

BBC

**Annual Report and
Handbook 1982**

BBC

Annual Report and Handbook 1982

Incorporating the Annual Report and Accounts 1980–81

British Broadcasting Corporation

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Foreword

Mr George Howard

Chairman of the BBC

The public looks to the BBC for programmes of range and quality. It expects both variety and excellence from the BBC and we believe that in the last year these expectations have not been disappointed. The next year will be a difficult one but we see the maintenance of our standards across all our output as the Board of Governors' prime aim for 1982.

I am happy to record that, once again, our programmes won a large number of awards, nationally and internationally. Despite economies and uncertainties, BBC programmes on radio, television and external services retain an unrivalled reputation throughout the world: the creative and innovative talents of those who produce them continue to provide viewers and listeners with a rich and rewarding variety of programmes. Given adequate funding, they will continue to maintain the proud claim that British Broadcasting is second to none.

The viewing public pays for the BBC, and we believe that members of our audience should know as much as possible about the way in which we spend their money – and this includes the reasons why we have to ask for more. Earlier applications for an increase in the licence fee were dealt with privately between the BBC and Government: on this occasion we have thought it proper to explain, publicly, what the licence fee means in terms of value for money, why we need an increase now and the amount we

need to provide our many services on television and radio. It was reassuring to find at public meetings throughout the country, and in many letters, a widespread acceptance of the proposition that around £1 a week was a very reasonable price for a colour licence. Of course, for many people the annual fee is a formidable burden, and we are doing all we can to promote easier methods of payment – instalments, stamps, gift tokens and so on.

We have been giving a great deal of thought to the future, both immediate and long term. Broadcasting cannot stand still; we have to plan for developments in the near future to keep the BBC competitive, as well as making sure that the economies of the past two years do not damage our present and future programmes. The new technology and its implications, both in Britain and overseas, have been much in our mind – videograms, cable, DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite), will all have considerable effects on broadcasting and its institutions later on in the 1980s and in the 1990s. We appointed a Director, United States, to keep us in touch with the latest technical and commercial developments there, and to assess markets and opportunities for commercial exploitation of our programmes.

Overseas, the events of the year highlighted once again the way people turn to the vernacular programmes of the External Services in times of

emergency. The BBC's Spanish Service became for a short while the main source of reliable news to the Spanish people at the time of the attempted coup. Following the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, broadcasts in Russian and Farsi were increased and plans made for the introduction of Pashto, which is widely spoken in Afghanistan. The expertise available in the vernacular services itself contributes significantly to the strength and worldwide reputation of the English language World Service. We believe the BBC's External Services as a whole represent a major and continuing national asset which we are wise to cherish.

It was for this reason that we were not surprised at the widespread and universally unfavourable reaction to Government plans to close certain vernacular services and to abolish the grant in aid to the Transcription Service. At the time of writing the matter was still unresolved; and the Board of Governors hopes that ways may be found to avoid the serious damage to External Services which the initial Government plans would have caused.

Part one

Annual Report and Accounts

of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the year 1980–81 as submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department in accordance with Article 18 of the BBC's Royal Charter.

The Board of Governors

Membership as at 31 March 1981	<i>Appointed</i>
George Howard Esq., DL (<i>as Governor</i>) (<i>as Chairman</i>)	15.2.72 1.8.80
The Hon. Mark Bonham Carter <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	26.6.75
Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick <i>National Governor for Northern Ireland</i>	25.10.78
Dr Roger Young <i>National Governor for Scotland</i>	20.10.79
Alwyn Roberts, Esq. <i>National Governor for Wales</i>	20.10.79
Mrs Stella Clarke	1.2.74
Philip Chappell, Esq., CBE	24.7.76
Lord Allen of Fallowfield, CBE	16.12.76
Baroness Serota of Hampstead	1.8.77
Sir John Johnston, GCMG, KCVO	21.12.78
Professor Christopher Longuet-Higgins, FRS	1.8.79
Miss Jocelyn Barrow, OBE	19.2.81

Note:

The Hon. Mark Bonham Carter, Mrs Stella Clarke and Mr Philip Chappell retired on 31 July 1981.

The Board of Management

Membership as at 31 March 1981

Sir Ian Trethowan *Director-General*

Alasdair Milne, *Deputy Director-General and
Managing Director, Television*

Aubrey Singer *Managing Director, Radio*

Douglas Muggeridge *Managing Director, External
Broadcasting*

Paul Hughes *Director of Finance*

David Webster *Director, United States*

Richard Francis *Director, News and Current Affairs*

Michael Bett *Director of Personnel (resigned
3 April)*

Bryce McCrirrick *Director of Engineering*

John Wilkinson *Director, Public Affairs*

David Barlow *The Secretary*

James Norris *The Deputy Secretary*

Introductory

For the BBC, the year 1980-81 was compounded of many trials and much achievement. We were conscious, as the year began, of three imperatives: the need to maintain the quality and creativity of our programmes in what would be hard times economically; the need to complete the economies embarked upon the previous year; and the need to plan carefully and imaginatively for a future in which great technological changes impended.

Programmes

In the face of many constraints, BBC programme output, both in radio and television, showed a resilience and resource which seemed to us wholly admirable. We were much gratified by the remarkable number of awards (a total of some 52) won by BBC programmes in national and international competition. They are listed in detail in the Television and Radio chapters below, and offer convincing evidence that the zest and proficiency of the programme makers remained undiminished. Programmes like *Yes, Minister*, *The Life and Times of Lloyd George* or *Not the Nine O'clock News* made a memorable impact in the life of the nation. Radio 4's *Lord of the Rings* and Radio 3's *Patterson* were of outstanding quality. But perhaps more important than these and other particularly luminous strands was the consistent quality which we believe to have been sustained in the whole fabric of the broadcast output.

The year was not without its programme problems. The coverage of the Olympic Games in Moscow, and the deep division of opinion in the country, faced us with difficult decisions. We took account of all the sporting and political circumstances, and believe that in the event our broadcasters achieved a well-judged balance. Through the presence of our cameras, commentators and reporters, we made abundantly clear to the viewer and listener the nature of the Soviet authorities' approach to the Games.

There was controversy over the *Panorama* programme in October about the procedures for determining brain death. An attempt to explain to the public an important difference of opinion within the medical profession led to an explosion of corres-

pondence and angry attack from the Royal Medical Colleges, as if the disagreement was between them and the BBC rather than within medicine itself. A second programme mounted on BBC initiative ranged the two medical points of view against each other in the fairest manner it was possible to devise. The Medical Royal Colleges withdrew the complaint previously lodged with the BBC Complaints Commission. The episode reminded us of the importance of the golden rule that in any broadcast on matters of public controversy, the BBC must itself be clearly distanced and detached from either side of the debate.

It seemed to us that such detachment had been admirably achieved in Robert Kee's 13-part television history of Ireland, made in co-operation with Radio Television Eireann, and broadcast in the hope that it would contribute to public understanding of the problems of today. Those problems faced the broadcasting journalists with a heavy burden in their day to day reporting of events in Northern Ireland, against a background of continuing public discussion and disagreement about the nature of their editorial responsibility and about its actual discharge. We recognise the sincerity of the divergent views which are expressed on this subject. The debate is a continuing one, and this is not the place to rehearse the conflicting arguments. We record, however, two convictions. First, that the BBC cannot abrogate its responsibility for keeping the public fully informed of all aspects of affairs in Northern Ireland, as of all other parts of the United Kingdom and the world outside, itself remaining non-partisan save between good and evil. Secondly, that those within the BBC on whom falls the discharge of that responsibility undertake their task fully alive to its importance and its delicacy. We are very conscious of the immense care and concern with which these matters are approached. If there are errors of judgement, they reflect human fallibility rather than any falling away from the highest standards of intention.

The events of the year once more underlined the importance of the vernacular programmes transmitted by the External Services. In the wake of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, broadcasts in Russian and Farsi (for which there was an already estab-

lished audience) were increased and plans made for the introduction of Pashto, which is widely spoken in Afghanistan. The Turkish Service was also extended.

When Spain underwent an attempted coup d'état in early 1981, the BBC's Spanish Service became for a short while the main source of reliable news to the Spanish people. It is a tribute to the reputation and reliability of the vernacular services that, time and again, it is to the BBC that people turn in times of emergency. It was with renewed dismay that we heard (after the period covered by this report) that the FCO intended to close some of the vernacular services on grounds of economy – including the Spanish Service. We will continue our efforts to explain the integral nature of the vernacular services to our external broadcasting, since – apart from their importance in their own right – it is the unique expertise available within the staff of the vernacular services which helps to give the World Service in English its unchallenged world-wide reputation.

There has been a growing audience for the World Service programmes within the United Kingdom, as more people have discovered that it is possible on certain frequencies to eavesdrop on the external broadcasts, and during the year much concern was expressed that the installation of improved transmitters would reduce this accidental facility. It is not possible at this stage to say what the effect on UK audibility will be, though good reception is expected to continue in much of South-East England.

Economies

We pay tribute to the loyalty with which all the staff of the Corporation accepted the need to cut our coat according to our allotted cloth, and the ingenuity and skill which was applied to the task of cutting £40 million from existing services, over a two-year period, with the minimum loss to the public we serve. The surgery was not completed without pain, in particular in the field of music broadcasting. We had built up, in the heyday of radio and of buoyant revenues, a greater number of BBC orchestras than the present requirements for broadcast music, in terms both of economy and of flexibility, could possibly justify. With severe economies forced upon us, we could no longer delay the rationalisation of our orchestral forces which had been long overdue. The process was deeply painful for all concerned. The Musicians' Union felt compelled to call a

strike in protest, and the opening of the Promenade Concert Season was delayed. We were much criticised by the leaders of musical opinion. Through various good offices, and notably those of Lord Goodman, to whom we gratefully record our debt, an acceptable settlement was at last achieved. In the course of the negotiations it became clear to us that the position in Scotland had been misjudged and we accordingly made adjustments to our plans which enabled the Scottish Symphony Orchestra to continue in slightly changed form. The number of BBC orchestras was thus reduced from 11 to seven. We believe the public will benefit from the more flexible provision of broadcast music now made possible.

At the end of the year, all departments of the BBC were reported to be on schedule with the economies required of them. As shown at the start of the Personnel Chapter *page 71* the authorised establishment of the BBC's Home Services fell by 454 to 22,957 in the year under review.

Planning for the future

Much of our time in 1980–81 was spent in trying to look beyond our immediate problems, in a variety of ways. We had tried, in planning our economies, not to mortgage future development. We were naturally concerned to determine what, as a public broadcasting organisation, it would be reasonable and proper to attempt in the medium term, in relation to the next licence fee period. And we recognised, looking further ahead, the need to address ourselves urgently to the implications of new technology in the form of direct broadcasting by satellite, video tapes, video discs, cable services etc.

In immediate terms, the year saw the opening of our local radio stations in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and preparations for opening in the Channel Islands. This continuation of our planned coverage for local radio was achieved within our economies by the sacrifice of some hours of broadcasting at existing stations and the redeployment of staff therefrom, and we applaud the co-operation given by the staff concerned which enabled us to maintain our momentum in this field.

We were concerned that in the medium term we should be able to restore some of the services we had had to cut and encourage to the maximum possible the growth of home-produced programmes. We believed it an important aspect of our public account-

ability that we should explain to the public why we considered an increase in the licence fee to be essential, and what the fee represented in terms of value for money. We found an encouraging response at public meetings to the proposition that for the period ahead, £1 a week was not an unreasonable price for a colour licence, though at the same time much concern that help should be found for the needy for whom this figure would represent too great a burden. We greatly sympathised with these sentiments, while remaining of the view that such help should come from the community as a whole rather than as an additional impost on other licence holders. We used all our publicity resources to encourage the use of the saving stamp scheme, and remain convinced of the need to find further generally acceptable methods of paying the licence fee by instalments. It was also planned to introduce licence fee gift tokens.

A great deal of thought was given to the development of radio over the next decade, and a report by a working party was published and widely discussed with representative bodies, with the public being invited to submit their views on the alternatives it adumbrated. These were still under discussion at the end of the year. Preliminary work was also put in hand to consider whether and in what way the BBC should respond to the challenge represented by the announced introduction of breakfast television.

Close contact was maintained with the technological innovations being introduced or under trial in the United States, and a member of Board of Management was posted to New York with the new title of Director, United States. He has the task not only of keeping the BBC abreast of US technical developments, but of exploring the new markets and opportunities for the BBC which those developments may bring in their train. The BBC also joined with the British Film Institute and the Markle Foundation of New York in establishing a Broadcasting Research Unit, whose work will be primarily addressed to the impact of the new technologies.

We submitted to the Home Office an account of the ways in which we would use direct broadcasting by satellite in the service of the public, if and when we were allowed to do so, and we requested permission to take part in a pilot scheme of cable television proposed by the Home Secretary. These matters were unresolved at the end of the year under review.

Movements

The Board met fortnightly during the year, and convened in Bristol and Cardiff as well as in London. A party of Governors paid a formal visit on behalf of the Board to Newcastle. Governors individually participated in the series of public meetings held up and down the country, attended meetings of many of the BBC's advisory bodies, and visited BBC departments and establishments in London and in all parts of the United Kingdom.

Sir Michael (now Lord) Swann's distinguished term of office as Chairman of the BBC came to an end in July 1980. He was succeeded by Mr George Howard, who had been a Governor since 1972. Miss Jocelyn Barrow joined the Board in February 1981.

On the Board of Management, Mr Gerard Mansell retired as Managing Director, External Broadcasting and Deputy Director-General and was succeeded as Managing Director of External Broadcasting by Mr Douglas Muggerridge, Mr Alasdair Milne, Managing Director of Television, became Deputy Director-General.

Mr David Webster became Director, United States and was succeeded in his former post as Director, Public Affairs by Mr John Wilkinson, who had for three years been our Secretary. Mr Michael Bett, Director of Personnel, left the BBC to join British Telecom. Mr David Barlow was appointed The Secretary of the Corporation.

Programmes

Television

Television drama has flourished on both BBC channels, on the evidence of serials like D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*, more plays from the Shakespeare canon and significant contemporary works for the medium, like *On Giant's Shoulders* and *Minor Complications*.

Having acquired special permission to show *Elizabeth R* again, the BBC was able to bring back the Tudors and offer viewers a contrast in period to plays set in England around the turn of the present century. One of these was *Sons and Lovers* on BBC 2. It was sustained by good performances from Eileen Atkins, bringing up her family in a Nottinghamshire mining village, and by Tom Bell as her feckless husband. It was in many ways a sad tale, and perhaps for that reason it did not give as much pleasure as the adaptation of R. F. Delderfield's *To Serve Them All My Days*, which followed the career of a gifted teacher from discharge from the Army with shell-shock to his appointment as headmaster of a West Country public school. The twenties of this century also provided the setting for another series of *When The Boat Comes In*, while *Nanny*, with Wendy Craig in the title role, was set in the thirties. The episodes were generally appropriate to their Saturday evening placing. Everything to do with the children was well managed, but there were some who could have wished that *Nanny's* employers had been a little less out of the ordinary or off-beat.

By contrast, *Juliet Bravo*, a series built around Stephanie Turner as a woman police inspector, succeeded because the characters were not over-drawn. Here was a straightforward British police station series that was well acted and reminiscent of *Z Cars* at its peak. The ingredient of violence was kept to a minimum, and the characterisation was well developed with some welcome moments of light relief. This was also true of another run of *Shoestring*, in which Trevor Eve again shone as the attractive private eye with his own local radio programme. *Love Story* provided an opportunity for the adaptation of several successful modern novels: *The Waterfall*, by Margaret Drabble, *Forgive Our Foolish Ways* by Reg Gadney, *Hannah* by E. H. Young and *Fair*

Stood the Wind for France, by H. E. Bates. All were well acted and directed, with strong performances by – among others – Lisa Harrow, Helen Ryan and Kate Nelligan. The adventures of *Doctor Who* continued to bring pleasure – and at the very end of the run Tom Baker as the Doctor was succeeded by Peter Davison in an imaginatively contrived transition scene.

The Onedin Line also sailed on. If this was to be a last run, it was certainly one of the strongest, with a dramatic fire on board in one episode and Captain Baynes struggling desperately to save the life of a cabin boy.

The two strongest Sunday tea-time adaptations of novels were Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* and *A Tale of Two Cities* by Dickens. For BBC 2 Malcolm Bradbury's *The History Man* was also successfully adapted. It was entertaining and honest in its portrayal of a provincial university of not so long ago, if a little too explicit for some tastes. From outside Drama Group came Peter Goodchild's dramatisation in seven parts of the rise and fall of Robert Oppenheimer, the physicist who led the team that produced the first atomic bomb. This recreated life at Los Alamos in the 1940s and won a BAFTA award.

As the year went on Jonathan Miller infused new energy into the BBC Television Shakespeare. As a result, viewers were treated to vivid performances of *The Merchant of Venice*, *All's Well That Ends Well*, *The Winter's Tale* and *The Taming of the Shrew*. Two star performances were those of Warren Mitchell as Shylock and John Cleese as Petruccio. Sets, costumes and direction were all admired, but especially the direction.

One of the more interesting early plays was John Ford's *Tis Pity She's A Whore* in an adaptation that moved it forward from the reign of James I to Victorian Yorkshire, with music by Mendelssohn. Frederick Lonsdale's 1927 play *On Approval* was also produced, with Penelope Keith and Jeremy Brett in the central parts. Meanwhile, the tradition of commissioning contemporary plays continued strongly. There was a coup in *Minor Complications*, which tackled the difficult medical subject of a woman who had received faulty treatment from her hospital and

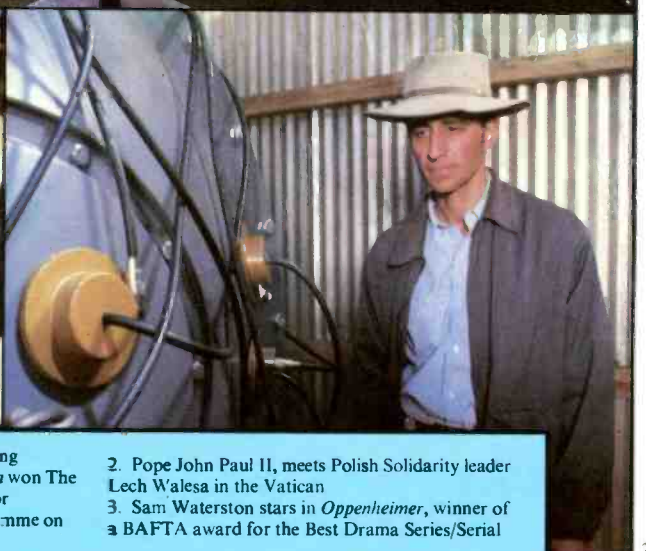
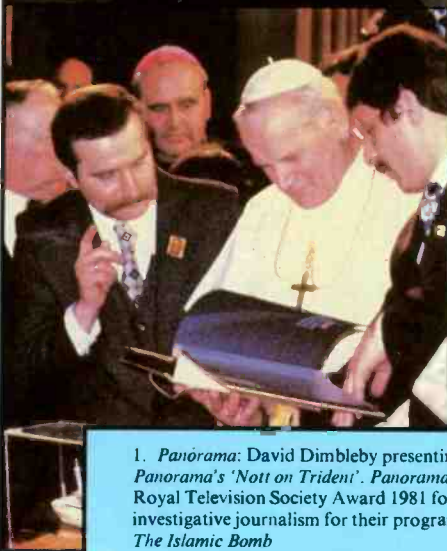
THE ROYAL WEDDING

A world-wide audience of millions watched or listened to the BBC's live coverage of the Royal Wedding between HRH the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer in St. Paul's Cathedral on 29th July 1981. BBC pictures were beamed by satellite across five continents

and seen, through 109 broadcasting organisations, in 74 countries. The high-quality stereo sound of the wedding service was wholly dependent upon the skills of BBC Radio engineers.



TV News, Current Affairs and Documentaries



1. *Panorama*: David Dimbleby presenting *Panorama's 'Nott on Trident'*. *Panorama* won The Royal Television Society Award 1981 for investigative journalism for their programme on *The Islamic Bomb*

2. Pope John Paul II, meets Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa in the Vatican

3. Sam Waterston stars in *Oppenheimer*, winner of a BAFTA award for the Best Drama Series/Serial

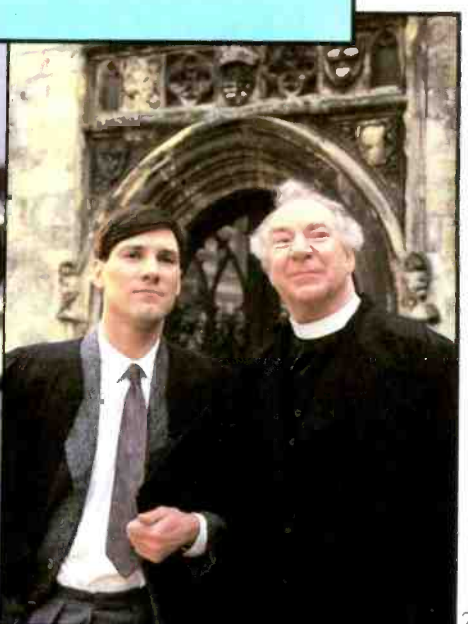
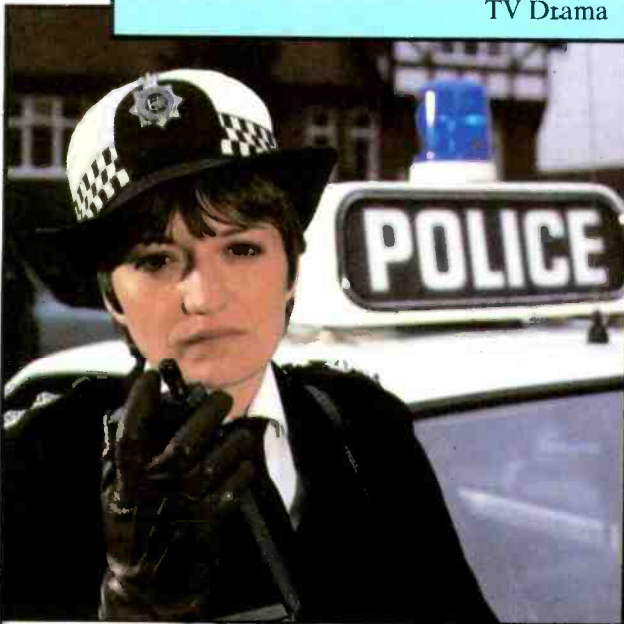
TV Drama



1. *Sons and Lovers*: Eileen Atkins and Karl Johnson
2. *All's Well That Ends Well*: Ian Charleson as Bertram and Angela Down as Helena

3. Wendy Craig and some of her charges in *Nanny*

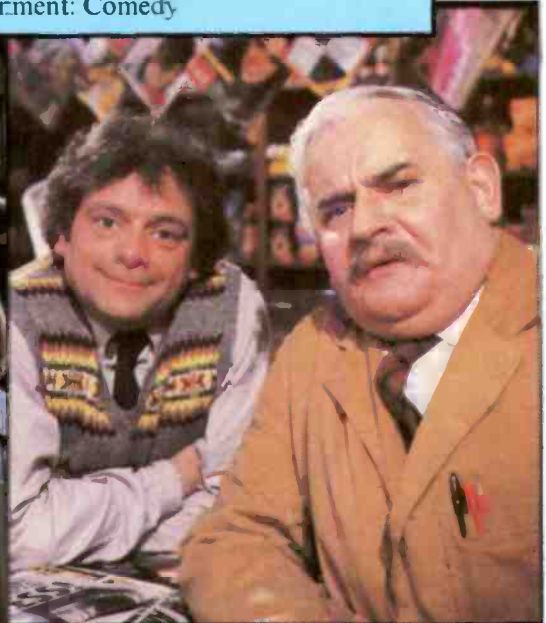
TV Drama



1. Stephanie Turner in *Juliet Bravo*
2. John Duttine and Frank Middlemass in *To Serve Them All My Days*, winner of the Broadcasting Press Guild Award for the Best

- Drama Series or Serial
3. *Fair Stood the Wind for France*: Cecile Paoli and David Beames

TV Light Entertainment: Comedy



1. *Not The Nine O'Clock News*: Griff Rhys Jones, Rowan Atkinson, Pamela Stephenson and Mel Smith. The programme won major awards from BAFTA and the Television and Radio Industries Club

2. *Yes Minister*: Nigel Hawthorne, Paul Eddington and Bernard Woolley. The programme won major awards from BAFTA and the Broadcasting Press Guild

3. *Open All Hours*: David Jason and Ronnie Barker

4. *Sorry*: Ronnie Corbett with Barbara Lott

TV Light Entertainment: Variety



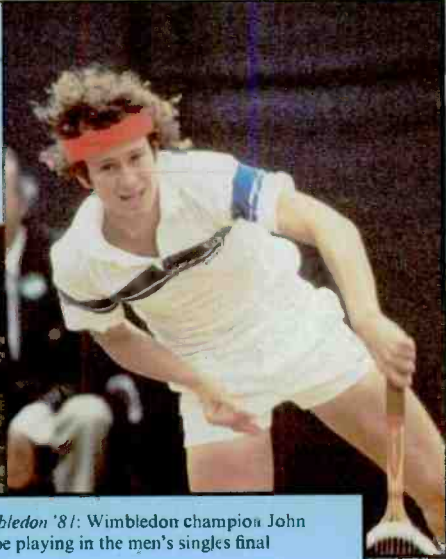
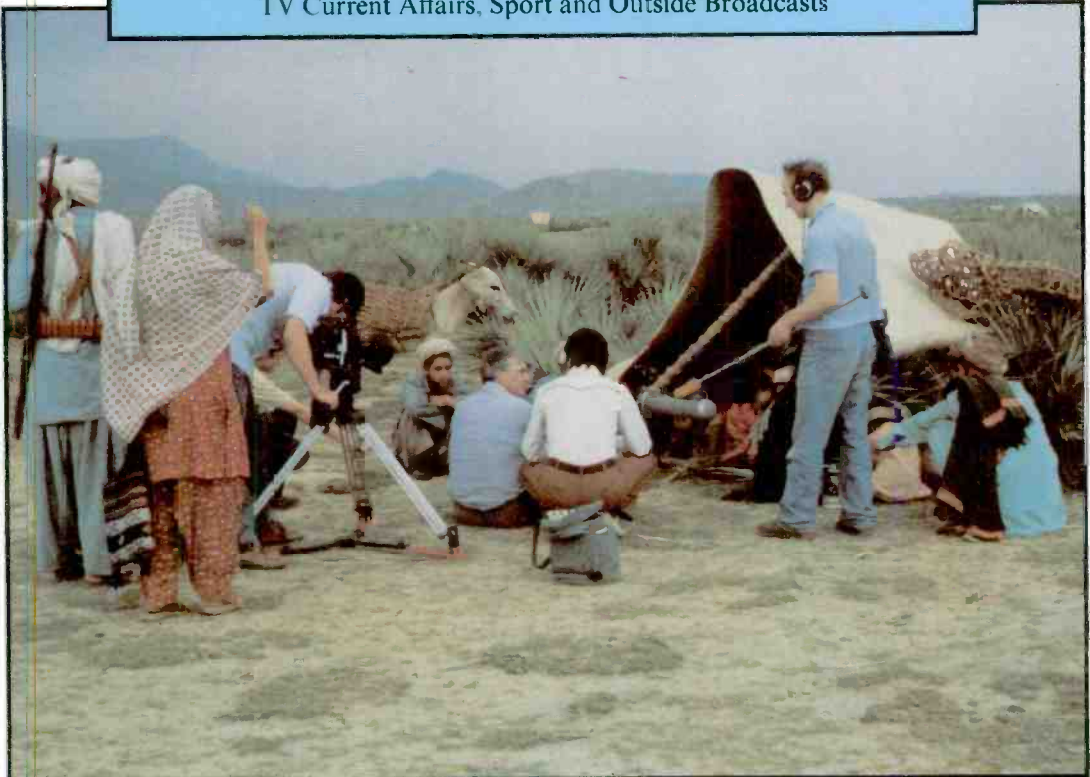
1. *Grace Kennedy*

2. *The Paul Daniels Magic Show*: Paul Daniels was made BBC TV Personality of the year by the Television and Radio Industries Club

3. *Des O'Connor Tonight*: Des O'Connor with Dudley Moore and Susan Anton

4. Les Dawson in his Christmas Show, *The Dawson Watch*

TV Current Affairs, Sport and Outside Broadcasts



1. Bernard Falk, reporting from Afghanistan for *Newsnight*
2. The Grand National 1981

3. Wimbledon '81: Wimbledon champion John McEnroe playing in the men's singles final

TV Music & Arts and Network Features



1. *Mozart: The Last Decade* - Cardi Nebel as Vitellia in *La Clemenza di Tito*
2. Renata Scott as Manon in Puccini's *Manon Lescaut* broadcast from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York
3. *Omnibus: Landseer - A Victorian comedy*,

4. *The British Greats*: Barry Norman and Sir John Mills during Robert Donat documentary. Barry Norman was the winner of the Richard Dimbleby award, awarded by BAFTA for the year's most important personal contribution

was trying to claim damages, all very carefully based on a real case. Others were *Jesse*, a play by Bryan Forbes starring Nanette Newman and *Caught on a Train*, with a performance to be treasured from Peggy Ashcroft as an imperious Viennese lady.

A strong contribution to network drama came from the different regional centres. The staff in Northern Ireland and London worked together on *My Dear Palestrina* in the BBC 2 series *Playhouse*. From Scotland came *The Treachery Game*. Scotland's output in that genre has made it a worthy successor to those who created the Francis Durbridge thrillers. From Wales Elaine Morgan delivered a fine script for *The Life and Times of David Lloyd George* in nine episodes, produced by John Hefin. This had all the drama, both domestic and national, of Lloyd George's career. It was also good history, with a convincing performance by Philip Madoc as Lloyd George from youth to old age.

Comedy with roots in reality was once again a recipe for success. There were two more short runs of *Not The Nine O'Clock News* to show that this was so. For example, Pamela Stephenson comically guyed Angela Rippon and Jan Leeming as newsreaders, and made a good attempt at Princess Anne. The programme's popularity probably owed a lot to a striking lack of malice in the humour. Another BBC 2 series with roots in reality was *Yes Minister*. There was a remarkable trio of performances from Paul Eddington as the Minister, Nigel Hawthorne as the Permanent Under-Secretary, and Derek Fowlds as the Private Secretary. The authority of the scripts and the accuracy of the political advice received by the writers made this comedy compulsory viewing in an ever-increasing number of homes. Other comedies were slightly less successful. If *The Two Romms* was not as good as usual, two programmes in which Ronnie Barker and Ronnie Corbett appeared separately seemed very promising at the end of the period under review: Corbett in *Sorry!* and Barker in another run of *Open All Hours*, which seemed much funnier than the original series. Felicity Kendal starred in *Solo*, Edward Woodward in *Nice Work* and a new team in the very promising *Hi-De-Hi!*, about adventures in a very small and eccentric holiday camp of the fifties. Dick Emery returned for a series that was stronger than ever. *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy* proved again that a top radio series could be adapted and translated into a successful television production.

There was more innovation than usual among variety programmes. John Fisher, himself a magician, produced some amazing tricks in *The Paul Daniels Magic Show*. Mike Yarwood has added President Reagan to his repertoire of imitations. Grace Kennedy had a successful run as a singer star. Micheal Hurll redesigned *Top of the Pops*, and Mary Martin, mother of Larry Hagman (J.R. in *Dallas*) stole the Royal Variety Performance, produced this year for the BBC by Yvonne Littlewood.

One of the most difficult editorial decisions that faced the BBC in 1980 was how to cover the Olympic Games in Moscow after the political storm over the Soviet advance into Afghanistan and the withdrawal of leading teams. In the end the BBC decided to reduce its coverage to about a quarter. This result was greatly appreciated by viewers, perhaps because it concentrated on those sports where the standard was still world-class or where there was substantial British interest in how British athletes fared. Other sporting coverage during the year retained the same high degree of professionalism that one has come to expect. Wimbledon saw a greater use of low-camera angles which – without losing the geography of a tennis match – can alone convey what it is like to be on the receiving end of a powerfully driven or sliced service. John Arlott completed a life-time of cricket commentary work and presented the BBC Sports Personality of the Year award to Robin Cousins at the *Sports Review of 1980*. Bigger audiences than ever are now watching both snooker and darts on BBC 2. Both BBC networks continued to patronise the arts more strongly than ever. *Opera Month* of the previous year was succeeded by *Dance Month* on BBC 2 in June (which included: a performance of the London Festival Ballet in *La Sylphide*; *Masterclass* with Dame Alicia Markova teaching *Swan Lake*; the 1965 film recording of *Romeo and Juliet*; performances by the Scottish Ballet and *Clytemnestra*, purchased from WNET in New York. Later in the year there were performances of *Coppelia* from Sadlers Wells and *The Nutcracker* from the Bolshoi.) Operas included Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffman* with Placido Domingo and Puccini's *Lucrezia Borgia*, with Joan Sutherland as Lucrezia; a film of *The Marriage of Figaro* in Italian from Vienna and a German performance of *Il Seraglio* from Munich. Several of these were simultaneously broadcast on Radio 3. Light opera was not neglected. Franz Lehár's *The Merry Widow* was the first relay from

the English National Opera to be simultaneously broadcast on Radio 4, while a film of Emmeric Kalman's *Countess Mariza*, sung in German, was made much more accessible by an introduction from Nigel Douglas, and strikingly clear subtitles against a black background.

In April 1980 the *Young Musician of the Year* competition proved a stronger and more significant event than ever, with an impressive standard of musicianship among the different contestants. A large step forward in the coverage of fine art was taken by two series, which both became successful books: *The Shock of the New*, in which the Australian critic Robert Hughes dealt boldly with innovation in painting and architecture on both sides of the Atlantic in the twentieth century; and *100 Great Paintings*, in which individual art historians spoke in detail about some of the world's masterpieces from many different periods. Full-length documentaries were done about the work of Hieronymus Bosch, Delacroix and Edgar Degas. *The Greeks*, a four-part series about Ancient Greece on BBC 1, was much less successful, because of some mixing of stylistic conventions, but it did at least have the advantage of introducing to a popular audience one of Britain's leading classical scholars, Sir Kenneth Dover.

More works of art in the Royal Collection were seen in a further documentary in the *Royal Heritage* series, in which were seen some of the acquisitions of the present century. Later all the earlier programmes were repeated. However, the strongest documentary series of the year proved to be *Strangeways*, in which the Home Office allowed the BBC to film inside one prison and really see what was going on.

In Television Current Affairs, two programmes, still quite new to viewers, both became firmly established. *Question Time* on BBC 1, in which members of the public debate topical issues with Robin Day and his guests, became increasingly popular. And *Newsnight*, every weekday on BBC 2 settled into a pattern that gives it considerable authority in the late evening. The programme has given a new opportunity for production staff previously separated in News and Current Affairs departments to work together.

Newsnight included many interviews with leading politicians, including the Foreign Secretary: Tony Benn discussed his critical view of both the Press and broadcasting; and David Lomax reported on the arrest of himself, his producer and film crew in Zim-

babwe. The programme also gave extensive coverage to the growth of Solidarity as an effective force in Poland, with a telling series of contributions from Tim Sebastian, the BBC's resident correspondent in Warsaw. Among the Arts subjects regularly dealt with in *Newsnight*, was the possibility of Somerset House providing a home for Count Seilern's collection of pictures.

The Corporation's longest-established television programme *Panorama*, broadcast a succession of penetrating and sometimes controversial reports: on topics such as The Muslim Bomb, The Intelligence Services, The Tobacco Industry, Nuclear Power, the Russian Invasion of Afghanistan and on the medical criteria for deciding whether transplant donors are really dead. This last edition provoked fierce debate among doctors, and in the press. After a specially mounted sequel, which lasted nearly two hours, it was clear that the *Panorama* team had identified a real issue of medical ethics and practice.

Nationwide included a series of films about life as a dossier on the streets of London made by Tony Wilkinson, who assumed the role for a month. When the films were finished, Tony's suffering was not; he was beaten up while working on a sequel. *Nationwide* also began a regular consumer-orientated feature called *Watchdog* and reviewed the British army exercise *Crusader*. *The Money Programme* on BBC 2, with a sense of clarity and effective computer graphics, succeeded in putting up its audience by 50 per cent, during its sixteenth year. *Platform One* on BBC 1 provided lengthy and reflective interviews with notable public figures. *Newsweek* on BBC 2 continued to look in depth at freshly developing situations, including those in Zimbabwe, Northern Ireland and the Kremlin. Its programme *The End of the Road* won, for David Jessel, the Conoco/Jet Motoring Writers Award.

Panorama won two awards – The Royal Television Society's Award for Investigative Journalism for its edition on the Muslim Bomb and, in the United States, an Emmy for an earlier programme on the murder of the Bulgarian writer, Georgi Markov. Robin Day, doyen of Current Affairs interviewers, not only won the Broadcasting Press Guild's 1981 Award for the best on-screen performance in a non-acting role but, after 25 years of distinguished broadcasting, received a much-applauded knighthood in the New Year Honours List.

Medical issues were prominent in scientific docu-

mentaries, perhaps because each year sees many fresh advances in many different fields of medicine. In *Your Life In Their Hands* surgeons were shown at work performing some complicated operations. The subjects of the new magazine *Medical Express* ranged from contraception to the invention of a new deaf-aid. *Horizon* compared the risks for babies born at home with those in hospital. In *Special Hospital* the subject of mental health was looked at in two programmes from Manchester. In many different programmes justice was done – 1981 being the International Year of the Disabled Person – to the great efforts made by handicapped people to overcome their difficulties.

In *This Your Honour* was a birthday portrait of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, narrated by Tom Fleming. Other events covered during the year by Outside Broadcast cameras were the state funeral of President Tito, Trooping the Colour and the regular pageant of the Royal Tournament and the British Marching Band Championships. Among competitions for animals were *Prize Cats* at Olympia, and sheep dog trials in *One Man And His Dog*. There was another series of *Mastermind*, won triumphantly against some formidable adversaries by a London taxi-driver. The death of the programme's original deviser and producer, Bill Wright, in the middle of the series, was briefly but movingly observed by Magnus Magnusson as presenter.

Among Children's Programmes, *Multi-Coloured Swap Shop*, *Blue Peter* and *Grange Hill* continued as strongly as ever. Sarah Greene shone as a new presenter of *Blue Peter*, and there cannot be many children in the country now who do not watch one of these programmes at some time during the week. Indeed many children make a point of watching all three. *Grange Hill* tells tough realistic stories of a school in an urban area. Occasionally episodes have included some rather strong meat for viewers in country districts. This is also true of the hospital series *Angels*. At least in both wrong-doers get their come-uppance more often than they probably do in real life.

The historian Robert Kee and a production team led by Jeremy Isaacs set themselves a theoretically impossible task in *Ireland: A Television History*, when they tried to tell the story in 12 50-minute episodes. At the end they were judged to have succeeded and – in general – to have been even-handed.

On 1 March, Bill Cotton, after four successful

years as Controller, BBC 1, became Deputy Managing Director, Television. He was succeeded by Alan Hart, Head of Sport.

Prize-winning television programmes

Abroad

The International Emmy for Popular Arts was won in the United States by *Not the Least of Not The Nine O'Clock News*, produced by John Lloyd and Sean Hardie.

At the First Commonwealth Film and Television Festival, held in Cyprus, BBC Television won a Drama Prize for *Kate The Good Neighbour* (producer Richard Broke; director John Bruce), a Silver Medal for *Tell Me On a Sunday* (Producer Herbert Chappell). At the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union in Colombo the Prize for Television Programmes for Children went to *Heads and Tails*, producer Michael Cole.

The Gold Hugo, at the Chicago International Dance Film Festival 1980, was won by *Natalia Makarova*, directed by Derek Bailey. At the same festival the Gold Plaque went to *La Sylphide*, also directed by Derek Bailey and the Silver Plaque to *Frederick Ashton: 75 This Week* directed by John Selwyn Gilbert. All these programmes came from Music and Arts.

At the 1st Annual World Wildlife Festival in Reno, Nevada, the Natural History Unit in Bristol won the Silver Horn for *Life on Earth: Episode 6: Living on the Land*, produced by John Sparks; Executive Producer: Christopher Parsons.

The Long Wait of the Dragon, produced and directed by Richard Taylor, won a Special Jury Prize at the 8th Festival International CIDALC du Film Sportif held in Auxerre.

At the Golden Harp Festival in Galway the Silver Harp went to *But Still We Sing*, producer Barrie Gavin.

Home

At the Royal Television Society Awards, Robin Scott, Deputy Managing Director, BBC Television,

won the Society's Gold Medal. The Regional Programme Award was won by *The Lancaster Legend: A Pilot's Story* from BBC North. The Original Programme Award went to *Circuit 11 Miami*, produced by Roger Mills. The Writer's Award was won by Elaine Morgan, for *Testament of Youth*. Timothy West won the Performance Award for *Churchill and the Generals*, *Beecham*, and *Crime and Punishment*. The Design Award was won by Sally Hulke, for *Testament of Youth*. The Silver Medal for Outstanding Creative Achievement Behind the Camera was won by Jonathan Powell, for *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, *Therèse Raquin* and *Testament of Youth*.

The following prizes were won for 1981 from the Broadcasting Press Guild: Best Drama Series, *To Serve Them All My Days*; Best Single Play, *Caught on a Train*; Best Documentary Series, *Strangeways*; Best L.E./Comedy Programme, *Yes Minister*; Best Actor, Nigel Hawthorne; Best Actress, Dame Peggy Ashcroft; Best On-Screen Performer in a Non-Acting Role, Sir Robin Day.

Barbara Woodhouse was voted Outstanding Personality of 1979/80 by the Writers' Guild of Great Britain and Dorothea Brooking was given a Special Award for distinguished services to Children's Television.

The Medical Journalists Association Television Award was won by *The Transplanted Self – an Unrelated Case*, produced by Robert Reid and directed by Robin Brightwell.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science Award for 1980 went to Horizon: *Encounter with Jupiter*, producer: Fisher Dilke. *Life on Earth: Episode 2: Building Bodies*, produced by Christopher Parsons, received a 1979 British Association Television Award.

The 1979 Grierson Memorial Award for the best British short film was won by *Fred Dibnah, Steeplejack*, produced by Don Haworth from BBC Manchester.

Blake's Seven won four awards in the television section of Marvel Comics Film Fantasy Convention, London, for: Best programme; Best Special Effects; Best Actor (Paul Darrow); and Best Actress (Jacqueline Pearce).

BBC Television won a very high proportion of the 1981 awards from the British Academy of Film and Television Arts: Desmond Davis Award, Roger Mills; Richard Dimpleby Award: Barry Norman; Best Single Play, *Caught on a Train*, director Peter Duffell; Best Drama Series/Serial, *Oppenheimer*, producer Peter Goodchild; director Barry Davies; Best Documentary Programme, *Strangeways: Christinas*, producer Rex Bloomstein; Best Factual Series, *Strangeways*, producer Rex Bloomstein; Best Light Entertainment Programme, *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, producers John Lloyd and Sean Hardie, director Bill Wilson; Best Comedy Series, *Yes Minister*, producer Sydney Lotterby; Best Programme/Series without Category, *Omnibus*, producer Leslie Megahay; Best Design, *Therèse Raquin*, designer David Myerscough-Jones; Best Children's Programme, *Jigsaw*, producer Clive Doig; Schools Programmes – Flame of Knowledge Award, *Scene*, producer Roger Tonge; Harlequin Award – Children's Entertainment, *Jigsaw*, producer Clive Doig; Shell Award: *Mr Bull's Battle*, producer David Seymour and *Philpott File*, producer Trevor Philpott.

The following contributors won awards wholly or partly for their contribution to BBC programmes: Best Actor, Denholm Elliott, for *Gentle Folk*; Best Actress, Peggy Ashcroft, for *Caught on a Train*; Best Light Entertainment Performance, Rowan Atkinson for *Not the Nine O'Clock News*; Original Television Music, Carl Davis, for *Merchant of Venice*, *Fair Stood the Wind for France*, *Oppenheimer*, *The Misanthrope*, *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Love Story*.

The Conoco/Jet Motoring Writers Award went to David Jessel for *Newsweek: The End of the Road*.

The following *TV Times* Awards for 1980 were won by the BBC: Best Actor, Robert Hardy, for *All Creatures Great and Small*; Best Singer, Marti Webb, for *Tell Me on a Sunday*; Most Compulsive Female Personality, Penelope Keith, for *To The Manor Born*; Most Compulsive Male Personality, Larry Hagman, for *Dallas*.

Radio

The year's highlights

For Radio 1980–81 was a difficult year, yet, for all

the difficulties, a constructive and creative one.

It began with a series of cuts, required in the wake of the November 1979 licence fee decision. All the services were affected, as was the BBC's establishment of staff orchestras.

Radio 1, for example, had to end the evening edition of *Newsbeat* (for separate reasons relating to 'needletime' agreements it had also to reduce its hours of broadcasting). Radio 2 ceased to broadcast *Waggoners' Walk*. Radio 3 had to end its transmissions at 11.15pm instead of midnight and Radio 4 to make a series of programme cuts. Hours on Local Radio stations were reduced and English Regional Radio (except, for the time being, in the South-West) was ended. With the development of Local Radio, this English Regional service was to have ended anyway, but in other financial circumstances it would not have been withdrawn at this time. The only way to make economies on music without loss of service to the public was to cut down the number of BBC staff orchestras. Unfortunately the proposal to disband five of the 11 orchestras led to a dispute with the Musicians' Union, which lasted nearly two months, and the early part of the Proms concert season was lost. However, an equitable settlement was reached in the end which enabled BBC Radio to achieve its economies while providing guarantees of freelance employment for players who were to lose staff jobs. Perhaps the least conspicuous, but nonetheless a very serious, casualty of the cuts was much needed capital investment which had to be deferred.

Throughout this period of contraction it was essential not to lose sight of the direction in which BBC Radio needed to develop. In considering the Network schedules, the need to offer the vhf listener a continuous programme service, with fewer requirements to retune, was borne in mind. To complete the transition from English Regional to Local Radio, some further Local Radio stations had to be opened to serve the last 20 per cent or so of the English population: accordingly some very limited development was allowed for in this field. The needs of music broadcasting – quality of performance, breadth of repertoire, and enough flexibility to cope with changing tastes in popular music – were uppermost when the future pattern of staff orchestras was being considered.

Early in 1981 an internal staff working party produced a report for the Managing Director looking at the longer term future of BBC Radio's Net-

work, English Local and National Regional Radio services, and this study was made available publicly. Among the main recommendations was that each BBC Radio programme service should have first class reception on a vhf outlet of its own. With the prospect of more vhf spectrum becoming available for broadcasting in the 1980s, this could be achieved, subject to Government decisions, by the end of the decade. Decisions on the report will only be made after a period of internal and external discussion.

Meanwhile, as the sections below detail, BBC Radio's programme output during the year achieved quality and distinction and maintained its appeal to listeners.

Radio 1

Radio 1 remains the favourite network for large sections of the population. Its team of well known disc jockeys and broad spectrum of rock and pop music continue to prove popular, particularly with young listeners.

In line with the need to develop and refresh the output, various changes in the schedule were made in the past year. After nearly three years, Dave Lee Travis gave up the breakfast show and Mike Read took over this all important first show of the day. In the following programme, Simon Bates' *Golden Hour* developed into *Today's the Day*, featuring significant events of the day as well as listeners' own birthdays and anniversaries.

Andy Peebles and Paul Burnett carry the day through to Dave Lee Travis' new afternoon show. Peter Powell took over the early evening slot after Kid Jensen left the network to join an American TV station. Richard Skinner, already well known as one of the *Newsbeat* team, now hosts the mid-evening shows which have regularly included live concerts from universities and colleges. John Peel continues to hold his special place in the late evening, enhancing his reputation for giving exposure to new young performers of rock music.

Weekend shows are varied. After presenting *Junior Choice* on Saturday and Sunday mornings, Tony Blackburn also introduces the *Top 40* at teatime on Sundays which still attracts the largest regular audience in British radio. Other weekend programmes include new DJ Steve Wright, Adrian Juste's ever popular comedy show, Paul Gambaccini's American chat show, and Noel Edmonds' very suc-

cessful three hours on Sunday morning. Regrettably, Saturday broadcasting now ends at 7.30pm and Sunday broadcasting at 10.00pm.

Radio 1 has continued with its programmes aimed at informing as well as entertaining its young listeners with programmes like *Stayin' Alive*, *Talkabout* and *Mailbag*. New shows in this area are *Wheels* dealing with all aspects of travel, sport and holidays on wheels, with special emphasis on safety and the law for motor-cyclists; *Walter's Weekly*, a new leisure and arts magazine; and *Studio B15*, which gives listeners 'a route to radio', a chance to introduce their own ideas and items.

In the course of the year Radio 1 also co-operated with the Manpower Services Commission in bringing to the attention of unemployed school leavers the job opportunities and advice and training services available to them.

Radio 1 continued to provide a distinctive news service with its twice daily 15 minute *Newsbeat* programmes. The hourly news summaries on weekdays also came under the *Newsbeat* team of producers and presenters and were increased in length. They now regularly include short reports and interviews in addition to the news headlines.

Although the mainstream output of the network is built around the regular DJ shows, Radio 1 produces many special programmes and series. Notable in the past year have been series on Paul McCartney, Elton John and the remarkable three hour interview with John Lennon recorded in New York just two days before he was killed. *25 Years of Rock* was a highly acclaimed series of 25 one hour programmes, combining the hit records with the news and events of each year. In common with many Radio 1 productions, these series are distributed worldwide by the BBC Transcription Service. As the year ended, Radio 1 also looked forward to broadcasting its first drama, a radio adaptation of *Star Wars*.

