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Streaming New Jersey's anime and gaming, sci-fi and comic convention;

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[Candice] Well, I hope you're sticking around for this one

We got Children Driving Robots "Doctor Who: Lost in Space and Time".

This panel, they're going to be discussing the 1967 mass wirings of

The first season of Doctor Who.

This is the original, original Doctor

from over 50 years ago

and there's over a hundred and some-odd episodes that are lost

and it's like, wait, what?

So this panel will talk about that and you'll find out what happened or...

BBC come on--what did you do?

[Bob:] Hi everybody, we are Children Driving Robots.

I'm Bob.

[Willard:] I'm Willard.

[laughing]

[bzzzzt]

[schwing]

[Bob:] And today, we are here for Doctor Who; Lost in Time and Space--

this is a lost episodes panel.

[Willard:] So what is Doctor Who?

Doctor Who is the longest running Sci-Fi TV show in history.

The initial run was from 1963 to 1989, with one TV movie in 1996

The show was revived in 2005 and is still going today.

As of October 25th, 2020 there are 861 episodes of Doctor Who.

[Bob:] As of today, the Doctor has been played by 14 different actors and actresses.

[Willard:] And Doctor Who was created by Sydney Newman, who is the Head of Drama.

The first producer was Verity Lambert; she was the only female Doctor Who producer.

[BoB:] And the theme song was created by Ron Grainer, Delia Derbyshire and Brian Hodgson.

[Willard:] Ron Grainer was the Head of the BBC Radiophonic Workshop, therefore he got the credit.

He tried to get Delia Derbyshire credit for the theme song, but he was unable to.

The current Doctor is played by Jodie Whittaker.

And this is what we're talking about today: The Missing Years from 1963 to 1969,

There was a junking policy in place from 1967 to 1978.

In 1978 when the junking policy stopped, they ran an audit of the BBC archives.

Out of 253 episodes 152 of them were missing.

As of 2017, there were 97 missing episodes.

[Bob:] Now this is something unfortunately we have more information about recently.

Generally the given date when the junking policy ended was 1978.

The issue is, we know from members of the Doctor Who Restoration Team that almost certainly junking continued into 1981.

[Willard:] Wow.

[Bob:] Yeah that's really bad because that's when home media really started picking up.

[Willard:] That's true.

There is no broadcast footage of: Marco Polo, Mission to the Unknown, The Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve.

Tele-snap recordings.

They were photos taken during production.

They were to be used for promotional use.

And in many cases, they are the only surviving footage.

And they have been used to recreate missing episodes.

Now we're going to talk a little about British TV vs American TV in the 1960s.

The BBC as of now has no ads.

It is currently funded by a licensing fee,

And BBC One launched in 1936, closed down in 1939 and relaunched in 1946.

[Bob:] World War II slowed down some things unfortunately.

[Willard:] TV would have been in the homes a decade earlier had not World War II broke out.

BBC Two launched in 1964.

Both had regional variations in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

And in 1955, ITV was launched which was the first commercial TV station in Britain.

The BBC's considered a public service provider.

What does that mean?

That means they were constantly making new programs

Since there was a lack of media outlets, union rules, no Central archiving and no home media release meant no one really cared about old media.

[Bob:] Yeah it is unfortunate that there was just not a Future vision.

Though some people United States might have not agreed with that exactly.

[Willard:] Like one person.

[Bob:] Yeah, he made a lot of money.

[Willard:] He did.

Equity is the acting union in the in the UK.

Before TV was taped, the actors would need to be rehired for each live performance.

They grew concerned about programs being shown indefinitely

Bob, that would never happen right? There would never be hundreds of channels devoted to Retro TV programs.

[Bob:] No, not at all.

[Willard:] And recordings could only be repeated a set number of times. Anything after that the actors would have to be paid very high fees.

The idea was that if programs were repeated all the time, the actors would lose work.

[Bob:] Boy, that really turned out that way. [chuckles]

[Willard:] Before tape all programs were produced live.

Then when they started shooting on tape, it was shot on 2 inch video.

And each tape cost thousands of pounds per inch.

In the United States, we ran off of NTSC; in the UK they want on PAL.

PAL is a little bit better of a format and had a better resolution

Masters were transferred from 16 mm or 35 mm film for international distribution.

[Bob:] Now Willard, that's because film was a universal standard, right?

[Willard:] Yes, film can be played anywhere. A 35 mm film recording can be played anywhere in the country, anywhere in the world with no issues.

Video tape and now digital media is region locked.

