' Twenty-four hours in the life of one of H.M. Aircraft Carriers.
- 'A Visit to York' A film for deaf children—the Lord Mayor of York takes two deaf children on a tour of the city.

(b) Basic Sound Services

BROADCASTS OF FOUNDATION AND OTHER PUBLIC LECTURES

- '*Politics in the First World War*' by A. J. P. Taylor, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. (Broadcast version of the Raleigh Lecture delivered at the British Academy early in 1959.)
- '*The Conflict between East and West*'. The Chichele Lectures by Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G.
- '*Retreat from Planning*' by Robert Matthew, Professor of Architecture in the University of Edinburgh. (A broadcast version of a lecture delivered at a conference, the Living Town, at the R.I.B.A., London.)
- '*The Proper Study of Mankind is Man*' by Sir James Gray, C.B.E., F.R.S., President of the British Association. (A shortened version of the Presidential Address given at the Association's annual meeting.)
- '*The Imperatives of Educational Strategy*' by Sir Charles Snow. (A special broadcast version of his Rede Lecture.)

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS COVERED IN DISCUSSION PROGRAMMES IN THE HOME SERVICE

- 'Anti-Semitism in Germany'. (A discussion between Germans.)
- 'The French Crisis in Algeria'. (A discussion between Frenchmen.)
- 'Press Conferences' with:
 - Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (concerning the conference of Foreign Ministers at Geneva).
 - Senator Hugh Scott (on American foreign policy).
 - Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P. (on the position and prospects of the Labour Party after the General Election).

‘ Brains Trust ’ with:

Senator John Cooper, Monsieur Maurice Schumann, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly and Herr Willy Brandt, Mayor of Berlin, answering questions from an audience of members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Broadcast in ‘ *At Home and Abroad* ’, a twice-weekly survey of current affairs:

Defence Policy.
 The “ Outer Seven ” Trade Area.
 Government Aid to the Cotton Industry.
 Labour Party’s policy on disarmament and nuclear weapons.
 Revision of the Labour Party’s constitution.
 The Prime Minister’s visits to Russia and to Africa.
 President Eisenhower’s tours.
 Mr. Khrushchev’s visit to America.
 Anglo-French and Anglo-German relations.
 The political situation in Tibet, Ceylon, Pakistan, Iraq, Indonesia, Spain and Italy.
 The printing trade dispute.
 The railways and the Guillebaud Report.
 The E.T.U. and its relations with the T.U.C.
 The 40-hour week.
 The situation in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
 The Devlin Report.
 The White Highlands development plan in Kenya.
 The Crowther and Albemarle Reports on youth and education.
 Space Research.

Broadcast in ‘ *Matters of Moment* ’, a weekly discussion programme on questions of current concern and interest:

Indian Foreign Policy.
 Grammar and Comprehensive Schools.
 Trade with the U.S.S.R.
 Press conference with the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.
 Take-over bids.
 The ‘ Non-nuclear Club ’ proposal.
 The police and the public.
 Anglo-German relations.
 The future of the British aircraft industry.
 The United Nations.
 The Algerian situation.
 Treatment of young offenders.
 The Railways.

SOME TALKS SERIES BROADCAST IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

‘ The World of Industry ’	. . . . .	A monthly programme.
‘ West Africa ’	. . . . .	Eighteen talks by Africans and African experts.
‘ Germany Today ’	. . . . .	Nine talks by Germans on present ways of thought in Germany.
‘ Return Visit ’	. . . . .	Four talks by Tibor Mende, economist and writer, on revisiting China, Japan and India.
‘ Law in Action ’	. . . . .	A regular monthly programme.
‘ The Making of Modern Science ’	. . . . .	Six talks on the development of scientific thought.
‘ Theories of the Universe ’	. . . . .	A group of talks by scientists.
‘ Authority in Religion ’	. . . . .	One talk followed by a series of discussions.
‘ Art—anti-art ’	. . . . .	A series of talks, conversations, discussions, interviews and plays.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

SOME OF THE TALKS AND FURTHER EDUCATION SERIES BROADCAST IN NETWORK THREE

‘ Painting of the Month ’ . . .			A monthly talk on famous pictures of which colour reproductions were available on subscription.
‘ Choosing a Job ’ . . .	}	General series.	
‘ Background to Music ’ . . .			
‘ Talking about Music ’ . . .			
‘ The World of Nature ’ . . .			
‘ Civil War Battlefields ’ . . .			
‘ Thinking in Numbers ’ . . .			
‘ Background to the Crusades ’ . . .			
‘ Starting Spanish ’ . . .	}	Language series.	
‘ Russian for Beginners ’ . . .			
‘ The French on the French ’ . . .			
‘ Anthologie ’ . . .			
‘ Talking German ’ . . .			
‘ Improve Your German ’ . . .			
‘ German Brains Trust ’ . . .			

MUSIC

SOME REGULAR MUSIC BROADCASTS AND SERIES IN THE HOME SERVICE AND NETWORK THREE

Morning recitals.
 ‘ Music at Night ’ (nightly at 11.06 p.m.).
 The Tuesday Concert.
 Wednesday Symphony Concert.
 Thursday Organ Recital (Network Three).
 Friday Recital.
 ‘ The Living Composer ’ (every Friday).
 ‘ Music of the Masters ’ (Network Three).
 ‘ Music in Miniature ’.
 ‘ Music to Remember ’.
 Grieg Chamber Music (4 programmes).
 School Choirs (6 programmes).
 ‘ The Story of the Proms ’ (8 programmes).
 Bach’s Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues (9 programmes).
 Recent British piano works (4 programmes).

PREMIÈRES IN THE HOME SERVICE

Twelve Preludes, for piano	William Alwyn.
Variations for piano	Richard Arnell.
Suite for three clarinets	Arnold Cooke.
Pastorale for organ (Network Three)	Norman Demuth.
Songs, Op. 32	Benjamin Frankel.
Canzona: ‘ Homage to Purcell ’	Anthony Lewis.
Clarinet Concerto	Alan Paul.
Sonata for Violin and Piano	Alan Rawsthorne.
Violin Concerto	Edmund Rubbra.
Trio for Flute, Cello and Piano	Cyril Scott.
Sinfonietta No. 2	Malcolm Arnold.
Sonatina for flute and harp	Arnold Bax.
Five Poems for contralto and piano	Berkeley.
Sinfonietta Concertante for brass and orchestra	York Bowen.
Missa Brevis in D, Op. 63	Benjamin Britten.
Variations, Nocturne and Finale for piano	Alan Bush.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

Concerto for trumpet, strings and percussion	Mary Chandler.
Variations on an Eastern folk tune for piano	Peter Feuchtwanger.
Suite for two Clarinets	Alan Frank.
Toccata for piano and orchestra	Racine Fricker.
Sonata for viola and piano	John Greenwood.
Concerto Grosso for piano and orchestra	} Peter Hodgson.
Symphony No. 2	
Concerto for clarinet and orchestra	Leighton Lucas.
Improvisations for harp	William Mathias.
Sonatina in F, for flute and piano	Robin Milford.
Sonata in F sharp minor for violin and piano	David Moule-Evans.
Chaconne, for organ (Network Three)	Walter Pach.
Sonata for flute, clarinet and harp	Elizabeth Poston.
Piano Sonata No. 2	Freda Swain.
Triolet in E flat, for oboe, clarinet and bassoon	Richard Walthew.
Threnody for cello and orchestra	Leslie Walters.
Sonata for cello and piano	William Wordsworth.

SOME OPERA BROADCASTS IN HOME SERVICE

'Love's the Doctor' (Arwel Hughes)	BBC recording from Wales.
'The Merry Widow' (Lehar)	From Sadlers Wells.
'Cosi fan Tutte' (Mozart)	From Glyndebourne.
'L'Italiana in Algieri' (Rossini)	Italian Radio recording.
'Bethlehem' (Rutland Boughton)	Studio performance.
'I Lombardi' (Verdi)	Welsh National Opera Company.
'La Traviata' (Verdi)	From Covent Garden.

SOME OF THE MUSIC SERIES IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

Handel's Concerti.
 French String Quartets.
 Songs by Brahms.
 Chamber Music by Daniel Jones.
 Chamber Music of the Baroque.
 Russian Piano Music.
 The Harp in Chamber Music.
 Beethoven Piano Trios.
 Schumann's Chamber Music with Piano.
 Vocal and Instrumental Chamber Music of Purcell.
 Piano Music of Hindemith.
 Mozart and Haydn Divertimenti.
 Ravel's Piano Music.
 Songs by Norwegian Composers.
 Contemporary Piano Trios.
 Instrumental Chamber Music by Shostakovich.
 Italian Music of the 17th and 18th Centuries.
 Early French Song (Troubadours and Trouvères).
 Music by Franz Reizenstein.
 Songs and Piano music of John Ireland.
 Bach's Keyboard Music.
 Masters of the Late Renaissance.
 Music by Haydn not performed since his lifetime.
 Festival Music of the Middle Ages.
 Indian Classical Music.
 Schubert's works for violin and piano.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

PREMIERES IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

(including some first performances in the United Kingdom)

Concerto for guitar (from Aldeburgh Festival)	Malcolm Arnold.
Three Songs	Richard Rodney Bennett.
Symphonies 11 and 12	Havergal Brian.
Improvisations for jazz band and symphony orchestra	Johnny Dankworth and Matyas Seiber.
Sonata for seventeen wind instruments (from Cheltenham Festival).	Maxwell Davies.
Sonata for flute and harp	Norman Demuth.
Symphony No. 2 (Commissioned by the BBC)	Roberto Gerhard.
Nocturnal for eleven solo voices (1959)	Iain Hamilton.
Sextet	Alun Hoddinot.
Goff's ' Fireside ', for clavichord	Herbert Howells.
Suite for viola and cello (1949)	Daniel Jones.
Eight pieces for violin and viola (1948)	Daniel Jones.
Quintet for piano and strings (Commissioned by the BBC).	Kenneth Leighton.
Piano Concerto (from Cheltenham Festival)	Malcolm Lipkin.
Orchestral Suite: ' Ballet de la Reine '	Leighton Lucas.
Duo for piano and cello	Elizabeth Lutyens.
Concerto for oboe, bassoon and string orchestra	Elizabeth Maconchy.
Pastorale Triptych for unaccompanied oboe	Brian Bainier.
Symphony No. 2	Alan Rawsthorne.
Five Sonnets of Elizabeth Barrett Browning	Franz Reizenstein.
Pezzo per il Clavicordo	Matyas Seiber.
Five German Songs	R. W. Wood.
Six Israeli Dances for piano	Haim Alexander.
Violin Concerto (1957)	Sven Erik Back.
Serenade for violin, strings and percussion	Leonard Bernstein.
Concerto for viola and chamber orchestra	Boris Blacher.
Pittsburgh Symphony	Hindemith.
Chamber Concerto No. 8	Vagn Holmboe.
Chinesische Liebeslieder	Rolph Liebermann.
Sinfonia da Camera	Giulio Majel.
' The Epic of Gilgamesh ', for soloists, chorus and orchestra.	Martinu.
Piano Sonata No. 2	Alexander Moyses.
' Saul and David ' (opera)	Nielsen.
' Lamentations of Jeremiah '	Stravinsky.
' Epitaphium '	Stravinsky.

OPERA BROADCASTS IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

There were over 50 opera broadcasts during the year, of which the following are representative:—

' Fidelio ' (Beethoven)	From Glyndebourne Festival.
' Wozzeck ' (Berg)	From Edinburgh Festival.
' Doctor Miracle ' (Bizet)	From Bath Festival.
' Aniara ' (Blomdahl)	From Edinburgh Festival.
' The Shepherd's Lottery ' (Boyce)	A studio performance.
' Peter Grimes ' (Britten)	Gramophone records.
' Doktor Faust ' (Busoni)	From the Festival Hall.
' Medea ' (Cherubini)	From Covent Garden.
' Semele ' (Handel)	From Sadler's Wells.
' Il Mondo della Luna ' (Haydn)	Netherlands Radio recording.
' Antigone ' (Honegger)	Italian Radio recording.
' Idomeneo ' (Mozart)	From Glyndebourne.

APPENDIX V—continued

'Die Zauberflöte' (Mozart)	. . .	From Salzburg Festival.
'Saul and David' (Nielsen)	. . .	Studio performance.
'Turandot' (Puccini)	. . .	Italian Radio recording.
'Dido and Aeneas' (Purcell)	. . .	From Bath Festival.
'Moses and Aaron' (Schönberg)	. . .	Gramophone records.
'Der Rozenkavalier' (Strauss)	. . .	From Covent Garden.
'Der Rozenkavalier' (Strauss)	. . .	From Glyndebourne.
'Der Fliegende Holländer' (Wagner)	. . .	From Bayreuth Festival.
'Das Rheingold' (Wagner)	. . .	From Covent Garden.
'Tannhäuser' (Wagner)	. . .	From Sadler's Wells.
'The Tempest' (Frank Martin)	. . .	Studio performance (first in U.K.).

