



An introduction

The aim of Radio Caroline is to provide musical entertainment 24 hours a day. There are two ships involved in the Radio Caroline network. One, which beams to the North, the Midlands, Ireland, Scotland and North Wales, is anchored in international waters three-and-a-half miles off Ramsey, Isle of Man. The other, Radio Caroline South, is moored three-and-a-half miles off Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, and its broadcasts are heard in the Greater London area, The South, and East Anglia.

The first Radio Caroline took up position off Harwich on Good Friday, 1964. That night it began test broadcasting. The following day news of Caroline's existence hit the newspapers. On Easter

Sunday Radio Caroline began regular broadcasts.

In its first three weeks, Gallup Polls reported, Radio Caroline gathered nearly seven million regular listeners. This figure did not include listeners under the age of seventeen. Caroline was covering an area in which more than 19 million people lived . . . and the number of listeners was growing rapidly.

Radio Atlanta sailed in six weeks later and anchored some fourteen miles from Caroline. Between them the radio ships captured the second largest English-speaking audience in the world. The ships

seemed to supply a need for non-stop music.

The Merger

In July 1964 Radio Caroline merged with Radio Atlanta under the Radio Caroline call sign. Allan Crawford, managing director of Project Atlanta, and Ronan O'Rahilly who ran Radio Caroline, had been having merger talks ever since Radio Caroline started broadcasting in March.

The ships had been closely connected from the very beginning. Both were fitted out at the port of Greenore, in Southern Ireland.



When Radio Atlanta started broadcasting some weeks after Caroline, it was only a matter of time before both parties started to work together. The final decision to merge, and for one ship (the original Caroline) to cover the North was taken in view of the enormous interest from people outside the original broadcasting areas.

Who hears Caroline now

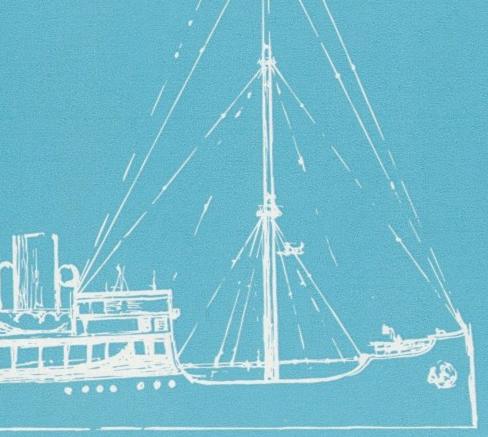
When the good ship Caroline first started broadcasting, its signal was heard in London and the South East of England—as was hoped for. But no one thought that the signal would extend much further. In fact it reached many other parts of Britain. Reports of strong reception came from listeners as far away as Glasgow in the North, and Bristol in the West.

People who could not hear Caroline started to write to the station asking if something could be done to extend the service. Advertisers wanted this too, so Radio Caroline and Radio Atlanta got together.

They decided that they should both now use the call sign Radio Caroline and that the original Caroline boat should sail north, leaving the renamed Atlanta to continue to broadcast to the Greater London area and South East England.

There was now a Radio Caroline in the north as well as the south. Radio Caroline North reached the North of England, the Midlands and most of Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Of especial satisfaction to the hard working engineers were reports that signals from Caroline South were also reaching Holland, France, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Belgium. Late night broadcasts were even heard by British holidaymakers on the Spanish Costa Brava!

Broadcasting equipment is being improved all the time and the service extended. But if you live in a pocket of bad reception due to surrounding hills or high buildings, ask your radio dealer to make the minor adjustment which will improve the reception.







THE CAROLINE CLUB

When Radio Caroline started in March 1964, letters started to pour in asking for information about the ship and disc jockeys, and requests for records to be played over the air. The figure eventually reached over two thousand letters a day. It became almost impossible to cope with them all. So it was decided to form the Caroline Club.

A programme was started on July 11 to play records to and from Club members and to announce items of interest to members. Answers to the most frequently-asked questions were condensed into this club brochure, and plans made for further benefits to Club members.

Then Caroline became nation-wide. And letters began pouring in from other parts of the country to supplement the continual stream from the South. So the club was extended North. Now it looks as if it might become one of the biggest of its kind in the world.