And that is what two inch tape looked like and that's what 60 mm film looked like.

On top of the 2-inch tape there's a media format from the mid-2000s,

called DVC Pro or HD video or digital videotape.

See the difference in 40 years?

[Bob:] Yeah that's some major difference.

[Willard:] That is. Film Library held programs made on film.

The Engineering Department held the videotapes. BBC Enterprises held programs deemed commercially exploitable.

All audio tracks are archived due to fan made recordings.

[Bob:] And it's interesting with the fan made recordings. Most of them were one man and his setup was...borderline massive fire starting basically.

[Willard:] Oh yeah.

[Bob:] It was very shaky. But due to him, a lot of this is preserved.

It was pretty intense what they used to do. Essentially, they would put recording equipment right next to the TVs.

[Bob:] Well, he wired in.

[Willard:] He wired in? (He wired in.)

And they would record the audio for future playback.

Recovered footage where do they find the stuff, Bob?

[Bob:] We have vaults, which would make sense; foreign countries which we're going to talk about a lot more later;

private collectors which occasionally you do have things just fall into the hands of private collectors; sometimes it comes out of TV studio; other ways

We have the censored clips from New Zealand and Australia; Doctor Who was censored there I believe there was some concerns over the violence or the scariness

and we know that a few of those clips have survived; home recordings which of course when we enter the modern era here we've been getting a little bit more recordings

But there was some stuff that you could do in the 60s and 70s with the right equipment.

Doctor Who within itself had clips reused, and that's how we got some of the clips back. And other TV shows--I believe one of the big famous clips was actually put in another TV show

[Willard:] Correct

[Bob:] So occasionally it would be other TV shows.

[Willard:] The first Doctor was played by William Hartnell. He played the role from 1963 to 1966.

he did a hundred and forty-three episodes over the course of three and a quarter seasons

and out of those, 44 episode are missing

[Bob:] I believe we're missing all of several episode Willard

[Willard:] Correct. We're missing all of Marco Polo, Mission to the Unknown, The Myth Makers, St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, the Savages, and The Smugglers

[Bob:] And we're missing most of Galaxy 4, The Dalek's Master Plan, The Celestial Toymaker, The Reign of Terror, The Crusade, and the 10th Planet.

Considering the age of this, the fact we're only missing this much...that's really good.

It's a major achievement that so little is missing in many ways.

I believe we have several things missing in action here.

[Willard:] The first appearance of the Dalek, of the Cybermen, and the first regeneration sequence.

[Bob:] And I believe we do have a video clip for the Regeneration.

[Willard:] We do yes

[Polly:] Doctor! Quick, help him.

[Ben:] No, leave him.

[Willard:] So how that episode ended up surviving was there was a TV show called Blue Peter.

They borrowed the episode to show the Regeneration on their show, the episode went missing,

but because the episode of Blue Peter survived that had the Regeneration sequence they were able to have that preserved.

[Bob:] Awesome, now we have some tele-snaps here.

[Willard:] Yes we do. So The Crusade, episodes 2 and 4 in 1999 were released with VHS narration.

The 10th Planet episode 4 was done in 2000.

Reign of Terror 4 and 5 was recreated using tele-snaps and narration.

[Bob:] I believe I have a video here for Reign of Terror.

[Willard:] We do.

In episodes 4 and 5, still masquerading as a regional Deputy,

The Doctor visits Robespierre

and is something of a success.

[Robespierre:] ...We live in troubled times.

There is much, much work to be done.

Work that is constantly delayed by the need to ferret out the traitors that we have

[Doctor:] Is there such a need, Citizen Robespierre?

Hmm? I mean, what can this reign of terror possibly gain? For every opponent you put to the guillotine, two more will spring up!

[Bob:] Now considering the situation this is pretty good.

The fact that this even exists is a great thing.

[Willard:] Oh yeah, they spent a lot of time and effort on those old narrations on the VHS releases.

Animated: The Invasion had two missing episodes and in 2006 they animated them.

As of today 10 different series were done with animated episodes.

Two of them were released in 2020, and two will be released in 2021.

[Bob:] I believe very little animated work here for the first Doctor.

[Willard:] Correct. Reign of Terror had episode 4 and 4 animated; and the Tenth Planet, episode 4.

[Bob:] So I believe we have a video of the Reign of Terror.

[Willard:] We do.

[Danielle:] This will warm you.

[Susan:] Thank you. What is it?

[Danielle:] Just drink it.

[Bob:] Not bad.

[Willard:] No really good animation given the fact that it's from 2013.