DRAMA

SOME PLAYS BROADCAST IN THE HOME SERVICE

World Theatre Series

'Miss Julie'	. . . . .	} Strindberg, translated by Mac Faber.
'Pariah'	
'Coriolanus'	. . . . .	Shakespeare.
'The Playboy of the Western World'	J. M. Synge.	
'Six Characters in Search of an Author'	Pirandello, translated by Frederick May.	
'L'Aiglon'	. . . . .	Rostand, translated by Manya Harari.
<hr/>		
'Tiger at the Gates'	. . . . .	Giraudoux, translated by Christopher Fry.
'Rain'	. . . . .	Somerset Maugham.
'The Dark is Light Enough'	. . . . .	Christopher Fry.
'The Linden Tree'	. . . . .	J. B. Priestley.
'Close Quarters'	. . . . .	W. O. Somin.
'A Month in the Country'	. . . . .	Turgenev (adaptation).
Oscar Wilde Festival	. . . . .	(five plays).
'One Evening in Late Autumn'	Friedrich Dürrenmatt	(Italia Prize-winning play).
'Dr. Zhivago'	. . . . .	Boris Pasternak (adapted).
'Roots'	. . . . .	Arnold Wesker.
'Before Sunset'	. . . . .	Gerhardt Hauptmann.

SOME PLAYS BROADCAST IN THE THIRD PROGRAMME

Translations of the Classics

'Dyskolos'	. . . . .	Menander.
'Antigone'	. . . . .	Sophocles.
'Don Carlos'	. . . . .	Schiller.
'Peer Gynt'	. . . . .	Ibsen.

Translations of Modern Works

'Galileo Galilei'	. . . . .	Bertolt Brecht.
'Lethe Marti'	. . . . .	Robert Pinget.
'The Renegade'	. . . . .	Albert Camus.

Original Radio Writing and Experimental Works

'Mitchener's Dog'	. . . . .	Tyrone Guthrie.
'Embers'	. . . . .	Samuel Beckett (awarded the Radiotelevisione Italiana Prize for 1959).
'A Slight Ache'	. . . . .	Harold Pinter.
'The Voice of Shem'	. . . . .	Adapted by Mary Manning from James Joyce's 'Finnigan's Wake.'

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- ‘ En Fiacre ’ Arthur Adamov.
 ‘ Free Fall ’ Adapted by Donald McWhinnie from William
 Golding’s novel.
 ‘ The Red Badge of Courage ’ . . . Adapted by H. A. L. Craig from Stephen
 Crane’s book.

SOME FEATURE AND DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

Biographical

- ‘ People Today ’ A series on notable contemporary person-
 alities.
 ‘ I Remember ’ A series in which people of the older genera-
 tion recalled memories and incidents of
 their younger days.
 ‘ K. of K.’ A radio portrait of Lord Kitchener.
 ‘ Cecil Sharpe ’ A programme of words and music to celebrate
 the centenary of the greatest collector of
 English folk music.

Topical Features

- ‘ Escape of the Dalai Lama ’ . . . Based on the reports and experiences of news
 correspondents covering the story.
 ‘ Report on Betting ’ An enquiry into the proposed new betting
 Laws.
 ‘ Aftermath of Disaster ’ A programme describing the earthquake at
 Agadir and its effects.

Literary

- ‘ The Master Cat ’ A satirical re-telling of a well-known fairy
 story.
 ‘ East of the Sun and West of the
 Moon ’ A fantasy by Louis MacNeice.
 William Alabaster 1567–1640 . . . Presenting the poems of a sixteenth century
 poet, published in 1959.
 Poems of Francis Thompson . . . A programme to mark the centenary of
 Francis Thompson’s birth.

Miscellaneous

- ‘ A Day with Winston Churchill ’ . . . Recorded by Michel St. Denis as a tribute to
 Sir Winston Churchill on his 85th birthday.
 ‘ Monday Night at Home ’ A series presenting a wide variety of light
 sophisticated entertainment.
 ‘ Verdict of the Court ’ Reconstructions of famous trials.
 ‘ With Courage ’ True stories of personal heroism.
 ‘ True Stories ’ A series of real life stories of our day and age.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTS

Illustrating the range of events covered in Sound month by month

1959

- April Association Football: England v. Scotland.
 May The F.A. Cup Final.
 Horse Racing: The One Thousand and Two Thousand Guineas.
 State Visit of the Shah of Persia.
 June Cricket: 1st and 2nd Test Matches England v. India.
 Opening of the Atlantic Congress by H.M. The Queen.
 Horse Racing: The Derby, the Oaks, and Royal Ascot.
 Trooping the Colour.
 The Royal Tour of Canada.
 Lawn Tennis: Wimbledon Championships.
 Rowing: Henley Regatta.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- July . . . Cricket: The 3rd and 4th Test Matches: England v. India.
The International Horse Show.
- August . . . Visit of President Eisenhower.
- September . . . Farnborough Air Display.
Athletics: Great Britain v. U.S.S.R. and v. Finland.
- October . . . Horse Racing: The Cesarewitch.
The Duke of Edinburgh's installation as President of the British
Medical Council.
Association Football: England v. Sweden.
- November . . . Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall.
The Lord Mayor's Banquet.
- December . . . Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols, King's College.
- 1960
- January . . . Cricket: 1st and 2nd Test Matches M.C.C. v. W. Indies.
The Monte Carlo Rally.
- February . . . Royal Luncheon at Guildhall.
Horse Racing: The Leopardstown Chase (Eire).
- March . . . Cricket: 4th and 5th Test Matches: M.C.C. v. W. Indies.
Horse Racing at Cheltenham, Lincoln and Aintree.

SOME LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT SERIES

Established series

- 'Take It From Here'.
- 'The Goon Show'.
- 'Hancock's Half Hour'.
- 'The Billy Cotton Band Show'.
- 'Variety Playhouse'.
- 'Twenty Questions'.
- 'Beyond Our Ken'.
- 'Flying Doctor'.

New Series

- 'We're in Business' . . . Peter Jones and Harry Worth.
- 'How About You' . . . Dickie Valentine.
- 'Holiday Music Hall' . . . Cyril Fletcher.
- 'Orbiter X' . . . A space fiction thriller.

Music Series

- 'Sing Something Simple'.
- 'Parade of the Pops'.
- 'Easy Beat'.
- 'Calvacade of Song'.
- 'Simple Melody'.
- 'Saturday Music Album'.
- 'Tip Top Crossing'.

(c) Regional Broadcasting

SCOTLAND

(i) Sound Broadcasting*Talks and Discussion Programmes*

- 'In Perspective' . . . A weekly interview series elucidating topical
Scottish matters.
- 'Industrial Enquiry' . . . A monthly series in which leading personalities
were questioned about issues of long-term
importance to individual Scottish industries.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- ‘ Their Tomorrows ’ Six discussions on Scottish education.
 ‘ Scope ’ A weekly review of people and events, including three special editions on the Edinburgh International Festival.
 ‘ Arts Review ’ A monthly symposium of criticism of the arts in Scotland.
 ‘ For the Farmer ’ Technical advice by the staff of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, broadcast weekly on VHF only to the North-east of Scotland and Inverness areas. (This was in addition to the weekly Farm Forum and News for Scottish Farmers, broadcast in the Scottish Home Service.)
 Talks in Gaelic Including agricultural advice for crofters.

Feature Programmes

- ‘ The Public Life of Sherlock Holmes ’ }
 ‘ The Good Giant ’ } For the Conan Doyle centenary.
 ‘ Scottish Women’s Rural Institutes ’ A feature on their work on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, in Edinburgh.
 ‘ Man Overboard ’ The story of a “ copybook ” rescue at sea from an aircraft carrier, H.M.S. Implacable.
 ‘ The Life of John Calvin ’ On the 450th anniversary of his birth.
 ‘ Pibroch ’ Two 40-minute programmes on the structure and character of the classical music of the bagpipe.
 ‘ The Days of Our Years ’ Four programmes produced for the Home Service, giving authoritative exposition of and comment on the changes and difficulties faced by those approaching old age.
 ‘ The Scottish Industries Exhibition at Kelvin Hall, Glasgow ’ Two programmes.
 ‘ The Road to Dounreay ’ On the experimental fast breeder-reactor near Thurso, Caithness.

Drama

- ‘ The Wallace ’ A new verse play in Scots by Sydney Goodsir Smith, broadcast on St. Andrew’s Day.
 ‘ Crime Passionelle ’ by Sartre }
 ‘ The Penny Wedding ’ by Robert Kemp } Plays performed by the Dundee Repertory Company and the Edinburgh Gateway Repertory Company.

Serial Readings

- ‘ The Three Hostages ’ Condensed from the novel by John Buchan.
 ‘ Linmill ’ A series of short stories in Scots by Robert MacLellan.
 ‘ Para Handy ’ By Neil Munro.

Music

A full range of music of Scotland, including the songs and melodies of Gaeldom, the music of the bagpipe, and vocal, instrumental, choral and organ recitals; concerts by the BBC Scottish Orchestra including fifty works by Scottish composers over the year; studio and outside broadcasts by the Scottish National Orchestra; Burns Songs, placed at intervals during the bicentenary year; 20 concert relays from the Edinburgh International Festival.

Light Entertainment

- ‘On Tour with Jimmy Shand’ . A travelling show with the Scottish Dance Band.
 ‘Heather Mixture’ Featuring Jimmy Shand and his Band with guest artists.
 ‘For Your Entertainment’ A series for new artists.

(ii) Television

- ‘It Happened to Me’ A major human interest series.
 Religion General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; Calvin Jubilee Celebrations in Geneva; Rededication of the Abbey in Iona; visit of Pastor Niemöller; Remembrance Day Service in Edinburgh attended by H.M. The Queen Mother.
 ‘A Song for Everyone’ A series with Kenneth McKellar.
 ‘The Pleasure of Your Company’ A series with Alistair McHarg.
 ‘The McFlannels’ Adapted from the radio series by Helen Pryde.
 ‘The White Heather Club’ A series with songs and dances.
 ‘Meeting at Night’ }
 ‘Mother of Men’ } Drama productions.
 ‘The Highlander’ }
 ‘Spindrift’ }
 ‘Para Handy—Master Mariner’ A drama serial in six episodes, adapted from the stories by Neil Munro.
 ‘As I See It’ Eminent Scots recollecting the past and commenting on the present.
 ‘To Earn a Living’ An industrial magazine.
 ‘Look at This’ A series by Dr. T. J. Honeyman on the appreciation of paintings.
 ‘Kyle’s Clyde’ A film in the Sea and Ships series.
 Programmes from the Edinburgh International Festival, the Royal Highland Show, The National Mòd of An Comunn Gaidhealach, the Scottish Industries Exhibition, the Walker Cup and the Open Golf Championship.
 President Eisenhower’s visit to Balmoral.

WALES

(i) Sound Broadcasting*Talks and Discussions*

- ‘Now We Can Live’ An account of a group of refugees in Western Germany who had spent a holiday in Wales.
 ‘Cwmpas y Gwyddonydd’ A monthly symposium of reports and discussions on scientific affairs.
 ‘Y Ffermydd Bach’ The problems of the small farmer with illustrations from particular farms, broadcast monthly.
 ‘Over the Rails’ Seven nightly reports by Wynford Vaughan Thomas on his journey through Wales on the branch railways.
 ‘Cymraeg Byw’ The annual Lecture of the BBC in Wales, given by Emeritus Professor Sir Ifor Williams.
 ‘Lle Bum’ A series of programmes in which the speakers rediscovered their childhood haunts.
 ‘Welsh Forum’ }
 ‘Trafod’ } Occasional discussions on Welsh affairs, including political subjects.
 ‘Wales Through the Ages’ The second year of the series. Authoritative speakers told the story of Wales from 1485 to the present day in twenty-seven weekly talks.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- ‘Platform’ } Weekly programmes of current opinion on
 ‘Llafar’ } topical issues.
 ‘Why Can’t Christians Unite?’ } A series expressing denominational view-
 points on the difficulties in the way of
 Christian Unity.

Features

- ‘Iron Town’ A feature programme marking the two
 hundredth anniversary of the building of
 the first iron forges in Dowlais.
 ‘Marine Station’ A survey of work at the Menai Bridge Marine
 Station.
 ‘Dihuno Dawn y Dyn Du’ Life in present day Nigeria, by Elwyn Evans.
 ‘Yr Hen Borthmon’ The life and work of the drovers of old
 written by Willie Jones.

Drama

- ‘A Father and his Son’ A tragedy of family life by John Gwilym Jones.
 ‘The Treforgan Fritch’ A new comedy of village life by Eynon Evans.
 ‘Esther’ Saunders Lewis’s play in Welsh based on the
 Bible story.
 ‘Dyffi’ A Welsh play about Teddy boys by Idwal
 Jones.
 ‘Teulu’r Mans’ A weekly serial for the family about life in a
 South Wales manse.