The network continued to range far and wide across the British Isles with outside broadcasts from all kinds of venues. During the year there were two 'weeks out': a whole week's output was broadcast from locations in and around Birmingham in the autumn and from Edinburgh in the spring. The Roadshow caravan made its now traditional seven-week summer tour of the coastline of Britain, broadcasting from 35 different resorts.

In the course of their outside broadcast activities, the Radio 1 DJs and staff also helped to raise many

thousands of pounds for charity. In 1980 some of this money was used to finance Radio 1 'scholarships' which enabled 10 young listeners to attend courses at the Outward Bound School in North Wales.

While it is BBC Radio's most popular service, Radio 1 as yet has no vhf outlet of its own. It shares a vhf with Radio 2, an arrangement which is not very satisfactory for the listeners of either network.

Radio 2

Despite the increase and development of commercial competition, Radio 2's listening audience continued to grow throughout the year. Terry Wogan, with the inimitable Irishness of his commentary on the passing scene, attracted between four and five million listeners each weekday morning, and Jimmy Young, 'talking to the people in the news', gathered between three and four million. Thus they confirmed their position as radio's most popular broadcasters. With daily sequences from David Hamilton, Ed Stewart, David Symonds *Much More Music*, John Dunn, Brian Matthew *Round Midnight* and weekend and evening shows presented by Pete Murray, David Jacobs, Alan Dell, Benny Green, Sam Costa, Alan Keith and Humphrey Lyttelton the strength in depth of front-line presenters was never stronger. The specialist music patrons of various types of music were catered for as in the past: Those of big bands with *Radio Big Band*, *Dance Band Days*, *Band Parade* and *Big Band Sound*; those of brass with *Listen to the Band* and *Marching and Waltzing*; those of folk with *Folk on 2*; those of jazz with *Best of Jazz*; those of organ music with *Sam on Sunday* and *The Organist Entertains*; and those of country music with *Country Style* and *Country Club*. Perennials like *Friday Night is Music Night*, *Sing Something Simple*, *Sunday Half-Hour*, *Two's Best*, *You and the Night and the Music*, and *Your Hundred Best Tunes* delighted their aficionados.

Despite the invasion of Afghanistan and the resultant reduction in competing nations Radio 2 covered what was left of the Olympics, and was as previously present at the Derby, Royal Ascot, Cheltenham, Wimbledon, the Grand National and the Open Golf Championship at Muirfield. The British Lions' tough tour in South Africa, and Jim Watt, Maurice Hope and Alan Minter's progress in boxing rings round the world were also heard live

and in edited highlights. In football Radio 2 followed Liverpool to their twelfth League title. Nottingham Forest to their second successive European Cup win in Madrid, and England in the European Championship in Italy. *Sport on 2*, the evening Specials and *Sports Desks* continued to provide an up-to-the-minute coverage of everything that was important to the sporting fraternity. It was the year too when sadly John Snagge made his 50th and last Boat Race commentary and John Arlott, the Voice of Cricket and the Radio Sports Personality of the Year retired after 35 years of spell-binding talk about cricket from all over the world.

Light Entertainment presented showcases for Don Maclean, Les Dawson, Roy Castle, Des O'Connor, Alfred Marks and the Grumbleweeds. Its games' shows like *The Impressionists*, *Beat the Record*, *The Law Game*, *Wits End* and *Pros and Cons* continued to attract good audiences and there was a major documentary on comedy across the Atlantic called *The American Way of Laughs*. Old-style music hall was represented by *Variety Club* from Manchester and *Windsor Davies Presents* from London, and the Film Unit with *Star Sound* and *Star Sound Extra* two evenings a week encompassed for the film buff all he needed to know. The most successful show however from the Light Entertainment Department was, as previously, the very popular *News Huddlines*, with Roy Hudd, Janet Brown and Chris Emmet.

With 29 per cent of the total radio listening in the UK and mustering over eight million people to the channel every day, the BBC's only 24-hour domestic station continued to inform and entertain its huge public. The mixture of major personalities, the best of popular music, news, sport and light entertainment seemed to be a cocktail very much to the public's taste.

Radio 3

The editorial policy of Radio 3 did not change during the year, although there were some changes in detail and emphasis. However, from October, and as a result of agreement with the Open University on new schedules for their programmes, all of Radio 3's main output became available on vhf. Since most Radio 3 listeners are vhf listeners, this was a very welcome development.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in late 1980, and the occasion was

marked by a concert of music by Vaughan Williams, Prokofiev and Stravinsky under the Orchestra's Chief Conductor, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky. The anniversary season included a Swiss tour, and, in London the UK premiere of Lutoslawski's *Concerto for Oboe and Harp* under the direction of the composer, a revival of Zemlinsky's seldom-heard *Lyrical Symphony*, and a performance of Mahler's *Symphony No. 8* under Sir Colin Davis.

Earlier in the year, the dispute between the BBC and the Musicians' Union had a serious effect on Radio 3: relays and recordings from a number of summer music festivals were lost and the season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, which should have started on 18 July, did not begin until 7 August. Among the outstanding events of the Proms were the first performances of Sir Michael Tippett's *Triple Concerto* and Edmund Rubbra's *Symphony No. 11*, the Glyndebourne *Die Zauberflöte*, Opera Rara's production of Offenbach's *Robinson Crusoe*, and the visit of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra.

Notable musical events during the year included the second professional performance of Havergal Brian's *Gothic Symphony*, with some 800 musicians participating; broadcasts from the London Stravinsky Festival; the first performance of Alfred Schnittke's *St Florian Symphony*; a concert by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, visiting Britain for the first time; a live relay of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's centenary concert; the broadcasting of the entire published output of Sir Michael Tippett, to mark his 75th birthday; and a series of six 'College Concerts' of contemporary music given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and the London Sinfonietta in London colleges and schools of music.

Music series of note included *The Complete Webern*, *Fricker in Retrospect*, the complete organ works of J. S. Bach and of Oliver Messiaen, and *Images of Debussy*. A new regular Saturday lunchtime programme, *Early Music Forum*, was introduced to pay attention to all the many developments currently going on in this field.

Once again, some 150 operas were transmitted. These included a specially recorded performance of Strauss's *Die Liebe der Danae*, a series of Offenbach operettas, Handel's *Semele* and Leclair's *Scylla et Glaucus*, both co-productions with the European Broadcasting Union, Berg's *Lulu* from Covent Garden, the Scottish Opera *Wozzeck*, the Welsh National Opera production of Strauss's *Die Frau*

ohne Schatten. Delius' *A Village Romeo and Juliet* performed by the English National Opera North. Ambrose Thomas' *Hamlet* from the Buxton Festival, the first performance of *The Chakravaka Bird* by Anthony Gilbert (a BBC Commission), and, at the other end of the musical spectrum, a studio recording of *The Gondoliers* under Sir Charles Mackerras.

Simultaneous broadcasts with BBC 2 included Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia* and Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffmann* from Covent Garden, Puccini's *Manon Lescaut* and Verdi's *La Traviata* from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Gounod's *Faust* from the Chicago Lyric Opera, and a performance of Britten's *War Requiem* recorded in Dresden Cathedral with mixed German and British forces.

Agreement was reached with the National Theatre for the broadcast of up to six plays from their current repertoire, and the scheme began with the first performance of Harold Pinter's *Family Voices*. Radio Theatre '81, a project jointly sponsored by the Arts Council and the BBC, provided for the staging of some 19 plays in theatres around the country and their subsequent broadcast on Radio 3. Individual productions of note included William Trevor's *Beyond the Pale: Outside the Jeweller's* by Pope John Paul II; John Osborne's *A Patriot for Me*; *Birdsong* by James Saunders; and Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*. Radio 3 broadcast Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin* in the translation by Sir Charles Johnston, with Prokofiev's music (a world premiere). *The Prague Trial 79* was a reconstruction of the trial of six Czech dissidents for alleged subversion.

An innovation on Radio 3 was the broadcasting very shortly after publication of three important new books: Graham Greene's *Dr Fischer of Geneva* (broadcast complete), Samuel Beckett's *Company* (complete), and extracts from *Birdy* by William Wharton.

There were substantial features or documentaries on, among others Yukio Mishima, Aleksandr Blok, Flaubert, Isak Dinesen, Aaron Copland, Dali, Beckett, John Arden, Buddy Bolden, Sir Roland Penrose and Stanley Spencer. Dostoevsky's centenary was marked by a number of special programmes. *The Price of Victory*, eight programmes written and presented by Michael Charlton, dealt with Britain's European diplomacy between the final years of the Second World War and de Gaulle's veto of the UK's bid to join the EEC. A series of *Conversations with Artists* was broadcast, as were Anthony Burgess's

T. S. Eliot Memorial Lectures. Among notable talks were those by Dr Edward Norman on *The Church and Latin-American Politics* and *The Festival Scene*, a series of reports by Bernard Levin on European music festivals. To mark the George Eliot centenary Christopher Ricks, Professor of English Literature at Cambridge, gave a lecture to an invited audience and this was broadcast live. The winning entries in the 1980 National Poetry Competition, organised by the Poetry Society in association with Radio 3, were read on the air.

Finally, the first comedy series on Radio 3, *Patter-son*, was commissioned from Malcolm Bradbury and Christopher Bigsby.

Radio 4

It was a varied and successful year for Radio 4 but one in which financial stringency forced some reduction in output. Audience levels were very healthy. Radio 4's share of listening increased from 11 per cent to 12 per cent despite growing competition from other services. The buoyant listening figures for Radio 4 in Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland also underline Radio 4's need for a vhf outlet throughout the United Kingdom: at present Radio 4's vhf service is regrettably confined to England.

In spite of some loss of output, drama remained one of the most popular forms of entertainment and art on radio. Amongst Drama Department's major offerings were a festival of George Bernard Shaw's selected works with *The Apple Cart* as a centrepiece, a new translation and adaptation of Hasek's *The Good Soldier Svejk*, plus major serialisations of *Little Dorrit* by Charles Dickens and *Middlemarch* by George Eliot in her anniversary year. *The Archers* too celebrated an anniversary – their thirtieth – and increased their audiences. Drama directors also explored the future with a lively science fiction series *Earthsearch*, and the distant past of myth and the Middle Earth with a 26-part series of *The Lord of the Rings* which soon promised to be hobbit-forming among the Tolkien fans.

Distinguished drama productions were made in all the Regions and the Network Production Centres and these included from Manchester John Arden's two-part play based on Don Quixote and a notable binaural stereo production of Antonia White's *Frost in May*. From Scotland came a new play by Catharine Lucy Czerkawska, *Oh Flower of Scotland*, which was

later produced on television; from Wales a celebratory production of *The Wind of Heaven* to mark Emyln Williams' 75th birthday; from Bristol Jonathan Smith's *The World Walk* about Albert Speer and William Trevor's *Matilda's England*; from Belfast *The Leveret* by Larry McCoubrey and *The Old Jest* by Jennifer Johnstone.

Programmes produced by News and Current Affairs maintained a constant watch on national and international matters with skill and speed. *Today*, *The World at One*, *PM* and *The World Tonight* continued to report national and international events, question ministers and explain the intricacies of economics, while major events like the US Presidential Election and Budget Day attracted detailed and lengthy attention drawing together diverse strands of expertise throughout the United Kingdom and abroad. *File on Four* produced a strong run of domestic and foreign reporting from Leeds to San Salvador, while *Analysis* remained the prime vehicle in radio for in-depth examination of public and international affairs. There were notable programmes from Mary Goldring on Zimbabwe, *Mr Mugabe Counts His Friends* and on the effect of North Sea oil revenue on the British economy *The North Sea-Saw*. The network covered all the major political events during the year and broadcast live from Parliament on occasions of national importance. Programme schedules were constantly adapted to topical events and new programme initiatives.

It was a strong year for features and documentaries over a remarkable range of subjects: HM the Queen Mother in her 80th year, Raoul Wallenberg, Dunkirk, the problems of old age, the countryside and seaside at different seasons, the Masonic Order, Lloyds of London and the Stone of Scone. The investigative series *Reel Evidence* again set out to reveal abuse or raise important questions for public discussion dealing with everything from the record promotion business to the pharmaceutical industry; and the daily arts magazine *Kaleidoscope* continued to draw attention to new productions and festivals throughout the country as well as reviewing books, concerts and exhibitions. The major documentary series of the year was *The British Seafarer* which explored in 26 episodes the broad horizon traversed by the nation's seamen over the ages.

One of the keystones of Radio 4 is its national diversity. A substantial proportion of programmes came as usual from outside London. Scotland pro-

vided a valuable selection of documentaries and talks as well as a series of sound-tapestries of Scottish life and history in *Odyssey*. Wales made programmes featuring Cliff Morgan with sporting personalities and Wynford Vaughan Thomas riding through Wales and returning to his wartime beach-head at Anzio. Wales also provided some charming musical output. Ulster too produced the occasional musical offering as well as Drama. Within England Birmingham offered an up-beat series *Enterprise* demonstrating at a time of recession that hope and energy do spring eternal. Amongst a wide range of other output Manchester Production Centre helped organise two separate weeks of *Four on Tour* when production teams first converged on Yorkshire and later the North West of England, Lancashire and Liverpool to reflect something of these regions to the rest of the country. Bristol's production teams, as always, ranged far and wide with *Down Your Way*, *Any Questions*, antique, archaeology and natural history programmes.

Entertainment has always been a vital strand and strong efforts were made to maintain its range with new situation dramas and comedies starring Thora Hird, as an old age pensioner, Andrew Cruikshank as a Scottish lawyer and Maurice Denham as barrister Rumpole. Another was a sweet and sour comedy by Wally K. Daly *Give or Take* about the problems of winning the football pools. Danger and glossy excitement were well portrayed in Jeffrey Archer's *Not a Penny More, Not a Penny Less*. The regular quizzes *News Quiz*, *Quote Unquote*, *Just a Minute*, *Top of the Form* and the *Brain of Britain* continued to provide regular enjoyment.

Whimsy, good observation and good writing made Tom Vernon's *Fat Man in Italy* a delightful entertainment, while *Start the Week*, *Stop the Week* and *Midweek* often produced sparkling conversation. The many hosts of *With Great Pleasure* included Lord Denning, Sir John Betjeman, Lady Diana Cooper, Jonathan Miller and Rod McEwan, all with reminiscences of prose and verse.

Outstanding factual magazines were *Bookshelf*, presented in penetrating and idiosyncratic style by Frank Delaney, *Money Box*, which rapidly increased its audience as the recession deepened, under the able guidance of Louise Botting, and *The Food Programme* with Derek Cooper whetting appetites for investigation as well as culinary delight. *Woman's Hour* maintained its polished performance and per-

ennial interest under Sue McGregor. *You and Yours* built a strong audience with Bill Breckon and Jenni Mills and extended public awareness of Youth Employment Schemes and The Able to Work Campaign. *Breakaway* with Bernard Falk on leisure pursuits and *Going Places* on travel with the inimitable Barry Norman also reached a wide audience. *Medicine Now* with Geoff Watts proved that science and accessibility for the layman can go hand in hand. *Alternative Medicine* produced by the Continuing Education Department also provoked a lively response, as did several other educational series now finding a more general audience on lw (as well as vhf).

The Reith Lecturer, Ian Kennedy made a major impact on the public and the medical profession alike with *The Unmasking of Medicine* in which he analysed some of the moral, ethical and practical problems facing doctors and patients in the 1980s.

The Religious Department gave daily solace and spiritual encouragement to many people as was notably proved by the constant flow of letters. The department's producers reflected the varied strengths of the Christian Church and also the lives, ideals and faiths of men and women around the world from Belfast to China.

English Local Radio

This year saw the opening of two more Local Radio stations, Lincolnshire and Norfolk, bringing the total to 22; and the conversion to stereo of Radio London and Radio Nottingham. In London this was accompanied by a major change to the programme schedules, including the introduction of new music programming aimed at filling the music gap between Radios 2 and 3.

Eleven of the stations celebrated their 10th anniversaries this year. Three celebrated their birthdays at local cathedrals – Blackburn, Medway at Rochester and Solent at Winchester, where the Bishop preached the sermon and the service included taped extracts from the programmes of a decade. Solent also took a cross-Channel ferry-full of listeners on a day trip to Cherbourg for an Outside Broadcast there by the Royal Marines Band, while Radio Humberside celebrated its anniversary with a ferry-full of listeners on a weekend's cruise to Holland. As a more permanent mark of growing-up, they also opened a new broadcasting centre in Grimsby to cement their links with the county's South Bank.

But celebration was muted in many areas by growing unemployment, to which the stations' output responded. For Radio Manchester this topic was 'theme of the year' reflected in regular and special programmes. Radio Brighton opened a studio in the local Job Centre, to publicise vacancies immediately. Birmingham broadcast a week-long series on coping with redundancy, but also ran a Jobseekers' week giving individual youngsters the chance to 'sell' their employment potential 'on-air'. Radio Carlisle's Job Opportunities week produced 432 offers of places. And the message that local radio is the medium for local communication was emphasised elsewhere: in broadcast appeals for example, Radio Leicester collected 20,000 toys for the Round Table's Christmas Appeal, and £7,000 by a New Year 'Auction' for a local children's Renal Unit. Radio London gathered £20,000 for victims of the New Cross fire, and Radio Nottingham's involvement with one local appeal brought in £85,000 to help a local child fight a rare disease. On a different financial note, insurance assessors in Lancashire claimed that Radio Blackburn's early flood warnings saved nearly £1 million worth of property from the severe October floods. BBC Radio had a very successful stand at the 1981 Ideal Home Exhibition. Programmes from all four Networks, Radio London and 13 other BBC Local Radio stations were broadcast live and watched by visitors.

With the withdrawal of most of the remaining English Regional Radio this year, thinking through the plans for a full pattern of English Local Radio has been a major preoccupation. Possible modifications to some of the established editorial areas, to include parts of the country which could not otherwise be served, has been one issue. Training, both for new staff and for those changing to a new job, has been of special importance.

Prize-winning radio programmes

Television & Radio Industries Club:

Radio: Programme of the Year, *Desert Island Discs*; Sports Presenter of the Year, John Arlott; Variety Club of Great Britain, Radio Personality of the Year: Robert Robinson.

Society of Authors/Pye awards: Radio Performance by an Actor, Norman Rodway & Warren Mitchell

(Radio 3): Radio Performance by an Actress. Yvonne Bryceland, *Boesman & Lena* (Radio 3): Radio Personality. Terry Wogan (Radio 2): Radio Production, *Equus* David Spenser (Radio 4): Local Radio: Best Programme. *What's West* (Radio Foyle): Sports Personality. John Arlott: Programme or Series of Programmes for Young Listeners, *Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* (Radio 4): Original Radio Comedy Script, *Week Ending Guy Jenkin & team* (Radio 4): Talk or Illustrated Talk, *A Jew at Christmas* Michael Elkins (Radio 4): Magazine, Current Affairs or Discussion Programme. *Bookshelf* (Radio 4): Illustrated or Dramatised Feature Programme. *Dunkirk 1940* Alan Haydock (Radio 4): Adaptation to Single Play or Serial, *How Many Miles to Babylon?* Denys Hawthorne (Radio 4): Original Single Play or Serial, *O Flower of Scotland* Catherine Lucy Czerkawska (Radio Scotland): Gold Award for distinguished services to radio over the years: Alfred Bradley.

The Giles Cooper Awards: for the best radio plays 1980 will be announced in June 1981.

Radio Industries Club of Scotland: Best Factual Programme, *The Secret Mutiny* (Radio 4): Best Drama Production, *My Dear Palestrina* (Radio 4).

Broadcasting Press Guild Awards 1980: John Peel for his outstanding contribution to Radio. *Kaleidoscope*: (Radio 4) Best radio magazine programme.

The Glaxo Fellowship for British Science Writer. Broadcasting Category went to Dr Nick Humphrey for *Illusion of Beauty* on Radio 3. *Medicine Now* on Radio 4 received an award from the Medical Journalist Association and Smith Kline & French Laboratories. *In Touch* on Radio 4 won the Cooperatives in the Community Media Award.

The Ondas Award (Radio Barcelona 1980) was awarded to: *The Selfish Giant* (Radio 4). A special commendation by Ondas went to *Variations on a Snow Queen* (Radio 4).

Prix Italia 1980: No Radio awards. A special commendation was given to *The Kamikaze ground staff reunion dinner* (Radio 3).

Knokke 1980: A BBC Radio 2 team of three singers: Lee Gibson, Jan Butler and Mark Aynsley won the International Song Festival in Knokke.

DJ Awards: Radio 1, Peter Powell won the Carl Allan award for top DJ. John Peel was voted top DJ by readers of the *New Musical Express*, *Record Mirror* and *Smash Hits* magazine. Tommy Vance was voted top DJ by readers of *Sounds* and *Melody Maker*.

Radio London, Robbie Vincent was voted top DJ by *Black Echoes and Blues* and *Soul* magazines.

1980 British Local Radio Awards: For the best Mixed Daytime Programme, Radio Foyle: Afternoon Show: Specialised Music Programming, Radio Cleveland: Northern Folk in Poland; News Programme, Radio London: London Newsdesk; Community Project, Radio London: Ethnic Minority Health Project; Outside Broadcast, Radio Nottingham: Wembley Special: Drama Production, Radio Sheffield: *Paula's Tape*: Local Radio Personality of the Year. Morgan Cross, Radio Leicester.

Other Local Radio Awards

Radio London's *Reggae Rockers* was voted best Reggae programme and the station was awarded the 1980 Nutrition Reporting award.

Radio Merseyside received the British Cooperative Movement's National Award for the Programme which has done the most for Community Involvement. Radio Stoke producer Sue Davis was joint winner of the ITT Local Radio Journalism award.

Party political broadcasts and broadcasts by Members of Parliament

Party political broadcasts

For the calendar year 1980 party political broadcasts were as follows:

<i>On television</i>	
Conservative	5 broadcasts of 10 minutes 2 broadcasts of 5 minutes
Labour	6 broadcasts of 10 minutes
Liberal	1 broadcast of 10 minutes 2 broadcasts of 5 minutes

On radio

Conservative	6 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 4) 3 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 2)
Labour	6 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 4) 3 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 2)
Liberal	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 4) 1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Radio 2)

The party political broadcasts transmitted between 1 January and 31 March 1981 were as follows:

On television

Labour	1 broadcast of 10 minutes
Liberal	1 broadcast of 5 minutes

On radio

Labour	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Radio 4)
Labour	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Radio 2)
Liberal	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Radio 4)

In addition to these national network broadcasts by the main parties, the Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru were allocated party broadcasts in Scotland and Wales respectively during 1980, as follows:

On television

Scottish National Party	2 broadcasts of 10 minutes 2 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Scotland)
Plaid Cymru	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Wales)

On radio

Scottish National Party	3 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Scotland)
Plaid Cymru	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Wales)

Budget broadcasts

1 April 1980- 31 March 1981

10 March 1981	The Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Howe MP (Chancellor of the Exchequer) on his Budget.
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11 March 1981 (BBC 1 and 2, and Radio 4).
The Rt. Hon. Peter Shore MP (HM Opposition) in reply.
(BBC 1 and 2, and Radio 4).

During the Parliamentary Year, 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980, there were 2136 appearances by Members of Parliament in radio network programmes and 484 appearances in television network programmes.

News

Wherever great events were taking place around the world, BBC reporters and correspondents and camera crews were there, or as close to the events as the authorities allowed, to report, and to explain the background. BBC newsmen and women have been reporting from every continent, generally from the scene, sometimes from frontiers closed against them. Reporting has remained vigorous, in spite of restricted budgets and rising costs: resources have been stretched, and enterprise and ingenuity at a premium. The decision to protect news-gathering, at home and abroad, from the sharpest economies, has been vindicated.

Against this background, coverage of events in Poland must stand out as a particular achievement: for month after month, the BBC's Eastern Europe Correspondent, Tim Sebastian has tirelessly reported, explained and interpreted, in words and pictures, the ebb and flow of the Solidarity movement. From his vantage point in Warsaw, and with a freedom unprecedented in Eastern Europe, his radio and television dispatches have contributed notably to the understanding in Britain of the situation in Poland. They have also fitted well into major news outlets on radio and television, with their growing emphasis on greater depth in daily news reporting.

By contrast, Iran and Afghanistan had, for the most part, to be reported from outside, much of the time with the help of the BBC Monitoring Service who became, as with Poland, a major source for the domestic news output. For Iran, 'hostages' was a key word for many months: in the country itself, the fate of the American diplomatic staff held there provided a continuing theme. The abortive American rescue attempt in April was reported first by the BBC: Clive Small, the Radio News Washington Correspondent, had the news from the White House before anyone

else, and Britain and the world heard it within minutes.

Less than a week later came the Iranian Embassy siege in London, where difficult editorial decisions were brought into sharper focus than ever: two BBC newsmen, Christopher Cramer and Simeon Harris were among the hostages. From the beginning – the Prime Minister heard the first incoming report in the Radio Newsroom during a visit to Broadcasting House – to the spectacular lifting of the siege by the SAS, BBC reporters and cameras were there. The coverage was a severe test of reporting skill and editorial judgement, finely balancing the demands of full and accurate reporting, against any risk to the hostages or indeed to those outside seeking to bring the siege to a peaceful end. BBC News coverage of the resolution of the siege, broadcast ‘live’ was re-transmitted across the world, again demonstrating the flexibility and immediacy of modern electronic reporting.

Meanwhile, the other side of the hostage coin – the Americans held captive in Iran – continued to make news, on its own and then, in the context of the American Elections. The cliff-hanger climax, the Algerian role, the bankers’ part, and then the release and return, first to Germany, then home to the United States, all found BBC newsmen on the spot and reporting each step – a considerable feat of deployment in a rapidly changing situation.

By this time, the new President of the United States was in office; the BBC had chronicled Mr Reagan’s progress from candidacy through the Conventions to his victory over President Carter: the resident correspondents followed the contenders on the campaign trail, and into and out of the White House with regular reports on radio and television, and in a number of special programmes on Election night and the inauguration. Throughout, the day to day reporting was supplemented by analysis and background, so that the British public could once again follow the less familiar American democratic process at work. The new Administration’s first weeks, Mrs Thatcher’s visit to Washington, and emerging attitudes and policies there were similarly illuminated, until the new Presidency’s settling-in period was brutally interrupted by a would-be assassin’s bullet. Then the prime effort was directed to fast and accurate information: not particularly easy in the early confusion of the shooting.

An issue of intense debate in the Presidential

campaign and then in the much wider international context was the call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, as the world’s response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The arguments for and against taking part, the conflicting and contradictory attitudes and decisions of athletes, sports administrators and governments were reflected by BBC correspondents at home and abroad. Though broadcast coverage of the Games as such was in the event reduced, the effects of the boycott on the Games, and the atmosphere in Moscow, were matters of legitimate concern, and BBC News, in radio and television, covered them fully. The BBC’s youngest news service, CEEFAX, marked the occasion with a ‘first’ of its own: Olympic results ‘pages’ were put into the system by one of its own sub-editors direct from Moscow.

If distant echoes were heard in Moscow, direct reporting from Afghanistan was scant, and relied largely on news brought out by travellers. The BBC’s Delhi Correspondent, Mark Tully, did manage a brief stay in Kabul and made one risky trip with Afghan rebels across the Pakistan border. On the Pakistan side, he reported the plight of Afghan refugees, another group adding to the growing armies of victims of war, oppression and famine. Brian Barron, in a series of harrowing reports from East Africa, reported with candour and compassion on the refugee emergency there. From South East Asia, the BBC Television Correspondent in Hong Kong, Jim Biddulph, sent further evidence of suffering on the borders of Kampuchea. His travels took him to the New Hebrides, to report the rebellion there, and below the surface, old colonial rivalries between Britain and France.

Countries and issues that had been in the news in earlier years were there again – newly independent Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia, and nearer home, British relations with the EEC, the fisheries problem, an attempted coup in Spain, and the sad tales of disaster – earthquakes in Italy and Algeria, volcanoes in eruption in North America, an oil platform collapsing in the North Sea. BBC newsmen and cameras, frequently with the co-operation of fellow broadcasters overseas, maintained their continuous watch of events around the world and gave their British audiences the best accounts of them they could. They were not always welcome, even when they were admitted. One country, out of reporting reach for some time, did open its doors: extended

visits to Nigeria brought British audiences an up-to-date look at that country's progress.

The effort to report the world at large was strenuous enough: reporting at home was no less demanding, and had its own successes. Noel Lewis, one of the political correspondents, reported with confidence, and alone, the impending resignation of Mr Callaghan, a week before the event. That was part of the continuing internal crisis in the Labour Party which had become so apparent at the annual conference and persisted through the leadership debate, to lead on to the election of Mr Foot as Leader, and the emergence of the Social Democratic Party. It was a long-drawn out process, not yet over, which tested the skills of the BBC political staff to the full (no less than the signs of fissures on the government side). Chronicling the Labour debate in all its aspects provided *Newsnight* with opportunities again and again for the sustained and extended analysis which the programme has made so much its own.

Inevitably, much domestic attention was focused on the economy and the effects of the deepening recession on commerce and industry. The industrial staff, in radio and television were strenuously engaged and assiduous in their reporting. Unemployment, the rate of inflation, the level of pay settlements, the trade figures, the exchange rate, and, at the end of the 12th month, a severe budget, meant a busy year for the economic correspondents.

But the domestic scene, although again darkened by the intractable problems of Northern Ireland and its recurring violence, was not entirely gloomy. The safe return home after their kidnapping ordeal of the Schilds, mother and daughter, cast a shaft of light with the interviews they gave on television. For much of the summer the Queen Mother's eightieth birthday, and the celebrations of it, were reflected in the news output: welcome relief from daily pre-occupations. The announcement, when it came, of the Prince of Wales' engagement to Lady Diana Spencer, and the prospect of a Royal wedding, again served to raise many spirits. The young couple gave interviews the same morning, to be broadcast shortly after the official announcement itself, and news cameras showed them that day, and in the days following as they first appeared together on public occasions, so allowing audiences at home to share the delight of the watchers on the spot. BBC cameras were there, too, to see the young couple part, with a memorable picture of Lady Diana as the Prince of

Wales left for a five week visit to New Zealand and Australia.

It was an ENG camera – the light-weight electronic cameras now rapidly superseding the film cameras in news-gathering – which brought that shot into viewers' homes. Agreement on their use and deployment had been reached between the BBC and the unions, after long negotiations, in the autumn, and from November, BBC Television News was once again on terms with its competitors at home and abroad. Already, ENG cameras have proved their worth: they brought the most up-to-date coverage of the final stages of the Presidential Elections, they covered the English cricket tourists' disappointing encounters with the West Indians: events in Warsaw, Brixton, Londonderry and Barbados have all been brought to British screens more swiftly and more readily than could have been done on film. Coupled with increased use of satellites and expanding electronic exchanges of news pictures, the reach of television news has become more comprehensive, and so provides the technical support for a *Nine O'Clock News* that continues to strive for a more rounded picture of the day's major events and developments.

Within the United Kingdom, both BBC Television and Radio News rely extensively on the network of BBC Regions and Local Radio Stations: they are the eyes and ears not only for 'first cover' of unexpected events, but for the fuller accounts, backed by local knowledge and contacts, that follow the first reports. The St Paul's riots in Bristol showed the regional role in an emergency. Less obvious, but not less important, is the part regions and local radio play in the steady day-to-day flow of information which gives national coverage its detailed local dimensions, so its relevance for viewers and listeners up and down the country. Together with the BBC's regional correspondents, they provide an important counterweight to the metropolitan viewpoint.

For the first time, the BBC's policy and practice in journalistically sensitive areas has been codified in the News and Current Affairs Index, a booklet available to all journalists in the BBC. The Index of current rulings, guidelines and related minutes is a distillation of experience and method: but since editorial policy is built up largely by the organic development of case law, amended in the light of circumstance, the Index will be regularly revised and reprinted.

There have been changes (almost a chain-reaction!) in the structure of the senior management of the News Division. Alan Protheroe, formerly Editor, Television News was appointed Assistant Director, News and Current Affairs to be succeeded by Peter Woon as Editor Television News. John Wilson took up the post of Editor News and Current Affairs Radio in place of Mr Woon, and Larry Hodgson replaced Mr Wilson as Editor Radio News.

In many respects, the year was bleak and difficult, but the last 12 months have also had their satisfactions for BBC News staff, not only in terms of continuing professional success, manifested in the huge audiences for news programmes, but in the outside recognition that has come their way. Gerry Goad was awarded the title Cameraman of the Year by the Royal Television Society for his coverage of British troops monitoring the cease-fire in Rhodesia: the Society also commended Brian Barron's reports of the famine in East Africa. A personal reminiscence, *A Jew at Christmas*, won for Michael Elkins, for many years the BBC's correspondent in Jerusalem, the Society of Authors Pye Award for the best radio talk of the year, and for Jan Leeming, the end of her first year as a television newscaster brought the title 'Newscaster of the Year', awarded by the Television and Radio Industries Club.

Religious broadcasting

The output of the Religious Department must seek to reflect the religious temper of our society. There is, around and about, an intense interest in religious questions but less enthusiasm for religious institutions. Arguments about dogma are out of fashion but statements of personal faith are heard with respect; scepticism is in order but cynicism is not easily forgiven.

There is perpetual fascination in the challenge of meeting religious needs so diffuse as these, and the task is complicated by a curious paradox tenaciously held in the public mind – the majority of viewers and listeners who have no religious commitment expect their media-religion to be strong, simple and clearly defined. They wish the prayers they do not themselves say to be uttered in familiar language, the worship services they stay away from to be traditional in form. They want to watch and hear religious programmes which stir the folk-memory – and the Department makes no apology for thus

helping people to rediscover their roots.

On the other hand, the minority of the public who are actively committed to faith look for programmes that are contemporary in tone, rigorously enquiring and theologically informed. Both sections of the public, however diverse their needs, quite properly expect religious programmes to be offered with a degree of professionalism which matches all other areas of the BBC's output.

Radio and television go about the common task in ways which reflect the strength and limitations of the particular medium.

Radio

It would be unwise to use extravagant language about religious radio, but, over the past year, there has undoubtedly been a quickening of interest. Very few religious programmes are audience losers and some improve the ratings. This has been encouraging. The audience seems particularly to like any illumination of authentic religious experience (testimony, in old terms) and help to relate faith and belief to everyday life.

The most interesting development is the allotment of the longest regular strand ever given to religious broadcasting – 90 minutes on Radio 2 on Sundays starting at 0730 hours for Nick Page. Whilst the bedrock of this programme is music – ancient and modern – it is possible to play the whole radio 'orchestra' – interviews with religious 'notables', listeners' poetry, drama inserts, outside broadcasts and so on.

It seems likely that *Choral Evensong* will return from Radio 4 to Radio 3 for two acts of worship in the week rather than one, and at increased length. This is a measure of the confidence now placed in cathedral music.

During the year there have been some substantial documentaries on Radio 4, notably, perhaps, an hour long report on the re-emergence of religion in China, two theological contributions to the nuclear debate and an analysis of the ecumenical spirit in Liverpool.

The Religious Affairs Correspondent, Gerald Priestland, was a runner-up in the Pye Radio Personality Awards. This was some recognition for a thoughtful and thought-provoking output. Later this year Gerald Priestland will present 13 45-minute programmes for Radio 4 on 'basic' Christianity.

Producers of religious programmes seek to

cater for the Radio 1 audience in their offering of *Talkabout*. They would much like to produce a gospel music show as well since they believe that young people are increasingly committed to religious faith and would respond to such an enterprise.

Television

The pattern of the television Sunday on BBC 1 has remained fundamentally unchanged – children's religious programmes from Manchester in the early morning, Sunday worship at noon, *Songs of Praise* in the early evening and later on *Everyman* the religious documentary series, alternating with *Heart of the Matter*, an exploration of the religious and moral implications of topical events.

One innovation in worship which created wide interest was a series of nine programmes, *This is the Day*, in which worship was transmitted directly from home to home, using only the symbolism conveniently to hand domestically – a candle, loaf of bread and television set. Viewers were invited to send in prayer requests and intercession was focused by a selection of that morning's newspapers. Both technically and theologically the series represented a breakthrough which will be exploited in the future in a more thoroughgoing way.

On BBC 2, *Light of Experience*, a long running series of statements of personal belief, was augmented by more ambitious and critically noticed projects – a drama documentary, *A Different Drummer*, about the convictions of the blind and deaf Cornish poet, Jack Clemo, and a large scale documentary on the political implications of Christian Aid, *Politics of Compassion*. Bristol offered a sextet of programmes on the theme *God and the Scientist* in which Ronald Eyre explored the thinking of eminent scientists who are Christians.

It is always necessary to report the obvious fact that the Religious Department has no monopoly upon religious programmes. In particular, the Schools Broadcasting Department has offered programmes which combine both excellent educational material and religious sensitivity – especially noteworthy has been the treatment of great religions other than Christianity.

National Broadcasting Centres

As well as contributing to network television, the National Broadcasting Centres in Glasgow, Cardiff and Belfast continue to offer religious programmes

for broadcasting within their respective nations.

In Scotland the film series *Coast to Coast* in the past year has featured the communities of Orkney and Caithness. *Angles* a new discussion programme dealt with issues in theology and that important milestone in the Church of Scotland's year, the General Assembly, was reflected in a special 75-minute report. A Scots variant of *Songs of Praise*, *A Bridge of Hymns* unites two churches in the community. The last year has seen an increase in English-language religious programmes broadcast in Wales. BBC Wales transmitted a major documentary feature on St Benedict, *A Hard and Narrow Road*, and a new series, *Lasting Impressions*. The week leading up to Easter in 1981 was marked by *Hope of Glory*, a nightly series from St Lukes, Cardiff in which the Holy Week liturgy was broadcast especially for the viewer. In Northern Ireland, a most notable transmission covered the Dedication Service which marked the completion of St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast and there was a further series of the weekly magazine programme *Hello Sunshine*.

Local Radio

Religious Broadcasting has a well-established place in the community-based output of the BBC's many local radio stations. In most cases the stations benefit from the voluntary advice and production support of local churches co-operating on a multi-denominational basis. This results in fully-trained professional contributors who develop long-running regular features in spite of necessarily small programme budgets. Some stations have the added advantage of their own full-time religious broadcasting staff.

In the last few years, there have been innovations in multi-faith broadcasting with, notably, Radio Leicester's transmission of non-Christian worship and *God on Weekdays*, daily thoughts for all faiths. *Shalom* from Radio Brighton reflects Jewish concerns, whilst Radio London's series *You Don't Have To Be Jewish* celebrated its 10th year on the air in 1981. Mostly however, the pattern of broadcasting involves on weekdays a *Thought For The Day* and a weekly magazine programme of news and comment for the churches, such as Radio London's *Quest*, Radio Derby's *Way of Life*, Radio Manchester's *By the Way* and *Soundings* from Radio Newcastle. Hymn-singing is also a popular ingredient especially where requests are broadcast, and such programmes

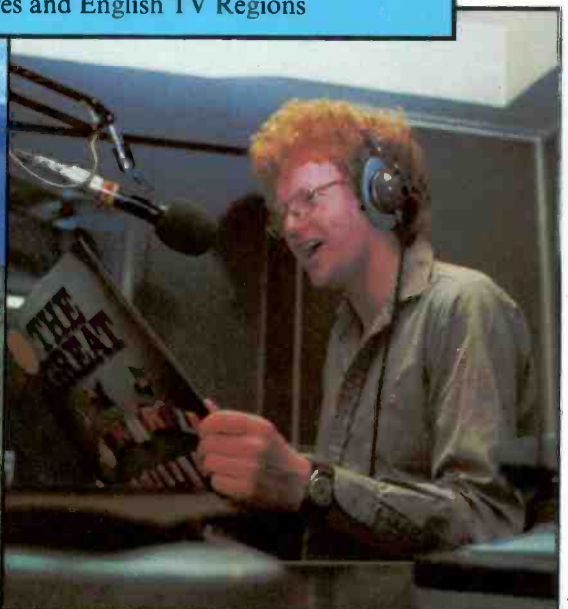
Network Production Centres and English TV Regions



1. Peter Powell presents *Get Set For Summer*, the BBC 1 Saturday series from Manchester
2. Climbing cameraman Sid Perou filming on the mile-high rock face in Norway, known as Troll Wall, shown on BBC 1 North and later on BBC 2
3. Kenny Ball (right) and one of his Jazzmen,

- Andy Cooper, resident musicians on *Saturday Night At The Mill*, Birmingham
4. *Look! Hear!*: The teenagers' rock and magazine programme from BBC Midlands with Toyah Willcox and friends

Network Production Centres and English TV Regions

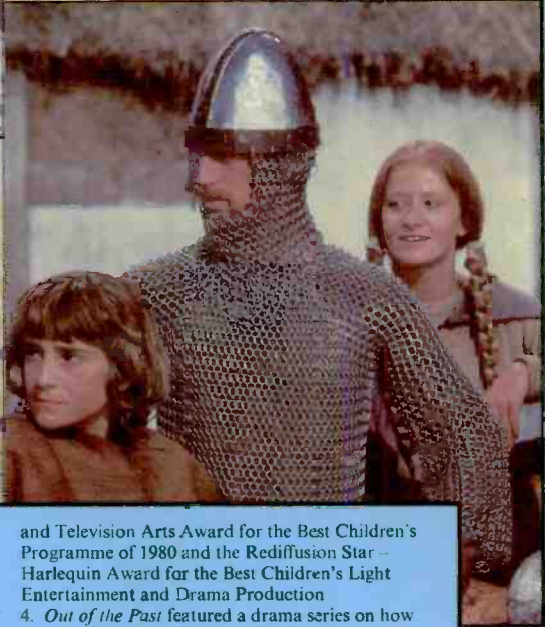
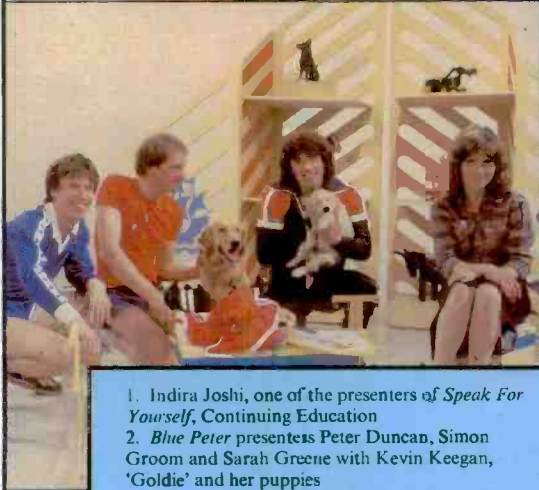


1. Terry Nutkins and his sea-lion Gemini, firm favourites in *Animal Magic*

2. Andy Batten-Foster, reporter/newsreader on Radio Bristol and presenter of BBC West's *RPM*

3. Phil Drabble with his dogs, Alsatian Bel and German Pointer Tick, together with the ferret which was bought at the Game Fair for *In The Country*

TV Children's Programmes, Schools and Continuing Education



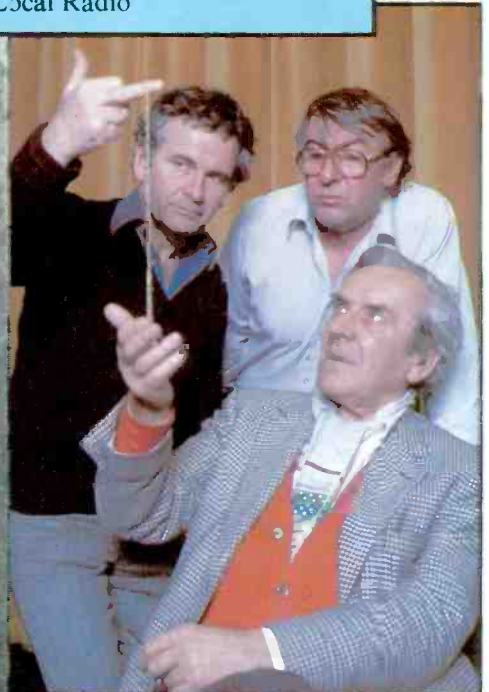
1. Indira Joshi, one of the presenters of *Speak For Yourself*, Continuing Education
2. *Blue Peter* presenters Peter Duncan, Simon Groom and Sarah Greene with Kevin Keegan, 'Goldie' and her puppies
3. *Jigsaw* – winner of the British Academy of Film

- and Television Arts Award for the Best Children's Programme of 1980 and the Rediffusion Star – Harlequin Award for the Best Children's Light Entertainment and Drama Production
4. *Out of the Past* featured a drama series on how the Crusades affected English life, School Television

Network Radio and Local Radio



1. BBC Director-General, Sir Ian Theobalds, cuts the turf on a riverside site in Truro which signals the beginning of building operations for the county's first local radio station BBC Radio Cornwall



2. *The Lord of the Rings*: Ian Holm, Robert Stephens and (seated) John Le Mesurier in Radio Four's adaptation of J.R.R. Tolkien's classic
3. The Radio One Roadshow with disc jockey Steve Wright playing the music

Network Radio and Local Radio

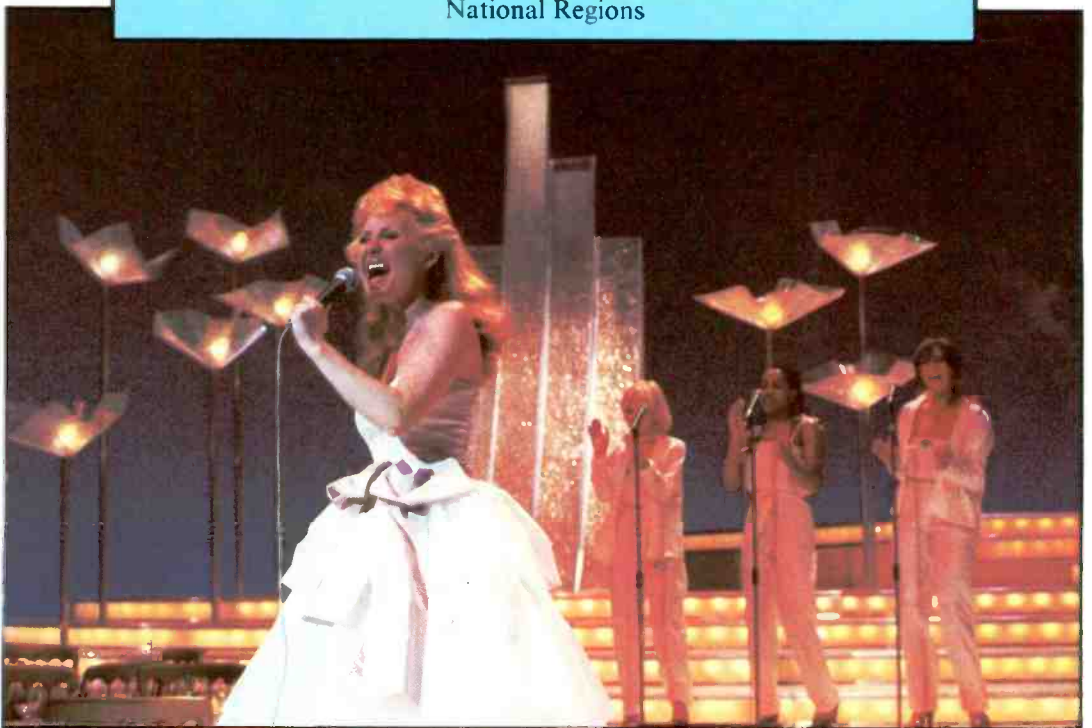


1. Radio Two favourites: Jimmy Young and Terry Wogan

2. Robbie Vincent of Radio London with two young Londoners born 10 years ago on the day Radio London started. Radio London was one of 12 BBC local radio stations which celebrated their

10th anniversary during 1980 or early 1981
3. Radio Three: Sidonie Goossens OBE, celebrates 50 years with the BBC Symphony Orchestra at the BBC Symphony Orchestra's 50th anniversary concert at the Royal Albert Hall

National Regions



1. Lulu in *My Kind of Music* from BBC Scotland
2. BBC Wales's production of *The Life and Times of David Lloyd George*. Philip Madoc as David Lloyd George and Kika Markham as Frances Stevenson

3. *Juno and the Paycock* with Frances Tomelty and Dudley Sutton. BBC Northern Ireland's contribution to the Sean O'Casey centenary in 1980

External Services



1. Indonesian Service: Sutanto of the Indonesian Service with Indonesian pilots of the new Hawk fighter/trainer aircraft built by British Aerospace for Indonesia

2. Chinese Service: Chinese playwright Cao Yu greeted by R.E. Gregson, Controller Overseas Services, in Bush House

3. World Service: Presenter John Tidmarsh with press reviewer John Thompson seen during an edition of *BBC World Service Outlook*

4. African Service: Producer Peter Lehola with Cynthia Jones modelling some of the football gear prizes for the African Service Football Competition

Ceefax and Engineering



1. Yet another page for CEEFAX ... When America launched its first Space Shuttle in April 1981, CEEFAX was able to provide viewers with a unique minute-by-minute coverage from countdown to touchdown

2. One of the BBC's newest outside broadcast cameras positioned opposite St Paul's Cathedral for the 1980 Lord Mayor's Show. The production was carried out from one of the new design OB vehicles which can control up to eight cameras

as Radio Cleveland's *Glory Time* and Radio Leeds' *Dial A Hymn* are firm favourites. Listener participation is especially important in the Lent Courses run by Radio Stoke and Radio Medway, the latter thought to involve more than 100,000 people. Radio Manchester offers a late-night phone-in counselling programme as a particularly effective community service and young listeners are especially catered for in Radio Sheffield's *Why Should the Devil*, a Christian rock-music show.