[Bob:] I believe we're going to move on to the 2nd Doctor.

[Willard:] Yes, so Patrick Troughton he played the role between 1966 and 1969. He did 131 episodes; 53 are missing.

He was a lot harder hit than Hartnell.

[Bob:] So I believe we have missing all?

[Willard:] Missing all. Power of the Daleks, Highlanders, the Macra Terror and Fury from the Deep.

Missing most: The Faceless Ones, Evil of the Daleks, The Abominable Snowman, Wheel in Space, and The Space Pirates.

[Bob:] Now some which we are missing is, The Underwater Menace, The Moonbase, The Ice Warriors, The Web of Fear-- which will be talking about a lot later--and The Invasion

[Bob:] I believe we're going to plug a little of Britbox here.

[Willard:] Yes we are. Britbox is a streaming service that has a lot of British and BBC and ITV programming.

It's available, it's like, six bucks a month. You can get it as an Amazon add-on.

So for what they did, they did a tele-snap re-creation of Wheel in Space.

It's really good quality. Rumor has it it might end up being released on DVD at some point.

[Bob:] I believe there are some major points that are missing in action?

[Willard:] There are, yes.

The Great intelligence, The Ice Warriors, Brigadier Lethbridge-Stewart and UNIT, The Cybermen and the Sonic Screwdriver all missing in action.

[Bob:] That Sonic Screwdriver...that's pretty simple.

[Willard:] It's a light pen actually. It is just came on the market they were relatively cheap but rare enough where it would make an interesting prop, so they bought a bunch of them.

Series 6 is actually mostly intact which is good for fans

So here's a list of episodes that were re-released with tele-snaps and narration.

The Invasion, Ice Warriors, Web of Fear in 2013 on DVD,

Underwater Menace in 2015 on DVD and Wheel in Space was recreated for Britbox.

[Bob:] I believe we have some tele-snaps of Web of Fear 3

[Willard:] Yes, we do.

[Bob:] Good for what we have. But now we have some animated ones?

[Willard:] So the Second Doctor's been getting animated heavily lately.

The Invasion was done in 2006, The Ice Warriors was done in 2013, 2014 they did Moonbase,

2016 was their most ambitious yet where they animated all 6 missing episodes of Power of the Daleks.

Macra Terror was done in 2019 where they animated all four missing episodes, Faceless Ones was reanimated in 2020, Fear of the Deep was done in 2020,

2021 we will be getting Evil of the Daleks and the Abominable Snowman, all being animated.

[Bob:] this is a pretty aggressive animation schedule.

[Willard:] BBC America is co-funding this with the BBC.

[Bob:] Now we're about to show you two videos here; these are animated. The one is from The Invasion and the second video we're going to show you is The Power of the Daleks.

[Bob:] That's pretty nice there.

[Willard:] That's 10 years difference in animation technology. And on how they're doing these is,

They're looking at the original scripts, they're looking at all the original stills and trying to animate everything.

There's been a couple of issues with this. Not all scenes are animatable.

Some of the stuff was changed to clear up imperfections, and to make things look a little bit more modern.

[Bob:] Now I believe the Third Doctor

[Willard:] The Third Doctor. John Pertwee played the role from 1970 to 1974. He actually only had two missing episodes.

However several were only available in black and white. That's because the color transfers were put onto black and white film for distribution

in countries that do not have color TV and white.

[Bob:] Now for the sake of this panel we're not going to cover the whole from changing stuff from black and white to color process.

Right now basically everything is colorized using several different processes.

There's one episode I believe they'd like to get a little better copy of to do it, but technology has greatly benefited the Third Doctor.

[Willard:] The Third Doctor is as complete as it's going to be, in the original color, as you can make it.

[Bob:] Now let's talk about recovery. These episodes have been recovered from all over the world.

Let's start off with Australia. Everything wants to kill you--that is one of the big problems you're going to run into all kinds of problems in these countries.

Let's look at a few others. Cypress there was a 1974 coup and a Turkish Invasion; the country has since been divided.

Ethiopia, you have the Ethiopian Civil War which lasted from 1974 to 1991 and the Eritrean War of Independence from 1961 to 1991.

[Willard:] Wait a minute, they were fighting a civil War and the war of independence at the same time.

[Bob:] Yes, and there have been several states of emergency over the last few years in Ethiopia.

Then you have Hong Kong, which I'm not sure what the issues of--

[Willard:] --communist China

[Bob:] --so we're going to move on from that. But we know that the transfer from United Kingdom to the People's Republic of China happened in 1997 in Hong Kong.