Music

- New Music Programmes of music commissioned from
 thirteen composers by the BBC in Wales.
 ‘I Lombardi’ Verdi’s three-act opera performed by the
 Welsh National Opera Company.
 ‘Cylch y Cerddor’ A monthly music magazine.
 Performances by the National Youth Orchestra of Wales and relays from the
 Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod, the Welsh National Eisteddfod
 and the Swansea Music Festival.

Light Entertainment

- ‘Keep Up with the Joneses’ A comedy series starring Stan Stennett.
 ‘Ymryson Areithio’ A debating tournament between the Colleges
 of Wales.
 ‘Sêr y Siroedd’ Weekly broadcasts by teams representing the
 counties of Wales in a knock-out competi-
 tion.
 ‘Y Maes Chwarae’ A weekly sports magazine.

(ii) **Television**

In English

- ‘How Green was my Valley’ Richard Llewellyn’s novel presented as an
 eight-part serial.
 ‘Home Winner’ Gadfan Morris’s comedy about a footballing
 genius.
 ‘Treason’ Saunders Lewis’s play about the German
 Generals’ plot to kill Hitler, translated from
 the Welsh.
 ‘Going Like a Fox’ A drama of family life in South Wales, by
 Alun Richards.
 ‘Out of This World’ The prize-winning outside broadcast from a
 Carmelite Convent.

In Welsh

- ‘Croeso’ A Sunday lunchtime series of programmes of
 music in Welsh, broadcast throughout the
 United Kingdom.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- ‘Teledu i’r Ysgolion’ Five programmes for schools on aspects of Welsh life and work.
- ‘Cwmpas’ } A monthly magazine of the arts, a light
 ‘Adar y Nos’ } entertainment, and a topical programme,
 ‘Jac Lantarn’ } broadcast on Thursday nights.
- ‘Croesffordd y Gwledydd’ A programme about Geneva broadcast direct over the Eurovision link.

MIDLAND REGION

(i) Sound Broadcasting

Talks and Discussions

- ‘Scrutiny’ A public discussion about the life and administration of a Midland city.
- ‘Signpost’ Short topical programmes covering in rotation four broad areas within the Region.

Features and Documentaries

- ‘Song of a Road’ A radio ballad about the making of the M1, by Ewan MacColl and Charles Parker.
- Sir Barry Jackson An 80th birthday tribute to the founder of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre.
- ‘Bold Nelson’s Praise’ A ballad for Trafalgar Day.
- ‘People Today—Vernon Egerton’ A Staffordshire hill-farmer’s life and values.
- ‘The New Badge’ Five programmes of regimental history in honour of the newly-organised Infantry Brigades.

Drama

- ‘The Boys of Summer’ Close in time and theme to the Crowther report.
- ‘Agincourt Street’ A series of 15-minute playlets set in industrial Birmingham.

Music

- ‘L’Amfiparnaso’ A performance for the Third Programme by the BBC Midland Singers.
- Handel/Purcell Concert A contribution to the Third Programme series, with the BBC Midland Light Orchestra, the Midland Singers and soloists.
- ‘This Joyful Morning’ With the BBC Midland Light Orchestra, the Midland Singers and soloists.
- ‘Invitation to Melody’ A series of popular public concerts, with brass bands, choirs and soloists.

Light Entertainment

- ‘The Archers’ The well-known daily serial of country life.
- ‘Snapshot’ Record requests linking East Anglian holiday resorts with home towns in the Midlands.
- ‘My Word’ Two series of the successful panel game contributed to the Home Service.

Children’s Programmes

- ‘Down to the Sea’ A magazine programme from East Anglia.
- ‘We Are the Music Makers’ The story of the Three Choirs Festival.
- ‘Spotlight’ A monthly series of sports and games.
- ‘Five Twenty Five’ A weekly entertainment magazine.

(ii) Television

- ‘Motorway’ A film of Britain’s newest highway.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- ‘Down to the Sea’ A programme about a group of people with a common interest who talk and sing about the sea.
- ‘Parishes and Peoples’ A programme in which the recently-enthroned Bishop of Norwich viewed a film of some of the parishes and people in his new diocese and talked to William Purcell about them.
- International Football Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Red Star.
- Circus Chipperfields Christmas Circus Festival from Bingley Hall, Birmingham.
- Horse Racing Three-day National Hunt meeting from Cheltenham.
- Light Entertainment Theatre extracts from theatres in Great Yarmouth—Britannia Pier, Wellington Pier, Royal Aquarium and the Hippodrome.
- ‘East Anglian Special’ A magazine programme from the Wherry Hotel, Oulton Broad. (Tacolneston only).
- Church Services From St. Nicholas Parish Church, Great Yarmouth.
- ‘Hilda Lessways’ A serial adapted from Arnold Bennett’s ‘Clayhanger’ and ‘Hilda Lessways’.
- ‘Last Day in Dreamland’ A new play for television by Willis Hall, performed by the Nottingham Playhouse Company.
- Other drama productions included: ‘The Case of Private Hamp’ by James Lansdale Hodson, ‘Dear Octopus’ by Dodie Smith, ‘Song in a Strange Land’ by Terence Dudley and ‘The Fanatics’ by Alan Monkhouse.

NORTH REGION

(i) **Sound Broadcasting**

Talks and Discussions

- ‘The Fifty-One Society’ The North’s well-known debating society of the air.
- ‘Workshop’ A monthly nation-wide survey of industrial matters.
- ‘Stay Till Seven’ An early evening topical magazine broadcast on weekdays for North-Eastern listeners.
- ‘Up in the North’ A regional breakfast-time magazine broadcast weekly during the winter.
- ‘Gardeners’ Question Time’ }
 ‘The Northcountryman’ } Continuing series.
 ‘The Northern Farmer’ }
 ‘Arts Magazine’ }
 ‘The Northern Archaeologist’ } Programmes on the Isle of Man, Roman York and the Roman Wall.
- ‘The Northcountry Press Speaks’ A miscellany broadcast twice a week during the provincial printing stoppage.
- ‘How the North Voted’ A survey of General Election results in the Region.

Features and Documentaries

- ‘The Trial of Eugene Aram’ A dramatised account of the famous Knaresborough murder case.
- ‘Where There’s a Will’ Four programmes presenting individual triumphs over physical handicap.
- ‘The Twenties and the Fifties’ The changing scene in the West Riding as seen by Leslie Baily.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

- 'From Cotton to Kettles' . . . A survey of industrial and social development in Burnley.
 'Whither Cotton?' An account of the industry's modernisation scheme.
 'Industrial Cumberland' . . . An inquiry into the county's resources.

Outside Broadcasts

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Barrow-in-Furness to lay the keel of Britain's first nuclear powered submarine.

- 'Sport Spotlight' }
 'Sporting Diary' } Continuing series.
 'Sports Digest' }

Drama

- 'Value for Money' A six-part adaptation of Derek Boothroyd's Yorkshire novel.
 'Not Timmy's Pigeon' By William Barrow.
 'A Glimpse of the Sea' By Willis Hall.

Music

Special Concert Given by the BBC Northern Orchestra in honour of the Annual Meeting of the British Association, held in York.

- 'Summer Serenade' }
 'Northern Concert Hall' } Series with the BBC Northern Orchestra.
 'Midday Prom' }
 'Humoreske' } Musical biographies of Dvorak and Rossini.
 'Signor Crescendo' }
 Concerts by the Hallé, Royal Liverpool Philharmonic and Sinfonia Orchestras.
 'Brass Band Parade' A continuing series.
 'Requiem' (Dvorak) With the Leeds Philharmonic Society and the BBC Northern Orchestra.

Religious Broadcasts

- 'Calendar' A monthly religious magazine.
 'The Bible and Tragedy' A series of talks for Lent by Rev. E. J. Tinsley.
 'Behind the Banner' A portrait of a Salvation Army Band.

Light Entertainment

- 'Blackpool Night' }
 'The Clitheroe Kid' } Continuing series.
 'A Night at the Varieties' Old Time music hall from the City Varieties, Leeds.
 'Aim at the Top' An act show series featuring younger artists.
 'The Dog and Duck' A comedy series with Jimmy James and Thora Hird.
 'Merry Neet' Variety from the North East.
 'Good Enough to Keep' A weekly record request programme.
 'Musical Merry-Go-Round' }
 'Postbox' } Featuring the BBC Northern Dance Orchestra.
 'Make Way for Music' }
 'Hi There!' }

Children's Programmes

- 'The Flying Andersons' A six-part serial by Alick Hayes.
 'Hindleford' A six-part serial by Margaret Potter.
 'This Is My City' A portrait of Manchester.
 'Sir Thomas—the Magician' An 80th birthday tribute to Sir Thomas Beecham.
 'Children's Newsreel' }
 'Nursery Sing Song' } Continuing series.

(ii) Television

Light Entertainment

- ' Make Way for Music ' . . . A series of late evening dance music programmes featuring the BBC Northern Dance Orchestra.
- ' Blackpool Season ' . . . A series of excerpts from the seasonal shows at Blackpool theatres.
- ' The Ken Dodd Show ' . . . Series starring the Northern comedian.
- ' The Trouble with Harry ' . . . Situation comedy series with Harry Worth.
- ' Peter Maxwell Entertains ' . . . } From North Regional transmitters only.
- ' Between Friends ' . . . }
- ' Holliday at Home ' . . . }

Drama

- ' The Way of an Angel ' . . . By James R. Gregson.
- ' Cards with Uncle Tom ' . . . By R. C. Sherriff.
- ' The Gentle Alliance ' . . . By Frances Rich.
- ' A Question of Time ' . . . By Ada F. Kay.
- ' The Difficult Age ' . . . By Philip Holland.

Women's Programmes

- ' Come and Join Us ' . . . Panel discussion with members of Women's Organisations.
- ' Something to Read ' . . . A monthly series of book review programmes.

Religious Programmes

- Salvation Army Open Air Service . . . Outside broadcast from Blackpool.
- ' Hull-Rotterdam ' . . . A two-way religious service by Eurovision.
- Christmas morning service . . . From Stockport.

Music

- ' Concert Hour ' . . . The BBC Northern Orchestra with soloists.
- ' Young Musicians ' . . . The BBC Northern Orchestra with young soloists.

Outside Broadcasts

- Horse Racing . . . From Doncaster (including St. Leger), Lincoln (including Lincolnshire Handicap) and Aintree (including Grand National).
- Motor Racing . . . British Empire Trophy, Oulton Park; the British Grand Prix, Aintree.
- ' Lookout ' . . . A visit to the Mersey Tunnel.
- ' News from the Zoos ' . . . Visits to Chester, Blackpool and Belle Vue, Manchester.

Regional Magazines

- ' The World of Sport ' . . . A monthly programme of sporting interest for family viewing.
- ' Points North ' . . . A magazine of topical regional interest.

NORTHERN IRELAND

(i) Sound Broadcasting

Talks and Discussions

- ' Your Questions ' . . . A travelling discussion programme on Northern Ireland affairs, fortnightly.
- The Northern Ireland Budget . . . Comments by the Minister of Finance and the Leader of the Opposition.
- ' The Arts in Ulster ' . . . A monthly programme.
- ' A History of " Queen's " ' . . . Sir Eric Ashby, Professor Beckett and Professor Moodie talking about Queen's University, Belfast.
- ' Ulster Farm ' . . . A weekly agricultural magazine.
- The Poetry of W. F. Marshall . . . A tribute.
- ' Literature and Politics ' . . . A P.E.N. Club discussion.

APPENDIX V—*continued**Features and Documentaries*

- 'Wee Joe' A portrait of Joseph Devlin, the Nationalist politician.
 'The Saint and the Storytellers' A programme for St. Patrick's Day.
 'Year of Victory' Recollections of the year 1945 in Ulster.
 'Battle for Youth' On juvenile delinquency and its treatment.
 'We Built a Church' By John D. Stewart.
 'Take a Deep Breath' The story of an Ulster pioneer of x-rays.

Outside Broadcasts

- Opening of the Queen's University Extension by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
 The Royal Ulster Show Three programmes.
 The World Ploughing Contest Two programmes.
 The Ulster Grand Prix.

Drama

- 'Mist in the Glen' A play about religious differences.
 'McCook's Corner' } By George Shiels.
 'Tully's Experts' }
 'The Hollow Game' By Michael McTernan.
 'The Fairmans' A serial play of Belfast family life.
 'The White Blackbird' By Lennox Robinson.
 'The Farmer Wants a Wife' A Group Theatre play by Patricia O'Connor.