Educational broadcasting

During the year, the BBC provided from its licence revenue more than 168 series of radio and television broadcasts for schools, including those for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only, and more than 103 continuing education serials. It also provided broadcasts in support of Open University degree courses and part courses, the costs of which were met out of Open University funds.

The sales of publications provided in support of broadcasts to schools have been subjected to financial constraints within schools, to increased production costs and to the effects of falling rolls. Even with the reduced number of items offered by the BBC it has proved increasingly difficult to operate the schools' publications trading account satisfactorily on the traditional basis of breaking even, taking one year with another. Consequently a major review of the present provision of BBC publications is currently taking place with the aim of making recommendations on how to produce a viable educational publications service in support of school broadcasting.

School Radio

Although School Radio has continued on well-established lines with strong emphasis on music, drama, English literature and language, modern languages (in particular French and German), religious education, science, history and geography, there have been significant changes. As part of the BBC's economy measures the UK network school radio budget had to be cut by 10 per cent and 23 radio series and their accompanying publications were withdrawn, also new radio series in areas such as English, humanities, religious education and study skills had to be postponed, curtailed or abandoned.

A significant new series is *Maths – With A Story!*, a new approach to primary maths, which had been extensively tested in schools during the previous two years. The 10 programmes, including two radio-visual programmes (recorded programmes linked to film strips), provide a flexible resource which teachers can apply to varied teaching schemes. The stories are amusing dramatisations intended to rouse interest. Detailed Teacher's Notes, also containing some reproducible worksheets, indicate how the mathematics in the stories can be exploited with children of varied ability.

For secondary schools, emphasis continues to be placed on the development of broadcasts which can be used with classes working on examination courses up to 'O' or 'A' level courses, or Higher Grade in Scotland. During the past two years, the radio and radio-visual programmes for sixth forms taking geography, history and English have been markedly successful and have received warm appreciation from teachers. During the course of the year, much thought has been given to modifying the English literature and language output for secondary schools so that the programmes can be transmitted in 1981–82 as a weekly hour-and-a-quarter transmission which schools can record. As the programmes will be designed to span a wide range of pupil abilities, teachers will be able to select those sections of the recordings which will be most suitable for their pupils.

School Radio continues to provide strong support to teachers in primary schools through the music, English and movement and drama series. Although economies also have had to be made in the provision of publications, essential pupil's pamphlets and concise but detailed notes for teachers remain as key material for the music series. Emphasis on science also continues through *Nature* and *Introducing Science*. The latter is particularly intended for teachers with no special knowledge of science. The notes for teachers are comprehensive and contain material which can be reproduced for pupils to use.

Radio-visual features prominently in infant, primary and secondary series particularly in the areas of geography, history, modern languages, religious education and the visual arts. A significant group for secondary schools in the series *Look* included *Dickens and his London*, *Design on TV*, *Homes and Gardens in Japan* and *Brançusi*. Many radio-visual programmes are repeated over several years so that teachers have more opportunity of purchasing the filmstrips and

recording the programmes; such repeats featured in *Traffic Education*, *Theatre Workshop* and history series including *Man* and *History Long Ago*.

During the Autumn and Spring terms a selection of programmes for secondary schools has been broadcast for 45 minutes after midnight as part of the Overnight Transmission Feasibility Study being conducted by the School Broadcasting Council and the BBC. One hundred and fifteen schools in the UK are taking part in this research which continues the investigations begun in 1979–80.

School Television

School Television has continued to respond to changing needs and priorities in schools and, in a difficult economic climate for education, its audiences continue to grow; 99 per cent of secondary schools and 97 per cent of primary schools are now equipped to receive its broadcasts. Programmes are also increasingly used through video-recording: 90 per cent of secondary schools now have access to a video recorder and recorded use of some series is over 95 per cent. The provision of units of programme expressly designed for this purpose is now well established – some of them in formats which have broken new ground in television techniques. Likely developments in electronic technology make this an area for future expansion.

Economy measures in schools have, however, affected the take-up of supporting publications and this aspect of the department's work is currently under detailed review. But successful collaboration with commercial publishers has continued in fields where television and print can be mutually supportive while retaining individual usefulness. Though the department itself has also suffered cuts in both budgets and staff, a wide variety of new projects has been realised. Co-productions and partnerships of various kinds have contributed to the output – links with educational and industrial bodies, with other broadcasting organisations and with other production departments of the BBC. One example: seven European broadcasting networks have co-financed with the BBC the filming of an important new geography series in Brazil.

A series of short *Mind-stretchers* has been introduced for juniors to develop thinking and problem-solving approaches and *Read On!* has followed *A Good Read* in the development of reading, reference and study skills for this age-group. *Today and To-*

morrow has explored technology and 'futures' for 11 year olds. At 11–13 *Resource units* have included a religious and moral education element dealing with fear, courage and failure and *Exploring Science* has exploited specialised filming techniques in presenting the sciences to the same audience. *Maths File* is a new series for pupils of average ability and a major filming project in Spain has produced *Encounter: Spain* and *Descubra Espana* to complete the current cycle of modern language and European studies series. *Capricorn Game*, a series linked with School Radio's *Capricorn Club*, has provided a new kind of programme for pupils with learning difficulties, including those in special schools, and a new series to develop communication skills in less able children is in preparation. Other projects already in production for 1981–82 include a junior craft, design and technology series (including a book and programmes for teachers, backed by the industry education unit of the DoI), a major new primary science series and programmes for art and music classes. A series in world development education is also under way, filming in the Caribbean, and new resource units will support the teaching of basic skills in the early stages of Spanish and German. A move is also planned into computer education, in step with the new BBC Continuing Education project.

Alongside these new developments, established series continued their service to schools in the areas of literacy and language work (where *Look and Read*, for instance, helps young children to acquire vital basic skills), in English literature, history, geography and environmental studies, science and languages, careers and the adaptation from school to adult life. And a continuing stimulus is provided by those series which cross the frontiers between academic subjects and in many ways provide the backbone of the output: series like *You and Me* for nursery-age children viewing at home as well as in schools, the evergreen primary miscellanies *Watch!* (now seen by an audience of up to 1.75 million children and a considerable publishing success) and *Merry-go-Round*, *General Studies* for sixth forms and the teenage discussion series *Scene*. For 1980, *Scene* again received the Rediffusion Flame of Knowledge Award for a compelling documentary on teenagers in Northern Ireland – the fifth time this series has won the award, a unique record.

Continuing Education Radio

As a result of the economies and the revision of radio schedules which took place at Easter 1980. Continuing Education Radio programmes now have less time on the vhf wavelength on Sunday afternoons, but are appearing regularly in the general network output of Radio 4.

Programmes covering such interests as modern languages, professional training, youth work, and education are broadcast in the Sunday vhf slot, with repeats during the week late at night. Programmes of more general interest such as *Alternative Medicine*, *Up to Now* – poems, plays, and novels – *A Home of Their Own*, *Prefaces to Shakespeare*, *Folktales* and *The Sexes* have been placed on network Radio 4 alongside programmes from other departments.

Continuing Education Radio continues the policy of broadcasting modern language series related to TV series. During the past year the first stage language project was *Digame* (Spanish) with TV programmes on Sunday mornings and the radio programmes on Sunday afternoons, repeated late-night on weekdays. In addition radio produced two new *Get By In* series (German and Italian), each with the handy spin-off kit of booklet and two cassettes. The modern language output also included *Kontakte* (the basic course in German), *Punti di Vista* (2nd stage Italian), *Allez France* (3rd stage French), and *Euro* magazine, with documentary programmes in all the European languages.

Among the experiments of the past year have been *Campus Radio*, programmes to encourage students in universities to make better use of campus radio facilities, and a series on Afro-Caribbean writers. The department continues to produce *Mailbag* for Radio 1, and provides a variety of inserts for Radio 2.

Continuing Education Television

Autumn 1980 saw the start of *Speak for Yourself*, a major project aimed at adults from a wide range of ethnic communities for whom English is a second language. Twenty television programmes were designed to teach specific strategies required for coping with everyday life in this country: a BBC student's handbook contained material related to the topic of each programme: free booklets in 13 different languages were made available through public libraries; notes were offered to teachers giving ideas for the exploitation of the programme material; viewers re-

quiring further advice were invited to telephone a multi-lingual referral service run by the Adult Literacy Support Services Fund. The supporting services were financed in part by donations from the EEC and a number of charitable organisations.

The commitment to broadcast programmes aimed at helping young people which was started in 1979 with the *Roadshow* project, continued in January 1981 with a series of 10 programmes. *16 Up*. Each programme covered a specific theme such as leaving home, finding a place to live, relationships with the police, unemployment, work, money, drugs, sex and personal relationships. The programmes were filmed in youth clubs or similar meeting places for young people. In a link up with a national newspaper the *Daily Mirror* each week published a feature on the same theme as the television programmes. In addition the *Daily Mirror* together with the National Extension College at Cambridge printed a series of three posters relating to the themes of *16 Up*. The project is currently being evaluated by means of regional workshops and meetings, discussion with groups of young people and questionnaires. Part of the evaluation consists of identifying appropriate strategies for future programming in this area. The start of the International Year for Disabled Persons was marked by the transmission of *A World of Difference* which examined the history of the care of the handicapped over the last 200 years, looked at the way in which, in the West, the care of the handicapped can be improved, and investigated new developments particularly in the USA and Holland. A series of five programmes to be transmitted later in IYDP will examine some of these themes in greater depth. Other series in IYDP include a second series of *Let's Go* for the young mentally handicapped. Part 2 of a *Lip Reading* course and later in the year a series designed to encourage accident prevention in the home, as well as repeats of several series from earlier years. Throughout IYDP disabled people and their families are encouraged to seek information or advice by writing to or telephoning Line 81, a central clearing house organised by the Adult Literacy Support Services Fund which refers the queries to the most appropriate local or national organisation.

Europe Inside Out was a project involving the BBC, Denmark's Radio, ZDF and RTL who co-operated to produce eight films for transmission in each country in the Spring of 1981. The series examined through the eyes of people and nations

outside the EEC, the way in which Western Europe might develop over the next 20 years. The films were made in Poland, Hungary, Turkey, China, Taiwan and the Middle East.

In the field of personal relationships two series deserve special mention. *When the Bough Breaks* was for and about parents facing difficulties with their young children. Parents who have abused their children, but sought help in time, talked about the problems they faced and how they had been helped. In this way the series aimed to encourage parents with similar difficulties to understand that they are not unique and that they should seek help. *Claire Rayner's Casebook* was a series of programmes each of which dealt with one area of personal problems. Claire Rayner, the well known advice columnist, interviewed people with personal experience of the problem under discussion, talked the problem over with an expert and gave her opinion and advice. Topics covered included marriage counselling, phobias, teenage loneliness and marital relations.

The remainder of the output combined to reflect the very wide spectrum of topics and needs which is included in the worlds of further, adult and continuing education. There was a range of programmes designed to encourage people to become more skilled and knowledgeable in such things as crafts, sports, foreign languages, the arts, sciences and public affairs, many of them supported by BBC publications or other literature.

Open University

As the Open University develops, the most pressing problem in its continuing successful partnership with the BBC is achieving enough airtime for the television programmes. The situation in radio has been eased by the provision of audio cassettes to students on many courses and it is hoped that home based video recorders will be sufficiently widespread in the mid-eighties to warrant extensive use of non-broadcast and off-peak broadcast video materials. The BBC now offers some 34 hours of television time and some 20 hours of radio for Open University programmes and the Open University Production Centre, on the campus at Milton Keynes, will continue to produce about 230 television and 300 audio/radio programmes per year.

The move of the entire Production Centre from Alexandra Palace to Milton Keynes was completed in July 1981. Alexandra Palace was badly damaged

by fire in the summer of 1980 but fortunately the BBC end of the building was merely singed. Alexandra Palace was, of course, where television first began and there is much nostalgia associated with the final departure of the BBC.

But for BBC Open University Productions the new centre at Milton Keynes is attractive. It is a fully equipped and manned broadcasting and media centre with a physical capacity larger than may be needed for the OU in the short term. It is possible that by agreement other BBC departments may use the new studio if there is any spare capacity. Apart from all the normal services of a Network Production Centre, this one has developed specialist services such as video microscopy and video rostrum. It is also hoped that, as educational needs change in the '80s, the BBC will be able to use the new centre to service these needs in partnership with the Open University and perhaps also with other bodies.

The Open University has now almost reached its target of 88 full credit courses which it set itself nearly a decade ago. Student demand for places continues in spite of increasing fees and the University continues to develop in new directions. Of particular interest in January 1981 was the launching of the new foundation course in Educational Studies *Contemporary Issues in Education*. This now completes the six foundation courses together with Science, Maths, Technology, Social Sciences and Arts. Other new courses include *Language, Learning and Communication*, *Management in the School and Society*, *Education and the State*, from Educational Studies; *Philosophical Problems* and *17th Century England* from Arts; *An Introduction to Sociology*, *World Politics* and *An Introduction to Psychology* from Social Sciences; *Molecular Sciences*, *Inorganic Chemistry* and *Our Environment*, *An Introduction to Organic Chemistry*, *Biology, form and function*, *The Earth, Evolution* and *Biology of Brains and Behaviour* from Science; *Graphics*, *Networks and Design* from Technology and a new interfaculty course *Enquiry*.

The Continuing Education area continues to develop with a new course, *Curriculum in Action*, and a short course with the Health Education Council called Health Choices. OUPC has continued to expand co-production links and successful productions have involved other Universities, particularly in Canada, broadcasting organisations and the EEC and even the learned societies have begun to take a serious interest in the archival nature of many of the

recordings as the library of both film and sound begins to become a unique international resource for scholars.

Now that the BBC is physically close to the Open University the successful partnership, now 12 years old, will develop and change. New technology and new audiences are much in evidence and understandably the BBC/OU centre will be in the forefront of the growth of educational communication.

Local Radio

The year saw the opening of two new local radio stations covering Norfolk and Lincolnshire. This development marks the beginning of a phase of expansion which over the next few years will extend the local radio service to cover the whole of England. The new stations will continue the practice already established in Local Radio by encouraging education secondments to help make programmes which are appropriate to each editorial area. Radio Norfolk has made a start in tackling this problem by co-operating with the Adult Education agencies in the county to re-design class provision by a survey of public demand. The station is acting as a clearing house for listeners' comments on the range of adult education.

Local history, always a strong feature of local radio, was particularly prominent throughout the year on many stations. Radio Merseyside marked the centenary of Liverpool's achievement of city status with a series of programmes, *A Century of a City*, tracing the community's fortunes through the days of prosperity as the premier passenger port, through the Depression, the Blitz, and on to the economic hardships of the present day. Radio Leicester, in similar style, looked at *Our Century* and provided a lavishly illustrated scrapbook of photographs to accompany the series. Looking further back, Radio Leeds broadcast *Signs of the Times* describing evidence to be seen on the ground which tells the story of the development of local places from the Middle Ages to the 19th century. *Pennine Cut*, another Radio Leeds series, again with an illustrated booklet, told the story of the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

Looking more to the future, Radio Solent in co-operation with the Wildfowl Trust at Arundel, broadcast the series *Sanctuary* designed to prepare classes for visits to the Trust. The same station, working with the Hampshire Religious Education

Adviser, broadcast *The Talking House*, a series designed to support teachers in developing the County syllabus. Radio Stoke, working with local peripatetic teachers, provided *Playing Your Recorder*, to support the teaching of the instrument in Middle Schools, and the series *Speaking Up* gave local schools the opportunity and challenge to use the medium of radio to present a theme of their own choice.

In Continuing Education, stations made a major contribution throughout the year, with political education featuring in such series as Radio Birmingham's *Who Runs Brum?* and Radio Newcastle's *Men at the Top*, both of which examined the working of local government. Local Radio has a particularly strong responsibility for multi-cultural education at all levels and during 1980/81 stations continued to develop their programmes for ethnic minorities. Radio Leicester broadcast a series designed to teach basic English with particular reference to the language needs of pregnant Asian women, and on a broader canvas Radio Sheffield and Radio Merseyside examined in *The Believers* and *Ways of Worship* the different forms of non-Christian belief to be found in their local communities.

Supporting services

BBC Publications and BBC Enterprises provide supporting services for the BBC's educational broadcasts. Despite the unfavourable financial climate BBC Publications sold in the school year 1980-81 4,900,000 pieces of material related to school broadcasts: teacher's notes, pamphlets for the student, filmstrips, wall pictures, pupil's worksheets and so on. For the adult student BBC Publications produced about one million items to accompany continuing education series, including gramophone records for the language series, colour slides and packs of teaching material for group use. Many of these, while closely related to a particular series, have independent value. Unlike school publications, they are sold through the trade as well as by direct mail.

BBC Enterprises supply a large selection of BBC television programmes on 16mm film for sale and hire and on video-cassette for sale with a limited number for hire, for use by schools, universities, colleges and other organisations, to support educational or training courses. Many of these are BBC School or Continuing Education productions and most are available for sale overseas.

Liaison with schools and continuing education

The BBC is guided in the formulation of policy and new directions in school broadcasting by the School Broadcasting Council for the UK. School broadcasting in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is similarly guided by the School Broadcasting Councils in those countries.

In the broad field of continuing education the BBC is helped by the Continuing Education Advisory Council.

Further details of the work of both Councils are given in the section of the Annual Report devoted to Advisory Bodies. *See page 44.*

Regional Broadcasting

The separate reports of the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales can be found on *pages 79 and 86.* This chapter includes a report from Northern Ireland and a review of the year in the eight English Television Regions.

Northern Ireland

The past year has been one of consolidation and to some extent contraction. Where there have been new and innovatory programmes, they have been the result of redeployment of resources rather than an increase in output or personnel. It has, however, been a year of considerable development in terms of rebuilding and re-equipping studios. The television studio at Balmoral, on the outskirts of Belfast, has been equipped with permanent technical facilities including a Production Control Room and a lighting console. A new Radio Ulster Continuity Suite has been built, and three radio studios have been completely refurbished. Work has also begun on the replacing of a 40-year old ventilation plant, while construction of the first custom-built television complex in Northern Ireland is about to start on the Broadcasting House site in Belfast.

The disbandment of the BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra was included in the overall plans of Managing Director Radio to rationalise the number of BBC house orchestras. After protracted negotiations with the Ulster Orchestra Society, the Arts Council of Northern Ireland and the Unions, agreement was reached in January, 1981, on the formation of an expanded Ulster Orchestra. All but five of the remaining members of the BBC NI Orchestra were

invited to join the new orchestra which was increased from 37 to 55 players. In return for a broadcasting entitlement, the BBC guaranteed funding support for at least five years to the tune of £190,000 for the first year and larger sums thereafter.

One of the musical highlights of the year was the visit to Belfast of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. It was the first time for 14 years that a British symphony orchestra had come to Northern Ireland and the concert, promoted and broadcast by Radio Ulster, was given before an enthusiastic and capacity audience in the Ulster Hall.

Against the odds Northern Ireland has continued to demonstrate an ability to produce drama for the Television and Radio networks. Two plays by Ulster writers were produced in the Balmoral studio. *My Dear Palestrina* by Bernard MacLaverty was set in Ulster in the 1950s and brought fine performances from Ronan Downey, a young boy from Londonderry and from Eleanor Bron. The play was shown in the *Playhouse* series on BBC 2. *The Kamikaze Ground Staff Reunion Dinner* by Stewart Parker was a BBC 1 *Play for Today*. A radio version of this play, produced in Northern Ireland, had already received a high commendation from the Italia Prize jury when it had been the BBC's entry in the radio drama section.

National awards have been made to actors and writers connected with productions by the Northern Ireland Radio drama department. Norman Rodway and Warren Mitchell shared best actor of the year in the Society of Authors Pye Awards for their performances in Brian Friel's play *The Faith Healers* on Radio 3, and Denys Hawthorne won an award for his adaptation of Jennifer Johnston's novel *How Many Miles to Babylon*. Original plays for radio and television continue to be commissioned.

Contributions to the Television networks in other areas include regular series such as *Songs of Praise*, *Sunday Worship*, *It's a Knock-out* (from sunny Portrush on the North Antrim coast), and for younger viewers *Swap Shop* (from Omagh), *Something Else* (from Londonderry) and *We are the Champions* (from Bangor). A BBC 1 film *The Glorious Uncertainty* followed the fortunes of the Irish punters, horses and jockeys who make an annual pilgrimage to the Cheltenham National Hunt Festival.

The 13-part series *Ireland: A Television History* by Robert Kee, created very wide interest in Northern Ireland.

National news and current affairs programmes continued to look at the special problems of Northern Ireland and editorial staff in Belfast work closely with them. Worldwide interest in Northern Ireland was re-aroused by a hunger strike by seven Republican prisoners in the Maze Prison, which reached a critical stage and was subsequently called off in December. It proved not to be the last such hunger strike. Requests for information and facilities from journalists from many broadcasting organisations added greatly to the pressures on an already very busy newsroom.

News and current affairs in Northern Ireland continued to be dealt with comprehensively on television in the daily programme *Scene Around Six* and in the weekly *Spotlight*. Barry Cowan who had introduced *Scene Around Six* for seven years left at the end of the year and in February his place was taken by Sean Rafferty. *Spotlight*, also with a new presenter Diane Harron, continued to focus on important economic, political and social issues. These ranged from the controversial talks between the British and Irish Prime Ministers in Dublin to Irish-American politics in Washington; from the high cost of energy in the province to the plight of the agricultural industry; and from teenage joy riding in Belfast to the problems of those suffering from epilepsy.

On Radio Ulster *Good Morning Ulster* provided early morning listeners with news and information while its sister programme *P.M. Ulster* did the same in the early evening. In *On Friday it's Simpson*, John Simpson invariably had interesting conversations with people behind the news in Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin and Brussels.

New series on BBC 1 Northern Ireland included *You and Your Rights* designed to help viewers understand the law, a weekly sports magazine *Sportsweek*, and a quiz between teams of journalists, *The Picture in Question*. A wide variety of musical talent was portrayed, ranging from the best in Irish folk in *As I Roved Out* to instrumentalists in *Star Brass* and country and western artists in *Make Mine Country* hosted by the international and local stars George Hamilton IV and Philomena Begley. A summer school for traditional Irish musicians was featured in *Sounds of Summer*; there were profiles of a well known soprano, a jazz guitarist and a showband singer; and at Christmas and St. Patrick's Day there were special programmes of music, prose, poetry and dancing embracing performers of all ages. A late night *Festival*

Notebook introduced viewers to artists taking part in the Queen's University Festival.

Sports enthusiasts were well served with coverage on television and radio of all the main sporting events and many minority sports featured in the new television magazine *Sportsweek* and on Radio Ulster's Saturday afternoon *Sportsound*. Farmers likewise had their own programmes on Radio Ulster – *Farm Gate* on weekday evenings, *Ulster Farm* once a week and on television the monthly *Land 'n' Larder* designed for consumers and producers.

There were a number of innovations on Radio Ulster. The Religious Broadcasting Department introduced a 2-hour *Sunday Sequence* incorporating a Service broadcast from different churches around the province and a phone-in element. The programme has dealt with many controversial topics and had distinguished contributors. Another new programme which dealt with important issues in a serious and humorous vein was *In Perspective*. Revised schedules on Saturday mornings provided Radio Ulster listeners with a wide variety of programmes and a considerable amount of information on gardening, on consumer affairs, on life and personalities in the Republic of Ireland, on the arts, on politics and industry as well as being taken *Up Country* and meeting interesting people and their choice of music *In Profile*.

One of the most popular programmes on Radio Ulster continued to be *Day by Day* presented by Walter Love on weekday mornings.

The fledgling station in Londonderry, Radio Foyle, survived a second bombing in its first year of operation but the damage was such that it had to move to different premises. A new medium wavelength for the northwest area was acquired for Radio Ulster and Radio Foyle which has improved reception, and has enabled the opt-out service of Radio Foyle to be heard on mf as well as vhf. Radio Foyle broadcasts for some 20 hours in the week mostly in the afternoons providing a service of news and information as well as music and discussion and programmes for young listeners.

Finally, the World Service continued to be provided with weekly features and a newsletter from Northern Ireland. A series of music programmes *A Taste of Hunni*, *Irish Style* drew appreciative correspondence from many parts of the world, and there were various contributions to language services.

The English Television Regions

After 10 years of steady development the year saw the implementation of the economies of nine per cent foreshadowed 12 months ago. There were fewer programmes and fewer jobs. Almost 100 posts were surrendered in the eight English Regions. Many had been held vacant but even allowing for some early retirements and transfers a number of staff were made redundant.

The BBC's financial problems were not unlike many others which emerged in the country during the year. The decline in the economy and growing unemployment were two major long-running issues which occupied the production staffs almost daily. Perhaps more than ever before the regional stations were able to present a fully comprehensive picture of daily life at the grass roots as the public, authorities and industry sought to interpret the effects of lengthening unemployment queues and social services under strain. The issues were fully reported and analysed in the nightly magazines. The audiences for these programmes were high throughout the year. The regional newsrooms continued as well to provide a service for the BBC's national bulletins in television and radio besides providing material from around the country for current affairs programmes such as *Nationwide*.

But not everything was gloom by any means. The weekly programmes were able to complement the daily output and a positive effort was made to report the success stories, which ranged from the launch of the Mini Metro to numerous accounts of the achievements of smaller industries and individuals. BBC South at Southampton in *The Pacemakers* showed how local firms were overcoming the recession. This was a common theme in Regional Television and was generally well received. Another BBC South series to win popular support was *The Flying Boats*, which was also networked. Flying was also the subject of a programme which brought to BBC North at Leeds its third Royal Television Society Award in four years with *The Lancaster Legend - A Pilot's Story*. The station also shared the RTS Daily News Magazine Award for *Look North*. There was a prize too for BBC North-East, Newcastle. *Mr. Bull's Battle*, the account of a small firm's efforts to keep going, was the joint winner of the Shell Award for The Most Outstanding Contribution to the Understanding of Trade and Industry of British Television

in 1980. Other programmes from Newcastle included a documentary entitled *Maureen*, which provided insight into life in a mental hospital.

Young people were well catered for by BBC West at Bristol. *R.P.M., Rectangular Picture Machine*, featured rock groups together with news about the cinema and architecture. *Public Life*, a current affairs series, dealt with many local issues in the region.

Politics featured strongly in the output of the BBC South-West from Plymouth. At the time Michael Foot became leader of the Labour Party the station had just completed a portrait about Isaac Foot, his father. Dr David Owen, the MP for Devonport, gave a very long live interview to the region within a quarter of an hour of announcing his decision not to stand again as a Labour candidate. Amongst the features from Plymouth were two films recalling life on the Channel Islands during the occupation.

BBC East at Norwich introduced *Weekend*, a weekly magazine looking ahead at events, which proved to be enormously popular as well as gaining an award for the most innovative programme in the region. *Focus* dealt regularly with important local issues.

BBC North-West in Manchester covered current affairs in *Home Ground*, produced *Cousin Phillis*, a four-part dramatisation of a story by Elizabeth Gaskell and *Unlucky for Some?* a documentary series about handicapped people overcoming their problems.

BBC Midlands programmes included *Look! Hear!*, a rock magazine for young people; *Polls Apart*, a short series in which two Midland MPs faced their constituents who held opposing political opinions, and *The Coventry Blitz*, a recollection of the night when the city was devastated.

Although there were fewer programmes made in the English Regions during the year, more than ever before were shown on the Networks.

Network Production Centres

BBC Television gathers and produces programmes with a regional flavour for its networks in three substantial Network Production Centres in England. They are at Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester. Each has its special interests, as the following reports will show:

Birmingham – general

As it moved into its tenth year, the Pebble Mill Network Production Centre produced a steady stream of output for both television channels and all four radio networks. Although it was a year of success in the main, there were the odd moments of gloom . . . stringent economy measures, the Musicians' Union strike, and the 'death' of Doris Archer just short of the programme's 30th anniversary!

David Rose left after 10 years as head of the television drama department to join the new fourth channel, but the Centre continued to produce four very popular drama strands – *All Creatures Great and Small*, *Juliet Bravo*, *Nanny* and *Angels*.

Birmingham – Television

Pebble Mill at One was, as usual, broadcast live on five days a week for nine months of the year, while *Saturday Night at the Mill* appeared on screens tuned to BBC 1 for 16 consecutive Saturdays. Some of these programmes suffered audible interference by striking musicians outside, but the interference failed to put the programmes off the air.

The agricultural department produced *Gardeners' World* on most Fridays during the year, and *Farming* on every Sunday.

Donny MacLeod visited Russia, Japan and America and produced series from all three locations; a new series on Fishing was produced and children were shown taking part in *Junior Kick Start*. *Pot Black '81* was on the screen in the first quarter of the year and other programmes and series included *Young Scientists*, *Basil Brush*, *Gilbert O'Sullivan*, *Kate Bush* and *Showaddywaddy Specials*. Besides the aforementioned dramas, the following plays and series are a sample of those which came from the Mill: *Bull Week*, *Days*, *The Olympian Way*, *Number On End*, *The Potsdam Quartet*, *The Muscle Market* and *Days At The Beach*. Again, the weekly magazine programmes for Asian viewers *Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan* and *Gharbar* were produced for BBC 1 and BBC 2. Attempts were made to widen the appeal of *Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan*, in particular to the younger Asian viewers.

Birmingham – Radio

Although the volume of its output was curtailed as a result of the Musicians' Union strike, the serious music department nevertheless had a very successful year. In particular, two seasons of the Radio 3 Friday

Concerts brought some of the world's most distinguished artists to the Pebble Mill studios. The list reads like a Who's Who of music . . . Andre Tchaikowsky, Shura Cherkassky, Janet Baker, John Shirley Quirk, John Williams, Emanuel Ax, Hagan Hagegard and Majumi Fujikawa.

The second season included a special concert by Gyorgy Pauk, Peter Frankl and Janet Hilton, to mark the centenary of Bartok.

The department also produced this year's Royal Concert for St. Cecilia's Day at the Albert Hall. An annual event in aid of music charities, the concert featured the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra.

The Benson and Hedges Award competition for concert singers was held at Aldeburgh and four hours of competitive performance were distilled into a special 50-minute programme for Radio 3.

Three Midland choirs were highly successful in the annual *Let The People Sing* contest. Each having won the UK rounds, the three groups went through to the international finals. The Aldwyn Consort of Voices (from Malvern) came first in the Contemporary Music class; Ex Cathedra (Birmingham) were second in Mixed Voice; and the Market Harborough Singers were second in the youth section, after being voted the best choir in the United Kingdom.

There was success, too, for the William Davis Construction Group brass band of Leicester. They were named BBC Band of the Year.

On the popular music front, the Midland Radio Orchestra played under several guest conductors including Geoff Love, Stanley Black and Iain Sutherland.

The popular music unit was also responsible for coverage of the annual Barbershop Convention: an operetta about cricket *The Batsman's Bride* (as one of the centre's contributions to Radio 4's Yorkshire Week); and a six-part series featuring Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth.

In drama, *The Archers* continued to show its paces as one of radio's most successful programmes. No doubt because of its 30th anniversary, it was given a special prize in the Pye Radio Awards; it was one of the nominations for the Broadcasting Press Guild Awards in the 'outstanding contribution to radio' section and Gwen Berryman (Doris Archer) was made an MBE in the New Year's Honours List.

Other important productions included a six-part dramatisation of *The Good Soldier Svejk*, *The Inherit-*

ance (in three parts); *The Cruel Sea, Motorcade* (to coincide with the American Presidential Election); and *House Wives*.

In talks and current affairs, the popular Radio 4 phone-in *Person to Person* gave listeners access to an array of leading figures. . . . Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe; Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir David McNee; Lord Denning; Lord Hailsham and the Archbishop of Canterbury, for example.

Other programmes included a documentary on the treatment of young offenders; a feature on buying a house; an anthology of poetry, prose and music by Laurie Lee; a Christmas special by Isla St. Clair and two series of *Enterprise*, the programme which deals only with success stories!

Among a wide range of sports and outside broadcast programmes, was the ever-popular *Brain of Sport* and the new *Mastermind of Gardening* contest.

The agricultural staff continued to keep abreast of farming matters in the regular programmes, and the Asian Programme Unit continued the Sunday morning series *Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye*, which seeks to help Asian listeners feel at home in their new environment, largely through the medium of familiar music.

Bristol – General

A delay in the development of Bristol's premises has led to a series of minor 'make do and mend' projects designed to keep the temporary film huts and staff restaurant habitable for at least a few years longer. But despite some limitations in technical facilities, it has been another successful year for Bristol programmes.

Bristol – Television

A notable first for the Natural History Unit was *Birdwatch* on BBC 1. On a February Sunday, Outside Broadcast cameras were at Slimbridge Wildfowl Trust between dawn and dusk, to cover 'live' the day's routine.

BBC 2's *The World About Us* continued. *The Flowering of Britain*, about Britain's wild flowers, was named by Chris Dunkley of the *Financial Times* one of the three best single documentaries of 1980. Other notable editions were *Osprey* and *The Rotten World About Us* which was about fungi.

Wildlife on One (BBC 1) reappeared for two series.

The Joy Adamson Story was shown on BBC 1 on what would have been her 70th birthday (she was killed several weeks earlier). *Birdspot* (BBC 2) was a seven programme series for people who like looking at pleasant pictures of birds.

Animal Olympians (BBC 1) set out to prove that if animals ever took on man in the Olympics, the animals would win. *Encounters with Animals* (BBC 1) was a three programme series, each about different animals. *The Turkey, Its Natural and Unnatural History* (BBC 1) told the story of the turkey – on Boxing Day.

Animal Magic with Johnny Morris, later to be joined by Terry Nutkins, finished one series in January, ran a summer series and started a new one at the end of December.

Wildtrack (BBC 1) with Su Ingle and Tony Soper ran a summer series.

In the Country ended an 18 week run in February, and started another 16 week run in October.

General Programmes Unit's year started with *It's Patently Obvious* (BBC 2) with Julian Pettifer and guests. And Angela Rippon joined Arthur Negus for *Antiques Roadshow*.

The Levin Interviews (BBC 2) ran from April to June; there were three *Angela Rippon Reporting* (BBC 1) – *The Soap Opera Business*, *The Psychic Business* and *The Selling Business*; and there were two programmes about the Arts Council, *Running The Arts*.

Looking Good, Feeling Fit, a series of four (BBC 1) with Richard Stilgoe and Gillian Reynolds examining health and beauty. *Small World* was a series about model makers (BBC 2) and *Young Explorers* four programmes about the children of servicemen living abroad.

Drama was covered with *Leap In The Dark* (BBC 2), seven plays about the supernatural. The year ended with *A Year In The Life Of An Exmoor Man* on BBC 2.

Bristol Arts Unit had a busy year. *But Still We Sing* (BBC 2), a musical journey through the Outer Hebrides, won the Silver Harp Award in the Golden Harp Festival in Ireland. This was followed by the *Albion Band, Stories and Songs of a Scots Family Group, Rex Whistler, XTC At The Manor* and *The Poet's Duty* about Pablo Neruda, Chilean poet.

Sounds Different on BBC 2 was a series of six about forms of music that rarely turn up in the concert hall.

A series of Continuing Education programmes, called *Swim* on BBC 2 was produced from Bristol. Religious programmes included editions of *Songs of Praise*, a series of four *Sunday Worship* on BBC 1 in July and August, and, on Christmas Day, *Festival Service* was transmitted on BBC 1 from Bristol's Clifton Cathedral.

There were, of course, repeats of single programmes and series, including the prestigious *Life On Earth*.

Bristol – Radio

Another year of varied programmes for all networks, ranging from *Radio 1 Roadshow* through barn dances for Radio 2, St. George's, Bristol concerts for Radio 3 and features for Radio 4.

Origins, Radio 4 programme on archaeology has reported from China, Egypt, Pakistan and Poland. This year *Any Questions?* and *Down Your Way* have travelled over 30,000 miles.

With Great Pleasure asked a range of well known personalities to choose their favourite prose and poetry. And listeners have provided a wide range of requests for *Poetry Please*.

Over 40 dramas have been produced from Bristol including the *Carey Harrison Trilogy* (Radio 3), *London, Look You* by Julia Jones (Radio 4) and a major production of the *Ballad of Aucassin and Nicolette*, translated by Charles Causley, with music by Stephen McNeff. For the second year, an author working with Bristol has won a Giles Cooper Award – Peter Redgrove with *Martyr of the Hives*. Another notable production was *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*.

Choral Evensong, *Sunday Half Hour* and *Morning Service* have brought worship from churches throughout the area. The Religious Department has also contributed to *Lighten Our Darkness*, *Prayer and Thought For The Day*, and produced a programme on Dorothy L. Sayers – *An Enormously Definite Person*.

Music has been varied – *Victorian Art Song*, concerts by Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra and brass bands. Festivals in Uppottery, Bath, Newbury, a series of concerts from St. George's, Brandon Hill and organ recitals have reflected the musical life of the area. Bristol has hosted *Mainly For Pleasure* and recorded music for Radio 2's *You And The Night And The Music*.

Talking about Antiques with Arthur Negus and Bernard Price has been joined by a Current Affairs programme on antiques and art. *The Week's Antiques*,

Short stories and serial readings have added to the special output which also included *Three Famous Women Gardeners*, *A Small Country Living* and *Weigh In*.

The Living World and *Wildlife*, favourites from radio's Natural History Unit continued. Specials included *Catch Me A Butterfly* and *Symphony of the Oceans*. *Bird of the Week*, *Natural Selection* and *Zoo Talk* were new series.

In *Through My Window* personalities shared with listeners the view from their home.

Bristol has also contributed programmes on subjects from boats to modern woodworking craftsmanship as well as regional editions of *Woman's Hour* and *Farming Week*.

Manchester – General

The joint potential of radio and television to mount breakfast television not surprisingly captured the headlines. But invigorating collaboration of this kind is already a fact in a network production centre like Manchester where network television, regional television, network radio and local radio are all under one roof.

Take an example from the past year. Radio and television people in offices next to each other talked about a programme that would break new ground in a world the public never sees and hardly knows exists – the special hospitals for those judged too dangerous to live with the rest of us.

The radio programme, in the *File on 4* series, was Pye Award runner-up for dramatised features. On BBC 2, the same reporter and producer joined by a television director, presented a two-part documentary, *Special Hospital*.

Manchester – Television

Special Hospital was just one of the successes of a Television Features Department which crowned its year with the first major television series about the world's railways. One of these, *Deccan*, was nominated for a British Academy of Film and Television Arts' award, as was the series itself. The logistics involved, and breadth of treatment given to seven films ranging from the Rockies to the Nullabor Plain, showed the depth of production strength in Manchester in a department also responsible for *Brass Tacks*, the historical-detection series, *In Search Of . . . Roots of England* and two new ventures for Manchester, *Russell*

Harty Live on Thursdays, and the *Oxford Road Show*, an experimental series for a teenage audience. Television Sport has continued to build on an already firm foundation with snooker, darts, Rugby League and bowling. The Rugby League scene will never be quite the same: during the year one of the household names of television, Eddie Waring, retired from his commentary box after 30 years' highly individualistic service.

But Eddie Waring continued to appear in *It's a Knockout*, which went blithely into its 15th year, bidding to become as lively a veteran as Manchester's *The Good Old Days*.

In the entertainment field, Mike Harding became firmly established as a BBC 2 favourite in a series from Blackpool's Grand Theatre. Alan Price, The Spinners, The Fivepenny Piece and Hinge & Bracket were also given showcases for their talents, and up-and-coming artistes were encouraged in *Rising Stars*.

Children's television from Manchester was never stronger than with *Go With Noakes*, a most polished Sunday afternoon entertainment for all ages. *We're Going Places*, *Dana's Wake Up Sunday*, *The Sunday Gang*, *Stopwatch* and *Screen Test*, along with *Cheggers* and *Rod Hull*, all brought a little more gaiety into a difficult world. And one man's difficulties have seldom been told more graphically than in Don Haworth's portrait of *Len Ward – Hill Farmer*.

Manchester – Radio

A senior radio drama producer, Alfred Bradley, received from the Home Secretary, Mr Whitelaw, the Society of Authors' Pye Award for distinguished services to radio over the years. His encouragement, over 24 years, for new writers – many now famous – is legendary in broadcasting and his production of John Arden's adaptation of *Don Quixote* reaffirmed his high standing in the drama world.

Manchester radio drama won honourable mention at the international competition in Barcelona.

A major event on the Manchester calendar was the opening of Studio 7, the new home of the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra, with an opening concert in December 1980, graced by the presence of Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent. The orchestra's move into New Broadcasting House marked the end of 30 years spent in cramped conditions in the Milton Hall, Manchester.

The orchestra, excitingly directed by principal conductor, Edward Downes, and principal guest con-

ductor, Gunther Herbig, were widely acclaimed by the critics for the *Master Concerts* season enhancing its reputation for enterprise and virtuosity.

Radio in Manchester – ably backed by engineering staffs – was the backbone of two Radio 4 special events – 'on tour' in Yorkshire and in the North West. Meetings for the public under the *It's Your BBC* banner were staged during these 'weeks' in Sheffield and Manchester.

Manchester upheld its long established reputation in light entertainment with topliners like *Little and Large*, *Roy Castle*, the *Grumbleweeds*, *Les Dawson* and *Des O'Connor*. *Variety Club* is also the principal radio showcase for the leading acts.

Religious broadcasting and sport maintained a high standard. There were also some outstanding radio features such as *The American Way of Laughs*, and a re-creation of George Orwell's sociological travels: a feature on our grandparents' appetite for *Samuel Smiles' Self-Help* philosophy was well-timed in a year of belt tightening all round. *Round Britain* and *Round Europe* quiz programmes maintained their highly-appreciative audiences.

A broadcasting veteran died at the age of 78: Fred Loads was a founder-member in 1947 of *Gardeners' Question Time*, and had only recently retired as a regular member of the team.

Appeals for charity

As in former years the BBC broadcast regular appeals on radio and television on behalf of charitable organisations. Radio appeals were placed in *The Week's Good Cause* at 8.50 am each Sunday. Television appeals were transmitted on BBC 1, usually at 6.35 pm on the third Sunday of each month.

The total of all *The Week's Good Cause* appeals during the year was £441,364. Notable results included Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain £28,728, 'Not Forgotten' Association £23,209, Erskine Hospital £20,427, East Grinstead Research Trust £15,763, Oak House Trust £15,195, Raystede Centre for Animal Welfare, £14,689, The Camphill Village Trust £14,779, Conference for World Mission £13,477, Abbeyfield Society £12,021, St. Gemma's Hospice £11,279, Talking Books for the Handicapped £11,000, Elizabeth Fitzroy Homes £10,919, St. Peter's Hospice £10,849 and St. Martin's Christmas Fund £71,455.

The total amount received in response to the normal monthly television appeals in 1980, including

those broadcast in the national regions was £267,419. The largest sums raised were The Parkinson's Disease Society of the UK £65,489. The Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops £55,382. Television for the Deaf Fund £25,218. Mount Edgcombe Hospice, £24,000. St. Columba's Hospice, Scotland £20,355 and the Mental Health Foundation £15,351.

The customary Christmas Day appeals on radio on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund raised a total of £134,812. The BBC's own annual appeal for Children in Need of Help presented this year on radio and in an extended form on television, raised £1,217,802. One emergency appeal was broadcast in aid of the victims of the famine in East Africa. The overall result of this appeal, which was made on BBC television and radio, on Independent Television and through the national press, was £5,455,896.

Broadcasting research

Perhaps the most significant event of the year was a change of title: Audience Research department became Broadcasting Research department with the broader responsibilities and interests which the new title implies. In particular, there has been a transfer of greater resources towards collaborative work between programme-makers and researchers in 'formative' research at a practical level. One example was the help the department gave at an early stage to the producers of a prospective Television Continuing Education series on micro-electronics.

The department has also been substantially restructured so that a team of 10 researchers now works to a Head of Special Projects with responsibility for broadcasting research activities outside the more traditional and continuing areas of audience size estimates and routine programme evaluation work. The same team is also engaged in 'background' research studies such as investigating the likely public availability for, and interest in, morning television and how the response to such a service might differ according to differing editorial strategies. Distinct from Special Projects nowadays is the Continuing Services section responsible for the Daily Survey of Listening and Viewing and the Television and Radio Panels: also the Departmental Operations section to whom 800 part-time interviewers and over 20 supervisors report. The data processing functions and statistical services belong to this section, too.

Like other parts of the BBC, Broadcasting Re-

search suffered from the recent economies and was required to reduce its budget by 15 per cent. This was done through a reduction in staff of this order, a cutting back of the Daily Survey sample size from 2,500 a day to 2,000 and by a decision to replace the traditional external printing operations by a six-station interactive word-processing installation with CPU and photo-typesetter. A pre-requisite for such a system was the redesigning from first principles of the Daily Survey documentation. Some 10 designs were considered and one was tested on a major scale in November 1980, with implementation after further minor modifications in May 1981. The conversion to word processing, over a number of phases, follows.

The reduction in Daily Survey sample size meant that this operation could no longer be used to obtain estimates of individual Local Radio station audience sizes, or their audience compositions and listening patterns by day of week or programme. To take the place of continuous monitoring of Local Radio, the first of a planned twice-yearly 'sweep' of Local Radio stations was conducted in November 1980. This involved using the identical Daily Survey interview technique and obtaining for all 22 stations a sample size of 500 adults relating to the weekday Monday-Friday span, 500 for Saturdays and 500 for Sundays. Advantage was taken of this enforced change to improve the spread of interviewing over each station's area. Interviewers were required to work in particular parliamentary wards (a tighter geographical control than on the Daily Survey), and the number of sampling points per station was increased substantially to 45. Care was also taken to redefine the survey areas for each station, and to reflect the editorial areas of each on a consistent basis.

In parallel with these developments, preparation and planning for the era of joint audience research for television have reached an advanced stage. Under the independent chairmanship of Sir Stewart Crawford the joint limited company between the BBC and Independent Television Companies Association became a legal entity during the year: the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board. Three Directors of the Company were appointed from each side. The BBC is represented by the Director of Public Affairs, Deputy Managing Director Television and Controller, Future Policy Group; and the Secretary acts as joint Company Secretary on behalf of the BBC.

AGB Research Limited has been appointed by BARB as contractor for the (television) audience measurement service for the initial two-year period beginning August 1981, and changes to the specification have been agreed. A specification for the service to operate from August 1983 is in the process of being drafted, with a view to appointing a data supplier for this second period of operation in early 1982.

To complement this joint quantitative audience measurement operation, a new 'qualitative' service will be introduced – again on a joint basis between the BBC and ITCA, but in this case carried out by the BBC's Broadcasting Research Department responsible for this exercise direct to BARB. Included in the repertoire of continuous monitoring will be an overall evaluation score for all BBC 1, BBC 2 and ITV programmes broadcast each day, based on a net sample size per day of the order of 4,000. To ensure compatibility with the IBA's AURA operation which alternates each week between the London ITV area and each of the other ITV areas taken in turn, BARB is proposing adoption of the AURA form of questionnaire design as a replacement for the particular 'Reaction Index' questions used by the BBC over the past 30 years. In addition, each week a selection of BBC 1, BBC 2 and ITV programmes will be considered in rather greater depth by a tailor-made set of diagnostic questions; to indicate to what extent certain of the programme maker's objectives have or have not been realised.

The plan is that this joint TV Qualitative Research will be linked operationally with the Department's continuing responsibility for measuring radio audiences. In this way, cost advantages to both will be obtained. A late 1981 date for implementation is anticipated.

Amongst the many other activities of the Department during 1980/81 were considerable research work on behalf of the Radio Network Working Party, and assignments on behalf of both BBC Publications and Enterprises.

Last, but not least, 1980/81 was a significant year in the creation of the Broadcasting Research Unit at the British Film Institute, under Dr Anthony Smith, with the appointment of Dr Michael Tracey as its Head. Apart from the BFI's own contribution, the BBC and the Markle Foundation have each undertaken to contribute to the funding of the Unit over an initial three-year period. The Broadcasting Re-

search Department looks forward to professional collaboration over the years to come.

Audiences during 1980/81: sizes and responses

Television viewing

The amount of viewing during the year averaged 18 hours 8 minutes a week per head of the population, which is slightly more than in the previous year. The highest level (20 hours) was in the January/March quarter and the lowest, around 16½ hours, between July and September.

BBC 1 audiences

The highest audience of the year was achieved by an episode of *Dallas*, with 27½ million people watching to find out who shot JR.