From all of us at Radio Caroline, thank you very much for your wonderful support.

Some of the People involved in Radio Caroline

Ronan O'Rahilly

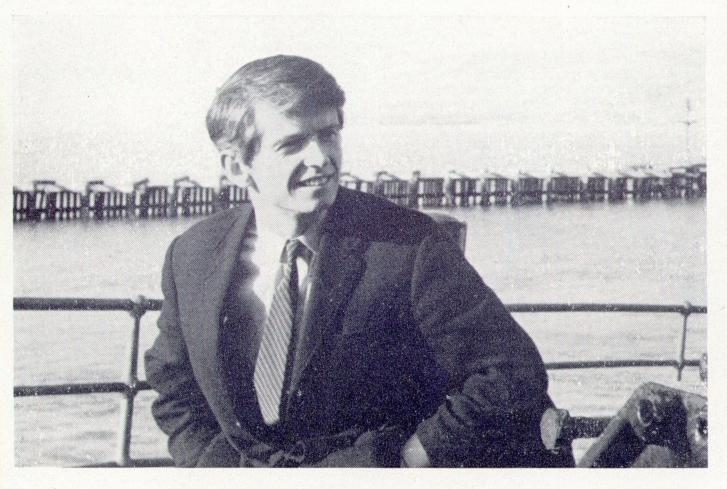
Ronan is 24 and joint managing director with Allan Crawford of the Radio Caroline network. He was born in Dublin, his father is Irish, his mother American. Ronan has been in England since 1960 and has always been closely connected with the world of music. He founded the Scene Club in London, now acknowledged as the country's Mecca of rhythm and blues.

Allan Crawford

Australian born Allan Crawford has been a prominent figure in the world of popular music for many years. He is managing director of several successful music publishing companies and also controls two record companies. Through his recording interests Allan gives opportunities to young unknown singers and musicians. His thriving labels include Rocket, Sabre and Carnival Records.



Below: RONAN O'RAHILLY. Right: ALLAN CRAWFORD.









When you hear a girl announcing . . . "This is Caroline, your all-day music station . . ."

The voice belongs to JENNY CONWAY or MARILYN RICKARD.

JENNY CONWAY is 19 and was born in Southsea. She is the daughter of a naval officer and spent most of her childhood abroad. She went into show business as a singer when she was 16. Since then she has played in a variety of roles. Last year she appeared in the Dora Bryan hit musical 'Gentlemen Prefer Blondes' and in 'The Cliff Richard Show' in Blackpool. Lately she has been concentrating on sound commercials and documentary 'voice overs'.

MARILYN RICKARD is a blonde, grey-eyed photographic model, and was born in Tunbridge Wells 22 years ago. She went to school in Hove, Sussex, left at 16, did a secretarial course and headed for the South of France. She worked in Monte Carlo, as a bi-lingual secretary for Aristotle Onassis, the Greek ship builder among others. Marilyn returned to England three years ago and took up a career as a photographic model. Now very successful she says: "an ice-cream advertisement made me".



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DESIGNS OF THE
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WRITE TO US.

THE CAROLINE CLUB, RADIO CAROLINE, LONDON, W.1.

SOME OF THE FIRST CAROLINE DJ's



CHRIS MOORE—Programme Director Chris is chief disc jockey and is in charge of programme planning. It is he who decides what sort of records are played on Radio Caroline, as well as the format of feature programmes, like the Caroline Club Hour.

Born in Washington 23 years ago, Chris first came to Europe when he was eight and went to school in England. When he was 18 he travelled the world in the Merchant Navy and on his return to England joined an advertising agency. He moved from there into the music business.

DOUG KERR

Dark-haired and brown-eyed, Doug Kerr is a 5' 10" Canadian from Stampede City, Calgary, Alberta. When he left Alberta and Utah Universities Doug began his DJ career with the Canadian Broadcasting Company. In 1957 he came to England. There followed seven years of theatre and film work, including a part in 'The Victors', before he joined Caroline.