Music

- City of Belfast Orchestra Concerts from Ulster Hall, Belfast.
 Carol Service From St. Anne's Cathedral, Belfast.
 'Irish Rhythms' }
 'Melody on the Move' } Programmes featuring the BBC Northern
 'Morning Music' } Ireland Light Orchestra.
 'Roundabout' }

(ii) Television

- 'Hand in Hand' The story of two parents and the rehabilitation of their spastic child.
 'Profile' Television portraits of distinguished people, including the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.
 'Adventure in the Army' A film of climbing in the Mourne Mountains.
 'Today in Northern Ireland' A daily ten-minute news bulletin with film.
 'Sport in Northern Ireland' A weekly sports review.
 'The Twelfth of July' An outside broadcast of the Orange Procession.

WEST REGION

(i) Sound Broadcasting*Talks and Discussions*

- 'The Farmer' Weekly magazine programme.
 'Round-up' Nightly topical programme.
 'Books and Authors' Review of new books of regional interest.
 'Any Questions?' Weekly public "brains trust".
 'Any Answers?' Correspondence from listeners to Any Questions?
 'Is the Provincial Theatre Doomed?' A panel discussion.
 'The Naturalist' }
 'Country Questions' } Regular series.
 'Birds in Britain' }
 'Naturalists' Notebook' }
 'The Archaeologist' }

APPENDIX V—*continued*

Music

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra. | Special concerts for broadcasting. |
| Bath Festival | Concert relay and general coverage. |
| ‘Sing Us the Old Songs’ | A series of reminiscent programmes for the older listener. |
| ‘Music Notebook’ | A monthly magazine of regional musical activities. |
| ‘Regional Music-Making’ | Monthly recitals. |
| ‘Adeste Fideles’ | A regional carol symposium. |

News and Sport

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| News | Nightly bulletins on medium wave, with separate bulletins for each of the areas served by the Region’s three VHF transmitters. |
| ‘The West at Westminster’ | A weekly review of regional matters discussed in Parliament. |
| ‘What’s On’ | A weekly bulletin of forthcoming events. |
| ‘Sport in the West’ | A weekly sports magazine including area bulletins of sports results for VHF listeners. |

Religious Broadcasts

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ‘The Faith in the West’ | A fortnightly magazine. |
| The Methodist Conference | Reports of the Conference held in Bristol. |

Light Entertainment

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ‘Johnny’s Jaunt’ | A series of humorous talks by Johnny Morris. |
| ‘As Prescribed’ | A weekly request programme of cinema organ music for hospital patients. |
| ‘Good Morning!’ | A general record-request programme, weekly. |
| ‘Visiting Card’ | A series featuring regional artists. |

Drama

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ‘At the Luscombes’ | A weekly series. |
| ‘Bouquet for the President’ | A version for sound radio of a prize-winning play in the West Regional television drama competition. |
| ‘The Red Dragon’ | } By Eden Phillpotts. |
| ‘Devonshire Cream’ | |
| ‘Just Her Luck’ . . . . . |  | By Joan Brampton. |

Children’s Programmes

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ‘Sense and Sensibility’ | A serial version of Jane Austen’s novel. |
| ‘The Trumpet Major’ | A serial version of Thomas Hardy’s novel. |
| ‘Simon’ | A serial play about the Civil War. |

(ii) **Television**

Natural History

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| ‘Look’ | Regular series of wild life programmes. |
| ‘Faraway Look’ | A series of programmes reporting, with film, on an expedition to the Galapagos Islands sponsored by the BBC in association with UNESCO. |
| ‘The Osprey Story’ | A programme on the return of this rare bird as a British breeding species. |
| ‘Underwater Adventure’ | A series on under-sea exploration, with Hans and Lotte Hass. |
| ‘Safari to Asia’ | A travel series with Armand and Michaela Denis. |
| ‘Their World’ | A series on the senses of animals. |

APPENDIX V—*continued**Talks and Topicality*

- ‘ It’s My Opinion ’ Public discussion of topical issues.
 ‘ View ’ A fortnightly regional magazine.
 ‘ Man Before Adam ’ A programme about Dr. Leakey’s discovery of “ Nutcracker Man ”.
 ‘ The Alanbrooke Diaries ’ A discussion with Lord Alanbrooke.
 ‘ A Student Chaucer ’ A discussion of the experimental film made by Bristol University.

Drama

- ‘ From Out of the West ’ } Plays entered for the West Region television
 ‘ Bed and Breakfast ’ } drama competition.
 ‘ Haul for the Shore ’ A Cornish comedy.
 ‘ The Farmer’s Wife ’ A Devonshire comedy by Eden Phillpotts.

Outside Broadcasts and Documentaries

- ‘ Three Day Event ’ Badminton Horse Trials.
 Lawn Tennis Hard Court Championships, Bournemouth.
 ‘ News from the Zoos ’ Visits to British and European zoos.
 ‘ Sea and Ships ’ An occasional series on maritime subjects.
 ‘ Out of the Blue ’ Adventure of a boy in the Scilly Isles.
 ‘ Pathfinder ’ The story of Cheshire, V.C., and the Cheshire-Ryder Foundation.
 ‘ The Silent Sky ’ A series on gliding.
 Dartington Nativity Play A film on the preparations for the performance.
 ‘ The Heart of a City ’ The story of the blitz and rebuilding of Plymouth.
 ‘ Homes on Wheels ’ Problems and pleasures of residential caravanning.

The Opening of Portsmouth Guildhall by H.M. The Queen.

News and Sport

- Regional News Daily bulletins from Monday to Friday.
 ‘ Flashback ’ A weekly newsreel.
 ‘ Today’s Sport ’ A Saturday sports report with film.

(d) Programmes Broadcast in the General Overseas Service*Regular Talks and Discussions*

- ‘ Commentary ’ A daily topical talk.
 ‘ Asian Club ’ A distinguished personality answering questions from an invited Asian audience.
 ‘ London Forum ’ A weekly discussion on major trends and developments.
 ‘ Critic at Large ’ A weekly review of plays, films and the visual arts.
 ‘ This Day and Age ’ A daily current affairs programme.
 ‘ New Ideas ’ Describing the latest British inventions and techniques.
 ‘ Serious Argument ’ Controversial topics of the week discussed by Members of Parliament.
 ‘ International Press Conference ’ People who make the news questioned by journalists.
 ‘ Science and Industry ’ A weekly review of progress and achievement.
 ‘ The World of Science ’ Talks by scientists.

APPENDIX V—*continued*

Occasional Talks Series

- ‘The British Commitment in Africa’ Towards independence and after in British Africa.
- ‘First Meeting’ In which two notabilities from different spheres meet for the first time at the microphone.
- ‘Cross-Currents’ Questions of common interest to Britain and Asia discussed by well-known speakers.
- ‘The Boundaries of Race’ The problems of race and racial discrimination examined by sociologists, psychologists and biologists.
- ‘The World We Live In’ Well-known British writers, artists, and architects talking about their work.
- ‘Studies in Revolutions’ A re-assessment by historians.
- ‘British Elections’ The British electoral system described before the General Election.
- ‘Centres of Research’ Radio visits to scientific stations and laboratories.
- ‘Landmarks of Political Thought’ From Hobbes’ ‘Leviathan’ to Mill’s ‘On Liberty’.
- ‘Man’s Knowledge of Man’ Described by biologists, geneticists and others.
- ‘Great Britain, the Commonwealth and Europe’ Eminent speakers give their personal views.
- Prospect for the 1960’s Considered by politicians, scientists, doctors, sociologists and others.
- ‘Local Government’ How it works and what it does.

Features and Documentaries

- ‘The St. Lawrence Seaway’ A great engineering achievement described in a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation feature to mark its opening.
- ‘The Red Cross’ A centenary programme.
- ‘The Science of Survival’ On contemporary research and experiment into man’s ability to survive.
- ‘This is Queensland’ A centenary programme presented by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.
- ‘Fifty Years of British Aircraft’ The story of the British aircraft industry.
- ‘Quicker by Rail’ On railway modernisation in Britain.

Music

- Music from Over-Seas House A series of recitals by Commonwealth artists, performed before an invited audience.
- ‘The Conductor Speaks’ A series of talks by outstanding British conductors, illustrated with records.
- ‘Commonwealth Concert Hall’ Concerts recorded by the National Orchestras of some of the main Commonwealth countries.
- ‘Where Music Dwells’ A series of actuality programmes dealing with the principal centres of music instruction in Britain.

Drama

- ‘The Best of Shakespeare’ A series of selected extracts.

Outside Events

Many broadcasts of Royal and national occasions including the NATO Tenth Anniversary banquet at Guildhall; the opening by H.M. The Queen of the Atlantic Congress in Westminster Hall; the visit of President Eisenhower; the State Visit of the Shah of Persia; the various royal tours of the Commonwealth, and the Guildhall luncheon to members of the Royal Family who had taken part in them.

APPENDIX VI

Schedule of Regular Religious Broadcasts**(a) Basic Home Service, Light Programme, and Network Three***Sundays*

- 'The First Day of the Week' (7.50 a.m., Home).
- Morning Service (9.45 a.m., Home).
- The People's Service (11.30 a.m., Light.)
- 'The Way of Life' (7.45 p.m., Home).
- 'Sunday Half Hour'—community hymn singing (8.30 p.m., Light).
- The Epilogue (10.50 p.m., Home).
- 'The End of the Day'—Christian words and music (11.50 p.m., Light).

Weekdays

- 'A Thought for the Week' (Mondays, 6.50 a.m., Home).
- 'Lift Up Your Hearts'—talk or Bible reading (7.50 a.m., Home); repeated at 6.50 a.m. the following day.
- 'Five to Ten'—a story, a hymn and a prayer (9.55 a.m., Light).
- Daily Service (10.15 a.m., Home).

Tuesdays

- Service for Schools—arranged by School Broadcasting Department (9.35 a.m., in term time, Home).
- 'Religion and Philosophy'—talks for Sixth Forms, arranged by School Broadcasting Department (11.40 a.m., in term time, Home).
- 'The Silver Lining' (4.45 p.m., Home).

Wednesdays

- Choral Evensong (4.0 p.m., Home).
- Children's Hour Prayers (5.50 p.m., Home).
- 'Christian Outlook'—a magazine programme about the life and work of the churches (7.0 p.m., Network Three).

Fridays

- Service for Schools—(9.05 a.m., Home). see Tuesdays.

Saturdays

- Evening Prayers (10.45 p.m., Home).

(b) Television*Sundays*

- Morning Services from Churches (eighteen in the year).
- Sunday Special
- 'Meeting Point' (7.0 p.m.) a programme focusing attention on meeting points between Christianity and everyday life.
- Epilogue.

Weekdays

- 'Viewpoint' (alternate Wednesdays, 10.15 p.m.).
- 'Late Night Final' (alternate Wednesdays).

(c) Regional Home Services*Wales*

- Religious Service in Welsh (Sundays, 11.0 a.m.; Tuesdays and Fridays, 10.15 a.m.).
- Hymn Singing in Welsh (Sundays, 4.25 p.m.).

APPENDIX VI—*continued*

- 'Pum Munud Y Plant'—Children's Hour Prayers (Sundays, 4.55 p.m.).
- Service for Schools in Welsh (Wednesdays, 9.15 a.m.).
- 'Y Ddolen'—a Welsh magazine programme (fortnightly, on Thursday evenings, 6.40 p.m.).
- 'Man Cyfarfod'—a Welsh devotional session (fortnightly, on Thursdays, 6.40 p.m., alternating with 'Y Ddolen').
- Television:
- Studio Service, 6.15–6.45 p.m. (Sundays, once a month).
- 'Fantol'—daily news and talk on Welsh religious matters (Thursdays, 1.0–1.15 p.m.).

Scotland

- Church of Scotland services (Sundays, 9.45 a.m. and/or 7.45 p.m.).
- Religious Services in Gaelic (monthly, on Sunday, 4.15 p.m.; weekly, on Thursdays, 3.35 p.m.).
- Weekly religious talk or discussion (Mondays, 8.50 p.m.).
- Nightly Epilogue 'Ere I Sleep' (Mondays to Fridays, 11.01 p.m.).
- Family Prayers (Saturdays, 10.45 p.m.).
- 'News from the Churches'—a magazine programme (first Sunday of each month, 10.20 p.m.).
- Occasional Schools Services, Epilogues and Scottish Religious Book Reviews.

Northern Ireland

- Evening Prayers (occasionally on Saturday, 10.45 p.m.).
- Religious Services (Sundays, 9.45 a.m. and/or 7.45 p.m.).
- Occasional Talks, Features, Reports and religious music programmes.
- Television:
- Late Sunday Evening Programme (10.50–10.58 p.m. occasionally).

Midland

- Outside Broadcasts of Church Services (Sundays, 9.45 a.m. and/or 7.45 p.m.).

North

- 'Calendar'—a monthly religious magazine (Wednesdays, 7.30–8.0 p.m.).

West

- 'The Faith in the West'—a magazine programme (fortnightly, 10.15–10.45 p.m. not in summer. Occasionally on Sundays, 9.45–10.30 a.m. and special 'area' editions of the programme dealing with a particular part of the West Region).