Estimated average audiences for a selection of other series during the year were as follows:

Light entertainment and comedy

<i>To the Manor Born</i>	20,000,000
<i>The Two Ronnies</i>	17,000,000
<i>Larry Grayson's Generation Game</i>	16,500,000
<i>Blankety Blank</i>	14,000,000
<i>Top of the Pops</i>	13,500,000
<i>That's Life</i>	12,500,000
<i>Hi-De-Hi</i>	12,000,000
<i>Open All Hours</i>	11,500,000

Drama

<i>Scraples</i>	17,000,000
	(part 1)
	14,000,000
	(part 2)
<i>Dallas</i>	16,500,000
<i>Shoestring</i>	12,000,000
<i>Starsky and Hutch</i>	11,500,000
<i>Nanny</i>	11,500,000
<i>Juliet Bravo</i>	10,500,000

Sport

<i>Superstars</i>	11,500,000
<i>Sportsnight</i>	8,000,000
<i>Match of the Day</i>	6,000,000

News, current affairs and documentaries

<i>Wildlife on One</i>	13,500,000
<i>Tomorrow's World</i>	9,500,000

<i>Holiday</i>	8,500,000
<i>Nine O'Clock News</i>	8,000,000
<i>Panorama</i>	6,000,000

Series primarily for children

<i>Jim'll Fix It</i>	14,000,000
<i>Dr. Who</i>	7,000,000
<i>Ralf on Saturday OK</i>	6,000,000

Some other programmes

<i>The Towering Inferno</i> (film)	25,500,000
<i>Wimbledon Men's Singles Final</i> (Borg v McEnroe)	17,500,000
<i>Grand National</i>	17,000,000
<i>Mastermind Final</i>	16,000,000
<i>FA Cup Final: Arsenal v West Ham</i>	14,000,000

Two programmes associated with the Queen Mother's 80th birthday – *Royal Celebration* and *In This Your Honour* – provided particular enjoyment. Also extremely well received were *Edge of Extinction*, in which Gerald Durrell examined the work being done to save endangered species, the brain death debate *A Question of Life or Death*, *The Flying Machines of Ken Wallis* and Harold Macmillan talking about the problems facing the West in *The Way Ahead*. The most appreciated drama series was *To Serve Them All My Days*, followed by *The Onedin Line*, *When the Boat Comes In* and *Fair Stood the Wind for France*. In the *Play for Today* series, viewers particularly commended *Minor Complications* (based on a real hospital case) and *Jessie*, which portrayed the relationship between an Edwardian housemaid and the young mute son of the house. *Paul Daniels' Magic Show*, *To the Manor Born*, *Open All Hours* and *The Two Ronnies* were the best-liked light entertainment series, while one of the highlights of the sporting year was the coverage of the *London Marathon*.

BBC 2 audiences

Spooker attracted the year's largest audience on BBC 2, with, at one point, nearly 14 million viewers following the closing stages of the Embassy World Professional Championships. Estimated average audiences for a selection of other series were as follows:

<i>Fawlty Towers</i> (repeats)	10,000,000
<i>Not the Nine O'Clock News</i>	9,500,000
<i>Des O'Connor</i>	8,500,000

<i>Butterflies</i>	7,500,000
<i>Marti Caine</i>	7,000,000
<i>Pot Black</i>	7,000,000
<i>Steptoe and Son</i> (repeats)	6,500,000
<i>The Waltons</i>	6,500,000

Osprey, in the *World About Us* series, was the most highly regarded programme on BBC 2. Also outstanding, viewers thought, was the *Man Alive* report on *The Biggest Epidemic Of Our Times* (road accidents). *Butterfly Post* in the series *In the Country* and *Anne Hughes*, the diary of a young farmer's wife in the 18th century. The medical series *Your Life in Their Hands* was followed with considerable interest as was *Ireland: A Television History* and viewers also greatly enjoyed *Yes Minister*, the *New Year's Day Concert* and the *Much Loved Music Show*.

Radio listening

Radio listening averaged nine hours 25 minutes a week per head of the population.

The total comprised seven hours 52 minutes per head of listening to the BBC national and local radio services and one hour 33 minutes per head for Independent Local Radio and Radio Luxembourg.

Estimated average audiences for a selection of series during the year were as follows:

Radio 1

<i>Top Twenty</i>	6.00pm(Sun)	7,100,000
<i>Noel Edmonds</i>	10.00am(Sat)	4,200,000
<i>Junior Choice</i>	8.00am(Sat)	3,100,000
<i>Jimmy Savile's Old Record Club</i>	1.00pm(Sun)	2,700,000

Radio 2

<i>Terry Wogan</i>	7.30am(M–F)	3,600,000
<i>Jimmy Young</i>	10.00am(M–F)	2,500,000
<i>Pete Murray</i>	10.00am(Sun)	1,800,000
<i>Pete Murray</i>	10.00am(Sat)	1,500,000
<i>David Hamilton</i>	12.00noon(M–F)	1,400,000

Radio 3

<i>Your Concert Choice</i>	9.05am(Sun)	200,000
<i>Record Review</i>	9.05am(Sat)	200,000
<i>Music Weekly</i>	11.35am(Sun)	200,000

Radio 4

<i>News</i>	8.00am(M–F)	2,300,000
<i>Today</i>	8.10am(M–F)	1,600,000
<i>Any Questions?</i>	1.10pm(Sat)	900,000

<i>The Archers</i>	1.40pm(M-F)	800,000
<i>Gardeners' Question Time</i>	2.05pm(Sun)	700,000
<i>Woman's Hour</i>	2.00pm(M-F)	700,000
<i>Tuesday Call</i>	9.05am	700,000

Particularly enjoyed on Radio 1 were *Noel Edmonds*, *25 Years of Rock*, *Sounds of Jazz* and *Simon Bates*. Radio 2's *Alan Dell*, *Terry Wogan* and *John Dunn* proved very popular while *Dad's Army* was the favourite comedy programme, followed by *The News Huddlines* and *The Grumbleweeds*. On Radio 3, the complete performances of *Beethoven's Piano Sonatas* and *Bach's Brandenburg Concertos* were particularly appreciated, as were *Doctors*, *Patients and Responsibility* (four talks by Brian Jennett) and *The Price of Victory*, a documentary series which re-examined the 25 years before Britain eventually joined the EEC. Radio 4 highlights included *Such a Life*, the story of the friendship between Mrs Gaskell and Charlotte Bronte, *The Roses of No-Man's Land*, (reminiscences by surviving nurses of the First World War), *Letter from America*, *Gardeners' Question Time* and *Alternative Medicine*.

The BBC Programmes Complaints Commission

The membership of the Commission on 31 March 1981 was:

Sir Edmund Compton (Chairman)
Professor Kathleen Bell

This is the last occasion on which an account of a full year in the BBC's Programmes Complaints Commission will feature in the Annual Report to Parliament. A new statutory Broadcasting Complaints Commission, with authority to consider complaints about both BBC and IBA programmes, came into existence in June 1981. It was not felt to be appropriate therefore, that the BBC Commission should adjudicate on complaints made against any programmes broadcast after 31 May. The BBC Commission was wound up in the summer after it had dealt with all outstanding cases. The BBC is grateful to all who served on the Commission and in so doing provided viewers and listeners with a second opinion in cases where they felt unfairly treated by the BBC, and records its sadness at the early death of John Rankin, QC, the most recently appointed Commissioner.

The Commission adjudicated on six complaints in the year under review. Each was published in full in *The Listener* and in summary in *Radio Times*. The adjudication, in summary, were as follows:

Complaint by Captain Geoffrey Bennett, RN

Summary

Captain Geoffrey Bennett, DSC, RN, who had been Naval Attache in the British Embassy, Moscow, in the period ended December 1955, was portrayed in that role in the dramatised documentary *Spy! John Vassall*, broadcast by BBC Television on 13 January 1980. He complained of the BBC's incompetence in assuming he was no longer alive, so that he was neither notified in advance of the programme being shown, nor consulted in its preparation. He further complained that the programme as broadcast was unfair and unjust to him in the portrayal of his part in the Vassall affair and also to his reputation as a naval historian. The BBC immediately apologised for their failure to ascertain that Captain Bennett was still alive. Captain Bennett asked for further apologies and other remedies.

In their adjudication the Commission pointed out that it was not their function to order remedial action. They upheld the complaint about the mistake made by the BBC in failing to identify Captain Bennett as a living person. Subject to reservations over three incidents, they did not uphold the complaint that in the programme as broadcast the portrayal of his part was unfair to him or that the programme reflected adversely on his reputation as a naval historian, and felt that the BBC were justified in their view that Captain Bennett was clearly shown in the programme as an efficient and honourable officer.

Complaint by Thames Water

Summary

Thames Water Authority complained of unfair treatment in a BBC *Nationwide* programme broadcast on 27 February 1980, alleging:—

- (1) Breach of faith: the BBC having proposed a documentary, the programme as broadcast mainly consisted of damaging and untrue criticisms of extravagance and lack of accountability.
- (2) Failure by the BBC to afford the Authority an equal right of reply to critics.
- (3) Partisan comments by the BBC reporter.

(4) Trivialised presentation with animated cartoons intended to ridicule.

The Commission upheld the complaint under all four heads. Under (1) they found there had been a lack of candour by the BBC in their negotiations with the Authority. Under (2) the Authority's answers to specific criticisms had been recorded but omitted from the broadcast. Under (3), in the absence of those answers the effect of the broadcast was one of BBC partisan reporting. Under (4) it was unfair to add ridicule to the presentation of criticisms, the answers to which had not been broadcast.

In an interview broadcast on 29 February, Mr Hugh Fish, the Chief Executive of Thames Water, refuted a number of the criticisms in terms that did something to remedy, but did not eradicate, the unfairness caused by the 27 February programme.

Complaints by The National Front

8 February 1980 *Nationwide*; 18 February 1980 *Nationwide*; 4 January 1980 *Nationwide*; 1 April 1980 *South East News*; 10 December 1979 *Angels*; 21 April 1980 *Nationwide*; 22 April 1980 *South East News*; 6 May 1980 *Nationwide*.

Summary

The BBC Programmes Complaints Commission have reported on complaints by the National Front relating to the eight programmes listed above.

The first two cases, 8 February and 18 February, having been referred to the Commission out of time, were not eligible for review.

In the third case, 4 January, the Commission found an element of unfairness in that the lack of a response to letters of complaint from the National Front delayed the reference of the case to the Commission.

In the fourth case, 1 April, the broadcast contained an error of fact, acknowledged by the BBC with an expression of regret in a letter written to the National Front before the reference to the Commission. The question what, if any, further remedy might have been appropriate, was outside the scope of the Commission.

The remaining four complaints, 10 December 1979, 21 April, 22 April and 6 May, were not upheld.

Complaint by Professor M.N. Naylor

Summary

Professor M.N. Naylor complained of a programme

about sugar, *Reel Evidence*, broadcast on 25 November 1980, which included a contribution on the question of dental caries, based on an interview he recorded on 14 November 1980. In particular, he complained that his views were misrepresented, and thus his professional reputation prejudiced, because the BBC omitted a reference to the pattern of sugar consumption from the programme as broadcast, which he had told them was a crucial part of his evidence.

The BBC conceded that in the final editing the point made by Professor Naylor had been omitted for lack of time, but claimed that the point was implied elsewhere in the broadcast and did not recall that Professor Naylor had singled it out as being crucial. The Commission concluded that though the BBC's decision to omit Professor Naylor's reference to the pattern of sugar consumption was understandable nevertheless, this omission was unfair to Professor Naylor and to that extent his complaint is upheld.

Complaint by Mr I.B. Weisberg

Summary

A *Nationwide* television programme broadcast on 3 September 1980 included an interview with Mr Basil Weisberg, a manufacturer supplying children's clothing to Marks and Spencer, who had suffered on account of reduced sales by that firm. Mr Weisberg complained of unfair treatment in that the BBC had broadcast his interview in a form that omitted the reasons he had given for optimism about the future of his business, and the omission had damaged his relations with his principal customer and with his staff.

The Commission upheld the complaint.

Complaint by The National Front

On 23 November 1980 the BBC Television News Bulletin at 6.05 pm included an item in which the British Movement was described as a breakaway movement from the National Front.

After a telephone discussion between the BBC and a senior officer of the National Front the phrase was omitted from the subsequent bulletin and the BBC said it would in future try to avoid using this description. Nevertheless, the National Front complained of unfairness and asked for a broadcast correction. Having considered the broadcasts and the subsequent correspondence the Commission take the view that the BBC did not act unfairly. The complaint is not upheld.

Public reactions

All broadcasting organisations have a direct relationship with the public, but the licence fee system makes that relationship unusually close for the BBC. Each licence fee payer feels that he or she has a claim on it; the BBC in its turn recognises a strong obligation to try to see that each member of the audience gets value for money. But if the relationship between broadcaster on the one hand and viewer and listener on the other is to be based on a proper understanding the broadcaster must be prepared both to explain policies in public and to listen carefully to what the audience says. Developing this two-way relationship is the central task of the Public Affairs directorate, which handles a large part of the BBC's correspondence, deals directly with the Corporation's various advisory bodies and includes such central activities as Publicity and Audience Research.

In the BBC Publicity and Information have always been closely linked and the BBC recognises the role of the press in helping it to achieve a proper degree of public accountability. To this end, Publicity and Information department provides newspaper correspondents with a steady stream of factual information about BBC programmes and activities and explains the thinking behind the Corporation's policies. It also does its utmost to provide full and helpful answers to all the queries which may occur to newsmen searching for a possible story, often late at night. Another important aspect of its activities is foreseeing possible problems in relations with the public and explaining in advance the reasons for decisions often taken against a background of information which may not be generally known. One important example of its work in this direction is the setting up of a Licence Fee Campaign Unit to explain to Parliament and the public the reasons why the BBC needs a licence fee increase and how it spends the money.

In the autumn of 1980 the BBC responded to a request from the Home Secretary by undertaking in future to devote a more substantial section of its Annual Report to the subject of correspondence with the public. In fact, the request was a welcome one because, as the Chairman told Mr. Whitelaw, '... we do indeed take great care over programme correspondence ...' and we were pleased to have the opportunity to demonstrate the importance we attach to it.

The BBC receives some half a million unsolicited

letters a year. As many as three in 10 of these are requests for factual information – the title of a piece of music, source of a quotation and so on; a further three are comments, suggestions and complaints about programmes. The remainder deal with questions of overall BBC policy, technical reception, requests for transcripts and offers of programme material. It is, of course, the letters raising questions of BBC policy and commenting on programmes which are of greatest interest, because they supplement the knowledge available from other sources, such as Broadcasting Research, of the extent to which the BBC is successful in satisfying the needs of the audience and pursuing a course which has the general approval of licence fee payers as a whole.

The economies which the BBC was obliged to introduce in the Spring of 1980 gave rise to a larger number of complaints than any other single subject in the year under discussion. Details of the cuts are given elsewhere in this report but it is clear from the correspondence received that each of them hurt some section of the audience. Indeed, a great many of the letters received were on the lines of 'I know you have to save money, but please leave our orchestra – or programme or Region – alone'. However, the bulk of the letters concentrated on the orchestras, *Waggoners' Walk* or the Regions. Centrally, the BBC received some 1,050 letters about the orchestral cuts, while as many as 1,250 were received by BBC Scotland. The great majority of these letters were about the proposal to disband the Scottish Symphony Orchestra and many of them came from prominent figures in the music world in the United Kingdom or abroad. The decision to end *Waggoners' Walk* also aroused strong feeling and the BBC received over 1,000 letters of protest from the programme's fans. In the English Television Regions there was anxiety about the proposal to drop one of the two weekly opt-out programmes. The BBC would have liked nothing better than to have withdrawn some, or all, of these proposals, but it had no choice over the amount of the savings it had to make. At the same time it was anxious to respond as fully as it could to what correspondents were saying. So, taking account also of strong representations from various Advisory Bodies and of comment in Parliament and the press, the BBC looked carefully again at the proposed package of cuts and made a number of changes in the light of reaction to them. Perhaps the most significant change was the decision to find a way of saving the Scottish

Symphony Orchestra, though there was also a warm welcome for the modification of the plans for the English Regions: one 'opt-out' was to be retained in full and funds were now to be provided for another 20 programmes a year.

Programmes dealing with specialist subjects sometimes arouse anxiety or criticism which is largely confined to one section of the audience. This was to a large extent the case with the edition of *Panorama* on transplant surgery: *Are the Donors Really Dead?* What is of concern to the BBC in these instances is not so much the number of critical letters received as the weight of the opinions expressed. If the medical profession thinks that in examining such an important and sensitive issue, the broadcasters have somehow got it wrong the BBC will clearly want to examine their criticisms very carefully. In this case, as well as some severely worded rebukes, the BBC also received a number of letters from doctors and others congratulating it on a well-researched treatment of an important subject. Indeed, letters to the press revealed a degree of disquiet and dissension within the medical profession about the criteria for assessing brain damage which in itself appeared to provide justification for examining them. The interest aroused by the programme was such that the Editor of *Panorama* quickly decided that there was a need to return to the subject later. But the BBC also felt it right to give some of the leading medical critics the opportunity to express their anxieties direct, and a fortnight after the broadcast the Director-General and other senior BBC people met Lord Smith of Marlow (Chairman of the Working Party that had produced the British Code of Practice on transplant surgery), the Chairman of Council, BMA, The Secretary of the BMA, and the President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. The decision to mount a second programme to meet public interest in the issue was by no means wholly welcome to the medical profession and despite patient discussion a first attempt to do so foundered because of the insistence of the doctors that they should assume editorial control of a substantial part of the programme. However, the BBC remained as anxious as ever to inform the public about the important issues involved and it returned to the doctors with a new proposal. This was for a 90-minute debate including both defenders and critics of the British criteria and practices relating to brain death. The programme, which was eventually broadcast in February 1981, was generally recognised as fair and

informative. It vindicated *Panorama's* original decision to tackle this complex and sensitive subject by demonstrating the real differences of opinion about it which existed in the medical profession. It is, perhaps, significant that the Royal Medical Colleges have since announced their intention of revising the way in which doctors apply the criteria for establishing brain death.

The BBC receives every year a number of complaints from people who feel they had been unfairly treated in connection with a programme. The BBC investigates all such complaints with particular care. Sometimes they turn out to be based on a misunderstanding; at other times it becomes clear that something has gone wrong and the BBC does its best to set it right. However, there are cases where the reply fails to satisfy a complainant who may then wish to seek the opinion of the BBC's Programmes Complaints Commission. Summaries of the Commission's adjudications are given on page 36. It will be noted that in one instance – *Nationwide* report on the Thames Water Authority – the Commission found the BBC at fault on all of four counts. The BBC studied that particular adjudication with great care. Subsequently, the Chairman wrote to the Chairman of Thames Water assuring him that the BBC was not disposed to continue the argument, and telling him that discussion of the case led the BBC to reinforce and in some way, reshape the method by which such complaints were handled internally.

A postbag of more than half a million unsolicited letters a year, addressed to many different parts of the BBC, cannot be accurately analysed in percentage terms, but it is clear that complaints about excessive violence in individual programmes were relatively few. One of the most vigorous reactions of this kind was expressed in some 25 telephoned protests about *The Muscle Market*, shown in the *Play for Today* series. There were some hundreds of telephone calls protesting about the coverage on television of the Iranian Embassy siege in May 1980, some objecting to what was seen as sensational treatment but more protesting because the extended live coverage interrupted the showing of a snooker championship and delayed a John Wayne film. Of 45 letters about the BBC's coverage of the siege, about half were critical and the rest were congratulatory. A *Panorama* programme entitled *If the Bomb Drops* gave rise to nearly 100 protests at the showing of 'frightening horror scenes', but also attracted about 50 appreciative

letters. Films containing some violence appeal to a great many viewers, and care is taken to transmit them in the latter part of the evening and to give a clear idea of their content in advance programme information. Similar care is taken with drama productions with an 'adult' content. Complaints of explicit sexual scenes in adaptations of D.H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* and *The History Man* (about 70 and 30 respectively) were offset by some letters of praise.

Some correspondents complain that no action is taken as a result of their complaints. What this usually means is that the BBC, having reviewed its policy on a particular issue, concludes that it is the right one and that there is no justification for change. A case in point is the decision not to show the film *The War Game*. There has long been a trickle of letters, mainly from supporters of CND, urging the BBC to show the film, but in the past year there has been a significant increase in letters on this subject. Indeed, since May 1980, the BBC has received over 380 letters and a number of petitions from people urging a change of mind. Naturally, the BBC has considered their policy again, but it still seems that it would be wrong to show such a terrifying picture of the effects of a nuclear explosion in the knowledge that, however many warnings are broadcast in advance, some elderly people living alone or very young children would almost certainly come upon it by chance. In deciding to stick to their original decision the BBC has taken full account of the fact that from the very beginning it has made *The War Game* available for showing in cinemas and clubs. Of course, the BBC recognise the importance of continuing to broadcast programmes which keep the public informed of the facts and arguments concerning nuclear war. As the Director-General said recently, the question is not whether but how.

Correspondence of this kind more often reflects the divisions on an issue within the nation than concern over a specifically broadcasting question. The same is true of much of the correspondence received about coverage of the Moscow Olympic Games. After the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent decision by certain countries and competitors not to take part, it became clear that the nature and status of the Games had changed and the BBC took the decision to reduce its coverage. As soon as it made its intentions known it began receiving letters urging it not to cut coverage and by the time the Games started over 180 correspondents had writ-

ten in that vein. In the course of the Games the BBC received some 120 more letters on the same lines, making a total of just over 300 in all. The number of people who wrote to say they thought the BBC had given too much coverage to the Games was just over thirty. There were a further 225 or so letters about different aspects of coverage: some appreciative, some critical of the commentators and the remainder making a variety of general comments and suggestions.

In broadcasting, lasting changes can seldom be effected overnight. If, indeed, reaction to a complaint is to bring about a lasting improvement it may take some time to achieve. A booklet recently made available inside the BBC is the result of action originally taken two years ago. Listeners to BBC Radio have always been quick to point out what they regard as errors either of pronunciation or of usage on the part of announcers or presenters.

A steady trickle of such complaints reaches the BBC every week, often accompanied by the assertion that things weren't like that in the old days. This concern was intensified when, in 1979, Alvar Lidell, one of the best remembered wartime announcers, wrote an article reflecting much the same view. So Aubrey Singer, Managing Director, Radio, commissioned three people from outside the BBC to listen to radio for a month or so and offer an independent view. In the course of his report one of the three, Robert W. Burchfield, Chief Editor of the Oxford English Dictionaries, proposed preparing a booklet setting out common faults and giving clear preferences. His suggestion was gratefully accepted by the BBC and, as a result, *The Spoken Word: A Guide to Preferred Usage* is now in the hands of announcers, presenters and other regular broadcasters. It is hoped that its use will lead to a reduction in the lapses in pronunciation, grammar and usage which inevitably occur from time to time.

There can be few areas of human activity where so much depends on individual judgement as broadcasting. Moreover, in many cases crucial decisions have to be taken against the clock: when those decisions involve matters of taste or question of appropriateness it is inevitable that mistakes should be made from time to time. When, with the benefit of hindsight, the BBC recognises that this has happened it acknowledges the fact and apologises for any offence which may have been caused. For instance, at the time of President Reagan's inauguration, *Nationwide* decided to lighten its serious coverage of the event by

including in the programme an impersonation of the new President by Mike Yarwood. Care was taken to distance the impersonation from the straight reporting of the occasion. The idea was to provide viewers with a moment or two of good-natured fun. However, it became clear on transmission that the item did not strike some viewers in that way and it was recognised inside the BBC that the timing and context were wrong. In replying to viewers who wrote about the matter the Chairman and Director-General acknowledged 'a misfire'.

Of course, the subject of a programme very often determines the nature of reaction to it. It will be little short of astonishing if the BBC does not receive a very substantial appreciative mail-bag about its coverage of the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. But where certain other subjects are concerned an absence of mail or the fact that there is very little of it can be a mark of considerable success. For instance, when work started on Robert Kee's *Television History of Ireland* few people inside the BBC would have thought it possible to broadcast such a series without stirring up a hornet's nest of criticism. It was almost certainly a tribute to the pains taken by Robert Kee and the production team to achieve something as close to objectivity as possible that the Chairman and Director-General received hardly any letters about the series, while the total number of letters received centrally was no more than 52, of which just half were appreciative. Similarly, the decision to broadcast on three successive evenings, on BBC 2 a three-part documentary telling the story of a man's struggle to become a woman was an act of some courage. The fact that the programmes gave rise to a total of only 23 letters of which no more than ten were critical suggests that it was fully justified. An illustration, perhaps, of Sir Huw Wheldon's dictum that 'treatment is all'.

A summary of this kind inevitably concentrates on the more controversial or surprising elements of correspondence if only because there is little to say about the flow of appreciative letters received day by day except to acknowledge them with gratitude. In many cases they are a mark of the affection which a particular programme or series has won from the audience: some 150 appreciative letters were received centrally about *To Serve Them All My Days*, for example, and many more went to the production office. A very large number of letters are addressed directly to individual broadcasters and are often a

reflection of the large part of which a favourite face or voice may play in the lives of viewers and listeners. It is quite usual for Radio 1 & 2 disc jockeys for example to receive between 10 and 20,000 fan letters a week. For the producer who may have nourished a programme idea for months or sometimes years before circumstances allow him to bring it to birth, correspondence is particularly valuable as evidence of the extent of his success in getting his meaning across to the audience. But even household names in the world of broadcasting value the evidence that there are people out there watching, listening and reacting.

Public meetings

The BBC continued its efforts to bring its programme and policy makers face to face with listeners and viewers at 18 public meetings held in places ranging from the South Coast of England to Lerwick in the Shetland Islands. This most northerly of all the public meetings was chaired by Mr John Graham, Chairman of the BBC's Shetland Advisory Committee, and was attended by two Governors – the Vice-Chairman, Mr Mark Bonham Carter, and the National Governor, Dr Roger Young. The panel members, consisting of the three most senior management and technical staff of BBC Scotland, faced an audience which packed a public hall on a November evening and asked questions about the content of broadcasts from Radio Shetland, poor reception of Radio 4 UK and a wide range of television programmes.

The first bi-lingual public meeting was held in Carmarthen in February 1981. Nearly half the questions were put in Welsh, which meant a busy evening for the two Welsh speakers on the panel, the National Governor, Mr Alwyn Roberts, and the Controller, Wales, Mr Owen Edwards. They both provided a precis in English of their reply to each question. Inevitably there were many questions about the Welsh Fourth Channel and Welsh Language Broadcasting generally.

Meetings held in England followed one of two now established patterns. The meetings held in each of the eight English Regions were chaired by the Chairman of the Regional Advisory Council concerned. Those held in London or the South East were usually chaired by a well known television personality. Every meeting was attended by a BBC Governor who was able to see that questions about general

policy received authoritative answers. Programme personalities who took part in the meetings included Sue Lawley, Esther Rantzen and Terry Wogan (who faced an audience of 700 at Tunbridge Wells.) Among people perhaps best known as programme presenters or reporters in the regions, Stuart Hall (North West), Khalid Aziz (North), Ian Masters (East), Vincent Kane (Wales) took part in meetings or introduced them.

The tone of most of the meetings has been extremely friendly, members of the audience on the whole appreciating the fact that some of the people responsible for what appears on the screens were willing to meet them face to face. Apart from matters of specific local interest, questions have ranged over the number of repeats on television, comments that some background music is intrusive, accusations of too much bad language in programmes generally and of too much talk and not enough action in sports coverage. The BBC's financial problems have been a regular talking point. A new issue – the rights and wrongs of a possible venture into 'breakfast television' by a financially hard pressed BBC – was raised more and more frequently at meetings held in 1981.

The BBC is grateful for the help it received from local authorities and other organisations over the arrangements for these meetings, of which there have now been over 70 all told.

Advisory bodies

Reports on the activities of the central advisory bodies are contained below. Appointments to these bodies and matters affecting their role and procedure are the concern, in the first instance, of the Council and Advisory Bodies Committee of the Board of Governors. Reports on the advisory bodies in the National Regions, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, are contained in the relevant sections on those regions.

The General Advisory Council

During the year under review the General Advisory Council again was deeply concerned with the financial problems of the BBC. At the start of the year the BBC was faced with the necessity of taking £90 million from its capital expenditure and £40 million from its operating expenditure. As a result of its discussions in the preceding year, the Council had accepted the need for this amount of retrenchment. Its concern, therefore, was to ensure that the cuts in

expenditure were made with the least possible damage to the BBC's services.

The Council's year started with the summoning of a special meeting, on 1 April 1980, to consider the BBC's financial position and its proposed economies. The Council examined the proposed cuts, the need for which it accepted in total. It agreed that the cost of the television licence had become a public issue and that the cuts the BBC was intending to make in its services would ensure that it remained so. It considered, however, that the great majority of licence holders would recognise that the licence fee represented payment for a service. There had been virtually no response from the public to the increase in the licence fee in November 1979 and the Council held strongly to the view that there could be no justification for holding the fee at a fixed level over a period in which inflation was driving up the prices of all goods and services. Because the Council was concerned about the ability of the BBC to maintain its position as the main instrument of public service broadcasting it agreed that its Chairman, Sir Frank Figures, should write to the Home Secretary to inform him of the Council's view that if the BBC had to make further reductions in its services the national broadcasting system as a whole would be seriously and perhaps irrevocably damaged. Shortly after the special meeting of the Council, the Board of Governors approved the proposals for financial savings.

At its regular meeting later in April, the Council gave further thought to these problems, in a discussion based on a BBC paper, *Action in Respect of the Licence Fee*. The Council considered alternative methods of funding the BBC but, as in the previous year, the majority opinion was that the licence fee had advantages which could not be matched by other methods. The Council discussed at length a proposition that there should be an independent licence fee review body. The Council had been aware of the savings that the BBC would have to make in its provision of House Orchestras. It was, timely, therefore, that at this meeting it should consider also a BBC paper, *Music in the BBC*. The Council realised that the need for economies in the BBC's operations would lead to a fresh appraisal of plans for future development. The Council's Business Committee, therefore, asked that later in the year there should be a discussion of resources and future development plans. This discussion took place at the Council's meeting in October.

Other main subjects considered by the Council were, *The Reflection in BBC Programmes of the Institutions of Law and Order*, in July and *Broadcasting in a Multi-Racial Society*, together with a paper, *Ethnic Minority Broadcasting* by a member of the Council, Mr Walter Fyfe, in February 1981. The discussion in July raised a number of important issues concerning the BBC's news and current affairs coverage. The discussion on broadcasting in a multi-racial society covered the BBC's recruitment and employment policies, the programmes that were produced especially for ethnic minorities, in the network services and in local radio, and, most importantly, the need for an accurate reflection of all facets of a multi-racial society in general programmes for the majority audience.

In accordance with its usual procedure, the agenda for each of the Council's regular meetings included items for members' questions, consideration of press and public reaction to the BBC and matters for report by the BBC. The Council thus followed closely the proposals for the renewal of the BBC's Charter and Licence & Agreement, with particular interest in the way in which the BBC's traditional assurances, concerning impartiality and taste and decency, were recorded. It received reports on the financial problems of the External Services and expressed concern about the need for cuts in the Services' plans for much needed capital development. Amongst matters raised in members' questions were the *Panorama* programme on Britain's state of readiness to meet the consequences of nuclear attack, news reporting of kidnaps, frightening scenes in children's programmes, editorial control in news and current affairs programmes, scenes of explicit sex in drama programmes and the BBC's decision not to show the television programme, *The War Game*. The Council was aware that technological change would provide opportunities and challenges for the BBC. It received and discussed a paper, *Satellite Broadcasting: Potential and Limitations of the New Technology*, and asked that it should be kept up to date with future technical developments.

Because of the BBC's financial difficulties, the Council decided in the course of the year to introduce changes in its own procedure. For the year 1981-82, it decided that there should be three instead of four regular meetings, with the consequent saving in travelling and administrative costs. Time for discussion, however, would not be reduced because members agreed that each of the three meetings should consist of morning as well as afternoon sessions. The detailed

arrangements for all meetings were made by the Council's Business Committee, which considered main papers in draft form and helped to identify questions and issues for particular attention in the course of debate.

English Regional Advisory Councils

The eight English Regional Advisory Councils comprise some 140 members drawn from many different walks of life and from a wide age range. During the year under review, the Councils offered advice on questions of taste and standards, on the level of service provided especially for the regional audience in England, on local radio development, on broadcasting in a multi-racial society and on a variety of other broadcasting matters.

The BBC's financial position was, inevitably, a subject of discussion at meetings of all the Councils. The BBC's need to make cuts in its regional operation, in order to live within its restricted income, meant that there had to be a loss of both staff and output. Some 20 regional programmes a year and a large part of the regional television presentation operation have had to be suspended. The Councils regretted that these changes had had to be made. They were at one in wanting to ensure that the next increase in the licence fee was sufficient for the BBC's needs. They believed that there was in fact a willingness on the part of the public to pay for the preservation of the BBC's services and they saw it as part of their duty to explain the BBC's financial problems to the public.

The Councils again held open meetings at which their members and senior members of BBC staff were able to meet members of the public. It was notable that much the same issues were raised at these meetings as at the formal meetings of the Councils. This was perhaps evidence of the representative nature of the Councils. Towards the end of the year some Councils, as an experiment in improving communication between the Councils and the public, placed posters containing the names of members and descriptions of the function and procedure of the Councils in prominent public locations such as public libraries and offices of the local authorities.

Local Radio Councils

As has become the pattern in recent years, the Local Radio Councils, during the period covered by this

report, have been pre-occupied with the effects of financial stringency on their stations. Following the decision to modify the principles on which staff and financial resources were allocated within local radio, Councils became closely involved in the discussions that took place on-station on how to adapt to the new situation. The advice that both Councils and individual members gave proved highly relevant, and was much valued by local staff. Through their Chairmen. Councils have also offered evidence to the Radio Network Working Party that has been considering the future development of radio.

But Councils have not forgotten their major and continuing task: to advise the BBC and in particular the local manager on the immediate and long-range programme policy of their own local station. The practice of advertising 'on-air' to fill Councils vacancies which is now widely followed, has been very effective in ensuring that it is the listener's voice which is heard in Council, and to which the station responds.

Educational bodies

The School Broadcasting Councils

The function of the School Broadcasting Councils for the UK and for the National Regions is to commission from the BBC, under its Charter obligations, educational broadcasts for schools drawing upon the full range of professional advice proffered systematically by officers of the School Broadcasting Council.

As a result of the inadequate licence fee increase 23 series had to be removed from UK School Radio for the year 1980–81 and emergency measures had to be taken to inform schools of these cuts. No cuts were made in Schools Television in the year 1980–81 as the production time lag meant that the cuts imposed would not be felt until 1981–82. The Council expressed its concern to the Governors of the BBC, as did many educational organisations, at the heavy cuts suffered by educational broadcasting compared with other parts of the BBC. In Scotland, the finance available for School Broadcasting was cut by 25 per cent with one radio and one television series deleted; one Welsh series was deleted; while the Irish output remained constant. The staff of the Council itself was cut by six and four posts were frozen.

The second phase of the experiment to consider the implications of transmitting 40 minutes of sec-

ondary school radio programmes at night to be recorded by schools and used later, is in the second and final term: 111 schools are taking part and they have been provided with electronic time switches by the BBC for the duration of the experiment. A full report will be prepared for consideration by the School Broadcasting Council and the BBC.

The Council and its Field Officers have taken part in an extensive study to examine the priorities in school broadcasting in the 1980s and this has been in addition to the normal fieldwork activity of the staff.

The Continuing Education Advisory Council

The Council has been giving detailed consideration to the future of Continuing Education within the BBC and has given the Controller, Educational Broadcasting widely based advice on the priorities as it sees them. The Field Officers have again been closely involved with the production departments in the development of series varying from the *Speak For Yourself* series (English as a Second Language) to the micro-processors series *Hands on Micros* which is to have associated with it a specially designed micro-computer, marketed by the BBC. The Council welcomed the BBC Chairman's affirmation of the BBC's commitment to education in all forms, given in a speech at Leeds which was hosted by Dr Patrick Nuttgens, Chairman of the Council.

Other specialist bodies

The Central Religious Advisory Committee, which advises the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority, continued the practice, established in recent years, of holding separate sessions for each authority and joint sessions to discuss subjects of general concern to religious broadcasters. In the year under review the Committee held two joint sessions, each of which was concerned with different aspects of broadcast worship.

At its two meetings with the BBC, the Committee considered progress reports on religious programmes in television, radio, and the External Services of the BBC. It also discussed subjects chosen by its Agenda Committee. The other subjects discussed included – the possibility of a broadcast church on radio, the closed period on BBC 2, religious output on local radio and the rescheduling of religious programmes on Sunday mornings on Radio 2. The Committee

also assessed its effectiveness as a BBC Advisory Body.

The Central Music Advisory Committee met three times during 1980. On the first occasion, in February, it discussed the draft of a paper for the General Advisory Council on Music in the BBC. At a special meeting in March the Committee considered the orchestral cuts which the BBC had then announced, and their implications. In November, the Committee again reviewed the orchestral situation as it had developed during the year and discussed Music on Radio 2.

All concerned with the work of this Committee were saddened by the death during the year of John Culshaw, a long-serving and valued member of it, who had earlier been the BBC's Head of Music Programmes, Television.

The Central Appeals Advisory Committee, which advises the BBC and the IBA separately, held three meetings during the year, at which it considered applications from charities for appeals on BBC Radio and Television. The demand for appeals continued at a high level throughout the year, which meant that the Committee could recommend for broadcasting only a proportion of the charities which applied to the BBC. Results of the broadcasts also reflected a high level of interest among the public. Some of the outstanding results are given on *page 32*. The most notable result, as was to be expected, was occasioned by the BBC's Children in Need of Help appeal which, for the first time in 53 years, was presented on BBC 1 as an extended appeal broadcast throughout a Friday evening in November. The appeal attracted donations totalling £1.217 million which was distributed throughout the country by sub committees of the appeals advisory committees. The BBC is grateful to the members for the help that they provided and also to the Rowntree Memorial Trust which provided invaluable assistance with the distribution of grants in England.

The Central Agricultural Advisory Committee met as usual on three occasions. The Committee advises the BBC on the range and content of farming and gardening programmes broadcast on the television and radio networks. It takes an interest also in the output on these subjects from the regional centres in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales and from the BBC's

Local Radio Stations. The membership reflects a wide range of agricultural, horticultural and community interests.

The Committee has continued in its tradition of giving outspoken and constructive advice while maintaining a relationship of mutual respect with the specialist producers. In the year under review, its members have taken a close interest in the service that new technical developments, such as CEEFAX, can provide for farmers, and increasing emphasis in recent discussions has been placed on the themes of conservation and consumer interests.

At the end of 1980 Mr Derek Barber retired from the Committee after six years' valuable service as its Chairman, shortly afterwards becoming Chairman of the Countryside Commission. He was succeeded by Mr John Harris, OBE, MC, for many years a leading figure in agricultural journalism and publishing.

The Asian Programmes Advisory Committee advises the BBC on the programmes made by the specialist Asian Programme Unit, based at the Pebble Mill Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham. It takes a close interest also in programmes in the BBC's general output which are of special interest to ethnic minorities and in the programmes produced by the Continuing Education Department and BBC Local Radio stations primarily for members of the ethnic minorities.

In addition to its customary three meetings in the year, a special meeting was arranged at the Committee's request to provide time for a full discussion of a BBC paper on 'Broadcasting in a Multi-Racial Society', prior to its discussion by the General Advisory Council. The Chairman of the Committee reported the views of its members during the Council's debate.

The Science Consultative Group held two formal meetings, in May and November at which recent science programmes on television and radio, future programme plans and programme suggestions from members were discussed with the staff responsible for the output. At the meeting in May the Group learnt of the effect of the cuts in programme budgets on the production of science programmes. Members were concerned lest the economies, for which they accepted the reasons, should lead to an impoverishment of programmes. At the meeting in November

the Group devoted some time to discussion of the *Panorama* programme on brain stem death. The Group is not directly concerned with programmes in the area of current affairs, but this was an occasion on which it felt that its advice could be helpful to the BBC. The Group is concerned also that there should be as much contact as possible between the producers of science programmes and their colleagues in other departments.

Members of the Group attended also an informal supper meeting at the Television Centre and some members spent a day at the BBC's Engineering Training Centre at Wood Norton. Sir Ieuan Maddock, Chairman of the Group, retired at the end of the year. He was succeeded by Dr Walter Bodmer, Director of Research of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

The Engineering Advisory Committee is a small committee of eminent scientists and electrical engineers which advises the BBC on its engineering research and development programme and its correlation with similar activities in industry and elsewhere. Under the Chairmanship of Sir Robert Cockburn the Committee held four meetings during the year, two of which were at the BBC Research Department.

Specific matters on which the Committee offered advice and comment covered future broadcasting development, including direct satellite broadcasting, digital standards, and terrestrial network policy. Sir Robert Cockburn has now been succeeded as Chairman of the Committee by Professor Geoffrey Sims.

The Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs. In the course of the year, Sir Frank Figgures retired as Chairman of the Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs and was succeeded by Mr Nicholas Horsley, Chairman of Northern Foods. The Group continued its established custom of starting meetings with a playback of a recent programme or extract from a series dealing with industrial or economic issues. Among the programmes viewed in this way were a number of *Money Programme* reports, including one on the fast food industry, a pull-together of extracts from *Brainwave*, a series made and transmitted by BBC South-West, and some examples of industrial and economic coverage from *Newsnight*. Members were particularly interested in the balance, level and tone of reporting during what they regarded as a critical period for

British industry and the economy generally. They also expressed their hope that at a time when there was so much bad news concerning industry and unemployment such good news as there was would not be overlooked. They were interested too, to hear about coverage of the economy in English Regional programmes where it was possible to devote a half-hour's programme to a relatively small company.

External Broadcasting

Towards the end of the year under review, the *Economist* wrote: "The BBC's overseas service is listened to all over the world as just about the calmest and fairest source of international information there is. Yet Bush House, which once led the world, now struggles to hold on to its existing standards of service while other countries improve theirs. Everywhere other voices grow louder".

External Services staff spent the year working in a manner that justified such praise. But all were only too conscious of the depressing picture the *Economist* painted. In a year when its own capital expenditure was cut back, the BBC saw international competitors launching expanded programmes of capital and operational investment.

The USSR once again increased expenditure on external broadcasting and President Reagan's administration was swift to follow in the first few months of office in the USA. Japan increased its efforts and Deutsche Welle, the West German external station, is constructing a new overseas transmitter base. The French have announced an ambitious new overseas programme with new relay stations, either in operation or planned, in Africa, the Pacific and Central America. They are also preparing a new 21-hour-a-day world service in French.

The BBC External Services by contrast had a £3.1 million cut imposed on a capital programme that provides for overdue modernisation of existing transmitter bases in Britain and overseas. This cut has now been rolled forward to succeeding years. The External Services have additionally been subject to the strait-jacket of Treasury cash limits which affect all activities in the public sector or which are funded by public money. Such restraints have an impact on expenditure of every kind, including such major items as oil for running relay stations overseas and the electricity to power transmitters in the UK, because the rising costs of energy and other services are well above the cash limits set.

Knowledge that competitors are somehow not subject to similar financial restrictions, in their search for new short and mediumwave audiences overseas, has sharpened the need to modernise the BBC's transmitter coverage. Throughout the seventies, External Services' own awareness was sustained by

successive official enquiries and reports. They were unanimous in stressing the need for a sustained and comprehensive programme to improve coverage and audibility. The first fruits were to have been development of a new UK transmitter base at Henstridge in South-West England. New transmitters and an improved location would have given an improved coverage of the USSR and other regions which has not so far been possible from older transmitters in other parts of the UK. But last-minute objections from the Ministry of Defence ended two years' planning and preparatory work. Meanwhile, the capital cuts referred to above have seriously delayed the development of new facilities overseas.

Despite these considerable setbacks and financial restrictions operations in the 39 languages in which External Services transmit have continued efficiently and effectively as is made clear in the pages that follow. There have been slight increases in Turkish transmissions, at the request of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and for the second year running in Russian. This last increase was introduced partly to counter the effects of jamming, begun by the USSR when Russians, like people all over the world, were turning to the BBC for news of the situation in Poland and the emergence of Solidarity. Jamming of the Russian Service was re-introduced after a gap of seven years. While undoubtedly partially effective, there is plenty of evidence that listeners in European Russia are prepared to switch frequencies and many succeed in hearing the BBC. A new service in Pashto was discussed during the year with the FCO and was due to be introduced in August. The existing Farsi transmissions are eagerly heard in Afghanistan and the introduction of Pashto, the other major language, should give complete coverage of the country. These small additions – the cost is £200,000 – to External Services output are welcome. It would be wrong, however, to assume that they presage a modest expansion: the threats of cuts to other existing services blunt any such enthusiasm.

The revenue-producing departments have also played their part. English-by-Radio and Television has continued to produce a marvellous variety of programmes and mixed-media courses for the needs of students world-wide. Transcription Services has

provided stations in over a hundred countries with the very best of BBC permanent radio output, backed up by Overseas Regional Services' Topical Tapes. The structure and policies of these departments are currently under examination with a view to maximising the revenue obtained from overseas sales.

The External Services moved into the new decade with a profound belief in their task, conscious of the support their efforts increasingly enjoy from Parliament, the Press and the public and heartened by the trust that the world outside places in the BBC. But financial uncertainty can so easily undermine this approach. When other governments, both East and West, are strengthening their external services, a commitment from our own Government that at least there was to be no further erosion of resources for Britain's voice abroad would be timely.

Language Services

Eastern Europe

Throughout much of the year, the current affairs output of the European Services was dominated by events in Poland and by the reactions of World Powers. The threat of Soviet armed intervention has at times loomed large and concern over this threat, as shown in this country and elsewhere, has been reflected in output.

Soviet worry over the contagious effect of the Polish events must be assumed to be the reason for the USSR's resumption of jamming of Western broadcasters on 20 August 1980. This followed seven undisturbed years in which difficulties in receiving the BBC in the USSR could be attributed to our outmoded transmitters but not to intentional interference.

However, the effect of jamming on the BBC's 1942-vintage transmitters has proved more serious than on the far more powerful and modern transmitters of Deutsche Welle and Voice of America. Nevertheless evidence is accumulating that in rural areas jamming of the BBC is not fully effective and even in the large cities – which are more easily jammed – it may be possible to find an acceptable signal on one or two frequencies.

Three days after the Soviet Union's resumption of jamming several additional frequencies were added to existing transmissions. Since then there have also been various increases in transmission times culminating – on 29 March 1981 – in a consolidation of several shorter transmissions into one continuous

five hour block broadcast from 7 pm to midnight Moscow time.

Output of the Russian Service – as of every other European Service – reported and analysed the main world events: the situation in Afghanistan and Iran, the Iraq-Iran conflict, the US elections, the Madrid CSCE conference, the death of Tito, the coup in Turkey and the coup-attempt in Spain, controversy over Britain's EEC contributions and the trial of the 'Gang of Four'.

For the Polish Service detached reporting and judicious analysis of events in Poland presented a serious challenge. Massive news coverage was backed up with round-table discussions, international hook-ups and interviews.

An interesting side-effect of the changes in Poland has been a new-found willingness on the part of at least some officials to be interviewed in Polish on the telephone from London for possible broadcast in our Polish transmissions. Both Polish and Hungarian official spokesmen have also been willing to take part in round-table discussions with participants of opposing political views – a new, and welcome, development.

The Polish Service also interviewed Czeslaw Milosz following the award of the Nobel prize and covered a number of the journeys of the Pope with its own Polish-speaking reporters.

Western Europe

The major current affairs stories broadcast to Western Europe coincided with those broadcast to Eastern Europe, though there were regional variations. The German Language Service, for example, discussed in greater detail the effect of the Polish crisis on inter-German relations. The French Service discussed the tension in the Labour Party with emphasis on the attitude of different factions to the EEC. The Service is fortunate in being able to draw on fluent French-speaking MP's. It could thus launch many-sided round-table discussions on Anglo-French relations: the long drawn-out EEC budget argument, the 'apple war', fisheries policy, and the Common Agricultural Policy for example. Large numbers of listeners wrote in to express surprise at points of view that had received no prior airing in the French domestic media.

The Turkish military coup of 12 September and the consequent extension of martial law, put the Turkish Service in the front line as a source of uncensored information. On 29 March plans made earlier

for an increase in Turkish output from 60 to 90 minutes per day were implemented to meet the growing demand from listeners.

In September 1980, the BBC's Eastern Mediterranean Relay Station at Zygghi began relaying the two evening Greek transmissions, the Government of Cyprus having earlier signified its agreement. This improved the quality of the Greek signal, particularly in the Athens area.

The Portuguese general elections in October and the presidential elections in December provided an opportunity for the BBC Portuguese Service to mount an extensive coverage of the campaign for audiences in Portugal and in Africa since the state-controlled domestic radio and television networks decided not to have current affairs programmes on the election campaign.

During the attempted coup in Spain the Spanish Service presented the coverage that the major national network was prevented from broadcasting.

Asia

During 1980 some 31,000 letters were received from listeners all over China in many different walks of life, from students in hundreds of schools and universities to cooks, clerks and doctors. One letter from a factory in Guizhou asked about British printing machinery and the resulting correspondence led to an application by the factory for imports from Britain. A number of visiting Chinese delegations gave interviews to the BBC Chinese Service, often during a visit to Bush House. Notable among these were the Chinese Deputy Premier Kang Shi-en, and the leaders of delegations from the National Congress and the Chinese Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

The Chinese Service responded to the new openness in China by introducing programmes reflecting the variety and freedom of the British way of life, among them a weekly report on Parliamentary Affairs liberally interspersed with actuality illustrating the cut and thrust of Parliamentary debates.

Despite the growth in the BBC's audience in China some people complained about the quality of reception in parts of the country, and compared it unfavourably with that of other broadcasting organisations. Steps were taken during the year to improve reception in Peking itself but it was recognised that a radical improvement would not be possible without transmitters nearer to China.

Evidence of listening to BBC broadcasts in Thai, at the highest level, came from the two daughters of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit who visited Britain during the year and who told a member of the BBC Thai staff who accompanied them for part of the tour that the Thai Royal household listens regularly.

The Indonesian Service provided a useful vehicle to reflect British views on the question of Indonesian textile imports into Britain when this was a matter for controversy between the two countries, and an interview with the then British Minister of State for Trade, Cecil Parkinson, was broadcast just before he went to Djakarta for talks with the Indonesian government. A thriving service of BBC Indonesian-language programmes recorded on tape in London for transmission by local stations in Indonesia unfortunately had to be seriously curtailed because of a shortage of funds.