Then Iran, you have the Iranian Revolution of 1979. For a while, relations were not good

in 2011 due to an attack on the British Embassy by Iranian protestors.

This was caused due to the Iran nuclear program banking sanctions.

The embassy was actually stormed and significant damage was caused, and the embassy would be closed until 2014.

Relations were re-established in 2014. The embassy did reopen in 2015.

Contact was banned between Iran the BBC in 2010. Iran accused them of causing a political turmoil.

Top Gear couldn't "enter Iran during their Middle East special".

What's ironic about this is Top Gear, especially Clarkson, is very popular in Iran, which started airing there in 2009.

Clarkson's very popular just imagine dubbing the words 'gentleman sausage'.

[Willard:] I couldn't.

[Bob:] Then we end up in Nigeria where there was a civil war from 1967-1970. And basically a few from the 60s and 90s a whole bunch of military governments.

So you can see very shaky areas you have to go look for these episodes.

Then Sierra Leone there was a civil war 1991 to 2002.

The United Kingdom actually helped repel rebels from winning the war due to Sierra Leone being a member of the Commonwealth of Nations as a former British colony.

Now what else could be--e bola, from 2014-2015. But--this is important--some non-Doctor media was discovered in Sierra Leone in 2018.

And you have Singapore--pretty stable actually nothing much to say about Singapore.

Thailand you a military government coup d'etats to the point I can't even mention them all.

And you have Zimbabwe which declared independence. There were embargos, wars, they went back to Colonial rule for an election with suffrage, then independence.

Basically the relationship between UK and Zimbabwe have been chilly.

[Willard:] So there's a rumor a few years back that the BBC offered Zimbabwe millions of pounds to go in there and look.

We're talking a lot of money for a destitute country. Zimbabwe said no.

Then they said how about if we paid you for any material that we found, on top of the permission to go in to look, they still said no.

[Bob:] These episodes ended up at all these different places possibly due to the bicycling system where you'd hand around copies of The Doctor that you bought.

You're supposed to send them back; that didn't always happen and that's why they have to check all these countries.

[Willard:] So essentially what happened is the film reels were sent the TV station in the TV station many times in different countries.

Here's the thing--some of the countries that they ended up in had no actual license to air the programming they were just getting there and show was being aired without the BBC's knowledge.

[Bob:] Now we're going to go on to list of recovered episodes.

[Willard:] So The Dominators was recovered by BIF in 1978, The Krotons in 1978, and War Games in 1978.

[Bob:] The BIF does excellent work for lost media. They are an essential piece of it.

Their top recovery list is some of the best movies that are still missing.

[Willard:] And they also do a lot of work with restoration.

Private collectors--Reign of Terror episode 6 in 1982, Galaxy 4 in 2011, Daleks Master Plan episode 2 in 2004,

Underwater Menace episode 2 in 2011, Faceless Ones episode 3 in 1987.

Evil of the Daleks episode 2 1987, The Abominable Snowman episode 2---it's iffy on when that was returned--Wheel in Space episode 3 in 1983,

Invasion of the Dinosaurs episode 1 in 1983, which completed the John Perch re-collection.

foreign countries--Reign of Terror episodes 1 through 3 was recovered in Cypress in 1985.

Celestial Toymaker episode 4 was recovered in Australia.

The War Machine episode 2 was recovered in Australia in 1978.

War Machines episode 1, 3, and 4 were recovered in Nigeria.

All of Tomb of the Cyberman was recovered in Hong Kong in 1991.

[Bob: Now I believe we're going to cover this a little bit more specifically.

[Willard:] Yes we are.

So there were rumors for many years the Tomb of the Cybermen was viewed on TV Asia up to 1987. But this cannot be confirmed.

TV Asia founded in 1991. They returned it to the BBC in 1992.

The BBC didn't want anyone know that this was found; they were afraid of the episode going missing.

They covered the whole thing up. There was a shroud of mystery and a huge container just showed up only known to a few people that had the episode in it.

In May of 1992, it was released on VHS; this had a huge impact in Lost media.

Prior to this getting found, there had been no major Doctor Who finds in about 20 years.

When this was recovered, people started to look. There started to be an interest.

This was one of the most sought-after missing episodes of all time, and considered one of the best Cybermen stories of the 1960s.

[Bob:] Enemy of the World was recovered in Nigeria, all of it in 2013. The Web of Fear episodes 2, 4, 5, 6 in Nigeria in 2013--we're going to talk about this just a little bit later.