Notes:

Additional religious programmes are broadcast during Holy Week and on other religious occasions.

In the Third Programme there are no fixed times for religious broadcasts, but talks on subjects of religious interest and programmes of religious music are part of the regular output.

APPENDIX VII

Schools Broadcasting**(a) Number of Listening Schools**

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

<i>School Year</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1938-9 .	9,121	1,217	714	118	—	11,170
1945-6 .	12,242	1,375	1,036	86	55	14,794
1946-7 .	13,110	1,417	1,082	127	58	15,794
1947-8 .	13,938	1,560	1,047	176	69	16,790
1948-9 .	15,334	1,690	1,189	289	94	18,596
1949-50 .	16,600	1,806	1,351	376	59	20,192
1950-1 .	18,624	1,994	1,501	414	66	22,599
1951-2 .	20,229	2,144	1,633	500	67	24,573
1952-3 .	21,180	2,243	1,729	560	78	25,790
1953-4 .	21,944	2,315	1,817	624	78	26,778
1954-5 .	22,789	2,474	1,910	662	83	27,918
1955-6 .	23,576	2,584	2,017	745	85	29,007
1956-7 .	23,327	2,713	2,058	780	93	28,971
1957-8 .	22,970	2,767	2,065	811	76	28,689
1958-9 .	23,048	2,827	2,075	842	83	28,875

(b) Broadcast Series (Sound only)

The series broadcast to schools in the school year 1959-60

	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged about</i>
For Primary Schools .	1. Music and Movement—I	5 and 6
	2. The Music Box—to give young children the pleasure of listening to music	6
	3. Let's Join In—including stories, rhymes and songs	6
	4. Music and Movement—II	6 to 8
	5. Time and Tune	8
	6. Stories and Rhymes	8
	7. People, Places and Things	8 and over
	8. Rhythm and Melody	9 to 11
	9. Singing Together	9 to 12
	10. Travel Talks	9 to 12
	11. Stories from World History	8 and over
	12. Adventures in English	10
	13. Nature Study	10
	14. Stories from British History	About 10
For Primary and Secondary Schools	15. Adventures in Music	10 to 13
	16. How Things Began—about the early stages of life on the earth	10 to 15
	17. Health Week	10 to 15
For Secondary Schools .	18. Religious Service	11 to 15
	19. General Science	11 and 12
	20. Senior English—I	12
	21. Current Affairs	13 to 15
	22. Science and the Community	13 and 14
	23. Prose and Verse Readings	13 to 15
	24. The Bible and Life	13 to 15
	25. Senior English—II	13 to 15
	26. Modern History	13 to 15
	27. Orchestral Concerts Series	13 and over
	28. Geography	13 and over

APPENDIX VII—*continued*

	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged about</i>
For Secondary Schools— <i>continued.</i>	29. The World of Work—for boys and girls in their last year at school	14
	30. The Jacksons—for less able children	13
	31. Early Stages in French	
	32. Intermediate French	
	33. Intermediate German	
	34. French for Sixth Forms	
	35. Talks for Sixth Forms	
	36. The Christian Religion and its Philosophy	Sixth Forms
For schools in Scotland only	37. Physical Training	8 to 12
	38. Stories from Scottish History	9 to 11
	39. Exploring Scotland	9 to 11 plus
	40. Scottish Heritage	11
	41. Round and About	13
	42. This is my Country	13 to 15
	43. For the Fifth and Sixth	16 to 18
For schools in Wales only	44. Rhigwm a Chân (Rhymes and Song)	5 to 7
	45. Ar brwdr yng Nghymrn	10
	46. Sain, Cerdd a Chân	7 to 9
	47. Early Stages in Welsh	10 and over
	48. Second Stages in Welsh	11 and over
	49. Gwasanaeth Crefyddol (Religious Service)	11 to 15
	50. The Story of Wales	12
	51. Materion y Dydd (News Commentary)	12 and over

(c) Television Series

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>Content</i>	<i>For children aged about</i>
AUTUMN TERM, 1959		
Travel Talks	Hunters, Herdsmen and Farmers	11 to 13
First Years at Work	Careers	14
Science and Life	The World in Space	12 to 14
	The Physical World	
History	The Twentieth Century	13 to 15
Music Makers	Instruments of the Orchestra	11 to 13
SPRING TERM, 1960		
Natural History	Birds in Winter	11 and 12
	Trees in Britain	
Drama	Twentieth Century Drama	13 to 15
Science and Life	The Evolution of Living Things	12 to 14
Science for Sixth Forms	Recent Advances in Science	
Visual Arts	Looking at Animals	11 to 13
	Stories in Pictures	
Spotlight	Current Affairs	13 to 15
SUMMER TERM, 1960		
Natural History	Water in Nature	11 and 12
Men of the Past	From the remotest past to Roman times	11 to 15
Science and Life	Living in Communities	12 to 14
Spotlight	Current Affairs	13 to 15
Friday Magazine	Series for less able children	11 to 13
For Schools in Scotland	A group of five programmes	
For Schools in Wales	A group of five programmes in the Welsh language	

Results of S.O.S. and Police Messages

in year ended 31st December, 1959

	<i>Successful</i>	<i>Unsuccessful</i>	<i>Not Known</i>
SOS messages broadcast from London	97	55	76
SOS messages broadcast from Regions	36	42	26
Total number broadcast: 332	133	97	102
Police messages for witnesses of accidents, etc.:			
London	163	210	
Regions	86	208	
Total number broadcast: 667	249	418	
Police messages for lost drugs and "Special Messages":			
London	2	3	
Regions	4	15	
Total number broadcast: 24	6	18	

APPENDIX IX

Hours of Broadcasting in the External Services**(a) European Services**

<i>Service</i>	<i>Programme hours per week as at 31st March, 1960</i>
ENGLISH AND 'ENGLISH BY RADIO'	36½
CENTRAL EUROPEAN	
Czech (Czech and Slovak)	13¼
Hungarian	14¾
Polish	16¼
Finnish	8½
SOUTH AND WEST EUROPEAN	
French	12¼
Greek	8
Hebrew	3½
Italian	10½
Spanish	8
Turkish	7¾
GERMAN	28¼
EAST EUROPEAN	
Albanian	3½
Bulgarian	10½
Rumanian	12¼
Russian	19½
Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	11¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN EUROPEAN SERVICES	225

Note: The above are net programme hours of BBC Services. They do not include the programme time allotted to Voice of America and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation services to Europe which are carried over BBC transmitters.

APPENDIX IX—*continued*

(b) Overseas Services

<i>Service</i>	<i>Programme hours per week as at 31st March, 1960</i>
GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE	156
PACIFIC	
Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	5½
SOUTH AFRICAN	
English for South Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland	¾
NORTH AMERICAN (including French for Canada)	29¾
AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND COLONIAL SERVICES	
English for West Africa and West Indies	8¾
English for East Africa	¾
English for Falkland Islands	½
Maltese	1
Hausa for West Africa	3½
Somali for East Africa	3½
Swahili for East Africa	3½
ARABIC	84
ASIAN SERVICES	
Hindi	5½
Tamil	1
Bengali	1½
Sinhalese	1
Urdu	5½
Persian	7
Cantonese	1¾
Kuoyu	3½
Burmese	1¾
Malay	1¾
Japanese	5½
Indonesian	3½
Vietnamese	3½
LATIN-AMERICAN	
Spanish	21
Portuguese	8¾
TOTAL HOURS WEEKLY IN OVERSEAS SERVICES	369

Note: A special programme in English and French for Mauritius, although too small to feature above, has for many years been broadcast once a month for 15 minutes.

APPENDIX X

Rebroadcasts of BBC Transmissions

BBC External Services transmissions are rebroadcast in the following countries. An asterisk indicates that the rebroadcasts are on a daily basis.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Rebroadcaster</i>	<i>BBC Service(s) Rebroadcast</i>
ADEN	*Aden Broadcasting Service	Arabic.
AUSTRALIA	*Australian Broadcasting Commission. Radio Australia	General Overseas; Pacific. Pacific.
	*McQuarie Network (Commercial)	General Overseas; Pacific.
	*Other Commercial Stations	General Overseas; Pacific.
ARGENTINE	*Radio Universidad, Cordoba	Latin-American in Spanish.
	*Radio Splendid, Buenos Aires	Latin-American in Spanish.