British views about the imbalance in trade between Britain and Japan were frequently brought to the attention of listeners in Japanese, with credit claimed for at least one export order. A listener in Osaka expressed interest in a product referred to in the programme, *New Ideas from Britain*. He subsequently wrote to say that he had sent a representative to Britain to negotiate a purchase. A staff visitor to Japan in November, 1980, elicited much praise for a film about the BBC External Services which he took with him to show to important television and radio organisations who second members of their staff to the BBC in London.

Evidence continued to be received during the year of widespread listening to the Vietnamese Service both inside Vietnam, where the service remains one of the few links with the outside world, and among the Vietnamese of the diaspora in South East Asia and elsewhere.

'BBC broadcasts in Persian are considered excellent by local Afghan listeners. . . . ' so wrote a British diplomat from Kabul on 11 February 1941 a few weeks after the inauguration of the BBC Persian Service. One of the dwindling number of Western journalists to enter Afghanistan in 1980 wrote in a leading daily, 'If confirmation were needed about the profound influence of the BBC's External Broadcasting Services it is being provided in abundance by the evolving crisis in Afghanistan. At every level of life in Kabul, from every quarter, I am told of the immense importance of the BBC's Farsi language broadcasts'.

World radio and television receivers – 1980

All figures approximate

	Population in Thousands	Radio				Television			
		Number of Radio Sets (excluding wired receivers) in Thousands					Number of Television Receivers in Thousands		
		1980	1955	1965	1975	1980	1965	1975	1980
World Figures	4,337,000	237,000	529,000	1,010,000	1,316,000	177,000	398,000	546,000	
Europe									
Western Europe	416,000	65,308	116,500	186,600	266,700	49,400	103,400	139,400	
USSR & European Communist Group	378,000	20,260	59,700	92,600	121,800	24,000	87,000	105,500	
Middle East									
including North Africa	189,000	2,200	12,300	29,300	41,100	1,250	6,000	11,800	
Africa									
South Africa	28,000	875	2,600	4,800	8,000	—	500	2,000	
Other African countries	313,000	360	4,800	18,500	26,200	98	600	2,400	
Asia									
Chinese People's Republic	950,000	1,000	6,000	35,000	55,000	70	750	7,000	
India	685,000	1,000	4,800	24,000	30,000	2	300	1,000	
Japan	116,000	12,000	27,000	87,000	90,000	18,000	42,000	60,000	
Other countries	638,000	1,800	13,300	49,700	78,400	700	8,950	18,900	
Western Hemisphere									
United States of America	222,000	111,000	230,000	380,000	450,000	68,000	110,000	140,000	
Canada	24,000	5,500	14,000	23,000	27,000	5,000	9,500	12,000	
Latin America	344,000	12,600	29,400	62,800	97,800	7,400	22,600	37,500	
West Indies	10,000	189	860	4,000	5,000	101	1,200	1,500	
Australasia, Pacific & Oceania	24,000	2,760	7,800	13,000	19,300	3,200	5,000	6,800	

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In the course of last year the Eastern Service has been able to respond to developments in the 'arc of crisis with the strengthening of broadcasts not only in Persian, but also in Urdu, and with the announcement of a service in Pashto, the second major language of Afghanistan. While undoubtedly most valuable and welcome to listeners, the increases in time on the air are not dramatic; an extra quarter hour a day in Persian, ten minutes a day in Urdu, and a quarter hour planned for Pashto. This represents the maximum achievable within the resources available.

News reporting has been difficult, again this year, from Iran and Afghanistan where BBC correspondents have not been permitted to work, but the build-up of expertise within the Eastern Service of alternative sources of news and information at home and abroad have allowed the BBC to continue to speak with some authority. No such problems arose for the Persian Service over the Iranian Embassy siege in London during which, by a convenient accident of timing, the final storming of the building by the SAS and the release of the hostages was reported, as it happened, straight into the transmission of the day.

Two happier stories were the focus of particular attention for listeners in India and Nepal in the autumn of 1980: the Prince of Wales's visit to India and Nepal and the visit of King Birendra of Nepal to London. Additional transmissions were mounted in Nepali for Nepal and for the Gurkha regiments of the British army, and a Hindi Service reporter accompanied Prince Charles throughout his travels.

During the course of the year programmes were produced to mark 40 years of broadcasting to the Indian Sub-continent and to Burma.

The Middle East

The focus of Arabic Service attention shifted eastwards with the outbreak of the Iran/Iraq war and the increasing international concern with Gulf security. Initially the war was well reported and a number of correspondents visited the war zone before the fighting became a stalemate. A political consequence of these events, the Islamic Summit Meeting in Saudi Arabia, was successfully reported for the BBC. Earlier in the year the Queen's tour in the Maghreb States provided a happier occasion for broadcasting and Her Majesty's progress was described in a daily account by a member of the Arabic Service accompanying the Royal party. Listeners' correspondence to the Service continues

to increase at a steady rate and has now achieved an all time record – the largest postbag for any of the External Services. Statesmen and men of affairs from all Arab countries continue to seek the wide publicity which the Service can afford, while its monthly journal, *Huna London* continues to have access to most Arabic speaking countries. This is a rare achievement for any Arabic publication nowadays.

Africa

The civilian government of Nigeria which came to power in October, 1980 has, in contrast to the four military regimes which preceded it, encouraged journalists to visit and report what is going on and the African Service has been swift to take up the offer with a number of duty visits by staff. There has also been a spate of visitors from Nigeria to Britain and many of them – including the External Affairs Minister, Professor Ishaya Audu – have been interviewed in English, Hausa or both. The Hausa Service, in particular, has had a number of visitors from the Northern States seeking advice on where to place orders for pharmaceutical and other goods. Full coverage was given to President Shehu Shagari's State visit to Britain in March, 1981.

Listeners to the African Service's popular *Network Africa* programme chose Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe as their Man of the Year 1980, and he readily agreed to be interviewed on the line to Salisbury to mark this event. But with the continued postponement of the construction of a relay station in the Seychelles which would carry their signal to East, Central and Southern Africa, the BBC's English, Swahili, and Portuguese services remain muted compared with those of other External Broadcasting Organisations. However, letters to the Somali and Swahili Services have continued to increase in number and this is especially remarkable in the Somali Democratic Republic where the cost of postage alone is 30p per letter, nearly a third of the daily minimum wage. Somalia has the world's biggest refugee problem and African Service staff have visited the camps and reported on conditions and international efforts to help. During one such visit, the Swahili Programme Organiser found a very large and appreciative audience for the Swahili Service in Burundi, one of the countries in East Africa where the use of the Swahili language is spreading.

In the French language, the BBC itself broadcasts

to Africa for more than four hours a day and there was ample evidence last year of widespread listening in the 21 countries of so-called Francophone Africa. This was reflected in a larger postbag, with the letters from Algeria and Zaire leading the field. Visits to the French Service from the Prime Minister of Zaire, the Foreign Ministers of Togo and Mali, the Archbishop of Bangui, the Ambassadors of African countries to London, Paris and Brussels, not to speak of interviews by the French Service of the Tunisian Prime Minister, the Presidents of Gabon and of the Central African Republic, all testified to the impact of our broadcasts in French.

Latin America

The conflict in El Salvador between government troops and left wing guerrillas intensified during the year, drawing charges from the new Reagan Administration in Washington of indirect Soviet intervention through surrogate Cuba and Nicaragua. Thus an already touchy area in reporting terms has become still more sensitive. The number of letters from El Salvador to the Latin American Service has doubled in the last year and correspondents emphasise the reliance placed on BBC reports. In a year when the general increase in listeners' letters to the External Services was five per cent, letters to the Latin American Service increased by 10 per cent. A new re-broadcasting facility recently introduced by the Spanish American Service – a five minute review of the week in Europe available to radio stations prepared to telephone the BBC from Latin America – is becoming popular and already has regular customers in Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina.

World Service

The World Service, broadcasting 24 hours a day and to many different areas at any one time, has one of the most complex, precise and seemingly immutable schedules of any radio network. Nevertheless, it can be sufficiently flexible for changes to be executed at speed to accommodate coverage of important events. To take one example, on Friday 25 April 1980, a specially extended edition of the 1200 GMT *Radio Newsreel* was mounted at very short notice. It opened with President Carter's speech to the American people, live from Washington, announcing and describing the failure of the attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran. Reactions from London, Moscow

and Iran followed. Appreciative comment on World Service's coverage of the raid flowed in, not least from the United States. Similarly, listeners were kept fully up to date with developments in the Iranian embassy siege in London.

Even outside the current affairs field, a completely new edition of *The Book Programme* was broadcast within 24 hours of the death of Jean-Paul Sartre, assessing his importance as philosopher, novelist and playwright. When John Lennon was murdered in December the small World Service Popular Music Unit made a 45 minute programme in half a day.

One of the most prominent themes in World Service output in 1980 was, naturally enough, the American Presidential election, seen not as a domestic matter but as one of significance for the world as a whole. The race for the White House was marked in regular current affairs programmes such as *Twenty-Four Hours*, *The World Today* and *Outlook* throughout the year. As the day of the election drew nearer, it seemed appropriate to consider in more depth the nature of the Presidency itself as well as the contestants for office and *The Power And The President*, in October, was a series of four 30 minute programmes taken from Radio 4's *Talking Politics*. An edited version of the television debate between President Carter and Governor Reagan was broadcast just after the event itself. World Service gave live election night coverage, with immediate assessment of Mr. Reagan's landslide victory. There was also extensive live coverage of the Inauguration ceremony.

Among the documentary programmes mounted by World Service was the two-part *East Africa in Perspective* assessing the state of affairs in Uganda a year after the overthrow of Amin, and in Kenya two years after Kenyatta's death. *The Problem of Parliament* examined the working of Parliament, and three programmes on *The Dissidents* investigated the state of dissent within the Soviet bloc and the life of dissidents at home and in exile.

For some time it had been recognised that World Service needed something in between the feature, planned and publicised months in advance, and the immediate day-to-day reflection of events within current affairs programmes such as *Twenty-Four Hours*, *The World Today*, and *Outlook*. To fill the gap, *Assignment* was introduced in September 1980. The series so far has included programmes using material collected in Israel, Egypt, Spain (looking at detente in the light of the Madrid Conference), Paki-

stan and Bangladesh. It also reviewed American defence policy under the new Administration. Other programmes have included an investigation into the state of British political parties following the Party Conferences and an examination in December 1980, of the situation in Ireland, one programme using material obtained in Belfast, the other in the Republic.

The World Service remains, almost uniquely now, a mixed and not a generic network, with a very wide range of programmes. The heritage of English verse, represented by major poets from Shakespeare to Auden, was explored in a nine-part 30 minute series broadcast in June and July 1980. *Art Into Politics* considered the relationship between the artist and society, in the light of the theme of the 1980 Venice Biennale. In *Time Remembered* eminent figures such as Lord Bullock, General Sir John Hackett and Sir Hugh Greene recalled major events they had witnessed during the past 60 years, while distinguished scientists and technologists looked at the changes in their fields in *One Man's Lifetime*. Sir Bernard Lovell, Professor of Radio Astronomy, and director of Jodrell Bank Experimental Station, looked at different views of *The Universe*, from those held by the early Greeks, Copernicus and Kepler, to those of astronomers today. Other science features included progress reports on the treatment of diabetes, heart disease and disorders of the brain, and in a somewhat lighter vein, provided *A Plain Man's Guide to the Psycho Jungle*. Three 30 minute programmes, *The Study of Man*, presented by Malcolm McLeod, keeper of the Museum of Mankind, traced the development of anthropology from its earliest beginnings to the present day. Listeners wondering what the British countryside looks like could find out by hearing *Keep to the Path*, four delightful programmes which described some of the immense variety of landscape to be found here. And those who felt they might like to see things for themselves were encouraged to *Come Here*, in a series which describes various holidays available in Britain and provides information on request.

For World Service, sport is a major international ingredient, since not only the direct audiences but many radio stations throughout the world rely on the BBC for reports and analysis. Covering the 1980 Moscow Olympics became a sophisticated exercise in placing the results and the interplay of international competition within the context of these particular and peculiar Games. The small World Service team

in Moscow provided daily Olympic round-ups of 15 minutes covering morning events and a 30 minute programme, broadcast twice, covering the whole day. In addition, the team provided items for World Service current affairs output, and special material for the vernacular services. A comparatively small proportion of listeners felt that World Service should not have reported the Moscow Olympics but the majority shared the view of Mr B.R. Sen, a former Director-General of FAO, who wrote: 'I have been actually seeing or following the Olympic Games for the past 20 years and I have to say the BBC reporting this time, by Paddy Feeny from Moscow, has been better than at any other time. Not only has his reporting been remarkable and lively, in circumstances so difficult, but it had the added quality of good neighbourliness of a rare character. I particularly liked his short interviews with sportsmen from small countries who had come more to gain experience than hoping to win . . .'

With productions ranging from Sophocles' *Electra* to *Sailor Beware*, the World Service three-man drama unit, maintained the variety of their output. Their aim is to provide the best of contemporary drama – productions of new plays included *Duet for One*, by Tom Kempinski, *Alternations*, by Michael Abbensetts and *The Singular Wife of Albert Nobbs* – alongside plays by established writers such as Rattigan and Priestley and classics such as Moliere's *The Imaginary Invalid*, Buchner's *Woyzeck*, Massinger's *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. In November 1980 Shakespeare's view of Shylock was contrasted with that of Arnold Wesker, whose play *The Merchant* rehabilitates Shylock, using a wealth of material now available on life in the ghetto of Renaissance Venice. The two plays were broadcast in successive weeks with the same cast: Peter Vaughan playing Shylock, Anna Calder-Marshall, Portia, and Geoffrey Matthews, Antonio. Five plays by Dennis Potter received their radio premieres on World Service: they were the author's choice, presenting his view of England over nearly two decades. Outstanding amongst serials was a four-part adaptation of Graham Greene's *Our Man in Havana*, starring Robert Stephens.

Reflections, the daily five minute programme providing a meeting point between religion and daily life, attracted a lot of response from listeners during the year. Each Saturday a performer reflects on the music or poetry that expresses his or her faith. Cy Grant's series of paraphrases of Taoist poems proved

of overwhelming interest. A number of eminent people, both ecclesiastical and lay, selected and spoke about their *Text for Today* for the Monday transmission. Three talks by the Archbishop of Canterbury were broadcast in *Reflections* in the week of the New Year.

Lovers of Promenade Concerts had, sadly, a somewhat curtailed World Service Season this year. The Proms started late, following the Musicians' Union strike, and this meant fewer simultaneous relays. There was a shorter season of recordings, brought about as part of the economies External Services had to make. Nevertheless, listeners did hear Sir Michael Tippett's much acclaimed new symphony: Claudio Arrau and Jessye Norman, and distinguished orchestras including the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, the London Symphony Orchestra and of course the BBC Symphony Orchestra. In 1980 the LSO celebrated its 75th birthday and the BBC Symphony Orchestra its 50th: both were marked by a series of 30 minute programmes tracing the history of the orchestras, produced for World Service by Gramophone Programmes Unit.

State visits by the Queen to Italy and to the Maghreb were marked by programmes of highlights, compiled for World Service by Outside Broadcasts Department which also provided a special programme for the Queen Mother's 80th birthday, broadcast on 17 July, the day of the Service of Thanksgiving in St Paul's Cathedral. Another birthday of special importance to World Service fell in July, when *Radio Newsreel* celebrated its 40th anniversary. The classic format, reports by correspondents from all parts of the world, has changed little since its inception and its aim remains as it was in 1940, 'to report faithfully on current events in Britain and abroad, and to present the picture attractively in a straightforward and unpretentious manner'. Its five daily worldwide editions (plus a sixth prepared especially for South Asian listeners) are an important complement to the more formal news bulletins.

In 1980 an edition of *London Calling* included a 'listening diary' for a week which listeners were invited to complete. Over 8,000 replies were received and the data provided a comprehensive pattern of listening area by area, together with analyses of listening by nationality and by age, as well as information on comparative listening to mainstream World Service and to alternative programming for specific areas.

Industry and exports

During a year of deepening economic recession the response to External Services' efforts to publicise newsworthy British products abroad has given a number of manufacturers a useful fillip. Thus when *New Ideas* – the English-language World Service programme – broadcast an item on a new device which should make window cleaning obsolete, the producer received some 550 letters which were passed on to the delighted manufacturer.

Unfortunately many manufacturers are still unaware of the existence of over 100 programmes in some 30 languages geared to promoting exports or describing scientific, medical and technological advances.

Some of the products mentioned are being marketed by small companies. For example, one firm marketing plastic flowerpots only employs 12 people, but within a week or so of a broadcast mentioning its products it received offers to set up agencies in nine countries. Similarly, a programme in the Arabic Service on a dairy farm project set up in Egypt by an Oxfordshire firm resulted in a request from a company in Saudi Arabia to be put in touch with the firm concerned since it wished to set up a similar project. One firm manufacturing a solar energy device called 'Solartube' received a £34,000 order from the West Indies and another for £45,000 from Malawi; as well as enquiries from Madagascar, Spain, Portugal and Cyprus.

The policy has never been directly to promote sales: a product must be new and interesting to be mentioned.

Occasionally, however, the listeners themselves select the products they wish to hear about: a listener in Cuizhon, China, for example wrote to the Chinese Section's *Letterbox* programme asking for information on British machinery for printing colour brochures and postcards. Part of a programme was subsequently devoted to this subject and evoked a follow-up letter: 'Our factory has decided to apply to import from Britain'.

Overseas Regional Services

Overseas Regional Services have a special responsibility for North America, the Caribbean, Australasia and the Pacific Islands, Malta (in Maltese) and the Falkland Islands. They supplement and complement

the World Service by providing topical spoken word programmes and material for rebroadcasting locally to reach audiences who do not have short wave sets or where audibility of other BBC broadcasts is not dependable.

By special arrangement, current affairs material is fed three times each weekday by cable or satellite to National Public Radio in Washington for selective inclusion in their major public affairs programmes, *All Things Considered* and *Morning Edition* carried by the 230 NPR member-stations. Since July 1979, the department has had a financial agreement with NPR under which it has accommodated an NPR resident producer with access to BBC facilities.

Special newsreel programmes are sent daily to the Australian Broadcasting Commission and to Radio New Zealand.

An important aspect of the work of Overseas Regional Services is the production of BBC Topical Tapes which offer a range of weekly programmes on international affairs, scientific research, international money and commodities, books and publishing, education, international sport, British personalities, events and institutions, and a number of programmes designed for Third World audiences covering appropriate technology, applied science, tropical agriculture and medicine, and educational and development topics. A new international programme for children aimed at both the developed and Third World countries, was launched in the summer of 1981. The two best-sellers remain *Hello Tomorrow!*, a popular programme on development techniques, and the weekly current affairs magazine giving a British view of world events, *International Call*.

The weekly tape, *BBC Caribbean Magazine*, is widely recognised as a major link between the West Indian communities in Britain and the Commonwealth Caribbean: the Christmas messages compiled each year in the main UK immigrant centres have become a traditional part of Christmas broadcasting in the English-speaking Caribbean.

Unlike any of their international competitors the BBC charges for its Topical Tapes and recovers the cost of airmail. Despite rising postal charges during 1980/81, in all over 350 tapes are despatched weekly to radio stations and broadcasting organisations in 68 countries as far apart as Australia and Antigua, Bahrain and Brunei, Mexico and Malaysia, Kenya and Kiribati. They are copied and distributed in the United States by National Public Radio (230 stations)

and the Broadcasting Foundation of America (500 stations). All programmes are original material specially commissioned and produced to meet the topical needs of rebroadcasters.

Transcription Services

The Transcription Services supply radio programmes of every kind to broadcasting organisations throughout the world and through their operations BBC programmes are heard by listeners to the domestic transmissions of over 100 countries around the world. The department markets non-topical Transcription programmes on disc as well as the weekly series of airmailed Topical Tapes produced by the Overseas Regional Services.

Like any other revenue-earning department of the BBC, Transcription Services have had a difficult year. World recession and the continuing strength of the pound have created familiar problems, and inevitable increases in prices to subscribers have undoubtedly affected the volume of sales. Nevertheless in spite of the increasing temptation for customers to turn to the free material on offer from all the rest of the world's major broadcasting organisations, quality has remained the hallmark of BBC programmes for export and this is a policy which the customers have continued to endorse.

The first aim of the Service is to secure the greatest possible overseas exposure for the best of British radio programmes, and the major part of the catalogue comprises material taken from Radio 1, 2, 3 and 4 and to a lesser extent from BBC World Service. Naturally, not all domestic material is necessarily suitable in outlook, approach or duration for the Transcription Service market, and to fill the gaps the Service continues to originate a good deal of its own material. This has long been the case with music programmes of all kinds, but 1980-81 saw an unusual volume of originated spoken word material, notably in scientific and educational material devised with Third World audiences in mind. This supplemented a wide range of talks programmes taken from Radio and World Service, including an unusual venture into the area of programmes with a shorter shelf-life: *The Restless Years*, and *The Wallenberg Mystery*. The general run of Transcription Service feature programmes are unlikely to be overtaken by events, and the 500 hours of programming added to the

catalogue in 1980–81 are a substantial supplement to the storehouse of British culture. Documentaries on the Poets of World Wars One and Two, on Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh, Bunyan and Beckett, Borges and Proust, *The Brain and Golf*, reflect the range but not the totality of feature output. There were also readings of William Golding, Isherwood, Virginia Woolf, Wodehouse, Trollope, Laurie Lee, Orwell and Jean Rhys, and drama by Rattigan, Priestley, Shaffer, Lawrence, Stoppard, Shakespeare, Whiting, Brian Friel, Ibsen, Athol Fugard, Dostoevsky. Other programmes distributed included recordings from the Edinburgh Festival Literary Event, a new selection of hymns, and *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy* as well as the always popular panel-games *My Word*, *My Music* and *Just A Minute*.

On the music front, industrial action by the 'Musicians' Union upset plans for the customary Transcription Service recordings at the Aldeburgh and Cheltenham Festivals, truncated the Promenade concert season and deprive the Service of opportunities to record a number of musical events of all kinds. Nevertheless, the supply of music programmes was maintained including a special collection to mark the 50th anniversary of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, another featuring the same orchestra under Rozhdestvensky, a limited 'Prom' issue and recordings from the Edinburgh Festival. Light music, Pop, and Rock, although also affected by the MU strike, had a successful year, highlighted by recordings at the Cambridge Folk Festival and some highly acclaimed – and widely ordered – Pop and Rock events. The live *In Concert* series has taken on an international flavour, with guest artists from Canada, Australia, Sweden, the USA and Japan, several recordings were taken from the Folk Festival at Cambridge and the Rock Festival at Reading as well as from universities all over the country in *Rock Goes to College*. Some notably successful series based on the stories of individual artists have included Abba, Blondie, and Eric Clapton.

The newly-launched Study Tapes operation, under which appropriate programmes are made available on cassette for non-broadcasting use by overseas educational institutions, continues to expand. The third catalogue, now in preparation, on history and subjects of general interest, together with increased advertising, and the licensing of new overseas distribution agents, reflects a growing response which is most encouraging.

English by Radio and Television

The year has been dominated by the success of the Department's latest multi-media course, centred on television. *Follow Me*, and by the increasing usage of BBC English by Television series, both on the screen and on video-cassettes in institutions. *Follow Me* a new beginner's course consisting of 60 Television programmes, 60 radio programmes, bi-lingual books for self-study, books for classroom use and teachers' guides, was the result of collaboration with West German television and other European partners. It has been followed by millions in Germany where, by January of this year, more than half a million books and a quarter of a million audiocassettes supporting the television programmes had been purchased. France, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Switzerland are all now showing the television series – many of them are broadcasting the parallel radio series as well – and the series is proving equally popular in countries such as Algeria, Egypt, Cyprus, Brunei, Hong Kong and Singapore. Several countries in Latin America (Mexico, Venezuela and Equador, for example), are about to screen the series and many others, including Hungary and China, are expressing interest in purchasing the programmes.

China is one of the latest countries to purchase BBC English by Television lessons, and on a visit to Peking in January, the Head of Department had the pleasure of seeing a BBC English by Television series transmitted nation-wide, as part of China's own nightly English by Television lessons. The size of the audience to these programmes and their popularity in China can be judged from the fact that the accompanying book, which included scripts of the BBC material, had sold six million copies from October 1980 to January 1981. Another country in Asia to begin broadcasting BBC English by Television for the first time is Burma where, to quote a letter just received from the Cultural Attache in the British Embassy in Rangoon, 'your *BBC On We Go* (elementary course) and *People You Meet* (intermediate course) are playing, as they say, to packed houses on television in Burma. I am informed that the very highest authorities here watch the programme with interest and enjoyment'. In Australia, where a new television channel has been established for ethnic minorities, both *Follow Me* and *People You Meet* are being screened twice weekly to help immigrants with their English. The Department's latest television pro-

duction, *Follow Me To San Francisco*, is about to be launched in North America for use in the classroom teaching of immigrants there.

Equally noteworthy has been the increasing use of BBC English teaching programmes on video around the world over the past year. At the end of 1980, for example, Libya placed an order worth £140,000 for programmes on video for use by their Ministry of Education. Institutions in countries as far apart as France and Thailand, Spain and Japan, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, Switzerland and Korea are now using BBC English lessons on video in the classroom and the Department has just produced a brief guide to teachers on how to get the best out of this new development in education technology.

In all this television and video-centred activity, the Department's English by Radio lessons, both on direct transmissions and through their use of domestic radio in more than 100 countries, have continued to play a major role in helping millions to learn English. Thousands of letters have been received by the Department from learners and teachers in 110 countries over the past year. In the BBC Arabic Service English by Radio lessons were second only to Arabic music requests in attracting correspondence. Listeners in China, in their thousands, continue to write in about the English by Radio lessons broadcast in the Chinese Service and in the Department's all-English transmissions to Asia. One most unusual element of audience reaction to English by Radio was an account by *The Times* correspondent in the Far East of an interview with a former prisoner of the Khmer Rouge who had been following one of our comprehensive series, *Stories From Asia* and, by re-telling the stories in Khmer to his captors, gained such popularity that he was spared from execution. 'For me the BBC is God, they saved me', he told *The Times* correspondent.

New English by Radio series which have attracted particular attention from listeners during the past year include *Spy In The Sky*, a series in which the language-teaching was neatly embedded in a 'John Buchan' style thriller; *Listen and Write*, exercises in comprehension and dictation and a literary series, *Talking Of Writers. Can I Help You?*, a weekly programme solving listeners' problems with English grammar, pronunciation and idiom, has attracted correspondence from all over the world as has *In A Manner of Speaking*, a series dealing with differences in pronunciation and with varieties of English. Radio stations in more than 100 countries overseas broadcast

BBC English by Radio lessons on their own domestic networks and areas of expansion over the past year include Latin America, where Peru, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala are amongst countries showing new or renewed interest in broadcasting English by Radio. In Africa, many state broadcasting stations in Nigeria are beginning to broadcast BBC English by Radio programmes and, as might be expected, there has been renewed interest in English lessons in Zimbabwe, Tuvalu and Papua New Guinea are new customers for BBC English by Radio in the Pacific region.

In the third area of the Department's activities, publishing, several new titles have been produced this year: *Countdown*, a series to help students of English taking intermediate level examinations; *The Petroleum Programme*, a series teaching English for use in the oil industry; *Export English*, a new series on English for international business and *Wavelength*, dealing with English for navigation at sea. Part-work publications have been developed further with the launching of a basic course for beginners in Italy, the first fascicle of which sold over 180,000 copies. A children's part-work in Brazil was also launched successfully and has just been placed on the market in Portugal as well.

This year's Annual Summer School, held at Westfield College, was particularly successful and attracted our first ever student from the People's Republic of China, who attended the school as a result of winning a world-wide competition set in one of our most popular, advanced English by Radio broadcasts, *Speaking of English*. Another competition set in Egypt and linked with the transmission on Egyptian Television of an intermediate English by Television series led to a young student from Cairo being amongst the 160 students from 35 countries who attended the Summer School.

Technical developments

Much time and effort has been expended during the year on discussions with the FCO concerning the capital provision for External Services. Several capital schedules have been produced to meet varying financial criteria and the most recent development has been the production with the FCO of an agreed Capital Schedule which is itself the subject of discussion within the Government. All the original items

External Broadcasting

Estimated total programme hours per week of some external broadcasters

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
USSR	533	656	1015	1417	1908	2001	2019	2006	2010	2020	2094
United States of America	497	1690	1495	1832	1907	2029	1775	1799	1813	1845	1901
Voice of America	497	843	640	831	863	789	796	810	804	828	877
Radio Free Europe	—	431	444	523	547	554	554	555	554	555	555
Radio Liberty	—	416	411	478	497	686	425	434	455	462	469
Warsaw Pact Countries Other than USSR	386	783	1009	1215	1264	1449	1473	1492	1479	1520	1528
East Germany	—	9	185	308	274	342	349	352	331	371	375
Poland	131	359	232	280	334	340	340	335	338	337	337
Czechoslovakia	119	147	196	189	202	253	254	254	254	254	255
Bulgaria	30	60	117	154	164	197	206	226	234	233	236
Romania	30	109	159	163	185	190	197	198	195	198	198
Hungary	76	99	120	121	105	127	127	127	127	127	127
Chinese People's Republic	66	159	687	1027	1267	1423	1438	1438	1427	1390	1350
German Federal Republic	—	105	315	671	779	767	770	796	789	798	804
United Kingdom (BBC)	643	558	589	667	723	719	706	708	711	712	719
North Korea	—	53	159	392	330	455	455	590	602	597	597
Albania	26	47	63	154	487	490	501	501	564	557	560
Egypt	—	100	301	505	540	635	636	559	542	542	546
Cuba	—	—	—	325	320	311	321	326	326	382	424
India	116	117	157	175	271	326	330	340	342	389	389
Australia	181	226	257	299	350	379	336	333	333	333	333
Netherlands	127	120	178	235	335	400	402	281	285	287	289
Japan	—	91	203	249	259	259	259	259	259	259	259
Spain	68	98	202	276	251	312	258	240	254	242	239
Portugal	46	102	133	273	295	190	187	207	210	210	214
Israel	—	28	91	92	158	198	193	201	204	184	210
South Africa	—	127	63	84	150	141	140	140	167	166	183
Nigeria	—	—	—	63	62	61	61	68	68	170	170
Italy	170	185	205	160	165	170	171	170	170	170	169
Sweden	28	128	114	142	140	154	161	161	159	159	155
Canada	85	83	80	81	98	159	140	135	140	138	134
France	198	191	326	183	200	108	102	91	110	119	125
Yugoslavia	80	46	70	78	76	82	82	79	79	79	72

i) The figures are for December (or the nearest available month).

ii) The list includes fewer than half the world's external broadcasters. Among those excluded are Taiwan, Vietnam, South Korea, and various international commercial and religious stations, as well as clandestine radio stations. Certain countries transmit part of their domestic output externally on shortwaves; these broadcasts are mainly also excluded.

External Broadcasting Audience Research, March 1980

on the Audibility Programme appear on this schedule but the timescale of the operation is now much extended with an inevitable delay in completion of major projects.

The replacement of wartime transmitter facilities at the Skelton B station is a major constituent of the Audibility Programme. Unfortunately the site chosen in the South of England to be developed as the new station has now had to be abandoned because of Ministry of Defence objections. These objections were based on the impact of the proposed station at Henstridge on the Royal Navy's flying activities at Yeovilton. Discussions continue between the BBC and the MOD on this issue and on the alternative strategy being developed by the BBC to take account of the absence of Henstridge from future plans. In the meantime manufacture of the eight 500 kW transmitters continues at both the Telefunken and Marconi companies.

During the year detailed consideration was given to the provision of a small relay facility at Hong Kong, the object being to reinforce coverage of North East China, Korea and Japan. Following a detailed survey of the colony possible sites were identified and two technically attractive sites have been costed in terms of required capital. Despite what was understood to be enthusiasm for the project within the Government no funds have been made available and attempts to procure capital contributions from the Hong Kong administration have not been successful.

Work commenced during the year on the new high power 648 kHz transmission facility at the CED site on Orfordness. Progress to date has been good and the anticipated service date remains Spring 1982. Similarly the Cyprus HF Project has begun with building work, transmitter procurement and aerial contracts all making progress during the year. The difficulties commented upon in last year's report concerning reduced power operations to avoid flying difficulties at Cyprus have been resolved satisfactorily and full power is being maintained.

Operational difficulties were encountered by CED at the Masirah relay station during the year which caused the BBC to be offered only three of the four hf senders for service for the whole of the winter schedule of transmissions. This caused an inevitable reduction in coverage to the Arabic and Eastern Services target areas and also to World Service coverage to these areas. Fortunately these difficulties have been resolved and all four hf senders were expected

to be in service from Summer 1981 onwards.

The Far Eastern Relay Station, which has moved from Malaysia to Singapore, became the first BBC relay station to use remotely controlled receivers during the year. Experience to date has been of a very reliable system and one which contributed significantly to the reduction of establishment which took place with the move. An additional aerial facility scheduled to improve coverage of North China has now been accepted for service.

The revised Bush House modernisation project commented upon in last year's report was successfully piloted through the BBC's internal financial procedures but when presented to the FCO, the response was to call in a group of consultants to verify the need for the work, the value for money aspect, and identify any alternatives. Following lengthy consideration the consultants' final report indicated several options open to External Services. One of these is considered by the BBC and the FCO to be practical and planning is well-advanced to produce a further project plan for Bush House. This revised plan will see an urgent solution to the asbestos problem and reinstatement of a studio modernisation programme.

International broadcasting

The extent to which some Governments are now committing resources to the strengthening of the effectiveness of their external services is striking. The USSR, USA and the Federal Republic of Germany, in particular, have introduced or extended medium-wave relays in areas hitherto covered by shortwave only. France, too, is embarking on expansions designed greatly to increase the shortwave penetration of Radio France International. Worldwide, over 80 countries continue to support broadcasting services addressed to listeners outside their national boundaries. In addition, there are numbers of commercial stations and religious broadcasters which aim at international audiences, as well as the more ephemeral clandestine stations. Last, but no means least, many domestic transmissions, particularly in the Arab world and Latin America, are also aimed at audiences in neighbouring countries.

The table on page 58 gives the estimated programme hours per week as at December 1980 for some external broadcasters, with comparative figures for the two preceding decades illustrating the growth that has taken place.

The Radio Moscow World Service in English, inaugurated in 1978, was increased to 24 hours per day in 1980. It is broadcast on a wide range of shortwave frequencies and, at certain times of the day, has mediumwave coverage as well; some of the programmes are relayed by transmitters in Cuba, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. (It is also on vhf and mediumwave for students of English in Moscow.) Apart from the World Service there are other Soviet broadcasts in English totalling 19 hours a day, beamed to various parts of the world. USSR output in Dari (Afghan Persian), already expanded a few months before the invasion of Afghanistan, was again increased in the first half of 1980, together with Pashto (spoken in Afghanistan and Pakistan), Persian and Uzbek. However, Finnish transmissions were reduced and broadcasts in Lingala (spoken in the north of the Congo and Zaire) were discontinued.

The Voice of America's Farsi (Persian) service, re-introduced in April 1979, was increased several times, reaching 35 hours a week by August 1980, and in September, Dari broadcasts were introduced. 1980 also saw expansions in Bengali, Urdu, Turkish and Cambodian output, and a service in Azeri (spoken in Iran and the USSR) is planned.

Construction of transmitters to improve the audibility of the USA's overseas broadcasting continues. One of the four 250 kW shortwave transmitters being built in the German Federal Republic for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty came into operation in October 1980 and seven 250 kW shortwave transmitters are under construction in Portugal. There are plans to extend the VOA's relay station in Sri Lanka by adding six 250 kW transmitters. A 50 kW mediumwave transmitter is being constructed in Botswana and another is planned for Antigua.

The Chinese People's Republic discontinued its service in Quechua for Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador in 1980 and made reductions in some transmissions for Taiwan and in English for Asia; however, there were increases in Spanish to Europe, Arabic, Sinhala, Cantonese and Esperanto.

The German Federal Republic's Deutsche Welle increased its broadcasts in Russian, Dari and Pashto. There is to be a relay station for Deutsche Welle in Sri Lanka: initially it will consist of one mediumwave 600 kW transmitter and three 250 kW shortwave transmitters.

In July 1980 Albania increased its language broadcasts to 23 by the addition of Swedish; Polish output,

however, was slightly reduced. Among the Warsaw Pact countries, Poland halved its output in Portuguese but increased Spanish, both for Europe, and increased French for Africa broadcasts.

France is more strongly represented in the international broadcasting field than indicated by its position towards the bottom of the table on page 58. The output figure given is for Radio France International but the French state-owned company, SOFIRAD, has a large interest in a number of international commercial radio stations. For example, there is Radio Monte Carlo Middle East which broadcasts in Arabic and French from mediumwave transmitters in Cyprus. It hopes to renew, for a further 10 years, its agreement with the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation, and to obtain a second mediumwave frequency. Then there is Radio Mediterranean International which started Arabic and French broadcasts on mediumwave from Tangier in September 1980. This station will be moving to Nadour in NE Morocco when work is completed on a new transmitting centre where a 1200 kW longwave, and shortwave transmitters, will allow coverage of the greater part of Africa and the Middle East. Most recently, in February 1981, Africa No. 1 started regular broadcasts for Francophone Africa totalling 18 hours a day from the new and powerful (four 500 kW shortwave transmitters) Myabi centre in Gabon. Radio France International also uses the Gabon transmitters and other RFI development plans include a relay station by 1984 in Kourou, French Guiana, with three 500 kW shortwave transmitters for North and South America and Africa, and possibly relay facilities in New Caledonia also. Another possibility is Sri Lanka.

Ghana, the first country in Black Africa to establish an external service, had to close down transmissions in 1980 because of continuing technical difficulties. On the other hand, Nigeria further increased output by over 100 hours per week at the beginning of 1981. About half the additional broadcasts are beamed specifically to North America, the Caribbean, India and Australia, areas not hitherto covered by Nigeria's external services. Uganda has reported that plans are under way to resume the French, Arabic and Shona broadcasts of Radio Uganda's external services, transmitted irregularly since 1975. In 1980, South Africa made small increases in most of its 10 language services and broadcasts in Spanish and Portuguese for Latin America are planned for June 1981.

In 1980, Vietnam's external output reached a total of over 300 hours per week and broadcasts to Africa, in English, were started. Output in Laotian, Russian and Spanish for Latin America was increased, but that in Standard Chinese, Cantonese, Indonesian and Thai reduced. Pakistan introduced a Dari service, while Persian output was increased, as was Urdu for the Gulf and Middle East areas. Turkey increased broadcasts in English, Arabic and Greek, and transmissions overseas should have improved audibility after two 500 kW transmitters come into service in 1981, while Vatican Radio increased its language broadcasts to 34 with the introduction of a Vietnamese Service.

Many other countries are engaged in or planning to increase their transmitter power. The rebuilding of Radio Australia's transmitters near Darwin, damaged by Cyclone Tracey in 1974, proceeds and a transmitter may be built at Townsville to improve reception in Papua New Guinea and the South Pacific. Sweden is building two new 500 kW shortwave transmitters at Hoerby, while Finland plans to refurbish the shortwave transmitter at Pori. The contract for the construction of Radio Yugoslavia's four 500 kW shortwave transmitters has been signed and work should be completed within three years. All these projects are for external broadcasting.

Following the withdrawal of facilities on Maltese transmitters, Libya has made an approach to Cyprus authorities with a view to setting up radio stations in the island. The United Arab Emirates have been testing three new 300 kW shortwave transmitters, installed in Dubai, which will carry the UAE's new international service. Iraq has signed contracts with a French company to carry out projects concerning medium and shortwave transmissions to help bring Radio Baghdad and the Voice of the Masses to areas of the world which do not receive them. It is also reported that the Iran cabinet has been discussing the purchase of eight shortwave transmitters for its external output.

In the Indian Parliament, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting stated that All India Radio needed 22 shortwave transmitters for strengthening its external broadcasts. Plans for the development and modernisation of Radio Bangladesh included provision of two 250 kW shortwave transmitters for external broadcasting, while two 250 kW transmitters for Indonesia's international service are to be financed with a loan from France.

Finally, following criticism by Ministers of the audibility of NHK's external services, Japan is reported to be studying ways of effecting an improvement. Time is already being leased on the Sines relay station in Portugal to improve reception of NHK in Europe.

The Monitoring Service

During the period under review the crisis in Poland, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the long drawn out drama of the hostages in Iran, the Gulf war and the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress made very heavy demands on the resources of the Monitoring Service, often stretching them to breaking point. In all these events the monitoring of broadcasts played a crucial role: frequently it was the only source of news, often the fullest, fastest and most authoritative – and the cheapest.

But still without access to contingency funds, pleas for which have remained unanswered, the Service could only cope by making heavy demands on some of its staff. They responded magnificently to all the calls but even so painful choices had to be made at times.

Last October the Soviet Union reorganised its domestic broadcasts, increasing its output of news, comment and current affairs. This increase had to be absorbed by a Russian team whose Polish speaking members were often required to switch to that language. Indeed, the Polish team had to be doubled in order to handle the vast amount of important material, and the result of their endeavours published in Part 2 of the daily Summary of World Broadcasts (SWB) provides a fascinating account of the course of events in Poland since August, 1980.

This expansion of Monitoring Service effort in response to developments in the areas of the world which it covers resulted in many tributes. Among them was a special message from the US Government after the release of the American hostages thanking the Service, and the Persian team in particular, for the accurate and rapid reporting of Tehran Radio throughout the long crisis.

During a very busy year co-operation with the BBC's American counterpart, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, remained as close and as mutually beneficial as ever. There is a high degree of interdependence and neither organisation would be complete without the other.

Efforts to increase income from sales of output in order to ease the taxpayer's burden have continued. The Polish upheaval, the Iranian-Iraqi hostilities and the activities of the Ayatollah Khomeini have dramatically increased the sales of the newfile to international news agencies. This income now compares with revenue derived from subscriptions to the Summary of World Broadcasts, but is by its nature much more ephemeral and cannot be made the basis of planning.

Meanwhile the Service has become better known to the public at large. During the final stages of the US hostage crisis the cameramen of international television companies seemed at times to camp in the Listening Room, filming monitors with their ears glued to Tehran Radio.

The Service has also gained a devoted following of listeners in this country and throughout the world. *Six Continents*, a programme on Radio 3, and *Listening Post* on the World Service are based on monitored material and make it available to a much wider audience.

Audience studies

The only satisfactory way of measuring radio audiences outside the UK is by surveys based on standard sampling methods. Each year, the BBC commissions market or opinion research companies to undertake a number of such surveys. Interviews, usually personal, with carefully drawn samples of adults, provide information about the size and characteristics of the audiences for the BBC and other international broadcasters and also much general radio and television data. Facilities for carrying out such surveys naturally vary a good deal. In Western Europe there are few problems but in developing countries research facilities may be sparse or even non-existent. Practical considerations, too, can restrict the size and nature of the sample. There are also parts of the world where no surveys can be carried out.

The amount of listening to external broadcasters naturally varies from country to country and results of surveys must be assessed against a number of factors, such as the amount of output, availability of mediumwave as well as shortwave, the quality of the BBC signal, the local radio and television development and languages understood. Some results follow; they are, of course, subject to the margin of error inherent in all sampling procedures.

In December 1979 a survey on behalf of the BBC was conducted for the first time in Bangladesh. The sample interviewed was designed to be demographically representative of the adult population living in the Dacca Pourashava, the 13 square mile central area of Dacca City. The survey found that the BBC Bengali Service had a very large audience among this section of the Bangladesh population, 31.8 per cent of the sample, equivalent to about 400,000 adults, listening regularly, that is at least once a week. The BBC was closely followed by All India Radio, 30.7 per cent and then came Radio Pakistan 26.1 per cent and the Voice of America 24.5 per cent. There was much less listening to the other five stations asked about which included Radio Peking 4.6 per cent, Radio Moscow 3.6 per cent and Deutsche Welle 1.3 per cent. The BBC also had the highest figure for broadcasts in English with 7.3 per cent listening regularly, equivalent to some 100,000 adults in the Dacca Pourashava. All India Radio, 6.9 per cent, was again in second place, followed by the Voice of America 5.2 per cent and Radio Pakistan, 3.0 per cent.

A survey in October 1980 based on a representative sample of the adult population of Greece gave the BBC Greek Service a regular audience of 4.0 per cent equivalent to about 280,000 listeners, the largest among the 10 broadcasters asked about. Deutsche Welle had 3.1 per cent, Radio Moscow 2.5 per cent, Radio Sofia 2.3 per cent, Radio Tirana, 2.2 per cent and the Voice of America 2.0 per cent. The other three stations, Radio Bucharest, Radio Budapest and Radio Cairo, had smaller regular audiences. BBC Greek Service listening levels tended to increase with a higher standard of education, and to be above average among the younger age group. About two-fifths of the regular listeners were under 30 including an encouraging number who had started tuning to the BBC during the two years before the survey. About a 3rd of the audience was in Athens, but elsewhere it was widely dispersed and listening was as common in rural areas as in the towns. The Survey provided further evidence of people turning to the BBC for news at times of crisis, in this case during the military regime. Questions about broadcasts in English were confined to the BBC and VOA, the World Service in English obtaining a regular audience of 0.7 per cent (about 50,000 adults), English by Radio 0.5 per cent (about 35,000) and the Voice of America 1.0 per cent.

The results of a survey in Chile carried out in 1978 on behalf of the United States International Communication Agency, also became available. This survey, which was among adults in the capital and four regional urban centres, obtained a regular audience for the BBC Spanish American Service of 1.2 per cent, equivalent to about 37,000 adults in these areas. The BBC was behind the VOA, 1.8 per cent, and Radio Moscow, 1.5 per cent, but ahead of the Spanish National Radio, 0.8 per cent, and Deutsche Welle, Radio Nederland, Radio Havana and Radio Peking which had audience figures of 0.2 per cent or less. In the case of broadcasts in English, the VOA and the BBC each obtained regular audiences of 0.2 per cent (about 6,000 adults) among the Chile sample and Radio Canada International 0.1 per cent.

Although sample surveys are the only practical means of measuring audience size, they are less suitable for eliciting the kind of qualitative reaction needed by programme makers. This can be more readily acquired from listeners and by the use of postal questionnaire techniques. The volume of listener correspondence is, of course, in no way indicative of the numbers listening, and letter totals can fluctuate dramatically, falling in response to deterrents like postal censorship and increased postal charges and rising as a result of changed political circumstances or promotional operations. Even so, letters provide a valuable insight into listener opinion as well as indicating the geographic spread of the audience.

In 1980, the External Services received over 350,000 letters from listeners. One in five of these was in Arabic. Factors outside the BBC's control, can of course, dramatically affect the volume of mail. In 1978, only 17 letters were received in the whole year. However, with the removal of internal restraints, the number increased dramatically and in 1980 the total was over 29,000.

Postal questionnaire techniques offer the opportunity of accumulating much reaction from listeners and eliminate the haphazard effects inherent in relying on listener correspondence. In 1980, over 19,000 questionnaires were returned from BBC listeners and produced a wide and valuable range of information.

Engineering

As mentioned in last year's Report, the need to economise led to the postponement of several capital projects originally planned for the two years ending March 1982, and also a reduction of 137 posts in Engineering Division's Establishment. Nevertheless, it was a busy and progressive year.

Improving the coverage of the 625-line colour television services continues: in 1980/81 the BBC brought 69 new transmitting stations into service, equivalent to one every three and a half working days. In radio, further progress was made towards better coverage for the lf/mf services with improvements to many stations.

Two new local radio stations, BBC Radios Norfolk and Lincolnshire, were opened in 1980, the first new BBC local radio stations to come into service for nine years. Both stations are equipped for stereo, and work has started on a programme to convert all existing local radio stations to stereo operation. The network vhf stereo services were also improved and expanded during the year with the completion of new PCM (digital) distribution links in England and Scotland, and the conversion of several transmitters to stereo operation.

Internationally, BBC engineers continue to play a leading role in the debate on digital television standards; these standards, once adopted, will influence the pattern of technological development for many years to come. BBC Engineers also made a substantial contribution to the Home Office study on the use of satellites for direct broadcasting, and they look forward to early progress on this exciting new development.

Television

Closure of 405-line transmitters

In May, the Home Secretary announced through a written reply in the House of Commons that phased closure of the 405-line services would begin in 1982, continuing over a period of about five years. The last transmitters to be closed in 1986 will be some of the high-powered ones in areas where 625-line coverage is less than complete.

The 405-line (black and white only) standard was effectively declared obsolescent in 1969 when the

BBC and the IBA (then ITA) started duplicate transmissions of BBC 1 and the ITV programmes on uhf (BBC 2 was introduced on 625 lines only in 1964), but both broadcasting authorities recognised the need to continue transmissions on 405 lines vhf for a number of years. The Television Advisory Committee recommended in its 1967 Report that duplication should continue for seven to 10 years – in the event by the time that the first 405-line closures occur in 1982, the period of country-wide duplication will have been extended to more than 12 years.

No 405-line receivers have been manufactured for several years, and the number of viewers using the 405-line service has dwindled to the point where it is difficult to make a reliable audience estimate. Certainly the number of viewers is insufficient to justify the escalating cost of operating and maintaining the 405-line transmitters, many of which have reached the stage where they can only be kept going by continuous replacement therapy. In March 1981 the Crystal Palace 405-line transmitter station, originally built to serve 14 million people in London and the South-east but now used by only a tiny fraction of that number, attained the venerable age of 25 years, and some of the other 405-line transmitters are even older.