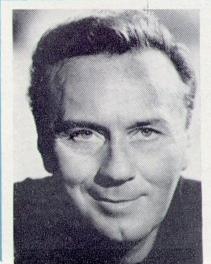
In his spare hours Doug likes to paint abstracts. He devotes a lot of time to all kinds of music, reading, Chinese food, swimming, tennis and skiing. Doug is unmarried—"A good gal" he says, "is hard to find".



SIMON DEE

Simon Dee was born in Ottawa, Canada, and is 28. He is married and has a son, Simon junior. He has lived in England since he was eleven, except for the five years he spent in the RAF in Cyprus and the Far East. When he was demobbed he became a fashion photographer. Simon met Ronan O'Rahilly at the Scene Club. Ronan told him he was starting a floating radio station and asked if Simon would be interested in a job as a disc jockey. Simon said yes. More than a year later Ronan phoned and confirmed the offer.





CARL CONWAY

A well-known television, radio and film actor, Carl has run the gamut of show business. He was born in Ramsgate and is 35. He attended St. Lawrence College and when he left joined a local repertory company. For some years he travelled around England with rep companies acting in plays and revues. Carl then started to appear in television and film advertisements. He graduated into acting in drama and comedy on both the large and small screens. Then came the day he decided to become a disc jockey. A freelance first and then a full-time job aboard MV Caroline.

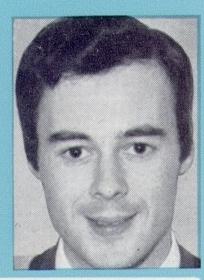


TOM LODGE

6 ft 1 in. blue-eyed Tom Lodge left England for Virginia, USA when he was 4. At the age of 17 he became a cowboy on an Alberta ranch. After two years he went North as an Arctic explorer. He returned to England via the West Indies and wrote a book about his two years in the Arctic called 'Beyond the Great Slave Lake'. Tom joined CBC as Disc Jockey, and soon after came back to England as a freelance broadcaster, doing documentaries and D.J. shows. Tom's grandfather was one of the inventors of wireless telegraphy

TONY JAY

A friend and disc jockeying colleague of popular Jimmy Savile, 25-year-old Tony Jay is an exschoolteacher. He was born in Glanamman, South Wales and was educated at the University of NW Bangor and the London School of Economics. He had his first broadcasting experience when he was in a programme on the BBC Welsh Home Service at the age of 11. When he left college he went to Eastbury School, Barking Essex as a teacher and left after a year to work as a D.J. in a London ballroom. He has also worked up and down the country in clubs and dance halls. He joined Caroline as a D.J. as a result of an audition tape sent to Chris Moore.



GERRY DUNCAN—Programme Producer

Gerry is the man who co-ordinates the records, the disc jockeys, the time checks, commercial spots and keeps an eye on the running of Caroline's programmes. He has an occasional programme of his own on Radio Caroline, listeners may notice his leaning towards jazz. Gerry was born in 1937 in London. After service with the RAF in Germany he became assistant to film director Lewis Gilbert. With Gilbert he worked on 'Light Up the Sky' and 'Sink the Bismark'. After one year in the film world Gerry became an ATV cameraman. Four years passed and he joined Radio Caroline.

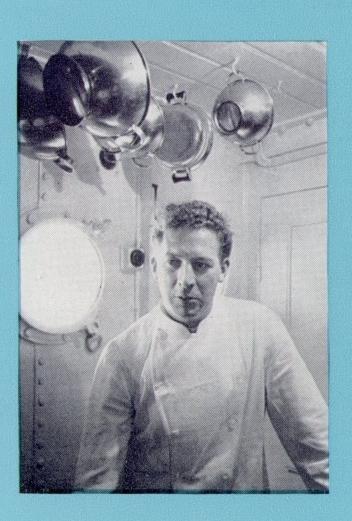




JERRY LEIGHTON

It was Carl Conway who suggested that Jerry should become a Caroline disc jockey. As a result of this advice Jerry found yet another outlet for his many talents.

Born in London in 1936, Jerry was taken to Canada as a child and lived in Vancouver. He studied in the University of British Columbia and returned to England in 1955. He became a comedian, compère and singer. He left the stage to concentrate on writing comedy scripts for some of the country's top comedians. In his spare time on board ship Jerry continues script writing, but now he puts aside some of the lines for his own use.