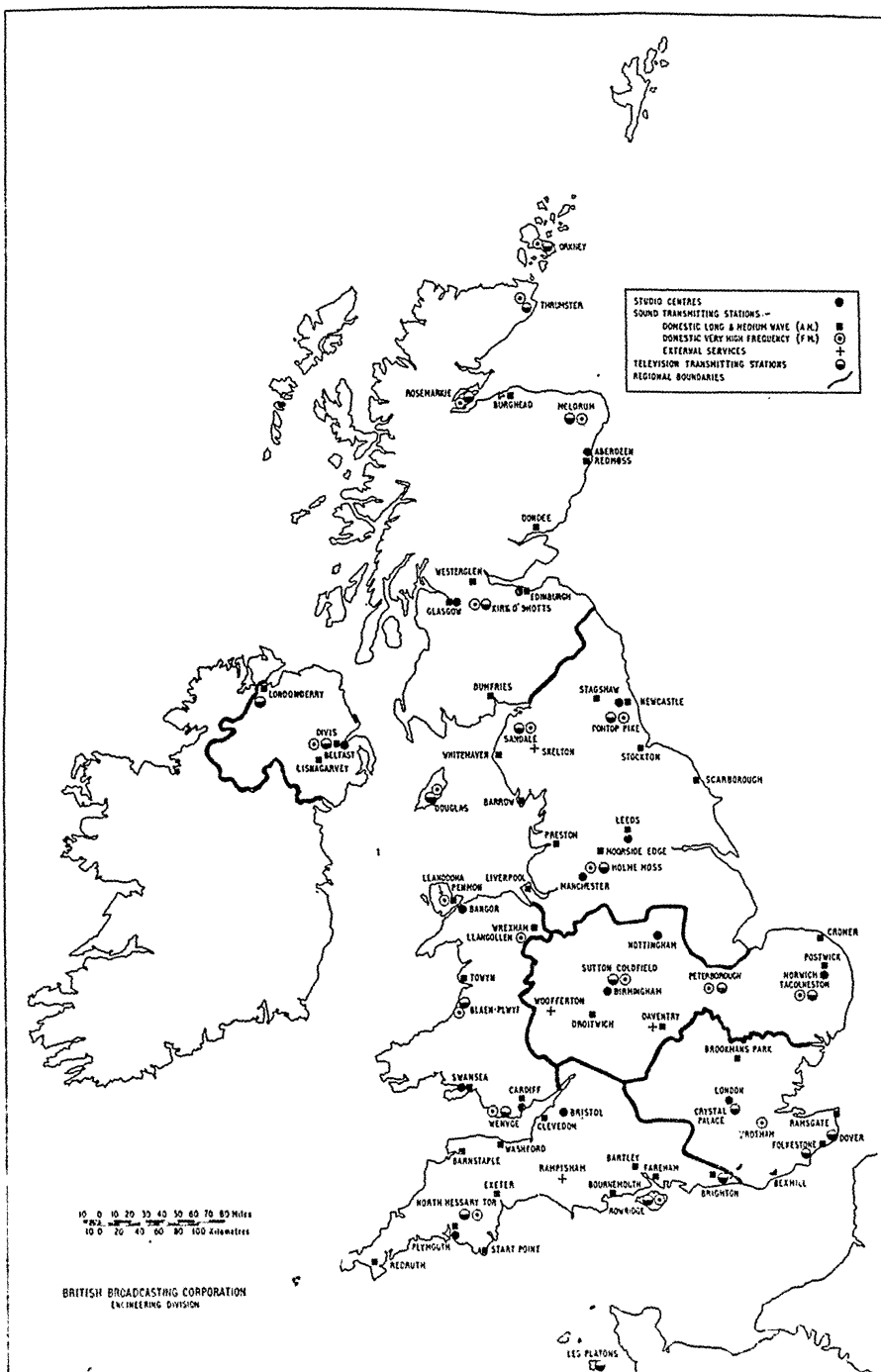
APPENDIX X—continued

<i>Country</i>	<i>Rebroadcaster</i>	<i>BBC Service(s) Rebroadcast</i>
AUSTRIA . . .	Österreichischer Rundfunk, Vienna	German.
	Radio Graz	German.
	Radio Klagenfurt	German.
BAHAMAS . . .	*Bahamas Broadcasting and Television Commission.	General Overseas.
BARBADOS . . .	*Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd.	General Overseas; Caribbean.
BELGIUM . . .	Institut National de Radiodiffusion	French.
BERMUDA . . .	Bermuda Broadcasting Company Ltd.	General Overseas.
BOLIVIA . . .	Radio Cruz del Sur, La Paz. . .	Latin-American in Spanish.
	*Radio Loyola, Sucre	Latin-American in Spanish.
	*Radio Fides, La Paz	Latin-American in Spanish.
BRAZIL	*Radio Roquette Pinto, Rio de Janeiro.	Latin-American in Portuguese.
	*Radio Sulina Ltd., Capinzal, Santa Catarina.	Latin-American in Portuguese.
	*Radio Difusora Itapetininga Sao Paulo.	Latin-American in Portuguese.
BRITISH GUIANA . . .	*Radio Demerara	General Overseas.
	*British Guiana Broadcasting Service.	General Overseas; Caribbean.
BRITISH HONDURAS . . .	*British Honduras Broadcasting Service.	General Overseas; Caribbean.
CANADA	*Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.	North American in English and French; General Overseas.
CEYLON	Radio Ceylon: National Service: Commercial Service.	Sinhalese; Tamil General Overseas.
CYPRUS	*Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation	General Overseas.
COLOMBIA . . .	*Emisora Cultural "Radio Bolivariama" Medellin.	Latin-American in Spanish.
ECUADOR	*Radio Xavier, Quito	Latin-American in Spanish.
	*Emisoras Cosmopolitas, Quito . . .	Latin-American in Spanish.
	*Radio Universal, Guayaquil	Latin-American in Spanish.
FALKLAND ISLANDS . . .	*Falkland Islands Broadcasting Service.	General Overseas; Colonial.
FIJI	*Fiji Broadcasting Commission . . .	General Overseas; Colonial.
GERMANY (West) . . .	*Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munich . . .	German.
	Hessischer Rundfunk, Frankfurt . . .	German.
	Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Hamburg.	German.
	Radio Bremen	German.
	RIAS, Berlin	German.
	Saarlandischer, Rundfunk, Saarbrücken.	German.
	Sender Freies Berlin	German.
	Suddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart	German.
	Sudwestfunk, Baden-Baden	German.
	Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Cologne.	German.
GHANA	*Ghana Broadcasting System	General Overseas; African in English.
GIBRALTAR . . .	*Radio Gibraltar	General Overseas; Spanish.
GREECE	Athens Radio, National Programme.	Greek.
HONDURAS . . .	*Radio La Voz de Suyapa, Tegucigalpa.	Latin-American in Spanish.
	*Radiodefusora "El Eco de Honduras" San Pedro Sula.	Latin-American in Spanish.
HONG KONG . . .	*Radio Hong Kong	General Overseas; Kuoyu; Cantonese.
	*Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.	General Overseas.
	*Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Co.	General Overseas.
ITALY	*RAI (Radio televisione Italiana), Rome.	Italian.
JAMAICA	*Radio Jamaica Ltd.	General Overseas; Caribbean.
	*Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation	General Overseas; Caribbean.

APPENDIX X—continued

<i>Country</i>	<i>Rebroadcaster</i>	<i>BBC Service(s) Rebroadcast</i>
JAPAN	Nippon Hoso Kyokai Radio Tokyo	General Overseas; Japanese. General Overseas; Japanese.
KENYA	*Kenya Broadcasting Service	General Overseas; African English; Swahili; Somali; Arabic; Hindu; Urdu.
LIBERIA	*Radio Station ELWA	General Overseas.
MALAYA	Radio Malaya Rediffusion (Kuala Lumpur) Ltd. Rediffusion (Penang) Ltd.	General Overseas; Malaya; Kuoyu. General Overseas. General Overseas.
MALTA	*Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd.	General Overseas; Maltese.
MAURITIUS	Mauritius Broadcasting Service	Colonial.
NEW ZEALAND	*New Zealand Broadcasting Service	General Overseas; Pacific.
NIGERIA	*Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation	General Overseas; African in English; Hausa.
NORTH BORNEO	*North Borneo Broadcasting Service	General Overseas.
PARAGUAY	*Radio Charitas, Asuncion	Latin-American in Spanish.
PERU	*Radio Mundial, Lima	Latin-American in Spanish.
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.	Federal Broadcasting Corporation: * English Service * African Service	General Overseas; African in English. General Overseas.
SARAWAK	*Sarawak Broadcasting Service	General Overseas; Malayan; Kuoyu.
SEYCHELLES	*Seychelles Broadcasting Service	General Overseas.
SIERRA LEONE	*Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service	General Overseas; African in English.
SINGAPORE	Radio Singapore	General Overseas.
SOLOMON ISLANDS	*Solomon Islands Broadcasting Service	General Overseas.
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.	*Radio Somali	General Overseas; Somali.
SOUTH AFRICA	South African Broadcasting Corporation	General Overseas.
SWITZERLAND	*Swiss Rediffusion, Europa I *Swiss Rediffusion, Beromünster	General Overseas. French.
TANGANYIKA	*Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation	General Overseas; African in English; Swahili.
TRINIDAD	*Radio Trinidad *The Voice of Rediffusion	General Overseas; Caribbean. General Overseas; Caribbean.
UGANDA	*Radio Guardian *Uganda Broadcasting Service	General Overseas; Caribbean. General Overseas; African in English.
URUGUAY	*Radio La Voz de Melo *Radio Clarim, Montevideo	Latin-American in Spanish. Latin-American in Spanish.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	NBC Network Mutual Network ABC Network CBS Network *Individual stations	North American in English. North American in English. North American in English. North American in English. North American in English; General Overseas.
VENEZUELA	*Radio La Voz del Tachira, San Cristobal *Radio Caracas	Latin-American in Spanish. Latin-American in Spanish.
VIETNAM	*Vietnam National Radio, Saigon	Vietnamese.
WINDWARD ISLANDS	*Windward Islands Broadcasting Service	General Overseas; Caribbean.
ZANZIBAR	*Sauti ya Unguja	Swahili.
BRITISH FORCES STATIONS:		
*GERMANY.		General Overseas (October to April only)
*CYPRUS; BENGHAZI; GIBRALTAR; KENYA; MALTA; TRIPOLI; ADEN.		General Overseas

Map Showing Locations of BBC Studio Centres, Transmitting Stations and Regional Boundaries



APPENDIX XII

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

Home Service

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency kc/s</i>	<i>Wave- length metres</i>	<i>Power kW</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
Moorside Edge .	692	434	150	Northern	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Flint, N. Nottinghamshire, N. Derbyshire, N. Lincolnshire Whitehaven District N.E. Norfolk
Whitehaven .			2		
Cromer . . .			2		
Burghead . . .	809	371	100	Scottish	Scotland
Redmoss . . .			5		
Westerglen . . .			100		
Dumfries . . .			2		
Penmon . . .	881	341	8	Welsh	Wales
Towyn . . .			5		
Washford . . .			100		
Wrexham . . .			2		
Brookmans Park	908	330	140	London	London, S.E. England, Home Counties
Start Point . . .	1,052	285	120	West	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, South Coast Barnstaple-Bideford Area
Barnstaple . . .			2		
Droitwich . . .	1,088	276	150	Midland	Midland Counties Norwich Area
Postwick . . .			7.5		
Lisnagarvey . . .	1,151	261	100	N. Ireland or Northern	Northern Ireland Londonderry District Scarborough District N.E. England, Scottish Border
Londonderry . . .			0.25		
Scarborough . . .			2		
Stagshaw . . .			100		
Bartley . . .	1,457	206	10	West	S. Hampshire, S. Wiltshire Brighton District Somerset, S. Gloucestershire Folkestone District Hastings and Eastbourne Dis- tricts Camborne and Redruth Districts
Brighton . . .			2		
Clevedon . . .			20		
Folkestone . . .			1		
Bexhill . . .			2		
Redruth . . .			2		
Barrow . . .	1,484	202	2	Northern London	Barrow District Ramsgate District
Ramsgate . . .			2		

APPENDIX XII—continued

Light Programme

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

Third Programme and Network Three

<i>Station</i>	<i>Frequency kc/s</i>	<i>Wavelength metres</i>	<i>Power kW</i>	<i>Main Areas Served</i>
Daventry . . .	647	464	150	Within a radius of approxi- mately 100 miles of Daventry, Northamptonshire
Edinburgh . . .	647	464	2	} Local Districts
Glasgow . . .	647	464	2	
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . .	647	464	2	
Redmoss . . .	647	464	2	
Cardiff . . .	1,484	202	1	
Belfast . . .	1,546	194	Between 0.25 and 1	
Bournemouth . . .				
Brighton . . .				
Dundee . . .				
Exeter . . .				
Fareham . . .				
Leeds . . .				
Liverpool . . .				
Preston . . .				
Plymouth . . .				
Redruth . . .				
Stockton-on-Tees . . .				
Swansea . . .				

APPENDIX XIII

Stations Transmitting the Home, Light, Third and Network Three Programmes on VHF

Stations (20)	Frequencies (Mc/s)			Effective Radiated Power (kW each transmitter)	Population Served
	Light	Third and Network Three	Home		
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	120	13,522,000
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	2,721,000
Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	94.3	120	3,413,000
			(Welsh) 92.125		
			(West)		
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	60	1,221,000
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	463,000
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	60	1,334,000
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	7,481,000
Tacolneston (Norwich)	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	1,920,000
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	93.7	120	14,192,000
Blaen-plwyf	88.7	90.9	93.1	60	135,000
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	2,966,000
Kirk o'Shotts	89.9	92.1	94.3	120	4,008,000
Douglas (Isle of Man)	88.4	90.6	92.8	3.3	45,000
Sandale	88.1	90.3	92.5	120	408,000
			(Scottish) 94.7		
			(North)		
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12*	128,000
Llanddona	89.6	91.8	94.0	3-12*	198,000
Llangollen	88.9	91.1	93.3	5-11*	1,228,000
					(278,000 in Wales)
Orkney	89.3	91.5	93.7	3-20*	32,000
Peterborough	90.1	92.3	94.5	1-21*	828,000
Thrumster	90.1	92.3	94.5	0.1-10*	21,000

* Directional aerial.

NOTE: The estimated population coverage of VHF at 31st March, 1960, was 48,988,000 or 97.3 per cent. of the population of the U.K.

Television Transmitting Stations

Stations (23)	Channel	Frequencies (Mc/s)		Polarisation	Effective Radiated Vision Power (kW)	Population Served
		Sound	Vision			
Crystal Palace	1	41·50	45·00	Vertical	200	14,097,000
Divis	1	41·50	45·00	Horizontal	12	1,308,000
Thrumster	1	41·50	45·00	Vertical	0·25-7*	22,000
Holme Moss	2	48·25	51·75	Vertical	100	17,907,000
North Hessary Tor	2	48·25	51·75	Vertical	1·5-15*	1,459,000
Londonderry	2	48·25	51·75	Horizontal	0·5-1·5*	137,000
Rosemarkie	2	48·25	51·75	Horizontal	0·5-1·5*	131,000
Dover	2	48·25	51·75	Vertical	†	†
Brighton	2	48·25	51·75	Vertical	0·04-0·4*	446,000
Rowridge	3	53·25	56·75	Vertical	1-32*	2,791,000
Kirk o'Shotts	3	53·25	56·75	Vertical	100	4,131,000
Tacolneston (Norwich)	3	53·25	56·75	Horizontal	1·3-15*	1,089,000
Blaen-plwyf	3	53·25	56·75	Horizontal	1-3*	116,000
Sutton Coldfield	4	58·25	61·75	Vertical	100	8,700,000
Meldrum	4	58·25	61·75	Horizontal	4-17*	465,000
Les Platons	4	58·25	61·75	Horizontal	1	99,000
Sandale	4	58·25	61·75	Horizontal	10-28*	391,000
Folkestone	4	58·25	61·75	Horizontal	0·007* (max.)	45,000
Wenvoe	5	63·25	66·75	Vertical	100	4,280,000
Pontop Pike	5	63·25	66·75	Horizontal	12	2,725,000
Douglas (Isle of Man)	5	63·25	66·75	Vertical	0·18-2·8*	49,000
Orkney	5	63·25	66·75	Vertical	4-14*	41,000
Peterborough	5	63·25	66·75	Horizontal	1	1,075,000

* Directional Aerial.

† Working temporarily on low power.

NOTE: The estimated population coverage of television at 31st March, 1960, was 49,758,000 or 98·8 per cent. of the population of the U.K.