625-line transmitter network

In 1980/81, 69 new stations were brought into service in Phase II of the 625-line transmitter construction programme, which is intended to extend coverage to population groups comprising more than 500 people. Each relay station includes two BBC transmitters, one for BBC 1 (or BBC Wales) and the other for BBC 2, and in November 1980 the total number of these 625-line transmitters in service reached 1,000 with the commissioning of the Hedleyhope station in County Durham. At the end of the year the 625-line services covered 98.8 per cent of the population. The BBC's domestic transmitters are operated by the same number of staff required when BBC 2 opened in April 1964 with one transmitter, a notable example of improved productivity made possible by the use of automatically-operated reverse equipment and a sophisticated monitoring network.

Phase II will be virtually complete by the end of 1984 but the construction programme will not then end because the Home Secretary has approved a Phase III relay station building programme which will extend 625-line coverage to population groups of as few as 200 people where this proves to be economic and practicable. Phase III will overlap with Phase II in order to make the best use of resources.

The Home Secretary has also agreed to procedures to allow small population groups that are likely to remain unserved to install small relay transmitters at their own expense. The basic operating characteristics – frequencies, powers, possible aerial sites – are specified by the BBC or IBA to ensure that no interference is caused by these ‘self-help’ systems. Practical advice on the installation of self-help systems is being provided by both authorities, who are sharing this aspect of the work. At the end of the year 136 applications had been received from self-help groups.

Satellite links

Outside broadcasts from remote locations often require complex and expensive transmission links to carry the signals to the studio. For example, in June a live television programme from Glencoe in Scotland, following the progress of a perilous rock climb, required a seven-hop link using no less than six BBC link vans perched on hilltops right across Scotland. The link carried the signal back to the Kirk O’Shotts station between Glasgow and Edinburgh where it was fed into the permanent vision contribution network to London.

By way of comparison the signals were also sent over a satellite link, using hired Ferranti transportable ground equipment at Glencoe and the European Space Agency’s Orbital Test Satellite (OTS). The signals re-transmitted by the satellite were received at the Ferranti ground station in Poynton, Manchester, from where they were carried by ground-based circuits to London.

The quality of the two programme signals received in London compared very well, and this confirmed that it would be valuable for the BBC to have its own transportable satellite up-link terminal. The equipment is being designed and built by Research Department, and is expected to be ready for testing in the late summer of 1981.

Studios

At the Television Centre in London, one of the eight main production studios, Studio 7, re-entered service following complete refurbishment. Work has since begun on the refurbishment of another of the studios, Studio 2, and also on the presentation areas which provide the facilities for linking announcements between programmes, programme trails, weather forecasts, public service announcements, and for the smooth running of both networks.

In the regions, installation work was completed on the New Manchester studio, Studio B, and acceptance tests began in February. In Glasgow, building work on a new studio, also designated Studio B, was delayed at the shell stage due to financial restrictions, but at the end of the year work was again underway and the project is scheduled for completion by the end of 1981.

In October, a new film and videotape dubbing theatre was brought into operation at the Lime Grove studios. The new theatre occupies a former studio, and has been designed to provide the best possible environment and equipment for the dubbing of Current Affairs and Sports programmes, where sound effects and commentaries must often be added only minutes before transmission.

The Television Service has a continuing requirement for high-quality conversion of programmes from one transmission standard to another, and to change from one colour coding system to another. The BBC’s digital field store standards converter ACE (Advanced Conversion Equipment), first brought into service in 1979 can do all these things with such high performance that it is ‘transparent’ in operation, i.e. the output bears virtually no visible signs of the conversion operation. In 1980 a second converter was brought into operation in time for the Moscow Olympic Games, together with a microprocessor-controlled monitoring system which allows both converters to be controlled from the Central Apparatus Room. The converters have received wide acclaim for the quality of their output, and a British company is now manufacturing the equipment under BBC licence.

CEEFAX

In addition to providing a variety of news, information, and entertainment pages, the BBC’s CEEFAX magazine is used to carry subtitles for some television programmes. The advantage of transmitting

the subtitles on CEEFAX is, of course, that hard-of-hearing viewers with teletext receivers can elect to display the subtitles, while the rest of the audience does not suffer an unnecessary intrusion into the programme. Unfortunately the preparation of subtitles in advance of transmission using equipment designed for subtitling foreign feature films, is too time-consuming and expensive to provide a comprehensive CEEFAX subtitling service, and the BBC is therefore investigating other methods including immediate transcription from spoken word to subtitle by an operator using a modified Palantype shorthand machine. The 'shorthand' output of the Palantype keyboard is fed to a computer which has a 70,000 word dictionary held in an associated data store – with the aid of the dictionary the computer deciphers the shorthand to produce normal text for the subtitles. In January the system was used for the first time to subtitle a 'live' programme – the Inauguration of President Reagan as the 40th President of the United States of America. CEEFAX viewers were able to read what the President said virtually as he said it, a great boon to the deaf. The programme was successful but further work needs to be carried out to improve the 'literacy' of the subtitles, and to determine the maximum number of words that can be easily read.

During the year the techniques of CEEFAX subtitling for recorded programmes also took a step forward with the introduction of improved equipment that allows a half-hour recorded programme to be subtitled in about a day, instead of two and a half days as before. The new equipment was used for several programmes during the year, including the Queen's Christmas broadcast and the much-praised *Yes Minister*.

Electronic News Gathering

In November, Electronic News Gathering (ENG) was brought into full operational service for Television News. ENG makes use of portable electronic cameras, instead of film cameras, for on-the-spot news reporting. Through the use of a specially equipped ENG vehicle, the pictures can be transmitted directly from the scene to the studio either by transmitting them from the ENG vehicle, or by physically transporting the tape.

The main advantage of ENG compared with film is that it reduces the time it takes to get a story on the air: at the very least it saves the time required to process the film, and when the pictures are trans-

mitted to the studio it saves the transport time also. The usefulness of ENG to BBC Television News was proved in the year-long trial that ended in October 1978 (*1980 BBC Handbook, page 61*) but its permanent adoption had to wait the conclusion of a manning agreement with the Unions. Since the trial Television Centre has been provided with improved ENG communications, recording, and editing facilities, the ENG Range Rover has been extensively modified, and many staff have taken ENG courses at Engineering Training Department.

In the months immediately following its return to service, ENG has been used to cover many important stories, including the American Presidential Election campaign. It is particularly important to be able to use ENG for overseas news stories, because in many countries facilities for handling film have declined as a result of the worldwide introduction of ENG.

Events

Two major events are worthy of particular mention – the Olympic Games and the Service of Thanksgiving for the Queen Mother's 80th birthday. Coverage of the Olympic Games was cut to 45 hours per week but this did not remove the need to provide comprehensive engineering facilities. A three-camera studio was hired in the Olympic Television and Radio Complex and BBC engineers installed six one-inch video tape recorders in a separate video area; two small outside broadcast units were also provided in order to give a measure of independence from Soviet sources. The programmes were transmitted via the Intelsat IV satellite and Goonhilly to the Television Centre in London, where they were transcoded from SECAM to PAL. BBC engineers also made a substantial contribution to the overall EBU operation at the Games. The arrangements for the Queen Mother's birthday celebrations on 15 July were similar to those made for the Silver Jubilee broadcast of 1977. Eight mobile control rooms were used as well as the Colour Mobile Central Control Room (CMCCR 1). Twenty-four cameras contributed to the programme, including one mounted at the very top of the dome in St Paul's Cathedral to provide a spectacular bird's eye view of the nave.

Radio

LF/MF Transmitter Networks

The main additions to the mf networks in 1980

benefited Radio 2 listeners. A new high-power Radio 2 transmitter serving South Devon, Dorset and parts of Cornwall was brought into operation at Start Point on the southern tip of Devon, while Radio 2 reception in the Channel Islands has been improved by the commissioning of low-power stations on Jersey and Guernsey.

Improvements were made to the 200 kHz Radio 4 transmitters in Scotland with the completion of the final aerial arrangements at Burghead and Westerglen: both these stations now have full reserve facilities. The 200 kHz carriers transmitted from the Droitwich, Westerglen and Burghead transmitters are now phase locked, and equipment has been installed to provide modulation delay equalisation between all three transmitters (the latter measure ensures that in areas where signals of comparable strength can be received from two transmitters, there is no significant time difference between the audio signals derived from the two transmissions). These improvements have led to much better Radio 4 reception for many listeners in Scotland.

VHF Transmitter Network

In May, plans were announced for modernising many of the vhf transmitters: the new transmitters are designed to operate up to 108 MHz to take advantage of the future extension of the vhf broadcasting band agreed at the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference. The power radiated on each service will be doubled by adding a vertically-polarised component of equal strength to the horizontally-polarised component – this will give improved reception on portable receivers and car radios.

The year 1980 was notable for extensions to the stereo transmitter network. In England, a conspicuous gap in the stereo coverage was filled in July, when the main transmitter at Peterborough and its relay at Cambridge began transmitting in stereo. This long-awaited development was made possible by the provision of a BBC PCM (digital) radio distribution system to Peterborough. Shortly afterwards on 1st August, the BBC PCM network was again extended, this time to the Rowridge transmitter on the Isle of Wight which serves a large and well-populated area of southern England. The new link brought Radio 4 in stereo to listeners in the south for the first time, and has also improved the quality of the Radio 1/2 and Radio 3 stereo transmissions. In December the same benefits were brought to listeners

in East Anglia with the completion of a PCM link to the Tacolneston transmitter, near Norwich.

In Scotland, the main station at Meldrum began operating in stereo in mid-December. During the year, seven new vhf relay stations were commissioned (two of them transmitting four services), and equipment for a fourth service was added to six existing stations. The fourth service is used for the same programme as that carried by Radio Scotland mf; the four-service stations are situated in Western Scotland where mf reception is poor.

A programme has begun to improve vhf radio coverage in South Wales. Three new relay stations – at Abergavenny, Ebbw Vale, and Blaenavon – were brought into service between January and March 1981 and a fourth, at Pontypool, was almost complete. Several more stations are scheduled to enter service in Wales during 1981/82.

Studios

Following postponements due to financial constraints, the new music studio was brought into operation at the Manchester Network Production Centre. With an area of 6,000 square feet the studio is sufficiently large to accommodate an audience as well as a symphony orchestra, and is fitted with the most up-to-date equipment, including a 32-channel mixing desk with quadrasonic as well as stereophonic capability. However, the quality of a music studio is determined not so much by its equipment as by its acoustic performance, and in this respect reactions from musicians, producers, and listeners alike indicate that the studio is fulfilling all its design expectations. This vindicates the technique of acoustic modelling *see Research and Development, page 69* used, for the first time, in the design of a major new studio. As a result of the application of acoustic modelling it was found that a lower-than-anticipated ceiling height could be used (45 feet instead of 50 feet) and that only 400 acoustic absorbers were required instead of the 800 that would otherwise have been fitted. These design changes resulted in large savings in both cost and time.

The re-equipping of general-purpose studios in London and the Regions continued during the year. On average, a refurbished general purpose studio was brought into operation every five weeks, using new control desks manufactured commercially to a BBC specification. A heavy programme of work is also currently under-way for the provision of nine

new continuity suites in Glasgow, Belfast, Cardiff and London.

New outside broadcast vehicles

There is a continuous programme of work to improve radio outside broadcast facilities. Five new Type B stereo control vehicles have been provided for the Regions, and a 'full-scale' SCV2 stereo control vehicle, capable of providing all the facilities required for a complex musical show, has been supplied to the Network Production Centre at Manchester. The use of the SCV2 on a large outside production saves much time that would otherwise be spent in unloading and setting up equipment.

Local Radio

An eventful year (1980) for BBC Local Radio. Two new stations, Radio Norfolk and Radio Lincolnshire, entered service, the first new BBC Local Radio stations to come on the air since the completion of the original 20 stations in 1971. Both new stations are equipped for limited stereo operation, and they are the first of a new generation of stations designed to provide up-to-date facilities with economy of operation. Transmissions from all the new stations will be of mixed polarisation, to give improved reception on portable and car receivers.

Several Local Radio stations have been in service for more than 12 years, and a programme has begun to modernise their studio facilities. Work on Radio Nottingham was completed in September when this became the first BBC Local Radio Station to begin a regular service of stereo broadcasting. Radio London became the second of the original 20 stations to 'go stereo' when it was converted to stereo operation in February 1981.

Two new ancillary studios were opened during the year, one at Preston serving Radio Blackburn, and the other at Grimsby for Radio Humberside. The availability of well-equipped studios in these towns will allow both studios to provide better coverage of news and local affairs.

CARFAX

During 1980/81, CARFAX, the BBC's proposed traffic information service, underwent an extensive trial in the Home Counties which conclusively confirmed the technical practicability of the system. Assuming that the Home Office can allocate a suitable operating frequency, the only major deterrent to

installing a country-wide CARFAX network is the question of finance. Several British manufacturers have expressed a willingness to manufacture CARFAX receivers either as integral elements of otherwise conventional radios, or as separate units, at a cost to the individual motorist of less than £20. Installing a full network of transmitters will cost several millions of pounds, however, and the provision and dissemination of the traffic information must also be funded. Against this, independent assessments have shown the cost of providing CARFAX will be dwarfed by the savings resulting from smoother traffic flows.

At the end of the year discussions were taking place between the BBC, Government and industry to try to find an acceptable method of financing.

Research and development

Digital Television Standard

As mentioned in last year's report *page 67* there is a pressing need for European broadcasters to reach agreement on a digital standard for use in television studios. It is not a decision that will affect viewers directly because there is no intention in the foreseeable future to broadcast programmes in digital form. The adopted standard will, however, affect picture quality and production efficiency, as well as the ease of interchange of programmes between different broadcasters.

Two important and influential meetings of the European Broadcasting Union were held in the UK during the year, one hosted by the BBC (April 1980), and the other by the IBA (January 1981), at which the research organisations of several European broadcasters, including BBC Research Department, demonstrated digital television equipment. These demonstrations gave an indication of the quality and instrumental limitations of a number of possible coding standards.

Consultation had meanwhile begun with the American Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) in an attempt to find a set of sampling frequencies that could be used world-wide. These discussions led to a meeting of EBU and SMPTE experts in Brussels (March 1981) at which it was agreed that a common standard based on the 13.5 MHz sampling of each of the two colour difference signals would be recommended to both parent bodies as the basis for submissions to the CCIR on an international standard.

Television Graphics Microprocessor System

In response to the requirements of the Television Service, a sophisticated television graphics microprocessor-based computer system has been developed which allows a graphics artist to draw pictures electronically on a television monitor. To use the equipment, the artist builds up his picture on the television screen by 'drawing' or 'painting' with a stylus on an inclined tablet similar to a drawing board.

The system provides virtually all the variations that are available with brush, pen, and paper, including a choice from any of 256 colours, variable line thickness, and air-brush effects. Through suitable commands to the microprocessor a straight line can be automatically drawn between any two points, and geometric shapes such as circles, parabolas and ellipses can be automatically produced.

The facilities provided are likely to prove equally valuable to other broadcasters and video production houses, and a licence has been granted to a British company to manufacture and exploit the system worldwide under the name 'Flair'.

Acoustic modelling

As mentioned above, the technique of acoustic modelling, pioneered in improving the design of the Maida Vale Orchestral Music Studio, was used to finalise the design of the Manchester Music Studio. With this technique, a scale model of the proposed hall or studio is constructed, and music from a tape recorder (operated at a higher than normal speed, depending upon the scale of the model) is played through special loudspeakers located within the model in order to assess the acoustic properties of the design. The BBC technique is based on the use of a one-eighth scale model, so the taped music (recorded in non-reverberant surroundings) is played at eight times the normal speed. This raises the frequencies of all the reproduced 'sounds' by a factor of eight, with a corresponding reduction in wavelength to one-eighth the normal value.

High-speed recordings are made during the tests and these are replayed at normal speed for assessment of the designed acoustic. The assessments are made on monitoring-quality loudspeakers in a normal listening room, to match closely the way the studio itself will be monitored in its own control room.

New UHF Transposer

Many of the low-power stations in the television

transmitter networks employ a BBC-designed transposer (required to change the frequencies of the received channels for retransmission). This transposer has proved very effective in terms of performance, cost and reliability, but the decision to extend the transmitter construction programme to provide a service for communities with as few as 200 inhabitants where technically and economically feasible means that the cost of providing a relay station must be considerably reduced. To meet this demand a new transposer has been designed by BBC engineers that is only half the size, and half the cost of its predecessor.

New PCM Distribution System

The digital PCM system used by the BBC to distribute stereo programmes to the main vhf transmitters is the envy of broadcasters throughout the world. The principal advantage of using a digital system to distribute the programme is, of course, that there is effectively no loss of quality over even the longest distances, or any mis-match between the two channels. To meet an increasing demand for digital distribution circuits – for sustaining programmes for the Local Radio stations for example, BBC engineers have developed a new system known as NICAM-3. This system, as well as offering high audio quality, is more economical than the existing 13-channel PCM in terms of bandwidth and hence circuit costs, and it has been engineered to be compatible with British Telecom's digital network when this comes into operation.

Recruitment

Since the regrading of many engineering posts in 1979, the BBC rates of pay for engineers have been more comparable to those offered by other employers. This fact, allied to the worst industrial recession that this country has experienced since the 1930's, meant that 1980/81 was an easier year for recruitment. The quality of engineers recruited from the universities was good, and it was possible to fill virtually all the vacancies for qualified engineers.

Recruitment at the Technical Assistant and Technical Operator level was equally successful, although the standard of education of the school leavers from whom we fill these posts often seems woefully low. Fortunately the drawing power of the BBC is such that a large number of applications was received and

it was possible to winnow out from these a sufficient number of recruits of the required standard.

Training

The major workload during the year was again the initial training of recruits in Engineering and Technical Operations. Only 10 per cent of the total training time in Engineering Section, and 20 per cent in the Technical Operation section, was available for updating and retraining staff with more than three years' service.

A one-week microprocessor course has been developed and at the end of the year 363 staff had attended the course. Electronic News Gathering (ENG) courses have also been arranged for the relevant news staff. The total number trained in this discipline up to December 1980 was 195 and this contributed to the speedy introduction of ENG into service following agreements reached with the Unions in October 1980.

Personnel

The authorised establishment as at 31 March 1981 was as follows, with the previous year's figures in italics:

<i>Home Services</i>	22,957	<i>23,411</i>	
<i>External Services</i>			
Direct – Broadcasting	1,888		
– Monitoring	425		
– Transmission	354	2,667	<i>2,652</i>
Shared – Broadcasting	572		
– Monitoring	1	573	<i>616</i>
		3,240	<i>3,268</i>
<i>Open University</i>			
Direct	393		
Shared	89	482	<i>386</i>
<i>Trading</i>			
Direct (including BBC Enterprises Ltd)	682		
Shared	233	915	<i>908</i>
		27,594	<i>27,973</i>

Note The total authorised establishment of 27,594 includes 1,085 part-time posts. The previous year's figures were 27,973 and 1,098.

Personnel services

Appointments

The BBC operates a policy of equal opportunity for recruitment, promotion and other matters affecting staff, without regard to politics, sex, marital status, creed, colour or ethnic origin. Practice is kept under review to ensure conformity with this policy, and special efforts are made to see that groups who consider that they suffer disadvantage (eg women, ethnic minorities, ex-prisoners) are given the opportunity to exercise their claims. The BBC's equal opportunity policy applies no less to registered disabled people (RDPs.) and applications from such people with suitable qualifications are welcomed. The BBC employs RDPs. in many different areas and categories of work, including senior posts. Recruitment, training and promotion opportunities are therefore considered even-handedly, merit being the sole criterion. Staff who become disabled during the course of their employment are referred to the BBC's resettlement

committee and redeployed wherever possible. An Appointments Officer with special responsibilities in this field maintains contact with appropriate outside colleges and other bodies, places suitably qualified candidates, and liaises with the BBC's welfare and medical services over the provision of necessary facilities.

One hundred and five monthly-paid non-engineering trainees were appointed (294 in the previous year) of whom 59 (112) were internal transfers. The lower figures this year are mainly due to the fact that the Personnel and Studio Manager trainee schemes were not run because of the staffing reductions which are part of the economies being made in BBC expenditure.

Secretarial and clerical vacancies continue to exceed supply, and efforts were maintained to attract suitably qualified staff, including attendance at major careers conventions, sessions at schools and colleges, regional recruitment tours, conferences at BBC premises, and the preparation of a recruitment film. During the year, BBC Appointments directly recruited 1,079 such staff (1,413 last year).

Consultancy

Specialist consultancy staff give an advisory service to all directorate and regional management to assist them in making the best use of their resources. This advice covers staffing levels, work methods, organisation structuring, communications, information handling, office automation and local data processing. There is a continuing demand for these services in all areas, and consultancy assignments are increasingly concerned with the wider aspects of business management and the development of more effective methods and processes.

Considerable work is going on to ensure that the Corporation obtains the maximum practical advantage from the application of new technology to office and administrative practices, for example by the use of word processors and mini-computers.

Central Training Department

Central Training Department runs some 26 different courses and workshops on various aspects of management skills and another 20 on office skills. These

range from training courses for newly appointed supervisors to senior management conferences, and from basic shorthand and typing courses to specialist training in the use of word processors. Individual short courses and workshops are arranged in addition to the regular scheduled courses, and current developments include plans for more initial management training to be mounted locally, and when it is required, i.e. as soon as possible after managers have been appointed, without waiting for the next vacancy on a central course.

Health and safety

The Medical Department advises the Corporation on all matters concerning promotion of health at work. It provides a comprehensive Occupational Health Service for all employees where work may have a bearing on health or health problems may have an effect on work. It also provides an immediate treatment service for medical emergencies and accidents occurring at work and it runs training programmes for and supervises a large number of volunteer first aiders.

At any one time many of the Corporation's staff are travelling overseas and the Medical Department, which is an officially approved vaccination centre, carries out a full programme of inoculations and tropical disease screening.

Sickness absence of staff in the year ending 31 March 1981 averaged 7.46 days per person compared with 7.5 days in 1979/80 and 8.9 days in 1978/79.

During the past year there has been a marked increase in environmental hygiene work. BBC Safety Officers have worked in close co-operation with Health and Safety Executive Inspectors, particularly in the control and monitoring of asbestos dust resulting from building operations.

Pay and industrial relations

A general increase in pay of 15 per cent was agreed with the unions on 1 April 1980. While this matched the increase already agreed by the commercial television companies for July 1980 it did nothing to improve the already unfavourable market position in this and some other areas. The Unions whose case to the CAC for a corrective pay adjustment had been adjourned until agreement had been reached on a 1980 pay settlement, decided not to pursue the claim. They also decided not to ask for an increase in

London Weighting despite the fact that the official index of London costs indicated that the BBC's rate was some £200 behind.

A new system for determining and regulating pay rates for monthly staff was introduced in October 1980 and at the same time all outstanding issues with the unions on grading matters were resolved, mainly by negotiation with a small number decided at arbitration. A new grading system for Catering staff will be implemented shortly.

Work has started on examining the existing grading and pay structuring for weekly staff and for secretarial and clerical staff with a view to deciding whether or not changes are necessary and desirable, on a cost effective basis.

A Working Party comprised of senior managers is currently reappraising all Conditions of Service in the Corporation.

The last 12 months have seen the emergence of demarcation disputes as a growing source of trouble in television. Whilst in scale they may appear minor in comparison with those in certain other industries they are nonetheless having a detrimental effect on programme making activities because of the immediacy of broadcasting. On occasions these inter union problems, resulting in disruptions to the service, have their origins in difficulties over representational rights. The trade unions are, of course, conscious of the recession and are keen on at least maintaining job opportunities within the BBC.

The year has been characterised by extensive consultation and negotiations on economics of operation and new technology. Much progress has been made, including, notably, the introduction of ENG equipment.

Legal matters, artists' contracts and copyright

The risk of libel allegations and the need to avoid contempt of court have again called for constant legal advice to programme makers.

The unions representing performers and copyright owners seek renegotiation annually of their agreements and, in the main, these were concluded satisfactorily. The BBC has also renegotiated various agreements with other bodies representing copyright owners covering the use of music.

A strike by the Musicians' Union over the BBC plans to disband certain orchestras was settled on

agreed terms. The Midland Radio Orchestra, Northern Radio Orchestra and Scottish Radio Orchestra were disbanded as from 31 March 1981, but the existing members of these orchestras have been offered contracts lasting for five years under which the BBC guaranteed that their freelance earnings would be not less than 66 per cent of their current salaries. Also, following discussions arising out of the settlement with the Musicians' Union, agreement was reached on the disbandment of the Northern Ireland Orchestra and the setting up as from 1 May of an enlarged Ulster Orchestra, to whose finances the BBC has agreed to contribute for at least five years.

Central Services Group

Central Services Group, employing about 2,700 staff, provides a wide range of services in the London area including catering, office services, cleaning, security, fire prevention and building maintenance. In addition, it is responsible for the valuation, acquisition and estate management of all BBC properties (excluding transmitter sites) and the provision of a centralised purchasing service available to all areas.

Central Services Group has made significant savings during the year in both operating and capital expenditure as its contribution to the overall BBC economies. The operating cuts have been achieved primarily in the administrative structure and the majority of services have not been affected.

The general unemployment situation had made recruitment easier and also reduced turnover. This is particularly noticeable in the management and craft categories in catering.

Publications

For the year ending 31 March 1981 net circulation, advertisement and other revenue from BBC Publications was £43,400,000 resulting in a profit of £4,600,000.

Radio Times

Radio Times was published weekly in 25 editions corresponding to the regional pattern of BBC Television and BBC Local Radio. Its price was 20p. By agreement with the Audit Bureau of Circulations the basis of publication of circulation figures has been changed to show separately the sales of the double Christmas number – 9,314,775; for the rest of the period 1 July to 31 December 1980 average net weekly sales were 3,373,030.

The Listener

The Listener contains material drawn substantially from BBC Television and Radio, but it also carries some ITV material and original material relating to broadcasting and the arts. It publishes a monthly supplement giving details of the main music and drama productions to be broadcast on BBC Radio.

Published weekly at 50p, *The Listener* recorded an audited net sale of 34,470 in the second half of 1980, a slight increase as compared with the same period of 1979.

Book publishing – general

During the year David Attenborough's *Life on Earth*, published jointly with Collins, continued to appear in the best-seller lists. Other books which sold well were *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, *The Shock of the New* by Robert Hughes, *The Commanding Sea* by Clare Francis, published jointly with Pelham Books, *The Lennon Tapes*, *Great Paintings*, *The Reign of Elizabeth II*, *The F.A. Coaching Book of Soccer Tactics and Skills*, published jointly with Queen Anne Press, and *Blue Peter: Seventeenth Book*.

Continuing Education

The first two volumes of *Delia Smith's Cookery Course* continued to sell well as did volume 3 published in March 1981. Another success was *Embroidery*. Publications associated with repeats of language courses

(French, German, Italian and Spanish) were also successful.

Schools publications

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council some 365 publications were produced and 4,900,000 copies sold, including pupils' pamphlets, teachers' notes and a number of audio-visual and other aids. Cut-backs in schools' expenditure continue to cause problems in this area of publishing.

BBC Enterprises Ltd

General

BBC Enterprises Ltd. achieved gross sales of some £16 million in the year ending 31 March 1981, maintaining the level set in the previous year's trading.

A new agent was appointed in Japan, and the year ended with the complete re-casting of business in the USA and Latin America, opening up new opportunities in all these markets.

The fifth annual *Showcase* for European buyers took place at Effingham Park, Sussex. This four-day event attracted 142 delegates from 51 broadcasting organisations, and resulted in orders worth £2 million.

The BBC Television Shakespeare continues to sell well, with 30 countries now committed to purchase all 37 plays. New buyers this year were: China, Dubai, Egypt, Iraq, Thailand, Trinidad/Tobago and Turkey.

Figures for the Film and Video Library Sales Division are approaching £1 million. A new departure with great potential is the sale of uniquely British sporting events, the 1981 Boat Race being the first.

BBC Records and Tapes had a record year with a turnover of nearly £3 million. Comedy albums contributed greatly to this result. *Not the Nine O'Clock News* sold over 450,000 copies and gained BBC Records its first platinum disc. Sales of a second album based on *Fawlty Towers* had already exceeded 80,000 by the end of the year.

A Programme Adaptations Department was established to edit programmes and create material for video discs and cassettes. This ensures that, with the conclusion of rights agreements, Enterprises will be ready to satisfy the growing public demand for video-grams.

Television sales – Africa, Asia, the Arab World and the Caribbean

Sales in Africa, Asia, the Arab World, and the Caribbean continue to increase. The main purchasers this year have been Brunei, Gibraltar, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe with a total of over 1,000 hours sold to these six countries.

Programmes in the *Horizon* and *World About Us* series continue to increase in popularity, and dramatised documentaries such as *The Voyage of Charles Darwin* proved of interest to all countries in this area. *Microbes and Men* and *Marie Curie* are now being

requested for repeat transmissions in recognition of their entertainment and educational value.

Doctor Who, *Take Hart*, *To The Manor Born*, *Val Doonican's Music Show*, *The Secret Army*, *Blake's Seven* and the *André Previn's Music Nights* are some of the best selling series and documentaries such as *Nuclear Nightmares*, *Einstein's Universe*, and *Silicon Factor* are much in demand.

The Far East market continues strongly with good sales in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. The People's Republic of China purchased around 100 hours including *André Previn's Music Night*, *The Nutcracker* and *Sleeping Beauty* ballets, and classic dramas.

Within the Arab World, Jordan, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait, Qatar and Libya remain the main customers, having bought such series as *Blake's Seven*, *To The Manor Born*, *Crime and Punishment*, *Target*, *Diamonds in the Sky*, *Horizon*, *World About Us*, *Take Hart*, *Katy*, *Heidi*, *Touch and Go*, *Jackanory Playhouse* and *Children of the New Forest*. French dubbed versions of *Anno Karenina*, *Prince and the Pauper*, *The Onedin Line* and *Little Lord Fauntleroy* meant a further boost in sales to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

Television sales: Australia, Canada and New Zealand

Major BBC series continue to sell well in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. There is a particularly strong demand for comedy and children's programmes in the Australian market. Among the programmes enjoyed by ABC viewers were *Shoestring*, *Enigma Files*, *Breakaway* and *The White Tribe of Africa*. Sales to the commercial channels or country stations include *Angels*, *Rentaghost*, *Survivors*, *Rolf On Saturday*, and *The Seaside Specials*. New Zealand audiences also enjoy many of these programmes.

In Canada too the emphasis is on entertainment programmes; *Dave Allen*, *Ripping Yarns* and *Yes Minister* sell well. Drama sales included *Assassination Run*, *The Omega Factor* and *The Aphrodite Inheritance*. In addition two French language series were sold, *Ensemble* and *Suivez La Piste*. Among children's programmes, *Dr Who*, *Ludwig* and *Vision On* were prominent.

In the non-theatric area *Now the Chips are Down* and *The Silicon Factor* remain as best sellers. There is a continuing demand for the BBC Television Shake-

spare, and *Squirrel on my Shoulder* from the *Wildlife on One* series proved popular.

Television sales: Europe

The European market is resistant to the increased costs which have been brought about by high residual and technical costs and the strengthening of the pound against major European currencies. But there was continued interest in the programmes available, suggesting the potential in the market under more favourable trading conditions. One indication of this was the enthusiasm with which the idea of *Animal Olympians* was received. Pre-sold for showing during the summer to coincide with the Olympic games it was screened in 14 European countries.

Nine European buyers made a special journey to England to join the British press party which previewed *Great Train Journeys of the World* while travelling on a train from London to York.

Business with Germany, Holland and Italy continued to be good. A major development elsewhere has been the significant expansion of markets in Spain, Portugal and Rumania.

The newest success in Europe has been *Shoestring*, while *All Creatures Great and Small*, *Telford's Change*, *To The Manor Born* and the ever popular *Onedin Line* sell steadily. Stephen Poliakoff's play *Caught on A Train*, with its award winning performance from Peggy Ashcroft was instantly in demand. Classic serials are always welcome in Europe, and *Pride and Prejudice* was no exception. Francis Durbridge's latest thriller *Breakaway* and the love story *Fair Stood the Wind for France* proved popular. Documentaries, programmes from the series *Horizon*, *Wildlife on One* and *World About Us* remain among the best sellers.

Television sales: USA and Latin America

The major development in these markets has been the termination, mutually agreed in March 1981, of the 10 year agreement with Time-Life Television. December saw the announcement of an agreement with RCTV to supply 200 hours of programmes a year to a new high quality family entertainment pay cable service which is to begin in 1982. Western World Television have been appointed as distributors in Spanish speaking Latin America. Excel will be the distributors in Brazil.

Meanwhile audiences in the USA were introduced to Morecambe and Wise, responded enthusiastically

to *Not the Nine O'Clock News* and started *Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way*. Local stations also purchased the second series of *Shirley Bassey* and *The Omega Factor*. The markets for *To the Manor Born*, *Ripping Yarns* and *The Good Life*, remain buoyant. On the public broadcasting service BBC drama productions maintained their popularity with *Rebecca*, *Malice Afterthought* and *Pride and Prejudice* among others. Robert Hughes's successful series *The Shock of the New* and Margot Fonteyn's *The Magic of the Dance* proved as popular with American audiences as they were in this country.

Educational films

Record sales were realised from the London-based team selling programmes to industry, business, educational institutions and film libraries throughout the world. Once again more than 1,300 programmes were available through Enterprises' offices in London, Sydney, Toronto and through Time Life Multimedia in New York.

Business from this specialised trading activity continues to expand in Europe, and in the developing markets of the Middle and Far East. For the second year running a five day screening of educational films staged in Kuwait under the auspices of the United Arab League attracted buyers from most of the 21 Arab states and generated great interest.

An increased number of programmes has been made available to expatriate English speaking viewers in isolated communities throughout the world. No fewer than 3,700 programme hours were sold to Australia, New Zealand and Canada – a 400 per cent increase over last year.

Film and Video Library sales

Film and Video Library sales continue to increase. News and Current Affairs material is finding new markets, while *Panorama* continues to be the mainstay of current affairs' output for many overseas stations. South America is one of the new areas into which the service has been introduced, with sales in Mexico and Brazil.

The enormous resources of the library and the quality of service offered to customers have together made possible the largest deal to date. The American company producing the first visual children's encyclopaedia is to draw material for its 130 half hour programmes from the library.

A recent addition is the sale of sporting events. It

has proved to be an immediate success, mainly with the American networks. The first uniquely British sporting events to be sold include the Boat Race and Royal Ascot. Expansion in this area is anticipated.

BBC Merchandising

This has been a moderately successful year for the Merchandising department despite the very critical recession which is badly affecting retail sales. The principal sales have continued to be *Paddington Bear* and *Doctor Who* but the new children's series *The Amazing Adventures of Morph* is attracting a great deal of attention among licensees. *Magic Roundabout*, *Basil Brush*, *The Wombles* and *Battle of the Planets* have made further valuable financial contributions to our activities.

Technical and production facilities

This unit mainly handles requests from overseas countries for live, or deferred, news and sports coverage. There is continued interest in major sporting events like Wimbledon, Open Golf, Grand Prix Racing, Football and Rugby. Of specific interest this year was the live ball-by-ball coverage to Australia of the Centenary Test Match. Other major events during the year included the satellite coverage by Nigerian television of their President's State Visit to Britain, and a live link-up between the British and Australian Prime Ministers to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Australia's International Telephone Service.

BBC Records and Tapes

BBC Records and Tapes had its most successful year to date. Sales of the album *Not the Nine O'Clock News* made an outstanding contribution to this result. A second album based on the series *Fawlty Towers* is already rivalling the success of the first.

BBC Records issued a number of new Television Theme tunes which are continually in demand. Music from *Shoestring*, *Juliet Bravo* and the new version of the *Dr Who* theme proved to be the most popular. There were new albums from *Top of the Pops* and *The Old Grey Whistle Test*, and music for children was featured on *Junior Choice*.

BBC Records classic label, Artium had a critically and financially successful year. The boxed set produced to mark the 50th anniversary of the BBC Symphony Orchestra was particularly well received. A new recording features the BBC Symphony

Orchestra with its principal conductor Gennadi Rozhdestvensky. In association with The Delius Trust, The World Premiere Performance of Delius's opera *The Magic Fountain* also appeared on the Artium label and is selling well.

There is an inexhaustible demand for sound effects and the latest addition to BBC Records' collection features *Sounds of Speed*.

Home Video sales

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of video-cassette recorders in British homes this year. Trade association figures estimate an increase of 164 per cent in ownership of hardware and a growth of 200 per cent in consumer demand.

This expansion was anticipated by Enterprises in 1978, when it established its Home Video Sales Department. Agreements with talent unions will free a wealth of material to satisfy public demand. Programme Adaptations Department are heavily committed to projects for home video. The division is in contact with all the major manufacturers planning video catalogues for the UK. It is anticipated that BBC videograms will be marketed in all cassette and disc formats when they become available.

BBC Enterprises Ltd, together with the Independent Television Companies Association and the Society of Film Distributors was responsible for the establishment of the Video Copyright Protection Society. Launched in January, the society is engaged in exploring technical and legislative means of preventing illegal use of copyright material.

Exhibitions

BBC Exhibitions, in common with all those catering for holiday activities and outings, have felt the effects of the recession. It has nevertheless been a successful year professionally, with new venues enabling exhibitions to reach the public in new areas. Holker Hall in the Lake District was one of the new locations. It housed the Prince Regent costumes in an appropriate setting. Dover Castle offered its visitors *The Costumes of the Court* and found them to be a major attraction. Historical costumes arouse a great deal of public interest and those from the Tudor era, to be found in Canterbury, proved no exception.

The Maritime Trust's collection of historic ships in St Katherine's Dock, London, provided a setting throughout the autumn and winter for a display from the *Onedin Line*.

Settings and documents from *The Secret Army* enabled visitors to the RAF museum at Hendon to discover more about the real life characters and the TV techniques used to depict them.

Madame Tussaud's was another location offering a year round opportunity for exhibition visitors. Tom Baker had the distinction of being featured in two waxwork models, one of them in the special display of *Dr Who* and his enemies. *Dr Who* is featured at Longleat and in the long-standing exhibition in Blackpool. This is up-dated each year with the latest monsters and new characters, making it a regular attraction for returning holidaymakers.

Programme operations

As a service and support department for sales, Programme Operations reflects the pattern of sales activity and developments in techniques and format. The recent programmes bought by China were the first to be supplied in the new 'C' format helical scan system for broadcast video. Comparative newcomers to the international TV market, the Chinese want to be supplied in the latest format. Increased penetration into Arabic and French speaking markets means an expansion in dubbing in these languages. The developments in Latin America will increase dubbing into Spanish.

A major additional activity has been involvement with the newly established Programme Adaptations Department. Preparations for home video cassettes and discs have needed extensive editing facilities on film and off-line facilities for video tape.

There has been a further increase in servicing programme distribution by video cassette. The figure has reached 10,000 for the first time. This has not, however, meant any reduction in the demand for film. Output on film has been maintained. Both tapes and films continue to be sent from one country to another and cassettes passed on for programme appraisal. Extensive use is also made of the BBC's ACE digital standards converter, which is recognised as being the most advanced of its kind.

Major events for Programme Operations are TV screenings, whether at international markets or mounted entirely by BBC Enterprises. The EBU screenings in Milan and the MIP TV market in Cannes are becoming increasingly sophisticated.

The most complex operation remains Enterprises own 'Showcase'. The transmission of four simultaneous networks throughout the four-day event is

an operation undertaken by no other television sales organisation. In addition 600 cassettes are made available for private screenings. The continued success of the technical back-up for this now annual event adds greatly to the organisation's reputation for efficiency and enterprise.

Annual Report of the National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

1 April 1980 to 31 March 1981

Broadcasting House,
Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow, G12 8DG.
1 June, 1981

Dear Chairman,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Report of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland for the period 1 April, 1980 to 31 March, 1981. This is submitted under Article 10(8) of the Corporation's Charter of July 1964.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Roger Young,
Chairman.

George Howard Esq.
The Chairman,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Room 415 BH,
London, W1A 1AA.

Members of the Council at 31 March 1981

Dr Roger Young (*Chairman*)

Mr Roy Thomson (*Vice-Chairman*)

Mr Gerald Belton

Mrs Helen Davidson

Sir Norman Graham

Mr Jeff Macleod

Mr Donald Macgregor

Mr John Murray

Miss Jean Reid

Mrs Susan Sinclair

The Rev James Weatherhead

In a year much dominated by money problems we are pleased to report that Scottish programme quality has been kept at a high level and the quantity of output has been reasonable.

Despite the financial difficulties, imaginative use of resources has led to the introduction of many new ideas. For example, just as BBC Scotland led the way with the introduction of Community Radio, so it has shown what can be done with the introduction of 'Radiovision': the televising of the radio programme *Good Morning Scotland*. Much interest was taken in this form of breakfast television by the public in Scotland and by the BBC as a whole, who see it as a possible way of competing with ITV's projected morning programme.

During the early part of the year the Council was continuously preoccupied with the measures to be

taken in order to meet the cuts in the financial allocation to Scotland, which were necessitated by the inadequate licence fee. We were happy that the Scottish Symphony Orchestra was to be retained and that Educational Broadcasting suffered only a minor reduction.

A consequence of these decisions was that the proportion of the overall BBC cuts which was to be borne by Scotland was reduced. Unfortunately, part of the agreement with the Musicians' Union means that the Scottish Radio Orchestra ceases to be a full-time BBC organisation. Financial arrangements were made with individual players to give some protection for the future.

Our objective throughout these times of great financial difficulty has been to retain programme quality above all other considerations and a respect-

able quantity of original material. Although we feel that we have been remarkably successful in this we are apprehensive about the future unless a reasonable licence fee is soon agreed. We strongly support the campaign to persuade the public and politicians to agree to a proper settlement which will enable the BBC to return to the long term planning so necessary in such an organisation.

We feel that BBC Scotland now has an exceptionally strong management team and has been able to maintain a good level of staff morale in spite of all the difficulties. Morale is much dependent upon the quality of the output and the steadily increasing contributions made to network television and radio give evidence of a general appreciation of the excellence of many programmes. Two programme strands deserve special mention. The first is the continuing excellence of drama (both on television and radio) from BBC Scotland and the other is the steadily increasing success of Radio Scotland as regards size of audience and appreciation by that audience. However, both these strands also illustrate the future difficulties in that it is impossible to make further progress without more money. Radio Scotland in particular, with its present output a little over 70 hours a week of original material, is at the absolute minimum which is necessary to sustain it as a credible network. Not enough money means more repeats than we ideally would like, and too great a restraint on the imagination of writers and producers.

We also feel that the Scottish version of local radio should continue to grow and to this end discussions have been in progress with interested parties, the intention being to bring to the mainland a form of radio which has been so successful in the islands.

Interest as well as concern has been expressed in the Council about the whole question of broadcasting services in Scotland being funded jointly by the BBC and other bodies, such as local authorities. Although joint funding for certain programme strands has in fact been negotiated and in those arrangements the BBC has been careful to ensure that it retains full editorial control, we feel in the Council that it would be better if such developments could be funded entirely by the BBC. We strongly believe that the licence fee should be sufficient to enable the Corporation to discharge its public service responsibilities.

Our predecessors on the Council decided that radio in Scotland should develop along the lines now being followed. That is, a network supported and supplied

by Area and Community Stations. And we believe it to be by far the most sensible and economical course for our country with its large land mass and many sparsely populated areas. But we need the relatively modest funds to develop this type of service to the full.

We also decided that financial problems should not hold back transmitter development so that the aims stated by the Council several years ago regarding better reception in remote and difficult areas would continue to be a first priority. Some details of the developments which have taken place are given below.

As it became clear that there was little hope of a new Broadcasting Centre in Edinburgh being developed in the immediate future, we decided to review all BBC property in Scotland so that we could come forward with recommendations regarding the necessary immediate developments and the location of production and engineering resources related to these. An Accommodation Sub-Committee will soon produce a full report to the Council and hence to the Governors. Central Management have helped greatly in this by providing a Working Party of Property and Equipment experts to review accommodation in Glasgow and Edinburgh. It was agreed immediately that replacement accommodation was necessary in Glasgow and to this end offices have been leased in Edward House near the City centre as a temporary measure while permanent offices are built at Broadcasting House.

The relations between the Council, Central Management, and the Governors, which in some previous years have been a matter of concern, have settled to a level of considerable mutual respect and co-operation. This has been achieved partly through more contact than ever before. On the same lines efforts have been made to keep in touch with the Scottish members of the General Advisory Council and it is intended that regular meetings will take place.

Below are given details of our television and radio output and it will be seen from this that BBC Scotland has reason to be proud of its achievements. We are sure that, given adequate funding, further excellent programmes and services can be provided to fill out the framework which has been so carefully constructed and is now working well.

Radio

Radio has had a good year. Productions by BBC Scotland on the UK networks have maintained the

highest standards and increased greatly in number. Radio Scotland has established a wide audience and has distinguished itself in reflecting and contributing to the life of Scotland. The services of Radio Highland and Radio Aberdeen and of the Island Stations – Radios Orkney, Shetland and nan Eilean – have generated a loyalty amongst their listeners that is ungrivalled.

The Radio Drama Department has played a major part during this successful year. In the autumn of 1980 Radio Scotland mounted an important retrospective season – *A Decade's Drama*. This reflected the renaissance of the Scottish Theatre during the 1970's. The season also served as an encouragement to new writers. One of the most distinctive qualities of Radio Scotland's Drama Department is its record of encouraging and developing new talent. Indeed the Drama Department itself can take much of the credit for the present vitality of the Scottish Theatre. It was a fitting tribute that a young writer – Catherine Lucy Czerkawska – should have won the coveted PYE Award for her play *O Flower of Scotland* commissioned and produced by Marilyn Ireland of the department. The department won other awards during the year, including the Radio Industries Club of Scotland Award for its production of *My Dear Palestrina*. Its writer – Bernard MacLaverly – also won the first Pharic MacLaren Memorial Script Commission.

It was also under the auspices of the Radio Scotland Drama Department that Billy Kay mounted his ambitious and highly successful project – *Odyssey*. This series, in the best traditions of radio features, reflected the diverse ingredients of Scottish life. It drew on the oral tradition of Scotland, allowing those taking part to present their own version of the histories of their different communities. It inspired a book and an exhibition at the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. The first series of programmes also received a repeat on Radio 4.

Another major contribution from Scotland to the BBC's networks was made by the Music Department. The work of the department was much disrupted during the summer of 1980 by the national strike called by the Musicians' Union in response to the BBC's orchestral policy and economy proposals. However, the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra has now emerged from the threat of disbandment, at a slightly reduced size but with a clear role. The Orchestra now has the distinguished services of Sir Charles Groves as its Musical Advisor and Principal

Guest Conductor.

As the year under review draws to a close preparations are in hand for two important series. The Music Department intends to complement the work of the Drama Department with a series *The Decade's Music*. In addition it is planning an invigorating new series which will cover the spectrum of Scottish music traditions, in which BBC Scotland will again both reflect and contribute to the development of Scottish cultural life. An imaginative link with Stirling University has also been formed, based on a number of concerts at the MacRobert Centre on the university campus. It is thought to be the only such broadcasting relationship with a university in the UK.

The settlement with the MU included agreement to disband the Scottish Radio Orchestra. Although special provision has been made for members of the SRO to continue their association with BBC Scotland the demise of the Orchestra coincides with the end of this reporting year and must not go unmarked; the orchestra has for many years given pleasure to millions of Radio 2 and Radio Scotland audiences, as well as television viewers, and its disbandment was only accepted with great regret. New arrangements will allow BBC Scotland to continue its work in the light music field, particularly for Radio 2 and BBC Television.

The Light Entertainment Department has also made a vigorous contribution to Radio Scotland over the year. It has a wide range of output. *Take the Floor* – the long-running programme of Scottish Dance Music – draws large and loyal audiences throughout the country while, at the other end of the spectrum, the Radio Scotland 'live' disco shows that were introduced during the winter months, have attracted crowds of thousands at venues where Radio Scotland was previously unseen.

Other programmes have pursued a policy of getting out and about. *The Jimmy Mack Show*, produced by General Programmes Department, has continued to grow in popularity and can have left few areas of consumer or community affairs untouched over the year. The department has also found energy to mount more considered programmes such as the investigation of the deep-rooted and conflicting loyalties reflected in the 'old firm' Rangers and Celtic. It received accolades from those whose views would normally conflict.

It was not the first time that Radio Scotland had given its attention to such matters. Radio Scotland's

Religious Department has a fine record of feature programmes concerning themselves with the moral aspects of current affairs. However, during 1980, special attention was given by the department to the importance of worship in Radio Scotland's output with two new programmes *Sunday Morning* and a daily *Prayer Desk*.

Gaelic broadcasting has also had a successful year and the present level of output on the vhf services in Scotland has reached higher levels. During the winter of 1980 more than 14 hours of Gaelic programmes were broadcast each week. The comparable figure for 1974 was around four hours.

We have highlighted just a few of the important developments in radio in Scotland over the past year. There are many other programmes that are worthy of note – the weekly programme of current affairs analysis, *Focus: Manderston*, a binaural dramatised documentary: *A Touch of the Vapours*, which unveiled Napoleonic secrets; Sports Department's *Leisure Trail*: the teenagers' programme *Sunday Club*; *Carrocher in Conversation*; *Nickety Nackety*, a daily programme for very young Scots; and the talented productions from our School Broadcasting Department. There are many more.

The core of the daily output is News and Current Affairs. Although its prime purpose is to meet the particular requirements of the Scottish audience, Radio Scotland has demonstrated its ability to mount special programmes that have a wider relevance. The service demonstrated its flexibility at the time at which it was first feared that there might be a Soviet invasion of Poland, by mounting a major documentary at short notice. The authority of Radio Scotland's Current Affairs output has not been confined to topicality programmes. *Secret Mutiny*, an investigation of a mutiny in Salerno during the Second World War by British troops, received the Radio Industries Club of Scotland Award for the best factual programme in 1980.