And Death to the Daleks episode 1 was found in Canada, and later Dubai in 1981.

[Willard:] These are episodes that were found in random places.

Dalek's Master Plan episode 5 and 10 was found by the Mormon Church in 1983.

So the BBC sold off some old office buildings. They were going through some of the cupboards, found some film containers.

Two of them happened to be Doctor Who episodes that were missing.

And The Ice Warriors episodes 1, 4 and 5 and 6 were found by the BBC in 1988.

[Bob:] Now we're going to change gears here a little bit we're going to talk about the Doctor Who Restoration Team.

They were founded in 1992. They helped restore Doctor Who episodes. And the big thing--they developed VidFIRE, a program that's been incredibly useful in media recovery.

[Willard:] There's a frame difference between videotape and film.

Essentially what VidFIRE does is it adds frames to media that was shot on film, some on video tape, transferred the film, and then re-transferred onto a video format. So it adds frames in.

It's a very good program, very revolutionary. The only problem is, it has a very specific application.

[Bob:] It was very revolutionary for the time.

Let's talk about Ian Levine a little bit.

[Willard:] Imagine if you are a very famous and wealthy music producer. You're a huge Doctor Who fan--what do you do with your money?

You have hundreds of millions of dollars at your disposal. You are internationally well-known, and you're a super nerd.

[Bob:] you're going to have some fun with Doctor Who?

[Willard:] Oh, and comic books. He actually has or had one of the world's largest collection of DC Comics.

[Bob:] He did help find a bunch of missing episodes.

[Willard:] When Ian Levine would go and ask questions to private collectors, different people in the industry, people overseas; they knew who he was.

He had a lot of respect. He had a lot of money and a lot of friends. People talk to this guy. He did a lot of good for finding Doctor Who episodes.

[Bob:] But he also produced high-quality fan productions.

[Willard:] In 2006, he goes to BBC, you know you can animate episodes.

[Bob:] We're jumping a little bit ahead there.

[Willard:] So he actually produced 2 stand alone episodes. One of them was the Daleks' Master Plan, which was released on CD with no surviving footage.

And in 2006, he produced a animated version of it to show to the BBC to say animated episodes can be done.

[Bob:] Yeah, I believe the clip they produced Mission to the Unknown.

[Willard:] He did the whole episode. He spent about \$60,000 of his own money.

[Bob:] Now we're going to play that clip.

[Bob:] That's pretty sharp-looking. One thing we do want to jump in here Ian Levine did suffer a very serious stroke in 2014 and has partially recovered. He started to slow down a little bit though.

[Willard:] He's also getting up there. He did recently put his DC Comic collection up for auction by starting to weed out some of his hobbies.

So there's an episode called Shada that was written by Douglas Adams. It was unfinished due to a strike.

It was released on VHS and DVD with linking narration by Tom Baker.

In 2003 BBCI which was BBC Online Services and Big Finish remade it in 2000 and 2003 as a flash animated story with Paul McGann, and then they released the audio on CD.

And in 2010, Ian Levine did his own animated recreation of the episode. He hired the original voice actors when possible, and then he hired sound-alikes to do the voices of other actors such as Tom Baker, who he was unable to get.

According to some sources he spent upwards of 100,000 pounds in 2010 of his own money on this, supposedly trying to sell it to the BBC. The BBC passed.

[Bob:] So we do have a clip from Shada.

[Willard:] So that's actually not Ian Levine's Shada, Bob.

[Bob:] Oh, it isn't?

[Willard:] The BBC a few years ago commissioned their own re-creation where they got all the surviving voice actors back, including Tom Baker, and redid it.

[Bob:] Interesting.

[Willard:] It is available on DVD.

[Bob:] Fan Recreations.

[Willard:] In the 1990s fans started to get ahold of the tele-snaps and the audio. So what they did is they started to make their own re-creations. One of the big ones was Loose Cannon.

They did the best ones. They recreated all the missing episodes and how you how to do this was you had to go on their website, print out a form, send the form to Loose Cannon, and then with three blank VHS tapes,

and they would record the episodes that you wanted. They offered these services to the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, and Australia.

Now they are available online through Dailymotion if you want to watch them.

[Bob:] Cool, and I believe we have a few clips here.

The first one is The Daleks' Master Plan and the second clip here will be the Macra Terror.

[BoB:] Not all of them have backing from British millionaires.

[Willard:] So the Macra of Terror was something I found on the internet as a fan re-creation of missing episodes.

There's actually several of them out there with varying degrees of quality--most of them not good.