The Crews

Each ship has a crew of ten seamen, with two and sometimes three radio engineers. There are at least three disc jockeys aboard at any one time. One would imagine that the crew of a ship which doesn't move would have an easy time. But there is little spare time for the crew. Maintenance of the ships is of the utmost importance, particularly when the weather is likely to be bad.

The disc jockeys spend their hours away from the microphones planning their programmes. Although stationary, MV Caroline is a hive of industry. The normal duty period is two weeks

on, one week off.



Caroline in the North

MV (merchant vessel) Caroline is 763 tons and used to be a passenger ship serving the Danish islands. Her length is 188 feet and she is capable of 14 knots. MV Caroline is in very good shape and although her engines are not used very frequently she could have many more active years of normal seagoing service.

Caroline in the South

Caroline in the South was formerly known as the Mi Amigo and was the ship used by the Swedish station Radio Nord until 1962. She is 470 tons, 140 feet in length and is capable of 8 knots. A sturdy ship, she has made the Transatlantic trip four times in the past year.

The anchors

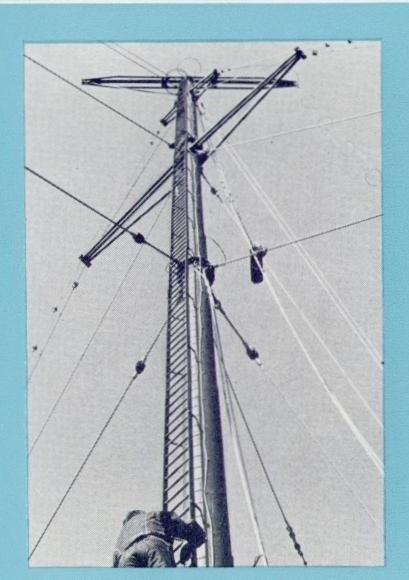
Both ships were fitted out for broadcasting in the Southern Irish port of Greenore. They were also equipped with very important and unusual pieces of equipment—heavy anchors. These anchors are effective in keeping the ships steady in bad weather. An important use is to stop the stylus from slipping across the records during a storm.

Servicing

Tender boats travel to the ships two or three times a week supplying them with food, fuel and other living necessities. It also transports the crew and the engineers to and from shore after their spells of duty. Travelling to and from the ships

It is a very involved process travelling to and from the Carolines. This is because everyone and everything carried out and brought ashore is officially leaving and re-entering the country. Every time tender boats go out to the ships the paperwork has to be organised. This includes passing through HM Customs and Excise, HM Waterguard, HM Immigration, the Special Branch of the CID; also involved are British Railways, Trinity House, The Board of Trade, The Ministry of Transport, The Port of Health Authority, and the local Harbour Board! This is why at present no private trips to the boat can possibly be organised.

Technical information



The Broadcasting Equipment

Both Carolines are fitted out as completely self-contained broadcasting units. An enormous amount of time and planning went into the selection of the equipment. We are very proud of the fact that the broadcasting equipment which has been installed on the ships is the best obtainable.

Mr. Arthur Carrington headed the installation team on the northern ship. He was also responsible for Britain's first aerial and first undersea television transmissions. He has worked for the BBC and for the British Government on radar. Mr. A. N. Thomas headed the team who installed southern Caroline's equipment. He was formerly with the BBC.

The equipment on both ships is similar. So that we don't get too involved with technical details here is a brief rundown of the equipment on the Caroline Ship in the North:

The Generators

There are two generating sets, each capable of delivering 80 kilowatts at 220 volts (3 phase). A control panel regulates the voltage with a complicated switch gear.

Transmitters

The two transmitters can each transmit 10 kilowatts. With a combining unit a total of 20 kilowatts can be obtained.

The aerial

The aerial or antenna on the northern Radio Caroline is unique in that it consists of a folded dipole of which the mast is one leg and a sausage aerial the other. It is 168 feet above deck level (Southern Caroline's is 157 feet high). The aerial was designed and manufactured in Southampton and rigged in Cowes in the Isle of Wight.

10 THE ENTRANCE TO RADIO CAROLINE IN THE HEART OF MAYFAIR HOUSE