In December 1980 Radio Scotland combined with BBC Scotland Television to pioneer Radiovision. For the first week in December BBC Scotland transmitted *Good Morning Scotland*, the breakfast-time radio news and current affairs programme, in vision as well as sound. It was done to mark the celebration of 50 years broadcasting from 5 Queen Street, Edinburgh. The innovation of Radiovision was an immediate success with listeners and viewers throughout Scotland. It also attracted considerable interest from

other parts of the UK, including those involved in the bids for the commercial television breakfast franchise.

One of the most encouraging developments during the year was the growing contribution to general programme output from specialist departments. The staff working for the Education Department, Radio Aberdeen and Radio Highland have all made important contributions to the general output of Radio Scotland despite the major economies required of them in the wake of the unsatisfactory licence fee settlement of November 1979.

In reflecting on a successful year we must again emphasise the economic stringencies facing Radio in Scotland. These place an additional burden on staff that, despite great commitment and loyalty, can only be borne for a limited time. Adequate funding for the Service is essential for broadcasting both in Scotland and the United Kingdom as a whole.

Television

Scotland has continued to contribute strongly to BBC television during the year, with over two hours every week on average on network and 10 hours of programmes for Scottish viewers only.

The most ambitious project tackled during the year was the two hour documentary which BBC Scotland made for BBC 1 to commemorate the 80th Birthday of Her Majesty The Queen Mother and transmitted on the evening of her birthday – 4 August, 1980. It was viewed by over 15 million people. The film was produced and narrated by Tom Fleming.

The Drama Department had another successful year with *The Treachery Game* – a three-part thriller made in France, starring Malcolm Stoddard and Mary Tamm, and on BBC 2 the six-part series *The Lost Tribe* – Jack Ronder's moving story of his Jewish forbears' flight from Lithuania to their establishment as Scots in Edinburgh. The series proved compelling viewing and was much acclaimed. Sadly, both the writer and the producer, Pharic MacLaren, died before the transmission of the series. On BBC 1, there was the *Square Mile of Murder* by Jack House, which recalled some 19th century murders in Glasgow, and *The Walls of Jericho* which told of Sarah Jex-Blake's struggle to become Scotland's first woman doctor in Edinburgh. Two major single plays were produced, in the Scottish classic tradition – *The Anatomist* and *The House With The Green Shutters* – together with two Plays for Today – *The Good Time*

Girls and The Silly Season. During the year, the department also made a play for Scottish viewers, *Andrina* by George MacKay Brown, which was filmed in the author's native Orkney. Pharic MacLaren posthumously won the Radio Industries Club of Scotland award for the year's Most Outstanding Contribution to Television in Scotland.

The Music and Arts Department maintained the high standards achieved in previous years. A large number of programmes and series were produced, mainly for BBC 2. Ten magazine programmes from The Edinburgh International Festival met with critical acclaim, as did the technically challenging *Berlioz Te Deum*, which involved a stereo link between the Usher Hall and the organ from St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh – another first for the BBC! The Brandenburg Concertos, BBC 2, which proved highly popular, shown as they were across the evenings of one week, were recorded by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra in the BBC's Glasgow studios. For the weekend of Remembrance Sunday, the department produced the moving documentary *The Dead, The Innocent* – an account of Scottish writer and folk-lorist Hamish Henderson's war with the 51st Highland Division. For Christmas, Scottish ballet provided *Napoli* with Peter Schaufuss performing the principal role, for BBC 2. The department also recorded *The Bartok Quartets* which were introduced by Yehudi Menuhin to mark the centenary of the composer's birth – the first time the cycle has been recorded for television. Scottish viewers also enjoyed a dramatised serialisation of *Annals of the Parish*, by John Galt, and the *Spectrum* series, which ranged widely over the arts in Scotland.

The White Bird Passes, the moving autobiographical drama by Jessie Kesson, first shown on BBC 2, directed by Mike Radford and produced by Jim Hunter, won the Radio Industries Club of Scotland award for Drama.

Current Account continued to provide a wide coverage of events and issues in Scotland – politics and debate were dealt with on Tuesdays, while a mainly film report had a mid-evening placing on Thursdays. Especially noted were the reports by George Reid from Zimbabwe and South Africa, and a tenuous film on Sir Hugh Fraser and his bid to retain the chairmanship of The House of Fraser Group.

Reporting Scotland is transmitted nightly during the week and continues to be the 'flagship' of the News department, which maintains high standards

and is much respected in Scotland. Amongst the most successful reports was an examination of the new Glasgow Underground System. The most successful development in News was the week-long 'Radiovision' celebration of 50 years' broadcasting from Broadcasting House, Edinburgh. This involved the televising of Radio Scotland's *Good Morning Scotland* programme, which proved to be highly successful and well reviewed, even at 7 am! Some saw it as a first attempt at 'Breakfast Television'.

The Light Entertainment department's production suffered badly from the musicians' strike, and as a consequence provided less than planned for the Networks. However, *Lena Martell* made a special concert for BBC 1, shown in the autumn. For Scotland, the department made two programmes celebrating *The Corries* 21 years together, for the Hogmanay period, which were later shown on the Network, BBC 1. After Christmas, *The Evergreen Years*, with John Dunn, proved very popular – a blending of old news film with the songs of the period.

The Pinch, written by George Reid and produced by Neil Fraser also proved a great success over Christmas on BBC 2. In 'brilliant' monochrome, it told the almost true story of the return of the Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey to Scotland, for a short period of time, 30 years ago. It later went on to win the Radio Industries Club Award for Best Entertainment from any Scottish broadcasting company in the last year.

During the year, the Sports Department had to adjust to the new pattern of the weekend sports transmission – moving as *Sportscene* did from late Saturday evening to Sunday afternoon. The move placed strain on the department but the programme maintained the very high standards of coverage viewers associate with BBC Sport. During the year a number of special programmes were also produced, including a documentary on *Allan Wells*, the World Title Fight with *Jim Watt*, the *Scottish FA Cup*, *World Indoor Bowling*, Curling, Rugby and Skiing.

Religious broadcasting has had another successful year, with a further series of *Coast to Coast*, which this year linked Orkney and Caithness and provided the first opportunity for the BBC to make outside broadcasts as well as producing two films and a church service from St Magnus Cathedral in Orkney. In the spring of 1981, a new series called *Angles* was introduced late-night on BBC 1 on Sundays, presented

by Ian Mackenzie – Head of Religious Programmes, Scotland.

The Gaelic department proved to be one of the more innovative areas during the year, with its new children's series called *Bzzz*, which won universal acclaim. *Cearcall*, the fortnightly current affairs programme, also had a good year, with special reports on film from Canada's Gaelic community in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

Aberdeen continued to provide Scotland's most popular television show, *The Beechgrove Garden*, which regularly achieved an audience of well over one million at 10.15 pm on Friday evenings, throughout the summer. During the year it also developed the *Beechgrove Gardeners' Roadshows*, which proved almost as popular – with programmes from as far apart as Caithness and Wigtownshire. The two presenters, Jim McColl and George Barron, were chosen as Scotland's Personalities of the Year by the Radio Industries Club of Scotland. *Landward* also provided a fortnightly report on agriculture, from Aberdeen, other parts of Scotland, and abroad. Particularly noteworthy was a comparison of agriculture across the North Sea in the oil-rich state of Norway.

The General Features department had a busy year and provided a wide and varied diet of programmes, both for the Networks and for the Scottish viewers. *Is Anybody There?* explored the supernatural and Stewart Lamont presented the series of six programmes in which, in one episode, he regressed into his Viking pre-history! *A Quest of Flowers* proved popular over the Christmas and New Year period, as in its way did *Chic Ahoy*. Also in the documentary field, *The Return to St Kilda*, for BBC 2, marked the 50th anniversary of the evacuation of the islands. There were also a number of programmes for children – *Why Don't You*, five programmes for BBC 1, and *The House That Joe Built*, for younger viewers in Scotland.

Working to a reduced budget educational programmes maintained their traditional high standards. One series being transmitted at the time of writing, *The Afternoon Show*, has attracted much notice as a successful attempt to provide information about primary health care, the effect of legislation on day to day life, and citizens' rights and responsibilities.

Production resources and engineering

In Glasgow work has progressed towards the completion of the new Studio B and the new Central

Technical Area. The latest opening date for Studio B is January 1982. Plans have been passed and work started on the provision of an increase in film dubbing facilities. Plans have also been made to rehouse the electronic post production facilities in order to release Studio A for more efficient use. With more opting out of BBC 2 the need for an additional television continuity suite has been made evident.

The successful Radiovision event based in Edinburgh but also using Glasgow equipment, highlighted the resource problems, which were many, in both staff and facilities. The information gained is still being collated and estimates being prepared in readiness for any future role we may be required to play in the talked of 'Breakfast Television'.

There is a need for a small two-camera mobile unit based in Glasgow and to this end we have bought a small second-hand Mobile Control Room which we hope to equip with our own lightweight cameras.

Radio Studios in Edinburgh have been refurbished. Apart from the generally cramped nature of the premises the main problem is the lack of a radio drama studio.

In Aberdeen improvements to the Television Studio equipment and to Radio Studio 3 facilities are being discussed. Financial provision has already been made. Radio Aberdeen will have a new mf transmitter around August or September 1981.

New equipment is being installed in Orkney and Shetland. The plans for the new Cultural Centre in Stornoway have, we understand, been delayed, so Radio nan Eilean will continue in its present premises.

The past year has seen a steady increase in the number of television transmitters throughout Scotland with the attendant improvement in reception to certain areas and especially of long wave in the North and West. Several self-help schemes have also been supported by us with very rapid completion in some cases by the local communities, once they had received our advice on the technicalities and siting of such stations. In all 25 new television transmitters, seven new vhf radio-transmitters and six 4th channel vhf radio transmitters came on the air in Scotland during the year.

Council membership

Three members of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland retired in December, Mrs Elwena Fraser, Mr Colin Carnie and Mr Duncan McPherson. To them all we extend our grateful thanks for their service.

Two new members were welcomed to the Council: in January Mr Jeff Macleod of Inverness and in March Mr Gerald Belton of Giffnock.

We would like to take the opportunity of thanking all the advisory bodies who have contributed so much to the Council's work during the year.

Annual Report of the National Broadcasting Council for Wales

1 April 1980 to 31 March 1981

Broadcasting House,
Llandaff,
Cardiff, CF5 2YQ.
April 1981

Dear Chairman,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith the Report of the Broadcasting Council for Wales for the period 1 April 1980 to 31 March 1981. This is submitted under Article 10(8) of the Corporation's Charter.

Yours sincerely,

Alwyn Roberts
Chairman

George Howard, Esq.,
Chairman,
Board of Governors,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
London, W1A 1AA.

Members of the Council at 31 March 1981

Mr Alwyn Roberts (*Chairman*)

Mr Henry Nyman

Dr Brinley Ross Williams

Mr Meuric Rees

Mr John Elfed Jones

Mr David Rowlands

Mr Jack Thomas

Mrs Betty Campbell

Professor Glanville Price

Mrs Marlene Thomas

Mr Zachry Brierley

Mr D.E. Alun Jones

Dr Jennifer Lloyd

It has been an exciting and eventful year in which broadcasting was yet again thrust into the forefront of public controversy in Wales. The issue was, of course, the proposal to use the Fourth Television Channel in Wales to carry a joint BBC/ITV service in the Welsh language. Readers of successive annual reports of the Broadcasting Council will be aware that the Council had for almost a decade enthusiastically supported and promoted this proposal, but that the issue had moved into the political arena in the last few years. Indeed, at the time of writing last year's report it seemed that the Government had finally rejected the concept of a joint service. This is not the place to recount the history of the movement which developed in Wales in opposition to the Government's alternative plan for achieving a television service in Welsh spread across two channels. The outcome was the announcement in September 1980 by the Home Secretary, Mr Whitelaw, that amendments would be made to the Broadcasting Bill to

enable a joint service in Welsh to be broadcast on the Fourth Channel in Wales.

Since the Council's views on the main issue were on public record we decided to confine our comments to matters of broadcasting practicalities throughout this difficult period. We were convinced that there would be very severe difficulties in scheduling a service across two channels, which would have meant considerable disruption of BBC 2 and further deprivation of networked programmes which has been such a problem for the BBC in Wales over the past twenty years. Our views were fully endorsed by the BBC's Board of Governors and a letter was sent to the Home Office by the Chairman of the BBC in which the arguments were set out against the proposal originally contained in the Broadcasting Bill. We therefore warmly welcomed the Government's change of heart.

We were, however, somewhat surprised at the radical nature of the constitutional arrangements

proposed in the amendments to the Bill, especially the establishing of a separate new Authority in Wales (the Welsh Fourth Channel Authority). The intention behind the new provisions was clearly to create a unified service of programmes in Welsh from different sources, as opposed to the identifiable blocks of programmes favoured by the Council and by the various Committees and Working Parties which had studied the problem during the seventies. After long and detailed discussion, we concluded that the proposed new arrangements could be made to work, given constructive working relationships between the partners in the new venture. We noted that the Broadcasting Council would retain its constitutional responsibilities for the policy and content of BBC programmes produced for transmission on the Fourth Channel in Wales, and that the financial responsibility for BBC programmes would also remain with the BBC. We agreed to support the new Authority in every way and to ensure, as far as it lies within our powers, that the new service will be attractive and successful.

The Act has now become law and the Authority has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Goronwy Daniel; the other four members included our Chairman, Mr Alwyn Roberts, and his predecessor, Dr Glyn Tegai Hughes. Their first appointment was of Mr Owen Edwards, at that time the Controller of BBC Wales, to become Director of the Welsh Fourth Channel. In recent months the BBC has been drawing up plans for the 10 hours of programmes per week specified by the Government as the BBC's contribution to the new service. We fully recognise the problem which this presents to the BBC at a time of financial retrenchment, especially as the additional programmes for the new service must of necessity be comparatively expensive so as to improve the balance of our present television output in Welsh. Although the Government has given a clear undertaking to take the additional cost of the service into account when it sets the new level of the licence fee, the realistic expectation is that this will not happen before the end of 1981 at the earliest. There is an urgent need to make an immediate start to recruitment and other preparations if the BBC's service is to be ready by November 1982, the projected starting date of Channel Four in Wales.

BBC Wales has, during the year, come under the close scrutiny of the House of Commons Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, which decided at the height

of the public controversy over the Fourth Channel to study the issue of broadcasting in the Welsh language. The BBC has provided the Committee with detailed information on its operations in Wales, including studies of the political balance in news and current affairs programmes, the Welsh-speaking requirement for members of staff, and the size of the audiences for programmes in Welsh. The BBC has also appeared twice before the Committee, when the witnesses on behalf of the BBC were the National Governor, the Director-General, Controller Wales and Head of Programmes Wales. Naturally we await the Committee's report with great interest.

The earlier part of the year was dominated by the need to make economies, in common with other parts of the BBC. Once the level of savings over the two-year period had been set, the Council agreed with BBC Wales Management that the two aims of policy should be the protection of programme output and the avoidance of redundancies as far as possible. Within those general guidelines, cuts were made across the board; the effect was to reduce the output of Radio Wales and Radio Cymru by five hours per week each, and to limit the number and extent of television outside broadcast activities. A substantial number of posts had to be surrendered, although virtually all of these were vacant at the time. Our most difficult decision was to abandon the plan for a new broadcasting centre in Bangor. It had become clear that it would be so many years before this project could be completed that there would be quite unacceptable problems in maintaining the existing main building in Bangor, Bryn Meirion, to an acceptable standard without disproportionate cost. An alternative plan was therefore prepared to develop Bryn Meirion on a permanent basis and to add a number of much-needed facilities there, especially a small purpose-built television studio. The Fourth Channel development gave extra urgency to this particular need; although most of its BBC programmes will inevitably come from the main studios in Cardiff, the contribution from Bangor, drawing directly on the Welsh-speaking population in North-West Wales, will be invaluable.

One effect of the BBC's economic problems during the year was the proposal to disband a number of orchestras throughout the UK. This in turn led to the strike in the summer of 1980 by members of the Musicians' Union. It was sad and ironic that although BBC Wales was the one part of the BBC employing

staff musicians which did not in any way reduce its commitment to those musicians, we were probably affected proportionately more than any other part. In television alone, a substantial number of productions had been planned during the summer, all of which were lost; the BBC's broadcast coverage of the Llangollen International Eisteddfod was also lost in its entirety. It was understandable that members of the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra felt they had no choice but to support their colleagues elsewhere, despite our assurances that there was no question about the future of the orchestra: we were glad to learn that the return to work went smoothly with, apparently, little long-term adverse effect on the morale of the players. The Council has lost no opportunity to press the case for an expansion of the orchestra as the only permanent symphony orchestra in Wales and as an important asset for the BBC. We are happy yet again to acknowledge the assistance of the Welsh Arts Council in maintaining the orchestra at its present size.

For radio in Wales it was a year in which Radio Wales and Radio Cymru had to consolidate the expansions of the previous two years and indeed, as already noted, their hours of broadcasting were reduced as a result of the economies required of them. A very successful venture was the provision of a temporary radio service in the Deeside area of Clwyd to cover the period of closure of a major part of British Steel's operations there. This 'crisis radio' was quickly accepted by the community in Deeside, and both sides of industry in the area undoubtedly found it extremely useful; so much so that the County Council and one of the District Councils provided a grant to enable it to remain in existence for four months instead of the original two. We are in no doubt that community radio in Wales can be extremely successful in providing a real service, as has been proved by Radio Deeside and by our mobile radio operations in previous years. The problem is that even in a country the size of Wales the cost of providing services for small communities is likely to be prohibitive; the Council's long-term policy is therefore to provide throughout Wales 10 'opt-out' stations for Radio Wales. These will be on vhf and will carry Radio Wales for most of the time but they will also broadcast about an hour each day of local programmes specifically for the area covered by the station. Eventually the whole of Wales will be covered, thereby giving Radio Wales a vhf network. We had

hoped that the first of these stations, Radio Clwyd, would come into operation in 1980; but the Government's agreement to the change of frequency of the Radio Wales transmitter at Wrexham has not so far been forthcoming (exceptionally, Radio Clwyd will be available on medium-wave initially, so as to save the cost of a new transmitter). The Council does not plan to provide area variations of Radio Cymru, because we believe that the resources available to Radio Cymru would be better spent in developing the number and range of its programmes as a unified service which will include contributions from all parts of Wales.

We were glad to welcome the BBC's Board of Governors to Cardiff in October – as it happened, extremely well-timed to discuss the ramifications of the Welsh Fourth Channel. The opportunity was taken also to discuss with the Board other matters of concern, including the production of television programmes in English for Wales and the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. We had a useful and constructive discussion, and indeed we are glad to report that generally the relationship between Cardiff and London are at present extremely good – this was very important during the past year and will continue to be so at a time when Wales is presenting so many specific broadcasting problems which require a sympathetic understanding.

In past reports, the Council has grumbled gently about the availability of audience research information on our programmes for Wales, especially in the Welsh language. It is good to be able to report that a special survey, jointly financed by the BBC and the IBA, was carried out at the end of 1980 of listening and viewing among Welsh-speaking people in Wales.

This showed, as we had long believed, that the use made of television and radio programmes in Welsh by the Welsh-speaking audience is very high indeed, and certainly much higher than the figures obtained from the BBC's daily survey, our only previous source of information. We appreciate the speed with which this important survey was commissioned and prepared by Broadcasting Research Department and we hope that similar reports can be prepared at regular intervals to enable us to monitor the effect of our developing services in Welsh.

Transmitter developments

In the year under review eight new uhf television relays were brought into service in Wales, bringing

uhf television to a further 10,000 viewers. We have already been consulted about the closure programme for vhf television which will begin in the coming year. We accept that this closure is inevitable although we have expressed some concern that no precise information is available on the exact numbers of viewers who will be affected, either because they are still using vhf sets or because they live in areas which are at present unserved by uhf.

Turning to radio, the Council warmly welcomed the fact that a number of new relays are to be provided in the next few years; the first four, at Llandinam (Newtown), Abergavenny, Ebbw Vale and Blaenavon, have already been brought into operation, serving an additional 57,000 people. We endorsed the conclusion of the Radio Network Working Party that the future of radio lies on vhf and we look forward to the development of the existing services on vhf as well as the availability on vhf of new services; in Wales this would mean eventually adding Radios 1 and 4 as well as Radio Wales. It must also be recorded that the Council has been made aware of the dissatisfaction of many in the North and West of Wales over the fact that stereo transmissions are still not available there.

Programmes – Radio

Despite the cuts, both Radio Wales and Radio Cymru continued to provide an impressive variety of programming, ranging from drama and music to the staple daily output of news, current affairs and magazine programmes. The news programmes in particular are of great importance in maintaining the authority of Radio Wales and Radio Cymru as national services for Wales; during the year we have commented on the continuing high standards of programmes such as *First Edition* and *O'r Newydd* at Sunday lunchtime and *Tonight at Ten* on weekdays. The vital early morning periods on weekdays are in good hands, with *AM* on Radio Wales and *Helo Bobol* with *Ar yr Awr* on Radio Cymru. It is important to realise that although our radio services are on the air for only 60 hours per week each, their editors have complete autonomy to schedule programmes at whatever time they choose so that the effective presence of the service is much greater than might appear to be the case from the number of the broadcast hours. Although it is difficult to pick particular programmes out from the schedules, we have been impressed by Sunday morning programmes in general, including

All Things Considered on Radio Wales, one of the most thoughtful of programmes to be heard on any network with a consistently high standard of interesting guests, and the lively sequence of programmes on Radio Cymru on Saturday morning for younger listeners.

We were particularly glad to learn of the resumption of radio drama production in English after a gap of several years; the first production was *The Wind of Heaven* by Emlyn Williams, broadcast on Radio 4. Drama in Welsh was also broadcast regularly on Radio Cymru throughout the year, notably a varied series *Theatr yr Awyr*. We would also like to mention the very amusing series *Aunty Nelly's Handbag* on Radio Wales, which we hope will find a wider audience on Radio 4.

Programmes – Television

Despite the loss of programmes because of the Musicians' Union strike, there were some notable music productions during the year. Pride of place must go to the co-production with East German television of Benjamin Britten's *War Requiem*. For this, the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, soloists and a production team travelled to Dresden, giving an added dimension to Britten's international anti-war concept. Other music programmes included *Olivet to Calvary* as BBC Wales' contribution to Easter programmes on network, a series featuring Stuart Burrows and Gwyneth Jones, and a series broadcast only in Wales under the title *The Music Makers*.

Our major television production during the year was undoubtedly *The Life and Times of David Lloyd George*. This gained a large and appreciative audience; in particular the performance of Philip Madoc in the title role and the scripts by Elaine Morgan have been singled out for praise. Other major networked programmes have included *A Touch of Glory*, a celebration of the centenary of the Welsh Rugby Union narrated by Richard Burton, a cabaret series on BBC 2 by the Wales-based group Baby Grand, and *A Valley in the Desert*, a documentary on Patagonia narrated by Sir Huw Wheldon. The story of the Welsh settlement in Patagonia was also explored in a highly-praised series of films in Welsh on BBC Wales television *Plant y Paith*, presented by Owen Edwards.

It would be fair to say that our television output in Welsh will benefit greatly from the new challenges and opportunities of the Fourth Channel in Wales. Nevertheless, the high standards of much of the

output were maintained in programmes as diverse as the daily current affairs programme *Heddiw*, the weekly drama serial *Pobol y Cwm*, the children's programmes including *Yr Awr Fawr* and *Bilidowcar*, and *Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn* on Sunday afternoons.

Staff changes

After a long period of comparative stability in the management team of BBC Wales, there were no less than three major changes in the first few months of 1981. Roger Clyne left the position of Head of Finance Wales to return to private industry, taking with him the good wishes of the Council. We were very sorry also to say goodbye to Geoffrey Salter who had held the difficult and responsible position of Head of Programme Services and Engineering in Wales for 13 years; he had taken on the task of developing the facilities at Broadcasting House, Llandaff, notably the transfer of all television operations to the site, as well as the substantial developments of radio and television output in Wales. That we are in such good shape to meet the demands of the next few years is largely due to his unsparing efforts on behalf of BBC Wales.

Finally, Owen Edwards resigned from the post of Controller Wales to become the first Director of Sianel 4 Cymru. Our sadness at losing such an excellent Controller is tempered only by our confidence that the new channel, the success of which is so important to all of us, will be in the best possible hands.

The Council

Mrs Rachel Philipps James, Dr Joyce Thomas and Mr Peter Phillips completed their terms of membership in December, taking with them the warm thanks of the Council and of the BBC. Their places were taken by Dr Jennifer Lloyd (Cardiff), Mr Zachry Brierley (Llandudno) and Mr D.E. Alun Jones (Cardiff).

During the period under review, the Council met in Cardiff, London, Bangor and Carmarthen, where a public meeting was also held.

We would like to thank the Chairmen and members of our three Advisory Committees and of the School Broadcasting Council for Wales, for their advice and assistance during the year.

Finance

The accounts for the year ended 31 March 1981, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, are shown on the following pages, and corresponding figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

Report of the Auditors to the Members of the British Broadcasting Corporation

We have audited the financial statements on pages 92 to 103 in accordance with approved Auditing Standards.

For the reasons given in the statement of accounting policies the Corporation charges capital expenditure during the year against the income for that year and we regard this as appropriate to the circumstances of the Corporation.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1981 and of its income and expenditure and source and application of funds for the year then ended.

*Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants,
London, 11 August 1981.*

Balance Sheet at 31 March 1981

<i>31 March 1980</i>			<i>Statements</i>	<i>Notes</i>	31 March 1981	
<i>Home Services</i>	<i>External Services</i>				<i>Home Services</i>	<i>External Services</i>
<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>				<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>
Fixed Assets						
116.4		At cost, less depreciation	4		133.3	
	23.5	At cost	5	1		26.4
0.1		Investment at cost		2	0.1	
116.5	23.5				133.4	26.4
<hr/>						
0.3		Investment in subsidiary at cost		3	0.3	
<hr/>						
Current Assets						
11.2	0.3	Stores	4		11.9	0.3
29.4		Programme stocks	5		32.9	0.1
21.3	1.2	Debtors and prepayments			25.3	2.4
4.6		Due from subsidiary			4.0	
1.2	2.0	Cash and bank balances			1.2	1.7
67.7	3.5				75.3	4.5
<hr/>						
Current Liabilities						
44.3	3.2	Creditors, including corporation tax			43.4	4.0
54.4		Bank borrowing and short term loans		6	28.9	
98.7	3.2				72.3	4.0
<hr/>						
-31.0	0.3	Net Current Assets/Liabilities			3.0	0.5
<hr/>						
85.8	23.8	Total Net Assets			136.7	26.9
<hr/>						
<i>Represented by:</i>						
116.5	23.5	Capital account			133.4	26.4
2.0		Provision for pension liability	7		2.0	
-32.7		Income and expenditure: Surplus/deficit carried forward			1.3	
	0.3	Grant in aid: Surplus carried forward				0.5
85.8	23.8				136.7	26.9

Governors: George Howard, E.P. Chappell *Director-General: Ian Trethowan*

Home Services: Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 1981

Year ended 31 March 1980			Year ended 31 March 1981		
£M	£M	Statements	Notes	£M	£M
		Television and Radio Broadcasting			
		Income			
	394.7	Receivable from the Home Office	9		502.3
		Other Income			
		<i>Trading Profits</i>			
2.8		Radio Times		4.8	
1.7		Others		—0.2	
4.5				4.6	
0.6		Other income		0.8	
5.1				5.4	
		<i>Less:</i>			
6.6		Interest payable		5.6	
2.5		Corporation Tax	11	2.4	
9.1				8.0	
	—4.0				—2.6
	390.7				499.7
		Expenditure			
262.5		Operating Expenditure – Television	1	300.1	
100.9		– Radio	2	116.2	
31.0		Capital Expenditure – Television	4	31.3	
15.0		– Radio	4	18.1	
	409.4				465.7
	—18.7				34.0
		Surplus/deficit for the year			
		Open University			
			12		
		Income			
6.5		Receivable from the Open University		9.2	
		Expenditure			
6.0		Operating Expenditure		7.3	
0.5		Capital Expenditure	4	1.9	
6.5				9.2	
	—14.0				—32.7
	—32.7				1.3
		Deficit at 31 March 1980			
		Surplus at 31 March 1981			

External Services: Grant in aid account for the year ended 31 March 1981

Year ended 31 March 1980		Statements	Notes	Year ended 31 March 1981				
				Total	Broadcasting		Monitoring	
					Current	Capital	Current	Capital
£M				£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
	Income							
42.9	Grant in aid receipts			54.9	46.0	4.9	3.8	0.2
0.4	Interest receivable			0.1	0.1			
43.3				55.0	46.1	4.9	3.8	0.2
	Expenditure							
40.1	Operating expenditure		3	49.3	45.2		4.1	
3.7	Capital expenditure		5	5.2		4.9		0.3
0.1	Corporation Tax		11	0.3	0.3			
43.9				54.8	45.5	4.9	4.1	0.3
-0.6	Surplus/deficit for the year			0.2	0.6		-0.3	-0.1
0.9	Balance at 31 March 1980			0.3	-0.2		0.4	0.1
0.3	Balance at 31 March 1981			0.5	0.4	—	0.1	—

Statement of accounting policies

Introduction

The British Broadcasting Corporation is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter and operating under licence from the Home Office. Its object is to provide a public service of broadcasting for general reception at home and overseas. In order to fulfil this object, the Corporation receives from the Home Office income derived from television broadcast receiving licences to finance its Home Services and from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office grants in aid for its External Services.

The accounting policies adopted by the Corporation for dealing with items which are considered material in determining the result for the year and stating the financial position are as follows:

Basis of accounting

The Corporation prepares its annual accounts on the historical cost basis of accounting.

Current Cost Accounts

The BBC has not prepared Current Cost Accounts because, under the terms of its Royal Charter, the Corporation, for reasons explained in the paragraph below, charges its Income and Expenditure accounts with an amount equal to its capital expenditure for the year rather than with an amount of depreciation. The Corporation also falls within the exemption to Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16 which relates to 'entities whose long-term primary financial objective is other than to achieve an operating profit'.

Fixed assets – Home Services

Under the terms of paragraph 16(2) of the Royal

Charter the Corporation may at its discretion treat its income for the year as being in respect of capital or operating expenditure. Accordingly the Corporation apportions an amount equal to its capital expenditure for each year to capital and charges such expenditure in full against the income for the year. However in order to show the fixed assets owned and employed by the Corporation, the cost is upheld in the balance sheet and depreciation deducted therefrom. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of fixed assets by equal annual instalments over the periods of their anticipated useful lives, except in the case of indirect capital expenditure which cannot be related to particular fixed assets, which is included in gross additions and then wholly depreciated and written off. The anticipated useful lives are as follows:

<i>Freehold and long leasehold land and buildings</i>	– 40 years
<i>Short leasehold land and buildings</i>	– unexpired term of lease
<i>Plant, furniture and fittings, music and books</i>	– 10 years
<i>Musical instruments</i>	– 7 years

The amount by which gross additions exceed gross depreciation in the year (disposals are assumed to be fully depreciated) represents the increase in Capital Account.

Fixed assets – External Services

The cost of renewal or extension of fixed assets is met in full from grants in aid as a result of which capital expenditure during the year is charged against grant in aid receipts for that year and in accordance with the Charter no provision is made for depreciation.

The amount by which additions exceed assets written off during the year represents the increase in Capital Account.

Stores

Home Services

Stores are valued at cost less provision for slow-moving items.

External Services

By agreement with the Treasury the value of External Services stores is limited to £300,000.

Programme stocks – film rights, untransmitted programmes and programmes in course of production

The main part of the external cost of programmes to be transmitted in future years, consisting of artists' fees and facility and copyright fees, is stated after deducting contributions to their costs by other organisations. This is carried forward and charged to operating expenditure on transmission of the respective programmes.

Staff and all other programme costs are charged to expenditure in the year in which they are incurred. Feature film rights are charged to operating expenditure on a decreasing scale related to the number of transmissions in the licence period.

Income receivable from the Home Office

Income receivable from the Home Office is that derived from television broadcast receiving licences and represents the amount collected in the year less expenses, principally those of the Post Office, incurred in administering the licence fee system, in collecting the licence fees and in investigating complaints by the public of interference in broadcast reception. The amount which the Home Office can pay to the Corporation in any year cannot exceed the total amount voted by Parliament for that year, and variations between income collected and the vote are allowed for in the following year.

Grant-in-aid receivable from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Grants-in-aid received from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office cannot exceed the total amount voted by Parliament for the year. Unexpended receipts for the year are not liable to surrender, but sums received are intended to meet estimated expenditure and to enable the Corporation to maintain a working cash balance sufficient to cover estimated net payments up to the time of the next instalment of the grant-in-aid.

Notes on the accounts

1. Fixed assets – External Services

As explained in the statement of accounting policies, no depreciation is provided. Had depreciation been provided, on the same basis as is applied to Home Services' fixed assets, the net

book value of fixed assets at 31 March 1981 would have been £12.8 million (1980 £10.2 million) for Broadcasting and £0.7 million (1980 £0.6 million) for the Monitoring Service.

2. Investment

The Corporation holds 53,000 £1 shares in Visnews Limited, representing 33% of the issued equity share capital of this unlisted associated company. The principal activity of the company is the provision of a comprehensive and impartial service of international news to subscribers throughout the world operating television services.

The Corporation's share of the profit or loss and assets of this company is not material in relation to the income and assets of the Corporation.

3. Investment in subsidiary

From 1 July 1979 the business previously carried on by BBC Enterprises was taken over by a wholly owned subsidiary, BBC Enterprises Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain on 15 May 1979. Since that date the company has traded by acquiring, either by direct investment or as an agent, the rights to certain programmes produced by the Corporation. Group accounts have not been prepared because the net assets and results of the subsidiary do not significantly affect the financial position of the Corporation. The net assets of the subsidiary at 31 March 1981 were:

	1981		1980	
	£M	£M	£M	£M
Fixed Assets (less depreciation)		2.6		0.3
Current Assets	11.2		7.4	
less Current Liabilities	13.6		6.8	
Net Current Assets		—2.4		0.6
				0.2
Represented by:				
Share Capital		0.3		0.3
Deficit/Retained Profits		—0.1		0.6
				0.2

The current liabilities include an amount owing to the Corporation of £4.0 million. (1980 £4.6 million).

4. Stores – Home Services

Stores are held for both broadcasting and trading purposes, and respective amounts are as follows:

	1981	1980
	£M	£M
Broadcasting –		
Engineering stores, television design and film unit materials, fuel oil, etc.	9.0	8.7
Trading –		
Books, other publications, paper	2.9	2.5
	11.9	11.2

5. Programme stocks – Home Services

Programme stocks comprise the following:

	1981	1980
	£M	£M
Television		
BBC Productions	12.7	12.4
Purchased Programmes	18.4	15.3
	31.1	27.7
Radio		
BBC Recordings	1.8	1.7
	32.9	29.4

In addition there were commitments at 31 March 1981 in respect of purchased programmes payable in the years to 1986 amounting to £34.8 million (1980 £27.3 million) of which £15.9 million (1980 £13.4 million) is payable by 31 March 1982.

6. Bank borrowings and short-term loans

At the 31 March 1981 borrowings comprised bank overdrafts of £24.9 million (1980 £28.4 million) and short-term loans of £4.0 million (1980 £26.0 million).

7. Provision for pension liability

The last actuarial valuation of the Corporation's staff pension fund was at 31 March 1978 and the next one is presently being carried out as at 1 April 1981. In the meantime the provision of £2 million has been retained and will be dealt with in accordance with the results of the actuary's report.

8. Capital Commitments – Home Services

Future capital expenditure approved by the Board of Governors at 31 March 1981 amounted to £28.0 million (1980 £27.4 million) for which contracts had been placed and £42.6 million (1980 £44.8 million) for which contracts had not been placed. Additionally the Corporation has contracted to make lease payments for plant and machinery which will total £11.1 million over the next seven years.

9. Income receivable from the Home Office

	1981	1980
	£M	£M
Gross revenue collected by the Post Office in the year	532.1	427.9
Less: deduction under Clause 16 of the Licence and Agreement dated 7 July 1969, being the expenses of collection, administering the licence system and interference investigations estimated at £30,651,000 with a reduction for prior years' expenses of £864,000 (1980 additional charge of £2,429,000).	29.8	33.2
	<u>502.3</u>	<u>394.7</u>

10. Turnover of trading activities

	1981	1980
	£M	£M
Publications – (net circulation, advertisement and other revenue including surplus on joint publications)		
Radio Times	37.2	31.8
Others	6.2	6.6
	<u>43.4</u>	<u>38.4</u>
Enterprises (sales of programmes, records and sundry services) – including sales by subsidiary	15.7	12.0
	<u>59.1</u>	<u>50.4</u>

11. Taxation

The Corporation is liable to taxation on profits derived from those activities carried on with a view to profit and on rent, royalties and interest receivable. Corporation tax for the year ended 31 March 1981 is calculated at 52% (1980 52%).

12. Open University

The Corporation provides broadcasting services to the Open University and the income for the year of £9.2 million (1980 £6.5 million) represents reimbursement of operating and capital expenditure incurred on the University's behalf.

13. Source and application of funds for the year

Home Services	1981	1980
	£M	£M
<i>Sources of Funds</i>		
Surplus for the year (after charging capital expenditure)	34.0	
Reduction in: debtors – Home Office for licence income	1.0	4.1
: debtors – others		1.6
: amount due from subsidiary	0.6	
Increase in : creditors		0.8
	<u>35.6</u>	<u>6.5</u>

Application of Funds

Deficit for the year (after charging capital expenditure)		18·7	
Investment in subsidiary		0·3	
Reduction in: creditors	0·9		
Increase in : stores	0·7	4·0	
: programme stocks	3·5	4·6	
: debtors – others	5·0		
: amount due from subsidiary		4·6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	10·1	32·2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Reduction/increase in net borrowings	-25·5	25·7	

External Services*Sources of Funds*

Surplus for the year (after charging capital expenditure)		0·2	
Increase in : creditors		0·8	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		1·0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Application of Funds

Deficit for the year (after charging capital expenditure)		0·6	
Reduction in: creditors		0·7	
Increase in : debtors	1·2	0·1	
: programme stocks	0·1		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1·3	1·4	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-0·3	-1·4	

14. Emoluments of Governors

The annual fees payable to Governors as at 31 March 1981, as determined by order in Council, were as follows:

Chairman	£19,048
Vice Chairman	£5,000
National Governors for Scotland and Wales	£5,000 each
National Governor for Northern Ireland and seven other Governors	£2,500 each

15. Emoluments

The following table shows the number of UK employees who received emoluments during the year of more than £20,000:

£	£	1981	1980
20,001 – 25,000		52	21
25,001 – 30,000		15	6
30,001 – 35,000		6	6
35,001 – 40,000		3	1
45,001 – 50,000		1	—

16. Auditors' remuneration

The remuneration of the auditors amounted to £55,000 (1980 – £37,500).

Statement 1

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1981

Television

<i>Year ended 31 March 1980</i>			Year ended 31 March 1981	
<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
151.7	57.8	Production and other staff costs	179.7	59.9
76.8	29.3	Artists, speakers, facility and copyright fees, film recording and design material etc.	82.6	27.5
3.3	1.2	Intercommunication circuits	3.2	1.1
5.8	2.2	Power, lighting and heating	6.8	2.3
6.8	2.6	Maintenance	7.6	2.5
4.7	1.8	Rent and Rates	6.1	2.0
2.4	0.9	Telephones	2.9	1.0
4.8	1.8	Transport	4.6	1.5
6.2	2.4	Other expenses	6.6	2.2
262.5	100.0		300.1	100.0
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Whereof:</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
146	56	BBC 1	169	56
77	29	BBC 2	86	29
31	12	Regional Services	34	11
8	3	Transmission and Distribution	11	4
262	100		300	100
<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours of Output</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
4,929	43	BBC 1	5,079	44
3,254	29	BBC 2	3,352	29
3,175	28	Regional Services	3,125	27
11,358	100		11,556	100

Statement 2

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1981

Radio

<i>Year ended 31 March 1980</i>			<i>Year ended 31 March 1981</i>	
<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
57.4	56.9	Production and other staff costs	66.8	57.5
23.6	23.4	Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties, facility and copyright fees etc.	26.7	23.0
5.1	5.1	House orchestras	5.4	4.6
0.8	0.8	Intercommunication circuits	1.1	0.9
2.3	2.3	Power, lighting and heating	3.0	2.6
3.0	3.0	Maintenance	3.5	3.0
3.7	3.6	Rent and Rates	4.2	3.6
1.4	1.3	Telephones	1.7	1.5
0.8	0.8	Transport	0.8	0.7
2.8	2.8	Other expenses	3.0	2.6
<u>100.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>116.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Whereof:</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
9	9	Radio 1	10	9
19	19	Radio 2	22	19
17	17	Radio 3	19	16
23	22	Radio 4	26	23
17	17	Regional Services	19	16
11	11	Local Radio	13	11
5	5	Transmission and distribution	7	6
<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>116</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours of Output</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
6,398	5	Radio 1	5,932	5
8,887	6	Radio 2	9,085	7
6,524	5	Radio 3	6,280	5
7,594	6	Radio 4	7,611	6
18,246	13	Regional Services	18,925	14
47,649	35		47,833	37
87,162	65	Local Radio	83,058	63
<u>134,811</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>130,891</u>	<u>100</u>

Statement 3

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1981

External Services

<i>Year ended 31 March 1980</i>			Year ended 31 March 1981	
<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
27.7	69.0	Production and other staff costs	32.9	66.7
2.9	7.3	Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties, facility and copyright fees, etc.	2.9	5.9
0.3	0.7	Intercommunication circuits	0.4	0.8
3.0	7.5	Power, lighting and heating	4.1	8.3
1.6	4.0	Maintenance	2.0	4.1
2.3	5.7	Rent, rates and hired transmitters	4.4	8.9
0.4	1.0	Telephones	0.4	0.8
0.4	1.0	Transport	0.5	1.0
1.5	3.8	Other expenses	1.7	3.5
40.1	100.0		49.3	100.0
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Whereof:</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
37	92	Broadcasting	45	92
3	8	Monitoring	4	8
40	100		49	100
<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours of Output</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
11,869	32	English Language Services	11,830	32
13,195	36	Vernacular Services		
		Europe	13,391	36
11,934	32	Rest of World	11,991	32
36,998	100		37,212	100

Statement 4

Statement of fixed assets

Home Services

<u>31 March 1980</u>		<u>31 March 1981</u>		
<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Freehold/ Leasehold Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Plant Furniture and Fittings</i>
<i>£M</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>
	Cost			
173.8	at 31 March 1980	202.3	71.4	130.9
46.5	Gross additions	49.3	14.4	34.9
-18.0	Assets disposed of and written off	-24.1	-3.8	-20.3
202.3	at 31 March 1981	227.5	82.0	145.5
	Depreciation			
77.6	at 31 March 1980	85.9	21.3	64.6
26.3	Depreciation for the year	32.4	5.7	26.7
-18.0	Assets disposed of and written off	-24.1	-3.8	-20.3
85.9	at 31 March 1981	94.2	23.2	71.0
116.4	Net Book Value at 31 March 1981	133.3	58.8	74.5
	<i>Whereof:</i>			
83.5	Television	92.7	41.5	51.2
32.0	Radio	38.8	17.3	21.5
0.9	Open University	1.8	—	1.8
116.4		133.3	58.8	74.5

Note:

The total capital expenditure reported in the Income and Expenditure Account comprises gross additions reported above of £49.3 million (1980 £46.5 million) together with rental payments on leased assets of £2.0 million (1980 Nil).

Statement 5
Statement of fixed assets
External Services

31 March 1980

31 March 1981

<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>		
<i>£M</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>Freehold/ Leasehold Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Plant Furniture and Fittings</i>
		<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>
20·8	Cost at 31 March 1980	23·5	8·0	15·5
3·7	Gross additions	5·2	0·5	4·7
-1·0	Assets disposed of and written off	-2·3	-0·5	-1·8
23·5	at 31 March 1981	26·4	8·0	18·4
<i>Whereof:</i>				
22·4	Broadcasting	25·1	7·8	17·3
1·1	Monitoring	1·3	0·2	1·1
23·5		26·4	8·0	18·4

Statement 6

Licence Income & National Regions 1980–81

	Total	England	Scotland	Wales	N. Ireland
	M	M	M	M	M
at 31 March 1981 the number of Television Licences was	18.7	15.8	1.7	0.9	0.3
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
and the net licence income collected was	502.3	425.5	46.0	24.0	6.8
After expenditure on:					
production of local programmes for local audiences	58.8	23.3	14.0	14.1	7.4
transmission and distribution costs	13.7	8.0	3.1	1.8	0.8
	72.5	31.3	17.1	15.9	8.2
The amount left to pay for capital investment, all network programmes and the use of central service departments was	429.8	394.2	28.9	8.1	-1.4
If all licensed households contributed equally to these services the amount required from each area would be	429.8	364.4	38.5	20.5	6.4
leaving a surplus/deficit of	—	29.8	-9.6	-12.4	-7.8

Statement 7
Summarised Balance Sheets

	Year ended 31 March					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Home Services						
<i>Fixed assets</i>						
At cost, less depreciation	70.8	73.4	82.9	96.2	116.4	133.3
Investment in Visnews Ltd.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	<u>70.9</u>	<u>73.5</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>96.3</u>	<u>116.5</u>	<u>133.4</u>
<i>Investment in subsidiary</i>					0.3	0.3
<i>Net current assets/liabilities</i>						
Current assets	34.7	40.0	39.8	59.9	67.7	75.3
Less: Current liabilities	39.1	41.5	42.9	71.9	98.7	72.3
	<u>-4.4</u>	<u>-1.5</u>	<u>-3.1</u>	<u>-12.0</u>	<u>-31.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<i>Net total assets</i>	<u>66.5</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>79.9</u>	<u>84.3</u>	<u>85.8</u>	<u>136.7</u>
Represented by:						
Capital account	70.9	73.5	83.0	96.3	116.5	133.4
Provision for pension liability	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Income and expenditure account	-6.4	-3.5	-5.1	-14.0	-32.7	1.3
	<u>66.5</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>79.9</u>	<u>84.3</u>	<u>85.8</u>	<u>136.7</u>
External Services						
<i>Fixed assets</i>						
At cost	14.9	17.3	19.7	20.8	23.5	26.4
<i>Net current assets</i>						
Current assets	2.1	2.8	3.1	4.8	3.5	4.5
Less: Current liabilities	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.9	3.2	4.0
	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<i>Net total assets</i>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>26.9</u>
Represented by:						
Capital account	14.9	17.3	19.7	20.8	23.5	26.4
Grant in aid	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5
	<u>15.2</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>26.9</u>

Statement 7 (continued)

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant in Aid accounts

	Year ended 31 March					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Home Services						
<i>Income</i>						
Receivable from the Home Office	212.8	227.0	261.8	312.3	394.7	502.3
Other income less tax and interest payable	1.6	1.3	2.6	3.2	-4.0	-2.6
	<u>214.4</u>	<u>228.3</u>	<u>264.4</u>	<u>315.5</u>	<u>390.7</u>	<u>499.7</u>
Expenditure						
Operating	184.2	206.6	238.7	288.9	363.4	416.3
Capital	17.8	18.8	27.3	35.5	46.0	49.4
	<u>202.0</u>	<u>225.4</u>	<u>266.0</u>	<u>324.4</u>	<u>409.4</u>	<u>465.7</u>
Surplus or deficit for year	12.4	2.9	-1.6	-8.9	-18.7	34.0
Balance brought forward	-18.8	-6.4	-3.5	-5.1	-14.0	-32.7
	<u>-6.4</u>	<u>-3.5</u>	<u>-5.1</u>	<u>-14.0</u>	<u>-32.7</u>	<u>1.3</u>
External Services (Grant in Aid)						
<i>Income</i>						
Grant in aid	26.7	30.2	33.2	37.2	42.9	54.9
Other income		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
	<u>26.7</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>43.3</u>	<u>55.0</u>
Expenditure						
Operating	24.5	26.8	29.1	34.1	40.1	49.3
Capital	2.2	3.6	3.9	2.4	3.7	5.2
Taxation			0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
	<u>26.7</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>43.9</u>	<u>54.8</u>
Surplus or deficit for year	—	-0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.6	0.2
Balance brought forward	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3
	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>

Appendices

- I Broadcasting receiving licences 1927–81
- II Licences and licence fees
- III Hours of output 1980–81: television
- IIIa Programme analysis 1980–81: television networks
- IV Hours of output 1980–81: radio
- IVa Programme analysis 1980–81: radio networks
- V Hours of broadcasting in the External Services
- VI Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services
- VII World Service programmes
- VIII Regular religious broadcasts
- IX School broadcasting

Appendix I

Broadcasting receiving licences 1927–81

Licences at 31 March	Total	Issued free for blind persons	Issued for payment		
			Radio only	Radio and television combined	
				Monochrome	Colour
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894		
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828		
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885		
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618		
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
1961	15,176,725	50,852	3,858,132		11,267,741
1962	15,372,219	46,782	3,491,725		11,833,712
1963	15,698,991	43,371	3,212,814		12,442,806
1964	15,884,679	40,337	2,959,011		12,885,331
1965	16,046,603	34,355	2,759,203		13,253,045
1966	16,178,156	31,499	2,579,567		13,567,090
1967	16,773,205	29,662	2,476,272		14,267,271
1968	17,645,821	27,564	2,529,750		15,068,079
1969	17,959,933	24,966	2,438,906		15,396,642
1970	18,183,719	22,174	2,279,017		15,609,131
1971	15,943,190	—	—		15,333,221
1972	16,658,451	—	—		15,023,691
1973	17,124,619	—	—		13,792,623
1974	17,324,570	—	—		11,766,424
1975	17,700,815	—	—		10,120,493
1976	17,787,984	—	—		9,148,732
1977	18,056,058	—	—		8,098,386
1978	18,148,918	—	—		7,099,726
1979	18,381,161	—	—		6,249,716
1980	18,284,865	—	—		5,383,125
1981	18,667,211	—	—		4,887,663
					13,779,548

Notes:

- Owing to industrial action within the Post Office the licences in force at 31 March 1971 and 1979 does not reflect the true licensing position at those dates.
- Radio only licences were abolished on 1 February 1971.
- Combined radio and television licences were also abolished on 1 February 1971. From that date television

only licences have been issued.