APPENDIX XV

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
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,880,718	137,910
1952	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,717,501	130,093
1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,903,969	133,105
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,223,612	137,826
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,800,715	133,601
1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,591,378	122,751
1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,259,371	120,928
1958	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,697,433	103,872
1959	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,214,725	101,493

**Membership of the BBC's Advisory Councils
and Committees**

(at 31st March, 1960)

Mr. Norman Fisher (*Chairman*)
 The Lord Aberdare
 Sir Donald Allen, O.B.E., M.C.
 Dr. W. Greenhouse Allt
 The Lord Amulree, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Mr. J. A. Birch, F.C.I.S.
 Mr. Alan Bullock
 Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
 Mrs. John Campbell, C.B.E.
 Mr. W. Surrey Dane, C.B.E., M.C.
 The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.
 Mr. L. Farrer-Brown, C.B.E.
 Professor T. Finnegan, LL.D.
 Mr. F. S. Gentle, C.B.E.
 The Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon Walker, M.P.
 Dr. J. J. Gracie, C.B.E., LL.D., M.I.E.E.
 Mr. A. W. J. Greenwood, M.P.
 The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, D.D., Bishop of Manchester
 Mr. Alan Hardaker
 Mr. Rupert Hart-Davis
 Mr. Clyde Higgs, M.C.
 Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, P.R.S., O.M.
 Mr. Richard Hoggart
 Dr. John Hunt
 The Countess of Huntingdon
 Mr. Walter James
 Sir Lewis Jones, LL.D.
 Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Toby Low, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
 Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
 Mr. H. S. Magnay
 Professor P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E.
 Mr. John Marsh
 Sir Charles Morris, LL.D.
 Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N. (Retd.)
 Mr. James Quinn
 The Lord Rea of Eskdale, O.B.E., D.L.
 Alderman Mrs. Dorothy Rees
 The Very Rev. Robert F. V. Scott, D.D.
 The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Professor Ross D. Waller, C.B.E.
 Dr. Mary Woodall, C.B.E., F.S.A.
 Mr. George Woodcock, C.B.E.
 Mr. Stephen Young, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
 The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger
 Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S.

APPENDIX XVI—*continued*

Northern Ireland Advisory Council

Mr. J. Ritchie McKee, National Governor for Northern Ireland (*Chairman*)

Mrs. R. P. Alexander	Mrs. Patricia McLaughlin, M.P.
Major David M. Anderson, LL.D., D.L.	Miss E. H. Maxwell
Mr. David Bleakley, M.P.	Captain Peter Montgomery, D.L.
Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.	Professor F. H. Newark, C.B.E.
Mr. Gordon Hall	Mr. C. A. Nicholson, Q.C.
Mrs. A. M. Irwin	Miss Nesca Robb
Mr. David Kennedy	Mr. J. E. Sayers
Mr. J. W. Kyle, O.B.E.	Mr. T. Ward

Midland Regional Advisory Council

Mr. J. J. Gracie, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Mrs. A. Achurch	Mr. F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.
Mr. D. Alston	Mr. S. H. Newsome
Mr. R. H. Batey	Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D., D.L.
Mr. J. Beattie, T.D., D.L.	Mr. W. G. A. Russell
Mrs. W. J. Case	Mr. R. B. Simpson, O.B.E.
Mrs. C. L. Coxon	Professor W. J. H. Sprott
Mr. J. Heffer	Mr. L. L. Tolley
Mr. A. H. Iliffe	Mr. J. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Mr. J. L. Jones, M.B.E.	Mr. S. Williams
Alderman F. C. Jex, O.B.E.	

North Regional Advisory Council

Mr. H. S. Magnay (*Chairman*)

Mr. L. Allen	Mr. F. W. Gosnold
Mr. J. A. Birch	Mr. J. Moores
Miss M. Black	Mr. N. Pearson
Dr. B. V. Bowden, M.I.E.E.	Mr. D. O. Sillars
Mr. B. Bowes	Mr. G. C. Spencer
Mr. C. H. Brackenbury	Sir Ralph Stevenson, G.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Mr. J. Braine	Sir Raymond Sreat
Councillor Mrs. V. Cardno	Miss R. V. Tully
Mr. L. F. Daniels	Mr. H. Warr

West Regional Advisory Council

Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.N. (Retd.) (*Chairman*)

Mr. A. Lloyd-Allen	Mr. N. P. Newman, C.B.E.
Mrs. R. Bernays	Mr. O. F. Price
Mr. P. Cherrington	Lady Prior-Palmer, O.B.E.
Mr. A. Court	Professor E. J. Richards, O.B.E.
Mr. J. Donovan, C.B.E.	Mr. D. Rhodes
Mr. E. D. R. Eager	Mr. K. C. H. Rowe, M.B.E.
Mrs. L. E. Hgman	Mr. K. W. L. Steele
Mr. J. O. Maisey	Mr. H. L. Trebilcock
Alderman J. H. J. Matthews	Mrs. M. Woodhouse

Central Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, D.D., Bishop of Manchester (*Chairman*)

The Rev. A. C. Anderson, Ph.D.	The Rev. Professor J. S. Stewart, D.D.
The Rt. Rev. L. M. Charles-Edwards, Bishop of Worcester	The Rt. Rev. A. M. Stockwood, Bishop of Southwark
The Rt. Rev. F. D. Coggan, D.D., Bishop of Bradford	The Very Rev. Monsignor G. A. Tomlinson
The Rev. F. G. Healey	The Rev. S. A. Turl
The Rev. Canon E. W. Heaton	The Rt. Rev. B. P. Wall, D.D., Bishop of Brentwood
The Most Rev. J. C. Heenan, D.D., the R.C. Archbishop of Liverpool	The Rt. Rev. W. A. E. Westall, Bishop of Crediton.
The Rev. Dr. John Marsh	The Rev. Principal J. Williams-Hughes
Mrs. B. Ridley	
The Rev. K. Slack, M.B.E.	

Midland Regional Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. L. M. Charles-Edwards, Bishop of Worcester (*Chairman*)

Mr. D. Blatherwick, O.B.E.	The Rev. Professor G. W. H. Lampe, M.C.
The Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder	The Rev. E. L. Minshull
The Rt. Rev. Monsignor C. Grant	The Rev. Dr. W. Neil
The Very Rev. N. Hook, Dean of Norwich	The Rt. Rev. W. A. Parker, Bishop of Shrewsbury
The Rev. R. W. H. Jones	The Rev. W. Speirs
The Rev. L. J. Kelly	The Rev. J. C. H. Tompkins

North Regional Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. F. D. Coggan, D.D., Bishop of Bradford (*Chairman*)

The Rev. J. O. Barrett	The Rev. Father L. Hollis
The Rt. Rev. G. A. Beck, Bishop of Salford	Miss P. Keily
The Rt. Rev. S. C. Bulley, Bishop of Penrith	The Rev. A. L. Macarthur
The Rev. M. Byrne	The Rev. Father G. Moverley
The Rev. H. Cunliffe-Jones	Professor K. Muir
The Very Rev. F. W. Dillistone, D.D., Dean of Liverpool	Mr. P. Race
The Rev. G. E. Grieve	The Rev. Dr. P. Scott
	The Rev. Father G. R. Songhurst
	The Rev. Canon E. W. Southcott
	The Rev. W. A. Whitehouse

Northern Ireland Religious Advisory Committee

The Rev. A. C. Anderson, Ph.D. (*Chairman*)

The Rev. A. M. Adams	The Rev. R. E. Ker
The Very Rev. Canon D. Cahill	The Rev. J. McCleery
The Rev. D. J. Cairns	The Very Rev. G. H. MacNamara
Pastor R. Clarke, D.D.	The Very Rev. C. I. Peacocke, T.D., Dean of Belfast
The Rev. E. P. M. Elliott	The Rev. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D.
The Rev. A. J. Gailey, D.D.	
The Rev. J. Johnston, D.D.	

APPENDIX XVI—*continued*

Scottish Religious Advisory Committee

The Rev. Professor J. S. Stewart, D.D. (*Chairman*)

The Rev. A. C. Craig, M.C., D.D.	The Rev. Professor A. M. Renwick, D.D.
The Rev. H. O. Douglas, D.D.	The Rev. F. A. Rowe
The Rev. C. S. Duthie, D.D.	The Rev. R. Smith
The Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D.	The Rev. J. S. Stephen, Ph.D.
The Rt. Rev. J. McGee, R. C. Bishop of Galloway	The Rev. R. Taylor
The Rt. Rev. F. H. Moncreiff, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway	The Rev. G. A. Young

Welsh Religious Advisory Committee

The Rev. Principal J. Williams-Hughes (*Chairman*)

The Rev. Canon J. Barrett-Davies, D.D.	The Rev. Father J. O. Hardwicke
The Rev. Principal G. Bowyer	Mr. J. Hughes
The Rev. D. M. Davies	The Rev. D. L. Jones
The Rev. Principal P. Davies, Ph.D.	The Rev. R. B. Owen
The Rev. W. Davies	The Rev. I. Phillips
The Rev. M. Edwards, Ph.D.	The Ven. J. R. Pugh, Archdeacon of Carmarthen
The Rev. E. O. Evans	Dr. J. L. Williams
The Rev. W. Griffith-Jones	

West Regional Religious Advisory Committee

The Rt. Rev. W. A. E. Westall, Bishop of Crediton (*Chairman*)

The Rev. N. Calvin	The Rev. Canon J. A. Radford
The Rev. F. W. Cogman	The Rev. D. Rose
The Rev. Preb. W. H. A. Cooper	The Very Rev. Canon R. E. Scantlebury
Mr. E. H. Littlecott	Mr. G. Sewell
The Ven. L. Mason, Archdeacon of Chichester	The Rev. G. C. Thomas
The Rev. P. McCall	The Rev. W. Wade

Central Music Advisory Committee

Dr. W. Greenhouse Allt (*Chairman*)

Mr. F. Aprahamian	Dr. P. Racine Fricker
Sir Thomas Armstrong, D.Mus.	Mr. Iain Hamilton
Mr. T. E. Bean, C.B.E.	Dr. H. Howells, C.B.E.
Mr. L. Boosey	Dr. D. Jones
Mr. E. Bradbury	Professor Ivor Keys
Mr. D. H. R. Brearley	Mr. G. McAllister
Mr. F. Cox, O.B.E.	Mr. F. Merrick, F.R.C.M.
Mr. H. Craxton	Baroness Ravensdale of Kedleston
Mr. J. Easson, M.B.E.	The Countess of Rosebery, D.B.E.

Scottish Music Advisory Committee

Mr. J. Easson, M.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Mr. E. J. Boden	Professor R. Orr, Mus.D.
Mr. W. J. M. Galbraith	The Rev. I. Pitt-Watson
Miss M. Grierson, O.B.E., D.Mus.	Miss A. Samuel
Mr. W. F. Hannaford	Mr. G. A. Trash
Mr. F. MacRae	Mrs. F. V. Wilson
Miss K. Murray	Mr. W. V. Wright

United Kingdom Appeals Advisory CommitteeSir Donald Allen, O.B.E., M.C. (*Chairman*)

Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E.	Dr. J. T. McCutcheon
Dame Anne Bryans, D.B.E.	Mr. R. J. Moore
Alderman P. W. Cann	Mr. H. R. Poole
Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Cordingley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.A.F. (Retd.)	Mr. S. K. Ruck
Miss M. Glyn-Jones	Mr. W. Prideaux, M.C.
Mr. D. Gunn	Dr. J. Scott, O.B.E.
Mrs. J. W. Haughton, C.B.E.	The Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, Archdeacon of Northumberland
Mrs. C. B. James	

Central Appeals Advisory CommitteeSir Donald Allen, O.B.E., M.C. (*Chairman*)

Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E.	Mr. D. Gunn
Dame Anne Bryans, D.B.E.	Mr. S. K. Ruck
Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Cordingley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.A.F. (Retd.)	Mr. W. Prideaux, M.C.
Miss M. Glyn-Jones	Dr. J. Scott, O.B.E.

Midland Regional Appeals Advisory CommitteeMr. R. J. Moore (*Chairman*)

Mr. C. Barratt, LL.B.	Alderman E. E. Mole
Alderman J. B. Edwards	Mr. H. R. Parkin
Mrs. S. Evans	Mr. P. I. Robinson
Mr. H. Floyd	Mr. A. Ryrie, LL.B.
Mrs. M. E. Keay	Mr. J. H. S. Tupholme
Commander G. J. Mackness, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.L.	

North Regional Appeals Advisory Committee (Northern Area)The Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, Archdeacon of Northumberland (*Chairman*)

Mr. P. T. Duxbury	Mr. J. B. Twemlow, M.B.E.
Miss H. M. Johns, M.B.E.	