But here's the thing--they're better than what I can do.

I'm not going to trash on the people who did these, because they put a lot of hard work; some of them even colorize the missing episodes.

It was a passion project for a lot of people. But the quality isn't really that good--but it's better than what I can do.

[Bob:] Now let's talk about some people who did high-level fan re-creations.

The University of UCLan they did a authentic recreation of Mission to The Unknowns, which they received permission from the BBC and the Terry Nations Estate to do.

[Willard:] What they did is they had a project, and this was a bunch of students and there was a project,

and they decided to recreate a missing Doctor Who episode with authentic equipment.

I went to school for broadcasting. These universities and colleges will have all the old equipment from the 50s to about the mid-2000s stored away in basements.

It's all there, whether or not half of it works, that's something else--but usually it's there.

They got the original equipment from the 1960s; remade the costumes; the BBC apparently loan them a Dalek; and they recreated the episode.

[Bob:] Should we watch it?

[Bob:] That actually looks pretty good.

[Willard:] If you wanted to see this you can go on YouTube and watch it through their official channel.

The Doctor Who YouTube page actually put this episode up for I believe it was the 50th or 50 some anniversary of Mission of the Unknown.

[Bob:] Now let's talk about one of the most important people in recovering lost episodes right now.

Name is Philip Morris. He was an oil rig worker with 20 years experience.

In 2005, he made contact with Ian Levine. I'm not going to say Ian Levine blew him off, but nothing really came of the meeting.

So he was kidnapped in 2006 from an oil rig off Nigeria along with several others, and he spent about 4 days as a prisoner. The Nigerian government paid \$200,000 for their return.

Now he a little problem with some PTSD and he had some criminal charges brought up against him due to assault of and some criminal damage against his ex-girlfriend.

He had PTSD; that was the big problem--the charges were later dropped.

He would never return to the oil rigs and he actually got a settlement out of the kidnapping.

And he used this to found the television International Enterprises Archives known as TIA. They take old materials and obsolete format and make them playable again.

He fully believes there are copies of materials out there. He has run into unsalvageable

episodes but thankfully, nothing was missing from them.

Now why is he important?

He had the last major find of lost Doctor Who episodes, 9 of them being released in 2013. That was The Enemy of the World and The Web of Fear.

It was the first large-scale discovery since 1991. These were discovered while working on Project Genesis alongside the Nigerian Television Authority.

Now he was in danger due to the announcement that the episodes had been returned by the BBC.

He likes to stay anonymous and he was actually in Nigeria, in a hostile part of the world when the announcement was made that the episodes were returned.

[Willard:] So here's how they made the announcement. The BBC launched a press release that said,

'We have an announcement coming. We're not going to tell you what it is. At midnight, we're going to tell you what the announcement is. 10 p.m. we're going to tell you what the announcement is.

10 p.m. they make the announcement these episodes have been found and were going to iTunes at midnight.

[Bob:] Whoa, that's a big one. Didn't you go buy them immediately?

[Willard:] Because I did not want to give Apple my debit or credit card information, I bought myself an iTunes gift card and I purchased them through iTunes.

That is the only purchase I've ever made through iTunes in my life.

[Bob:] Phillip Morris claimed while in Syria searching for media, he was dangerously close to a shell strike. But he will no longer comment on searches.

The negotiations for those Doctor Who episodes took over 6 months.

Willard I have a question for you. See the new picture on the screen--what is that?

[Willard:] Those are film canisters from the 60s.

[Bob:] Yeah but, what could they be, specifically?

[Willard:] I would say that they're probably...Web of Fear?

[Bob:] Yeah, guess what? Web of Fear number 3, The Lost episode's on top that's

missing.

The Web of Fear number 3 was stolen during negotiations. Morris believes that someone he talked to about finding lost Doctor Who episodes leaked the information.

Someone else then contacted the station offered money to a station employee. That is why he will no longer comment on searches. We don't know what Philip Morris is doing right now.

[Willard:] So they just took the first one that was on top.

[Bob:] Yep, and it ended up being Web of Fear number 3.

Now there's been other recovery for other British shows including The Sky at Night. He does not just do Doctor Who. But should we play a clip of Philip talking about it?

[Bob:] His record right now is astounding.

[Willard:] It was pretty impressive that he was able to recover these.

[Bob:] He's done a lot of work. There's been stuff that has not been seen since the 60s even 70s that he recovered, which is impressive.

So, let's move on to the rumors. There's always a lot of rumors.

Right now, we don't know of any country on the radar with a publicly known search for Doctor Who episodes going on.

There was some stuff from Australia, but I don't think anything's going to come from that.

[Willard:] Not every few years a rumor hits that they found some episodes, that they made some contacts. Sometimes all it is is clips, sometimes it's nothing.

A few years ago, there was a rumor that they found all 97 missing episodes. That turned out to be nothing. So every few years something comes out; there's an article, lost episodes might have been recovered.

Sometimes what happens is things are recovered, but it's stuff already in the archives.

[Bob:] Now going back to the missing episodes found, there was a rumor that lasted a very long time that 3 tons of film was recovered by Philip Morris in Nigeria--that's basically not true.

Could episodes unreleased or are they in too poor condition--we know Philip Morris has

found mush at times when open canisters--but there was nothing valuable.

There's a question could there also be licensing or ownership issues--it's possible probably unlikely though.

We also know there are new processes to recover film coming through. They can at least recover some of the stills from it, because even some of these other media don't have stills--they're not even that lucky.

Now this is where things get interesting as private collectors.

[Willard:] Oh, private collectors are a whole other group of...

[Bob:] Is there or speculation that--usually what happens is that stuff is found in the collection of a private collector after their death and it is given to another collector or returned to someone to release it.

[Willard:] So this is a story from what Ian Levine had back in the 80s. He was talking to a guy that he knew who was a film collector.

A guy was at a car boot sale--for anyone who doesn't know what that is--imagine a flea market where you took your car, you popped open the trunk and people bought stuff out of the back of your trunk.

[Bob:] An America that's shady.

[Willard:] And in Britain it's their version of a flea market.

A guy bought some film canisters from the car boot sale. He had fond memories of watching the show as a kid.

He didn't think anything of it. He didn't realize the episode was missing.

Ian Levine was talking to him or--depending on the story--talking to him directly or talking through a friend of a friend,

and it got back to the guy that he had missing episodes. He returned them to have prints made.

[Bob:] Sometimes, collectors don't know what they have--that is a common thing.

[Willard:] I mean, Bob and I are comic book collectors. Sometimes, you buy a lot. It might be years before you go through that lot.

[Bob:] And sometimes with this lost media, stuff will literally just show up. But let's go to the point of this.

A Doctor Who Restoration Team Member in 2018 reported there are episodes held by collectors of lost Doctor Who.

Philip Morris who we just talked about, in April 2020 confirmed at least six episodes are held by private collectors.

Why are they holding them? We don't know. Will they be turned in? We don't know.

Private collectors are a weird little group at times. It's you have to be very careful working with them.

[Willard:] Now the BBC, if they wanted to, could probably force their hand. But right now the BBC's not really in a position to do that, are they Bob?

[Bob:] The BBC suffered numerous budget cuts over the years here and they will continue to have budget cuts for the foreseeable future.

The goal was to save 550 million pounds by 2021-2022. Big question is the future of the TV license.

[Willard:] So there are some people who speculate the TV license might go away, it might be replaced with advertisements, or it might be a hybrid system. But so far no one has commented.

[Bob:] Streaming--it is the future.

[Willard:] It is the future. So BBC they've been actually really proactive with streaming since the early 2000s. BBCI produced original Doctor Who episodes specifically for its channel.

I should know because I streamed some. And with Britbox, the BBC is taking streaming very seriously.

They also realize there's a niche collectors market in DVDs and Blu-rays, so they keep pumping those out as well.

[Bob:] So one big thing I want to talk about here--I'm a racing fan--right now Willard, imagine you had a major national-international racing series that seven of the ten teams you have a primary or secondary base in the United Kingdom the country, and they create a significant amount of jobs--BBC can't afford to air it.

35 million cuts from their budget awhile ago. Channel 4 did select races during the season for several years and now they only air the British Grand Prix.

But this is one of those things have to be honest about. Skies cover just a lot better anyway. But it's an example of the reduced budgets in the problems with it.

Now we have a couple extra minutes here, we're talking about some other lost media to kind of fill out the end of the panel.

So this is not isolated to the United States. We know the Tonight Show starring Johnny Carson especially 1960s, there is a tremendous amount of missing content.

The first 10 years from October 1st 1962 through May 1st 1972 are largely missing due to of course, reusing the tape. Only 33 episode survived.

American forces Network did condensed audio episodes with the about 250 of those lying around.

[Willard:] Dumont was a major Network in the 1950s. There was actually four TV networks. Their big claim to fame was The Honeymooners with Jackie Gleason.