North Regional Appeals Advisory Committee (Southern Area)Mr. H. R. Poole (*Chairman*)

The Hon. Lady Diana Barlow	Dr. J. Taylor
Mr. T. Hudson	The Rev. Canon E. Saxon

Northern Ireland Appeals Advisory CommitteeMrs. J. W. Haughton, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Mr. E. Bryson	Wing Commander J. S. Higginson, O.B.E.
The Rev. T. G. Eakins, O.B.E.	Miss B. Maconachie, M.P.
Senator Mrs. M. J. Greeves, M.B.E.	Mrs. K. Roe, M.B.E.
Major H. R. Haslett, C.B.E., D.L.	Mrs. R. Webb

APPENDIX XVI—*continued*

Scottish Appeals Advisory Committee

Dr. J. T. McCutcheon (*Chairman*)

Mr. A. T. Auld	The Rev. R. R. Hogg
Lady Maud Baillie, C.B.E.	Miss M. Jobson, O.B.E.
Mrs. J. M. G. Baird-Smith	Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie
Mr. D. Bell	Dr. C. J. Swanson
Mr. W. H. Brown, O.B.E.	The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Wemyss and
Mr. J. S. Campbell, M.B.E.	March, LL.D.
Mr. W. Glen	Mr. J. C. Wilson

Welsh Appeals Advisory Committee

Mrs. C. B. James (*Chairman*)

Mr. D. Griffiths	Mr. D. Rowlands
Mrs. D. B. Jones	Mrs. T. J. Webley
The Rev. R. I. Parry	Mrs. G. Williams
The Rev. Canon R. M. Rosser	Mrs. R. A. Williams

West Regional Appeals Advisory Committee

Alderman P. W. Cann (*Chairman*)

Councillor A. G. Asquith-Leeson, T.D.	Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Salt, D.L.
Mrs. M. Hughes, M.B.E.	Capt. R. R. Stewart, R.N., D.L.
Mrs. R. I. Jones	Mr. J. R. Thorlby
Mr. J. Pearce	Mr. H. W. Woollcombe
Mr. R. Potter	

The School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom

Sir Charles Morris, LL.D. (*Chairman*)

Dr. C. F. Strong, O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Members have been appointed by the organisations named, as follows:—

Ministry of Education	Mr. J. G. M. Allcock
	Mr. G. C. Allen, C.B.E.
	Mr. P. Wilson, C.B.
Association of Education Committees	Mr. B. S. Braithwaite
County Councils Association	Mr. W. R. Watkin
Association of Municipal Corporations	Mr. H. Oldman
London County Council	Dr. A. Hay
Association of Chief Education Officers	Mr. R. Wearing King
Association of Education Officers	Mr. W. C. Primmer
Association of Teachers in Colleges and Depart- ments of Education	Dr. C. Bibby
	Mr. F. I. Venables
National Union of Teachers	Sir Ronald Gould
	Mr. H. E. Stanford
	Miss M. A. Stewart
National Association of Head Teachers	Mr. A. Burke Jones
Headmasters' Conference	Dr. R. L. James
Incorporated Association of Headmasters	Mr. H. Davies
Incorporated Association of Headmistresses	Miss R. N. Pearse, O.B.E.
Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters	Mr. A. W. S. Hutchings
Association of Assistant Mistresses	Miss E. R. Walker
Independent Schools Association	Miss D. R. E. Davis
Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools	Mr. G. P. W. Earle

APPENDIX XVI—*continued*

Joint Committee for the Technical and Art Associations	Dr. E. A. Seeley
British Broadcasting Corporation	Mr. A. B. Clegg Mr. A. A. Evans Mr. N. G. Fisher Professor N. Haycocks Mr. A. Keith Miss E. Moorhouse Sir Charles Morris, LL.D. Mr. W. H. Perkins, O.B.E. Dr. F. L. Ralphs Mr. S. Reed Mr. A. Shimeld Dr. C. F. Strong, O.B.E. Dr. W. E. Swinton Mr. A. C. Williams
Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland	
Association of Northern Ireland Education Committees	Dr. J. S. Hawnt, O.B.E.
Federal Council of Teachers in Northern Ireland	Mr. A. R. Taylor
School Broadcasting Council for Scotland	Mr. J. S. Brunton Mr. G. Gunn Mr. J. L. Hardie Dr. W. B. Inglis, O.B.E. Mr. I. D. McIntosh Sir James Robertson, O.B.E., LL.D.
School Broadcasting Council for Wales	Mr. T. G. Davies Mr. E. T. Davies Sir Emrys Evans Mr. W. Ll. Lloyd Professor G. Williams

School Broadcasting Council for ScotlandMr. J. L. Hardie (*Chairman*)Mr. I. D. McIntosh (*Vice-Chairman*)

Members have been appointed by the organisations named, as follows:—

Scottish Education Department	Mr. J. S. Brunton Mr. J. Kidd
Association of County Councils in Scotland	Mr. J. Marshall
Scottish Counties of Cities Association	Dr. D. M. McIntosh, F.R.S.E. Councillor Dr. T. E. Faulkner Councillor A. C. Young
Association of Directors of Education in Scotland	Mr. A. L. Young Mr. L. B. Young
Scottish Council for the Training of Teachers	Dr. W. B. Inglis, O.B.E. Miss P. Kettles
Educational Institute of Scotland	Miss E. S. Aitken Miss E. A. Beveridge Dr. J. Craigie Mr. G. Gunn
Scottish Council for Research in Education	Dr. N. T. Walker, O.B.E.

APPENDIX XVI—*continued*

British Broadcasting Corporation	Mr. R. L. S. Carswell Mr. J. B. Frizell, C.B.E. Mr. J. L. Hardie Mr. I. D. McIntosh Mr. D. O. Maclean, M.C., M.B.E. Professor G. S. Pryde, Ph.D. Sir James Robertson, O.B.E., LL.D. Professor T. B. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L. Mr. H. Toner Miss M. M. Urie
--	--

School Broadcasting Council for Wales

Sir Emrys Evans, LL.D. (*Chairman*)

Mr. T. G. Davies (*Vice-Chairman*)

Members have been appointed by the organisations named, as follows:—

Welsh Department, Ministry of Education	Mr. R. W. Evans Mr. W. Ll. Lloyd
Joint Education Committee for Wales	Dr. J. H. Jones Dr. E. Stephens Mr. D. Williams
University of Wales	Professor E. Evans
University of Wales, School of Education	Mr. A. Davies Professor I. Jones
National Union of Teachers	Mr. E. T. Davies Mr. G. Davies Miss M. W. Meredith Mr. I. G. Rees
Welsh Secondary Schools Association	Mr. G. C. Diamond, O.B.E.
Welsh Joint Secondary Committee	Mr. G. Davies
National Union of Teachers of Wales	Mr. P. Treharne
British Broadcasting Corporation	Professor E. G. Bowen Miss S. Jones Dr. T. J. Morgan Mr. T. M. Morgan Sir Ben B. Thomas Mr. G. Williams

Central Agricultural Advisory Committee

Mr. C. Higgs, M.C. (*Chairman*)

Mrs. M. K. Anderson	Mr. F. R. McQuown
Mr. J. Cock	Mr. C. F. Pennison
Mr. R. B. Ferro	Dr. R. Phillips
Mr. F. H. Garner	Mr. J. Piccaver
Mr. D. Hodsdon	Mr. R. C. Tyler
Mr. J. K. Lowthian	Mr. H. Yates
Mr. J. C. W. Mann	Mr. J. A. Young

APPENDIX XVI—*continued***Scottish Agricultural Advisory Committee**Mr. J. C. W. Mann, C.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Mr. R. M. Adam	Mr. R. J. Lennox
Mr. J. Arbuckle	Brigadier Sir Keith Murray, O.B.E.,
Major I. A. Campbell	M.C., T.D., D.L.
Mr. A. G. Crouch	Sir James D. Roberts, Bt.
Professor D. S. Hendrie	Mr. W. J. Wright
Mr. J. Leiper	Mr. W. Young

Northern Ireland Agricultural Advisory CommitteeMr. J. A. Young (*Chairman*)

Mr. N. R. Hunter	Mr. J. T. O'Brien
Mr. J. T. Kernohan	Mr. J. C. Patterson
Mr. F. M. B. Loane	Mr. S. Shaw
Mr. J. K. Lynn	Mr. J. K. Watson
Professor J. Morrison	Mr. J. C. H. Woods
Professor A. E. Muskett, D.Sc.	

Welsh Agricultural Advisory CommitteeDr. R. Phillips (*Chairman*)

Mr. W. J. Constable	Mr. W. E. Jones
Mr. M. Griffith	Alderman P. J. Smith, M.B.E.
Mr. D. Jones, M.B.E.	Commander H. R. H. Vaughan, R.N.
Mr. E. Jones	(Retd.)
Mr. J. M. Jones, C.B.E.	Mr. N. Young

Scientific Advisory Committee

Sir Edward Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (*Chairman*)
 Professor H. E. M. Barlow, Ph.D., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.
 Sir Charles Darwin, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Dr. R. L. Smith-Rose, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.G.I., F.I.R.E., M.I.E.E.
 Professor F. C. Williams, O.B.E., D.Sc., D.Phil., M.I.E.E., F.R.S.

APPENDIX XVII

Violence in Television Programmes**Summary of Standing Guidance Note for BBC Television Producers
(as issued to the Press in March, 1960)**

The note begins with a recognition that it is difficult and undesirable to be dogmatic about a subject which has a great many and diverse aspects. The type of programme, the time of its showing and the likely composition of the audience for whom it is intended are three of the major considerations which will condition the decisions taken by producers and others responsible for what appears on the screen. To attempt to lay down laws too precisely to meet all situations would be to invite inconsistency. But, the note adds, to talk of good taste, commonsense and the avoidance of extremes is not enough. A general code of practice could be of positive value in ensuring that in avoiding harm on the one hand, the BBC did not impoverish or emasculate its material on the other.

APPENDIX XVII—*continued*

Children's Programmes

The worlds which children and grown-ups occupy, though they overlap, are different. Subjects with unpleasant associations for the one will often be taken for granted by the other. Guns and fisticuffs may have sinister implications for adults; seldom for children. Family insecurity and marital infidelity may be commonplace to adults; to children they can be deeply disturbing.

The main danger points are:—

- (a) Situations which upset a child's emotional security, arising out of adoption, desertion, cruelty in the home, unwanted children, friction between parents, especially in contemporary settings.
- (b) Portrayal of injury, illness or disablements, especially when used to sharpen a dramatic crisis (e.g. nightmares); and of embarrassing personal disabilities (e.g. stuttering).
- (c) Dangerous examples of "villainous" action which invite imitation, e.g. the use of intriguing weapons, traps and pit-falls, from sabotaged bicycles to trip-wires.
- (d) Bad habits in "good" characters; e.g. chain-smoking, hitting below the belt.
- (e) Brutality: the most difficult category. Brutality is not the same thing as violence. Violence is not the same thing as combat. Yet because combat, which is healthy, and brutality, which is not, both contain violence, they tend to become identified. Over-emphasis in picture and sound is one key. The long camera shot renders many affrays and battles inoffensive; close-up camera shots make the same incidents inadmissible.
- (f) Weapons: the choice is important. Coshes, knives, whips and bottles are more suspect than revolvers, rifles or swords, because they are more easily available or improvised.
- (g) Atmosphere: this can be more upsetting than violence because here what is essentially a subjective subject becomes most personal. To chill the spine is a legitimate part of story-telling. To create an eerie and fearful atmosphere, especially with the aid of background music, or sudden optical shock, can be more than momentarily disturbing. The supernatural, especially in modern dress, is perilous ground.

These points made in relation to children's programmes are considered in the note to be of importance to those concerned with programmes up to 9 p.m., during which time children are known to be watching in substantial numbers.

Adult Programmes

Producers with library film material to draw upon must always satisfy themselves first of all that the illustrations they choose which depict scenes of violence, brutality or horror are valid and essential to their theme; that the meaning of the programme is, indeed, heightened by the inclusion of such sequences. They must then ask themselves if the effect of including those scenes is not, in the case of a large number of normal viewers, going to cause such distress or resentment as to invalidate the programme altogether for those people. If the viewer is to be exposed to shock, or indeed to fear, there must be certainty in advance that the reasons are good and proper ones. They may well be, but justification by hindsight is not acceptable.

The Code re-states the following principles:—

- (a) A sequence involving violence should arise naturally from the story, and be therefore dramatically necessary and defensible. If it is inserted extraneously for depraved effect, it should be rejected outright. This happens with many of the "private eye" and police series which come from the United States. The "western", on the other hand, has a formal and stylised tradition, of which shooting and slogging it out are an essential part. The latest film-makers, however, are apt to interject a sudden piece of optical or acoustic

APPENDIX XVII—*continued*

self-indulgence into an otherwise admissible fight between law and outlaw. This requires vigilance.

- (b) Any such “ natural ” sequence should not be unduly prolonged.
- (c) No sequence should include shots which dwell upon the more gruesome and bloody physical aspects of a combat.
- (d) As with children’s programmes, the use of dangerous implements, other than firearms, has to be watched, to avoid both revulsion and imitation in viewers.
- (e) Sound effects and sound track should not distort or magnify the impact of violence, e.g. the breaking of bones, the cracking of skull or jaw.
- (f) In a fist fight, neither contestant should engage in tactics of a vicious or bestial nature.
- (g) Violence inflicted on a woman or an animal must require special scrutiny.

The note adds that if there is any suspicion that a scene has been written, or filmed, deliberately to scare the imaginative and/or nervous viewer, then it should automatically be excised.

Equally important, consideration should be given to the concept of the film or play, to the purpose and intentions of the film-producer or author and the means they have employed to carry those out. Integrity must not be carelessly dismissed.