[Bob:] Their archive was sold in the 70s, and the lawyer that nobody wanted it.

[Willard:] So this is before the Retro Market happened where stations were actively seeking old entertainment when the Home Video Market happened. So they dumped everything in the East River in New York.

About a year or so later, cable was starting to come out and people were starting to ask 'Hey, you know your shows like Captain Video and this and that...these old sitcoms you used to air. You know, retro TV is becoming big; we want your stuff.'

[Bob:] It's sitting in the upper New York Bay, it was thrown onto a barge and dumped there.

So now we have soap operas. This is very much hit-or-miss prior to 1982 due to wiping. Some studios saved, some shows were sold, some creators saved stuff, and some were lost to fires more than likely.

And then we have Super Bowl One which is ironic; our area where from, Pennsylvania, is involved in this.

It was for many years lost except for footage from NFL films. A 75% complete non-perfect copy was found in a Shamokin Pennsylvania attic.

It was recorded on 2-inch tape and the tape was in troubling condition. The Paley Center for Media restored it.

Here is where things get messy. The owner wanted some compensation; the estimated value was about a million dollars.

The NFL claims they hold the copyright, and the NFL only offered them \$30,000. The NFL has threatened to sue them or any third party if the film is released claiming it holds the copyright.

So what the NFL did was they used their extensive archives to Frankenstein all 445 plays together some Super Bowl 1 into a 40-minute-ish game broadcast.

Took dozens of sources to pull this off. They remastered the footage in and added the NBC sports radio broadcast over it.

Now the NFL network did a major presentation of this Frankenstein in a 3-hour special. Fan comments were brutal on how terrible it was--it was not well done.

Reporters did not treat the comments about it much better. It was not successful.

[Willard:] So just pay the million dollars to the guy.

[Bob:] It's still sitting there.

Now we have a few more here to talk about--Petticoat Junction.

[Willard:] So Petticoat Junction, the original black-and-white episodes when the shows were brought into syndication, they actually cut part of the opening off to get the time in.

Star Trek, the pilot episode The Cage had about a few minutes spliced from it when they turned it into The Menagerie.

So what happened is they cut the hour and 10 minutes down so they could be aired as a 2-part episode.

[Bob:] Now for a long time, the only intact version of The Cage was the black and white copy owned by Roddenberry. But turns out the 35 millimeter color trim were found in a vault that was supposed to be destroyed.

[Willard:] So they have been restored, and if you buy any of the Star Trek DVD box sets there on there.

[Bob:] Now, one of the most interesting one is Measure of a Man, my favorite Star Trek next Generation episode of all maybe my favorite in the whole series.

This is something that was lost but not lost.

The Measure of a Man initially ran 13 minutes long before cuts were made. This longer version existed only on a VHS copy given to the episodes writer prior to the remaster and release on blu-ray.

I believe she actually gave him the copy.

[Willard:] This is actually very common with TV shows. If you have an hour long TV show that's cut down to 45 minutes ish, the episode itself was probably about an hour,

hour and ten.

They cut that down to the 45 minutes they need. Sitcoms that are half an hour are usually about a 45-minute episode, and then they're cut down to the half an hour.

This is very common. But those extra footage never really get seen.

[Bob:] So little bit more about missing from the British Film Institute they have done significant recovery work.

Their most wanted list is incredible and have produced several full and partial recoveries of lost film. Big problem with old film especially is nitrocellulose nitrate film is very sensitive conditions and can just catch fire.

There were major vault fires for Universal, Warner Brothers, 20th Century, and MGM. And what's even worse is, Universal actually threw out virtually all of its silent films in 1948 to recover the silver from the film reels.

[Willard:] Here's the thing--when TV hit in the 50s, old movies were in demand. The problem was, no one wanted silent movies. So it killed the market for them.

[Bob:] That was 5,000 films lost. Now even saying 25% of silent film survived is a complete guess.

It's 24 25...it's just a generic number given there's about another 5% basically incomplete. And from the American Silent Film Era which almost 11,000 movies were created about 2750 of those survive in some degree at this point.

Now we we are going to start wrapping this up.

We would like to thank all of you for watching this. Again Bob--

[Willard:] Willard--

[Bob:] --and we're going to leave you on our usual sad goodbye clip.

Thank you for watching.

[Candice:] And that was Children Driving Robots Doctor Who: Lost in Time and Space.

I don't know about you but I'm really curious what happened with Marco Polo and the Doctor... I guess we'll never know.

Anyway stick around for the following messages and stay tuned as we got more coming

your

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