- Dealer's demonstration fees and concessionary licences for residents of old people's homes have been excluded from the figures.

Appendix II

Licences and licence fees

Broadcast receiving licence fees in the United Kingdom 1922–1981

	Radio	Television		Note
		monochrome (combined with radio)	colour (combined with radio)	
1 November 1922	10s	—	—	
1 June 1946	£1·00s	£2·00	—	
1 June 1954	„	£3·00	—	
1 August 1957	„	£4·00*	—	*Excise duty of £1 imposed not receivable by BBC
1 October 1963	„	£4·00*	—	*Excise duty abolished BBC given full amount
1 August 1965	£1·5s	£5·00	—	
1 January 1968	„	£5·00	£10·00	Colour tv supplementary of £5 introduced
1 January 1969	„	£6·00	£11·00	
1 February 1971	*	—	—	*The radio only licence fee was abolished
1 July 1971	—	£7·00	£12·00	
1 April 1975	—	£8·00	£18·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £10
29 July 1977	—	£9·00	£21·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £12
25 November 1978	—	£10·00	£25·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £15
24 November 1979	—	£12·00	£34·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £22

Licence fees in European countries: September 1981

Country	Monochrome television		Colour television		Fee for radio only	
Austria*	Sch. 1728 ¹	£59	Sch. 1728 ¹	£59	—	—
Belgium*	FB 2280	£30	FB 3564	£48	FB 600	£8
Denmark	D.Kr 516 ²	£39	D.Kr 868 ²	£66	—	—
Finland*	FM 210/280 ³	£26/34	FM 410/490 ³	£50/60	—	—
France*	Fr 238 ⁴	£24	Fr 358 ⁴	£36	—	—
Germany F.R.*	DM 156	£37	DM 156	£37	—	—
Ireland*	£(I) 27	£23	£(I) 45	£39	—	—
Italy*	Lire 42,680	£20	Lire 78,910	£37	—	—
Netherlands*	Gld 135 ⁵	£29	Gld 135 ⁵	£29	—	—
Norway	NKr 500	£47	NKr 600	£56	—	—
Sweden	SKr 508	£50	SKr 668	£66	—	—
Switzerland*	FS 138	£38	FS 138	£38	FS 69	£19
United Kingdom		£12		£34	—	—

Currencies converted at Bank Selling rate on 17 September 1981, and rounded to nearest pound sterling.

* Advertising is carried on at least one of the services supported by the licence fee.

¹ Rate for Vienna: There are minute variations according to area.

² To be increased to DKr 568 and 956 respectively (£43 and £72) in 1982.

³ The fee is lower where the second Channel cannot be received.

⁴ To be increased Fr280 and 424 respectively (£28 and £42) in 1982.

⁵ To be increased to Gld 142 (£30) in 1982.

Appendix III

Hours of output 1980-81
Television

	Network Programmes			Regional Services only	Total	%
	BBC 1	BBC 2	Total			
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>			
Programmes Produced in London	3,411	1,933	5,344		5,344	41.9
Programmes Produced in Regions:						
England – Pebble Mill	329	183	512	192	704	
Manchester	219	310	529	187	716	
Bristol	86	97	183	177	360	
Norwich	1	1	2	182	184	
Newcastle	3	1	4	184	188	
Leeds	3	5	8	192	200	
Southampton	6	5	11	183	194	
Plymouth	3	2	5	171	176	
	650	604	1,254	1,468	2,722	
Scotland	77	66	143	526	669	
Wales	81	37	118	808	926	
Northern Ireland	11	7	18	323	341	
Total Programmes Produced in Regions	819	714	1,533	3,125	4,658	36.4
	4,230	2,647	6,877	3,125	10,002	
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	849	705	1,554		1,554	12.2
	5,079	3,352	8,431	3,125	11,556	
Open University	253	959	1,212		1,212	9.5
Total Hours of Broadcasting	5,332	4,311	9,643	3,125	12,768	100.0

Appendix IIIa

Programme analysis 1980-81

Television networks

	BBC 1		BBC 2		Total	
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
BBC Productions						
Current Affairs, Features and Documentaries	779	14.6	929	21.6	1,708	17.7
Sport	760	14.2	669	15.5	1,429	14.8
Children's Programmes	628	11.8	149	3.4	777	8.1
Light Entertainment	398	7.5	214	5.0	612	6.3
Drama	266	5.0	195	4.5	461	4.8
Continuing Education	243	4.6	152	3.5	395	4.1
News	273	5.1	96	2.2	369	3.8
Schools	404	7.6	7	0.2	411	4.3
Music	19	0.3	78	1.8	97	1.0
Religion	137	2.6	5	0.1	142	1.5
Programmes in Welsh	40	0.8			40	0.4
Continuity	283	5.3	153	3.6	436	4.5
	4,230	79.4	2,647	61.4	6,877	71.3
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	849	15.9	705	16.4	1,554	16.1
	5,079	95.3	3,352	77.8	8,431	87.4
Open University	253	4.7	959	22.2	1,212	12.6
	5,332	100.0	4,311	100.0	9,643	100.0

Appendix IV

Hours of output 1980–81

Radio

	Network Programmes					Regional Services only	Local Radio	Total	%
	Radio1	Radio2	Radio3	Radio4	Total				
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours				
Programmes Produced in London	5,916	8,670	5,255	6,251	26,092			26,092	19.8
Programmes produced in Regions:									
England – South East						33		33	
Pebble Mill	2	191	237	429	859	52		911	
Manchester	14	195	374	366	949	52		1,001	
Bristol		12	166	423	601	50		651	
Norwich						93		93	
Newcastle						52		52	
Leeds									
Southampton						10		10	
Plymouth						612		612	
	16	398	777	1,218	2,409	954		3,363	
Scotland		7	166	66	239	6,491		6,730	
Wales		5	70	51	126	7,066		7,192	
Northern Ireland		5	12	25	42	4,414		4,456	
Total Programmes Produced in Regions	16	415	1,025	1,360	2,816	18,925		21,741	16.5
Local Radio	5,932	9,085	6,280	7,611	28,908	18,925		47,833	
							83,058	83,058	63.0
Open University	5,932	9,085	6,280	7,611	28,908	18,925	83,058	130,891	
			601	384	985			985	0.7
Total Hours of Broadcasting	5,932	9,085	6,881	7,995	29,893	18,925	83,058	131,876	100.0

The output of Wales includes 3,344 hours of programmes in the Welsh language.

Appendix IVa

Programme analysis 1980–81

Radio networks

	Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3		Radio 4		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
BBC productions										
Music	5,335	89.9	7,367	81.1	4,984	72.4	351	4.4	18,037	60.3
Current Affairs, Features and Documentaries	253	4.3	112	1.2	467	6.8	3,652	45.7	4,484	15.0
News	103	1.7	432	4.8	203	3.0	1,037	13.0	1,775	5.9
Drama			19	0.2	105	1.5	770	9.6	894	3.0
Sport			678	7.5	289	4.2	94	1.2	1,061	3.5
Light Entertainment			302	3.3	8	0.1	313	3.9	623	2.1
Religion	41	0.7	105	1.1	13	0.2	305	3.8	464	1.6
Schools					4	0.1	427	5.3	431	1.4
Continuing Education							295	3.7	295	1.0
Children's Programmes	200	3.4					59	0.7	259	0.9
Continuity			70	0.8	207	3.0	308	3.9	585	2.0
	5,932	100.0	9,085	100.0	6,280	91.3	7,611	95.2	28,908	96.7
Open University					601	8.7	384	4.8	985	3.3
	5,932	100.0	9,085	100.0	6,881	100.0	7,995	100.0	29,893	100.0
Simultaneous broadcasts (in addition to above) were:	1,626		1		58		69		1,754	

Appendix V

Hours of Broadcasting in the External Services

	<i>Programme Hours per week as at 31 March 1981</i>	<i>Programme Hours per week as at 31 March 1981</i>
English		
BBC World Service (including alternatives for Africa, Asia and the Falkland Islands)	197 $\frac{1}{4}$	
English by Radio	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Overseas Regional Service		
Maltese	$\frac{1}{2}$	
African Service		
Hausa	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Somali	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Swahili	7	
Arabic Service	63	
Eastern Service		
Bengali	8	
Burmese	7	
Hindi	14	
Nepali	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Persian	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Tamil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Urdu	10	
Far Eastern Service		
Chinese – Cantonese	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Standard Chinese (Mandarin)	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Indonesian	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Japanese	7	
Malay	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Thai	7	
Vietnamese	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
French Language Service (to Europe and Africa)	42	
German Language Service	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Latin American Service		
Spanish		28
Portuguese		15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Central European Service		
Czech/Slovak		21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hungarian		18
Polish		21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Finnish		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
South European Service		
Greek		10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian		7
Portuguese		8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Spanish		7
Turkish		10 $\frac{1}{2}$
East European Service		
Bulgarian		12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Romanian		14
Russian		45
Yugoslavia (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)		16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Hours Broadcast Weekly in External Services		725 $\frac{1}{4}$
Summary of Changes		
1 The cancellation of the French/German joint programme from 1 April 1980.		
2 The cancellation of the French transmission for North America from 1 June 1980.		
3 An increase of 4 hours per week in Russian from 23 August 1980.		
4 A reduction of 1 hour 10 minutes per week in Hindi from 26 October 1980.		
5 An increase of 1 hour 10 minutes per week in Urdu from 26 October 1980.		
6 An increase of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours per week in Turkish from 29 March 1981.		
7 An increase of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week in Russian from 29 March 1981.		

Appendix VI

Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services

The following list gives details of countries in which BBC External Services output is carried by national networks or local stations. There is also extensive monitoring of BBC transmissions by broadcasting stations for use in preparing their news bulletins and other programmes. Daily relays off direct transmissions are indicated by an asterisk.

	Direct transmissions	Recorded programmes or programmes fed by line or cable
Abu Dhabi		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Angola		English by Radio
*Anguilla <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Antigua <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Argentina	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
*Ascension Island	World Service	
*Australia	World Service	Overseas Regional Service, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Austria		German, transcriptions
Bahamas		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Bahrain		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Barbados	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Belgium		German, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Belize	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Bermuda	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Bolivia		Latin American In Spanish, English by Radio
*Botswana	World Service	English for Africa, topical tapes
*Brazil	Latin American in Portuguese	Latin American in Portuguese, transcriptions, English by Radio
*British Virgin Islands	World Service	Transcriptions
*Brunei	World Service	Malay, Mandarin, Cantonese, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Burma		English by Radio
Burundi		Swahili, English by Radio
Cameroon		Hausa, English by Radio
*Canada	World Service	Overseas Regional Service, topical tapes, transcriptions
Canary Islands		English by Radio
*Cayman Islands	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Central African Republic		English by Radio
*Chile	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Chinese People's Republic		Transcriptions
*Christmas Island <i>Indian Ocean</i>	World Service	Transcriptions, English by Radio
*Colombia	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Congo		English by Radio
Cook Islands		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Costa Rica		Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Cuba		Latin American in Spanish
Cyprus		Greek, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Denmark		Transcriptions
Dominica <i>Windward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Dominican Republic	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Dubai		Transcriptions, English by Radio
*Ecuador	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Egypt		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Eire		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*El Salvador	Latin American in Spanish	

*Falkland Islands	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Faroe Islands		Transcriptions
*Fiji	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Finland		Finnish, transcriptions
France		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Gabon		English by Radio
*Gambia	World Service	Topical tapes, English by Radio
Germany <i>West</i>		German, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Gibraltar	World Service, Spanish	Spanish, topical tapes, transcriptions
Greece		Greek, English by Radio
*Grenada <i>Windward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Guatemala		Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
*Guyana	World Service	Transcriptions, English by Radio
Haiti		English by Radio
Honduras		Latin American in Spanish
*Hong Kong	World Service, Cantonese, Mandarin	Cantonese, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Hungary		Transcriptions
Indonesia		Indonesian, transcriptions, English by Radio
Israel		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Italy		Italian, German, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Jamaica	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Japan		Japanese, transcriptions
Jordan		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Kenya		Swahili, topical tapes
*Kiribati	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Kuwait		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Laos		English by Radio
*Lesotho	World Service	English for Africa, English by Radio
*Liberia	World Service	English by Radio
Madeira	World Service	
Malawi	World Service	English for Africa, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Malaysia		Malay, Mandarin, Tamil, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Maldives Islands		Topical tapes, English by Radio
Mali		English by Radio
Malta	Overseas Regional Service (Maltese)	English by Radio
*Mauritius	World Service, Overseas Regional Services (English and French)	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Mexico		Latin American in Spanish, topical tapes, English by Radio
*Montserrat <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Morocco		English by Radio
Nepal		Nepali, topical tapes, transcriptions
Netherlands		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Netherlands Antilles		Transcriptions
*New Zealand	World Service	Overseas Regional Service, topical tapes, transcriptions
Niger		Hausa
Nigeria		Hausa, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Niue Island		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Norfolk Island		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Norway		Transcriptions
Oman		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Panama	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish

Papua New Guinea		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Paraguay	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish
Peru		Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Philippines		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Poland		English by Radio
Portugal		Portuguese, English by Radio
*Puerto Rico	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish
Qatar		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Ras al Khaima <i>United Arab Emirates</i>		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Romania		English by Radio
Saudi Arabia		Transcriptions
Senegal		English by Radio
Seychelles		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Sierra Leone	World Service	Transcriptions
Singapore	World Service	Malay, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Solomon Islands		Transcriptions
South Africa		Topical tapes, transcriptions
South Korea		English by Radio
Spain		Spanish, Catalan, transcriptions, English by Radio
Sri Lanka		Sinhala, Tamil, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*St Helena Island	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
*St Kitts <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*St Lucia <i>Windward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*St Vincent	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Sudan		English by Radio
*Swaziland	World Service	English for Africa, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Sweden		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Switzerland	World Service	German, Italian, transcriptions, English by Radio
Taiwan		Transcriptions
Tanzania		Swahili, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Thailand		Thai, transcriptions, English by Radio
Tonga	World Service	English by Radio
*Trinidad and Tobago	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Tristan da Cunha	World Service	Transcriptions
Tunisia		English by Radio
*Turks and Caicos Islands	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Tuvalu		English by Radio
Uganda		English by Radio
*United States of America	World Service	Overseas Regional Service, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Upper Volta		English by Radio
Uruguay		Latin American in Spanish
Vanuatu		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Venezuela	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by Radio
Western Samoa		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Yugoslavia		Serbo-Croat, transcriptions
Zambia		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Zanzibar		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Zimbabwe		English by Radio
British Forces Broadcasting Service		
Belize		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Brunei	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions

*Cyprus	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Germany		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Gibraltar	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Hong Kong		Nepali, topical tapes, transcriptions
Nepal		Nepali, topical tapes, transcriptions

Appendix VII

A selection of regular series, illustrating the wide range of World Service

Twenty-four Hours

A Monday to Friday current affairs programme with four daily editions following World News at 0509, 1309, and 2009 GMT.

The World Today

A 15-minute world affairs background feature, broadcast Monday to Friday.

Outlook

A Monday to Friday topical magazine programme on people, events and opinions, broadcast three times each day.

Commentary

Each day specialists in economics, international politics and other fields give the background to world events.

Financial Programmes

Each weekday Financial News gives details of commodity prices and significant moves in currency and stock markets. Financial Review looks back at the financial week.

About Britain

A personal look back on some of the week's events.

Europa

A weekly review of trends and events in Europe.

Talkabout

Personalities from the theatre, sport, politics or literature discuss a wide range of topics (ended December 1979).

People and Politics

Each week leading personalities on the British political scene discuss the happenings and the background.

Business Matters

A weekly survey of commercial and financial news including background features on the stories of the week and interviews with people who make business news.

From Our Own Correspondent

The background to the news provided by BBC correspondents around the world.

Listening Post

A weekly survey of comment from radio stations around the world (started January 1981).

From the Weeklies

A survey of editorial opinion.

Letter from London

A weekly radio 'essay' in which different speakers make a personal comment on aspects of life in Britain.

Assignment

A major weekly examination of a subject of importance in the field of current affairs, science or industry.

Letter from America

Alistair Cooke's weekly report on America and the Americans.

Network UK

Three programmes each week looking behind the issues and events affecting the lives of people throughout the United Kingdom.

Letterbox

A weekly forum of listeners' views and comments on World Service programmes.

The Farming World

A weekly programme about agriculture, research and rural development.

Nature Notebook

A weekly look at the wildlife of the world.

New Ideas

A radio shop window for British Industry, with news of the latest products and inventions.

Science in Action

A weekly review of progress and achievement in science, technology and medicine.

Discovery

Each week research scientists talk about their work.

World Radio Club

Information for shortwave enthusiasts in language also acceptable to the non-technically minded (ended December 1980).

Waveguide

Information and advice to help listeners hear World Service better (started January 1981).

Theatre Call

A weekly programme about metropolitan and regional British theatre and the background to theatrical activity in the widest context.

Music Now

A weekly look at events and personalities in Britain's musical life.

Take One

A wide-ranging look at films and film-makers.

Book Choice

A review, broadcast three times weekly, of an important or interesting book published in Britain.

Classical Record Review

News and views of recent releases.

The Book Programme

The world of books, their authors, critics and publishers explored in reviews and interviews.

Reflections

A daily consideration of the meeting point between religion and life.

Report on Religion

News and developments in the world's religious traditions.

Merchant Navy Programme

A magazine programme for seafarers.

Sports International

Stories behind the headlines, personalities, previews and answers to listeners' letters on sport.

International Soccer Special

Commentary and reports on major midweek international matches.

Sportscall

Reports and interviews covering Sunday British and international sporting events.

World Service Short Story

Unpublished short stories sent in by World Service listeners.

Top Twenty

Presented by Peter Powell.

Request Shows

Discs and personal messages linking families across the world, presented by Sandi Jones, Bob Holness and Tony Myatt.

A Jolly Good Show

45 minutes of pop news, interviews and listeners' requests, presented by Dave Lee Travis.

Sarah and Company

Sarah Ward's choice of guests and music.

The Pleasure's Yours

Gordon Clyde plays classical music requests.

Play of the Week

A varied selection of plays at 60 minutes and 90 minutes. by Shakespeare, Shaw, Stoppard and many other well-known playwrights.

Thirty-minute Theatre

Thriller serials and series, most produced especially for World Service.

Second Hearing

Each year World Service broadcasts a two-month season of repeats of recent outstanding programmes.

A selection of documentary programmes

Time Remembered

Sir Hugh Green, General Sir John Hackett, Lord Bullock and Vernon Bartlett recall major events of the past sixty years.

The Chemistry of Violence

An examination of the theory that there is a link between the balance of the biochemical agents in the body and the level of aggressive behaviour of an individual.

All Life's a Miracle

The relationship between religious belief and the practice of healing.

The World of the Grandmasters

The intellectually brilliant, tense, dramatic and idiosyncratic way of life of the world's leading chess players.

The Wine Trade

How the production and marketing of wine has changed in recent years.

Yugoslavia

The future for this leading non-aligned country in the aftermath of Tito's leadership.

The Railway that Changed a Continent

The story of the building of the railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria and how it changed modern history in East Africa.

Into the Earth

A look at the ways in which man has built up knowledge of the mysterious world underneath his feet.

Growing Up Gifted

Teachers, parents, doctors and educational psychologists consider how society should cope with exceptionally gifted children.

Growing Old Gracelessly

The problems associated with old age in different parts of the world and the

progress that is being made in solving them.

The Alternative Economy

What encourages the growth of the alternative economy and why is it expanding at the moment?

Progress Report

Three programmes looking at new research into the treatment of diabetes, heart disease and disorders of the brain.

Because It's Still There

Modern mountain technology and the changes this has brought to mountain climbing today.

Art into Politics

The relationship between the artists and society in the light of the theme of the 1980 Venice Biennial.

The Boat People A Year On

What has happened to Vietnamese refugees since their arrival in Britain and how they have adjusted to their new life?

The English Poets

Nine programmes exploring the heritage of English Poetry from Shakespeare to Auden.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

The life and character of the man who created Sherlock Holmes.

The Problem of Parliament

A look at the effective working of the 'mother of Parliaments', and the possible decline of its power.

The Tale of Two Markets

The redevelopment of Covent Garden in London and Les Halles in Paris and the problems for the architects and town planners.

East Africa in Perspective

The changes in Uganda a year after the down fall of Idi Amin and in Kenya since the death of Kenyatta.

The Olympic Games – Have they a Future

Should the Olympic Games continue in their present system or should changes be made?

What Makes A Champion?

An assessment of the environment, competition, coaching, natural ability and even luck that makes a sporting champion.

The Hollywood Dream Factory

Six programmes looking at top Hollywood stars and whether the image on the screen reflects the real person behind it.

Dissidents

Three programmes looking at the future of dissidents in the Soviet bloc.

English as she is spoke

Ideas and opinions about the state of the English language discussed with a variety of experts in the field.

The Universe

Two programmes presented by Sir Bernard Lovell, on views of the universe yesterday and today.

The Organic Alternative

An assessment of the arguments for and against the return to traditional methods of food production.

Arlott and the Ashes

A look back at a century of test cricket and on 34 years of John Arlott's cricket commentary.

City Within Walls

Londonderry yesterday and today.

What is Genius?

Scientists, philosophers and men of genius give their opinions of the tantalising mystery of their super-creativity.

Another Little Drink, and Another

An examination of the role of alcohol in the modern world.

Anyone can be Musical

How, with the right musical education, any child can learn to appreciate music and also perform with pleasure and competence.

Seapower Today

A look at the role of seapower in the nuclear age and its relevance in today's world.

Origins

Nine programmes looking at archaeological activities in various parts of the world.

To the Far Corners of the Earth

The story of the Royal Geographical Society 150 years after its foundation.

Off the Rails?

Current and future developments in the international railway world.

The Language of the Dead

The problem of deciphering ancient scripts and the new knowledge that success in the field brings.

Sunk Without Trace

The new world of supertanker cargo pirates.

Threat to World's Wildlife

The efforts of conservationists to preserve endangered species.

The Fight against Genetic Disease

The practical and ethical problems and the long-term hopes for curing genetic diseases.

Stonehenge

A visit to Salisbury Plain, and a consideration of possible solutions to the mysteries of Stonehenge.

Flying on the Ground

The complex and sophisticated flight simulators that train today's airline pilots.

Simon Bolivar

An examination of the career and character of the great Latin American soldier and political thinker 150 years after his death.

Greece and EEC

The accession of Greece in 1981 and the effect for the Community and for Greece herself.

Youth Hostels

Marking the 50th anniversary of the opening of the first British hostel, a look at the past, present and future of one of Britain's most successful youth organisations.

I've Got to Use Words

Clement Freud chooses the sort of poems which have special appeal for him.

The Life of a Cathedral

A consideration of the life of Salisbury Cathedral today, its ritual and what it means to the inhabitants of the city.

George Eliot

Writers and critics discuss the life and works of the great English novelist in a programme marking the 150th anniversary of her death.

International Year of the Disabled

The disabled talk about the way they cope with life now and their hopes and aspirations for the future.

Robert Louis Stevenson

The story of the writer of *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*.

Sadler's Wells

A programme marking the 50th anniversary of the re-opening of the theatre which was the birth-place of the English National Opera and the Royal Ballet.

London Heathrow – Anatomy of an Airport

A look at the town of 57,000 employees who keep air traffic moving 24 hours a day.

Mind and Community

Two programmes looking at mental health care in the developing countries and examining new ideas of health care systems.

Chemical Warfare

An examination of the ethical and strategic arguments surrounding this terrible form of warfare.

Faking It

A consideration of the financial, aesthetic and ethical implications of art fakes and forgeries.

Women in Politics

Are there special factors involved in the success of those few women who become political leaders?

Benny Green on Dickens

Benny Green gives his personal view of some of his favourite works, illustrated with readings.

The Age of Aquarius

Two programmes tracing the rise and fall of the rock musical.

Fear, Horror and Aversion – The Story of Phobias

A look at their causes and various theories about their treatment.

The Study of Man

Three programmes tracing the development of anthropology from its early beginnings to the present day.

The Aintree Challenge

The history of the Grand National.

A selection of talks and music series*The March of the Women*

Women's campaign for equality, traced through their voices and writings.

Pride of Place

Four programmes looking at places in Britain which have come to be associated with works of literature, art and world famous ideas.

The Day of the Thriller

The origin and development of the thriller in Britain, from the 18th century to the present day.

Intrepid Women

Four programmes about the way women have responded to the lure of distant horizons.

The Struggle for Sound Money

Distinguished economists and politicians consider current economic problems and the monetarist answer to them.

Whose Hobby?

Four public figures talk about their leisure pursuits.

Break Down the Walls

A series of brief documentaries looking at some of the meeting places where people are trying to break down barriers of prejudice and suspicion.

One Man's Lifetime

Distinguished scientists and technologists look back over the changes they have seen during the past fifty years.

Victorian Builders

A look at the lives of great Victorians who achieved fame by their innovations in their own particular field.

London in Literature

A selection from a variety of prose and poetry about London spanning five hundred years.

Don't Mock the Inventor

Four programmes looking at the inventor – how he works, what his problems are, how he can affect the quality of life for the rest of us.

Keep to the Path

Four programmes describing the immense variety of landscape to be found in the British Isles.

Advice to Beginners

Experts in their own particular fields try to answer questions that are commonly asked by beginners.

A Fresh Start

Five men and women from different walks of life explain why they have made a fresh start and chosen another path.

Can Man Live Without God?

What happens to a society if it ceases to believe in God? Without a sense of God can an individual find lasting personal fulfilment? Distinguished personalities gave their views.

A Plain Man's Guide to the Psycho Jungle

A none-too-reverent look at the confused and confusing world of psychiatry, psychology, psychotherapy and psychoanalysis.

At Home With . . .

A visit to four prominent sporting personalities.

Come Here

Nine programmes on the variety of holidays available in Britain.

Living for Faith

A look at five different religious communities, and how they relate their faith and vocation to the twentieth century world.

Gold Rush

The story of the four most famous finds of the 19th century.

Words Made Flesh

Five Lenten talks discussing key ideas of the Christian faith as revealed in the life and thought of some distinguished Christians, ancient and modern.

Baker's Half Dozen

A miscellany of music presented by Richard Baker.

Tchaikovsky and his World

David Brown examines Tchaikovsky's music against the background of his Russian predecessors and contemporaries.

The London Symphony Orchestra at 75

Four programmes trace its colourful and eventful history.

Guitar Workshop

A series featuring the country blues style of guitar playing.

Rock Salad

Tommy Vance introduces the best in rock and 'heavy metal'.

The Conductor Speaks

John Amis interviews a number of conductors from the promising to the world famous.

Strictly Instrumental

Well known musicians talk about their origins, their careers and the influences on them by those who play the same instrument.

Benny Green's Album Time

Tracks from some of his favourite LP's.

Alistair Cooke's 1940's

A personal view of popular music of the decade.

Academy of Ancient Music

Christopher Hogwood, the Academy's founder, introduces outstanding items from the ensemble's repertoire.

The Magic of Music

Each week a different enthusiast investigates one of his or her favourite pieces of classical music.

These Musical Islands

Jim Lloyd presents the stories and songs that make up the traditional music of the British Isles.

Pieces of Song

The best of English song from the past four hundred years.

A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style

Gloria Hunniford presents another series of Irish popular music.

He Who Pays the Piper Calls the Tune

Sidney Harrison argues that there is more in the old saying than many idealistic music lovers would care to admit.

Fifty Years of the BBC Symphony Orchestra

The history and achievements of the orchestra's first half century.

Ring up the Curtain

Each programme deals with a well known opera and shows the qualities which keep it in the repertoire.

Folk Music of the World

Jeremy Siepmann goes on a journey through the folk music of many countries.

This is Abba

The story of the Swedish super-group.

Fiesta

Dorita presents the music of Latin America.

Stars in Their Eyes

Each week a pop star talks about his or her idol.

Musical Memories

Music critic, Felix Aprahamian, looks back over 40 years of musical experience.

Aspects of the Blues

The history of the Blues and the people who sang and played it in its many forms.

New Waves

A look at some of the major names to emerge in pop music through the new wave revolution.

Famous Opera Houses

First nights and other famous operatic occasions which took place in particular cities.

Masters of Early Music

A series about the composers who lived and worked in the centuries before Bach.

'Tis My Delight

Some leading figures in the folk revival explain what attracts them to Britain's traditional music.

Appendix VIII

Regular religious broadcasts

Radio

Sundays

Nick Page (7.30am Radio 2).
The Shape of God: (7.50am, Radio 4).
Sunday: Topical religious magazine programme (8.15am, Radio 4). A programme of popular religious music (Radio 2, 7.30am).
Morning Service: (9.30am, Radio 4).
Sunday Half Hour (Community hymn singing 8.30pm, Radio 2).
An Epilogue (11pm, Radio 4).

Weekdays

Prayer for the Day: (Monday–Friday 6.46am, Radio 4).
Thought for the Day: (Monday–Friday 7.45am, Radio 4).
Pause for Thought (Monday–Friday 6.15 and 8.45am, Radio 2).
Daily Service (Monday–Saturday 10.30am, Radio 4).

Mondays

**Contact:* Material for Assembly (10.00, Radio 4, vhf).

Tuesdays

Religion and Life (11.40am, Radio 4 vhf) – 2 terms only.

Wednesdays

**Something to Think About* (10.20am, Radio 4, vhf Autumn, Spring, Summer).
Choral Evensong (4pm, Radio 3).
 **Quest* (11.40am, Radio 4 vhf) Autumn and Spring.

Thursdays

*A Service for Schools (9.10am, Radio 4 vhf).
 *Material for Assembly (9.30am, Radio 4 vhf).
 *A Scottish Service for Schools (9.10am, Radio 4, vhf).

Fridays

*Religious Education (2.20pm, Radio 4 vhf).

Saturdays

Yours Faithfully (6.50am, Radio 4, Repeated 7.45am).
Daily Service (Radio 4, 10.30am).
Lighten our Darkness (Radio 4, 11pm).

In addition there are a number of special programmes, features, documentaries, etc. broadcast throughout the year.

*Schools religious programmes.

Television

BBC 1

Wake up Sunday/Sunday Gang – Children's Religious Programme.
Sunday Worship from churches and studios.
This is the Day – Worship at home for the TV viewer.
Songs of Praise.
Everyman – topical documentary series covering the religious world.
Heart of the Matter – Filmed reports on moral and religious dilemmas behind the news.

BBC 2

The Light of Experience – Expressions of personal belief.

Large-scale documentary programmes and short series are placed at various times, usually on weekdays.

Regional Services

Wales

Radio

Religious Service in Welsh; Morning Service in English; Hymn Singing in Welsh; regular Welsh and English magazine programmes dealing with various aspects of religious life in Wales;
Prayer for the Day.
This is the Day.
Gospel Music.

Television

Religious features and studio programmes:
Songs of Praise – in Welsh. Other outside broadcast events of religious significance are occasionally broadcast.

Scotland

Radio

Sundays
Sunday Sequence – 75-minute magazine programme.
Sunday Morning – 55 minute programme interweaving worship with community and international affairs.
Tidings – summer series of worship from seaside churches.
 Gaelic services – organised from Radio Nan Eilean.

Monday to Friday

Thought for the Day – live.
Prayer Desk – 3-minute live programme at 10.25pm linking news to bible and prayer.

Occasional

Bethlehem Blues – Jazz Mass for Christmas Eve.
Portrait – biographical documentary.
Good Friday Meditation.
Assembly '80 – 6 programmes on the General Assembly

Regular contributions to World Service, Radio 2 and Radio 4.

Television

Coast to Coast films and outside broadcasts from Orkney and Caithness.
Angles – 50 minute programme with studio guests, filmed reflections and a musical epilogue.
A Bridge of Hymns – Hymn singing programmes with two presenters bridging different traditions or generations.
Scotspraise
Signs and Songs – studio programme for the deaf.
Morning Services.
Hogmanay Prologue.
Christmas Day Service.

Northern Ireland

Radio

Morning Service.
Sunday Sequence – 80 minute magazine programme.
Sounds Sacred – Hymn requests.
Thought for the Day.
By the Way.
What They're Saying.

Television

Hello Sunshine a topical magazine on contemporary life, with music.
Christmas Sounds – Choirs and Christmas Music.

Other outside broadcast events of religious significance are occasionally broadcast.

Appendix IX

School broadcasting

Number of schools buying BBC television and radio publications

Television

School year	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	Others	Total
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	1,309
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	2,445
1960-61	—	—	—	—	—	2,890
1961-62	—	—	—	—	—	3,839
1962-63	—	—	—	—	—	4,941
1963-64	—	—	—	—	—	6,784
1964-65	—	—	—	—	—	9,157
1965-66	11,452	1,609	491	138	42	13,732
1966-67	15,188	1,937	696	348	46	18,215
1967-68	17,060	2,111	854	426	55	20,506
1968-69	17,971	2,207	952	392	56	21,578
1969-70	20,880	2,411	1,292	602	56	25,241
1970-71	22,005	2,423	1,413	654	54	26,549
1971-72	23,763	2,674	1,675	401*	64	28,577*
1972-73	24,948	2,762	1,771	945	66	30,456
1973-74	No figures available					
1974-75	23,948	2,914	1,687	645*	—	29,194*
1975-76	24,588	2,722	1,664	692*	—	29,666*
1976-77	25,065	2,733	1,667	980	—	30,445
1977-78	24,259	2,747	1,593	1,067	—	29,666
1978-79	27,241	2,968	1,813	1,225	—	33,247†
1979-80	25,092	2,767	1,603	685*	—	30,147**
1980-81	25,022	2,675	1,580	1,071	—	30,348

*Figures are known to be incomplete in respect of Northern Ireland.

This also affects the figures in the total column.

†These figures do not include the schools who purchased publications for the Welsh and Scottish series only as these were produced and distributed locally.

**These figures do not include the schools who purchased publications for the Welsh, Scottish and N. Ireland series only as these were produced and distributed locally.

Radio						
School year	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	Others	Total
1938-39	9,121	1,217	714	118	—	11,170
1945-46	12,242	1,375	1,036	86	55	14,794
1955-56	23,576	2,584	2,017	745	85	29,007
1965-66	23,851	2,831	1,942	547	57	29,228
1966-67	25,641	2,831	2,043	1,303	55	31,873
1967-68	25,108	2,746	1,984	1,105	57	31,000
1968-69	25,610	2,827	2,000	919	63	31,419
1969-70	26,408	2,865	2,047	1,204	65	32,589
1970-71	26,821	2,794	2,104	1,167	65	32,951
1971-72	26,945	2,880	2,084	623*	68	32,600*
1972-73	26,817	2,899	2,031	1,212	70	33,029
1973-74	No figures available					
1974-75	27,407	3,045	2,085	919*	—	33,456*
1975-76	26,007	2,798	1,871	816*	—	31,492*
1976-77	26,429	2,838	1,846	1,157	—	32,270
1977-78	25,307	2,809	1,761	1,180	—	31,057
1978-79	28,196	3,000	1,953	1,297	—	34,446†
1979-80	26,092	2,817	1,661	730*	—	31,300**
1980-81	25,647	2,680	1,584	1,125	—	31,036

* Figures are known to be incomplete in respect of Northern Ireland.

This also affects the figures in the total column.

† These figures do not include the schools who purchased publications for the Welsh and Scottish series only as these were produced and distributed locally.

** These figures do not include the schools who purchased publications for the Welsh, Scottish and N. Ireland series only as these were produced and distributed locally.

Notes:

The method of collecting this information was changed in 1965 and the returns for 1965-66, the first year under the new system, are known to be incomplete. The figures derived from the sales of publications may be regarded as a broad indication of the number of schools using the School Broadcasting Service. The schools in the Channel Islands, previously listed under 'others' are now included in the English figure.

School radio series (United Kingdom): series broadcast to schools in the school year 1980–81 excluding series for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only.

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
For primary schools:			For secondary schools:		
Playtime	4–5	3	The World of Work	14–16	1
Springboard	7–9	3	Drama Workshop	11–13	3F
Sounds, Words and Movement	7–11	3	Theatre Workshop	13–16	2F
Let's Join In	5–7	3	Listening and Writing	11–14	3
Poetry Corner	5–7	3	Speak	14–16	3
Stories and Rhymes	7–9	3	Books, Plays, Poems	14–17	3
That'd be Telling	8–12	1	Advanced Studies: English	16–18	1
Living Language	9–11	3	Prospect	16–18	2
Web of Language	10–12	1	Home or Away	13–14	2
Inside Pages	10–12	1F	Advanced Studies: Geography	16–18	1
Listening and Reading I	6	1	Living Through History	11–14	3
Listening and Reading II	8	1	Advanced Studies: History	16–18	1F
Look and Read: radio resource material	7–9+	1	Exploring Society	11–14	2
Radio Thin King	7–9	1	Look!	13–16	1
Exploration Earth	10–12	3	Case Book 81	13–16	1
History: Long Ago	9–12	3	Multi-Cultural Resources: From the Caribbean	14–17	1
Man	10–12	3	By the People, For the People	14–17	1
Maths – With a Story!	8–10	2F	Traffic Education: 50cc	15–16	1
Let's Move	5–6	3	Traffic Education: The Jackie Stewart Road Show	16+	1
Time to Move	6–7	3	Meet the French	12–15	1
Movement and Drama 1	7–9	3	La Parole aux Jeunes	13–15	1
Movement and Drama 2	9–11	3	La France aujourd'hui	14–16	2
Country Dancing Stage 2	8–11	2	Voix de France	15–18	3
The Music Box	5–7	3	Hör doch mal zu!	Secondary	1
Time and Tune	7–9	3	Da sind wir wieder!	Secondary	1
Music Workshop	8–10	3	Deutsch für die Oberstufe	16–18	2
Singing Together	9–12	3	Zdrastye, druz'ya!	14–18	1
Music Makers	10–12	3	Music Projects	13–16	1
Dance Workshop	11–13	1	Religious Education	11–16	3
Something to Think About: Infant Assemblies	5–7	3	Secondary Science: Materials Science	14–16	1
A Service for Schools	8–11	3	Capricorn Club		1
Contact: Material for Assemblies	8–11	2			
Quest	9–11	2			
Nature	8–10	3			
Introducing Science	9–12	3			

F – fortnightly programmes

F – fortnightly programmes

School television series (United Kingdom): series broadcast to schools in the school year 1980–81 excluding series for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only.

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
For primary schools:		
You and Me (mornings and afternoons)	4–5	3
Watch!	6–8	3
Merry-go-Round	8–9	3
Talkabout	5–7	2
Words and Pictures	5–7	3
Merry-go-Round: It's All Right	8–9	1
Look and Read	7–9	2
Read On!	10–12	1
Near and Far	9–11	3F
Resource Unit 11–13: Geography	11–13	1
Merry-go-Round: Sex Education	8–10	1
Out of the Past	9–11	3F
Resource Unit 11–13: History	11–13	1F
Maths-in-a-Box	6–7	1
Merry-go-Round: Keep up with the Times	8–9	1
It's Maths!	9–11	3F
Music Time	7–9	3
Science All Round	9–11	3F
Mind Stretchers	10–11	1

For secondary schools:

It's Your Choice	13–14	1
Going to Work	14–16	3
Communicate!	13–16	1
A Good Job with Prospects	15–18	2
Resource Unit 11–13: English	11–13	1F
English	14–17	1
General Studies	16–18	2
Europe from the Air	13–16	1F
Japan: the Crowded Islands	13–16	1
Location Britain	13–16	1F
Brazil	13–16	1
Twentieth Century History	14–17	3F
Home Economics	14–16	1

F = fortnightly programmes

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
Scene	14–16	3
Today and Tomorrow	11	1
Maths File	11–13	2F
Maths Topics	13–16	2
Everyday Maths	14–16	3F

Dès le début	11–13	1
Encounter: France	12–15	1F
Rendez-vous: France	Secondary	1F
Encounter: Germany	12–15	1F
Treffpunkt: Deutschland	Secondary	1F
Encounter: Spain	12–15	1
Descubra Espana	Secondary	1
Resource Unit 11–13: Religious and Moral Education	11–13	2F
Exploring Science	11–13	2F
Biology	13–16	1
Physical Science	13–16	1
Television Club	12–14	2
Let's Go	14+	2
Capricorn Game		1

Radio and television series for schools in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales only, broadcast in the School year 1980–81

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
For schools in Northern Ireland:		
<i>Radio</i>		
One Potato, Two Potato	5–7	3
Today and Yesterday in Northern Ireland	8–11	3
Explorations II	14–16	1
Irish Geography	14–16	1
Modern Irish History: People and Events	14–16	1
Green Peas and Barley-O	7–9	2F
Ulster in Focus	10–13	3F

F = fortnightly programmes

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
For schools in Scotland:			Sain, Cerdd a Chân	7-9	3
<i>Radio</i>			Living in Wales	7-9	2
Hopscotch	5-7	2	Gwrandu a Darllen 2	9-11	1
Jigsaw	7-9	3	Byw a Bod	9-11	2
A Scottish Religious Service	8-12	3	O Bant i Bentan	9-11	2
Exploring Scotland	9-11	3	Wales and Beyond	9-11	3
From Scotland's Past	10-12	2	Topics in Welsh History	14-16	1
Scottish History for Secondary Schools	12-14	1	<i>Television</i>		
Chapbook	12-14	1	Ffenestri	5-7	2
Questions of Living	13-16	1	Hwnt ac Yma	7-9	2F
O-Grade History	14-16	1	Hyn o Fyd	9-11	3
Scottish Writing	17-18	1	Search	9-13	3F
Talking Points	12-14	1	Daearyddiaeth	12-15	
Geography Studies	14-16	1	Dechrau Siarad	14-16	2
International Understanding	14-16	1			
O-Grade English	14-16	1			
For schools in N and NW Scotland only:					
Culaidh Mhiogais	5-7	2			
Say it in Gaelic	6-9	2			
Cò Iad?	8-10	2			
Toiseach Toiseachaidh	10-13	2			
<i>Television</i>					
Let's See	7-9	2			
Around Scotland	9-12	2			
Geography for Secondary I & II	12-14	1			
Early History; Scotland	12-14	1F			
Living in Scotland	14-16	1			
For schools in Wales:					
<i>Radio</i>					
Un, Dau, Tri!	5 and under	3			
Amser Stori	5-7	1			
Dere Di	5-7	3			
Symud a Chân	5-7	2			
Gwrandu a Darllen I	6-8	1			
Cam Ymlaen	6-8	3			
Dawnsio Gwerin	2-8 +	1			
Gair yn ei Le	7-9	3			

F = fortnightly programmes

F = fortnightly programmes

Part two

Guide to the BBC

The Constitution of the BBC

The BBC's powers and responsibilities

The BBC is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter and operating under Licence. Its object is to provide a public service of broadcasting for general reception at home and overseas.

The members of the Corporation are its Governors, and they are appointed by the Queen in Council. The Governors, who are twelve in number, are not called upon to make broadcasting their sole concern. The term of appointment is normally five years. The Governors work through a permanent staff headed by the Director-General, who is the chief executive officer of the Corporation.

The BBC is responsible for the whole process of broadcasting, including the engineering operation, from the planning and origination of programmes in television and radio to their ultimate transmission over the air.

To provide the necessary links between its studios and outside broadcasting points and its transmitting stations, the BBC relies on the cooperation of the Post Office which provides circuits and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them. Subject to the law of the land and to the obligations laid down in, or arising from, the Charter and the Licence and Agreement, the BBC is accorded full independence in the conduct of its day-to-day programme and other activities.

Its foundation

The constitutional position of the BBC, which has remained broadly unaltered since the granting of the first Charter in 1927, was determined largely by the policy adopted by the British Broadcasting Company from 1922 (when the broadcasting service in this country began) to 1926, after which the newly-formed Corporation took over.

The company was formed, at the invitation of the then Postmaster General, by the principal manufacturers of wireless apparatus, who appointed as their General Manager Mr J.C.W. Reith (the late Lord Reith). The Company soon became widely known as 'the BBC'. It was required, under Licence, to provide a service 'to the reasonable satisfaction of the Postmaster General'. The Postmaster General was the final arbiter as to what kind of matter might or might not be broadcast. The Company had no Charter.

The BBC's policy during those years was based on Reith's conviction, that broadcasting had great potential, as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. Its motive should be that of public service, and he stressed the need for high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company established a policy of absolute impartiality in broadcasting talks and speeches. On the basis of its record and rapid progress, the Company sought constantly to establish its claim to a greater measure of independence

in dealing with news, events, and opinions – the broadcasting of which had been subject to many restrictions.

It was on the basis of approval of what had been done, and of a recognition of the further possibilities, that Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, which had been appointed by the Government to advise on future management and control, recommended that the broadcasting service should be conducted in the future by a public corporation 'acting as trustee for the national interest'.

In accordance with the Crawford Committee's recommendations, the entire property and undertaking of the British Broadcasting Company 'as a going concern', together with its existing contracts and staff, were taken over by the British Broadcasting Corporation on 1 January 1927.

The Licence and Agreement

In order to carry on its business as broadly stated in the Charter, the BBC is required under the Charter to acquire a licence from the Secretary of State for the Home Department (who in March 1974 assumed responsibilities exercised by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications before its dissolution). This requirement arises by virtue of the statutory powers of the Minister under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, consolidated in the Act of 1949.

The major part of the BBC's Licence and Agreement with the Minister is devoted to a statement of the terms and conditions under which the Corporation is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. There are also important clauses relating to finance, and others relating to programmes.

The powers of the Government

The Licence reserves to the Secretary of State certain powers in relation to programmes.

Under Clause 13 (4) of the Licence, the Secretary of State:

may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matters of any class specified in such notice.

This clause enables the Government or Parliament to have the last word on issues in which their views and those of the Corporation might be in conflict. It confers on the Government a formally absolute power of veto over BBC programmes. However, in practice, this has always been treated as a reserve power and the Corporation has enjoyed, and enjoys, complete freedom in the handling of its programme activities.

The policy from which this freedom derives dates back to the time before the first Royal Charter was granted. Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (later Lord Selsdon), who, as Postmaster General, was responsible for the establishment of the Corporation at the end of 1926, expressed the view that measures of domestic policy should be left to the free

judgment of the BBC. This policy was approved by the House of Commons at the time, was reaffirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933 and has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions. The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon James Callaghan, MP, said at the opening of the new BBC Headquarters in Manchester on 18 June 1976: 'In this country it is the broadcasting organisations which are responsible for programme content. Sometimes your decisions and actions give me pain and I find myself having to explain to overseas countries, when they are hurt by what you say about them, that the Government does not control you. Even when I have convinced them of this they still think the Government could do something to stop you if it had the will. I then go on to say that, domestically, you and we sometimes have differences but that none of these differences has ever disturbed the fundamental principle that the influential medium of broadcasting is free from political control and will so remain.'

The BBC's obligations

Clause 12 of the Licence in effect forbids the BBC to obtain revenue (or any consideration in kind) from the broadcasting of advertisements or from commercial sponsorship of programmes. This means that the BBC's whole broadcast output corresponds as it were to the editorial columns of a newspaper or periodical – but without the advertising that they carry. The BBC's policy is to avoid giving publicity to any individual person or product, firm or organised interest, except in so far as this is necessary in providing effective and informative programmes.

Clause 13 of the Licence lays a number of specific obligations on the BBC. The BBC is required, *inter alia*, 'To broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament' (Clause 13 (2)).

This provision ensures the continuance of a practice originally begun by the BBC, on its own initiative, in 1945. A further requirement is that the BBC shall broadcast official announcements whenever requested to do so by a Minister of Her Majesty's Government (Clause 13 (3)). In practice, the purposes of this clause are achieved without Ministerial intervention. Government announcements of major importance naturally find a place in scheduled news bulletins as matters of news interest, while the broadcasting of more routine announcements, such as police messages, reports of the outbreak of animal disease, and the like, is arranged informally between the government department concerned (or the Central Office of Information) and the BBC newsrooms.

Clause 13 also has important proviso:

i) requiring the BBC to refrain from expressing its own opinion on current affairs or on matter of public policy, other than broadcasting.

ii) forbidding the transmission of television images of very brief duration 'which might convey a message to or influence the minds of an audience without their being aware, or fully aware, of what has been done'.

The first of those two requirements underlines one of the major differences between the freedom of the press and the freedoms of the broadcasting media in Britain: the fact that newspapers are at liberty to 'editorialise' on any subject they choose whereas the broadcasting authorities are specifically prevented from doing so. The second requirement was designed as a safeguard against 'subliminal' advertising or indoctrination.

The Secretary of State takes note of a Board Resolution (appended to the licence) which recognises the BBC's duty to treat controversial subjects with due impartiality and to ensure that, so far as possible, programmes should not offend against good taste or decency, or be likely to encourage crime and disorder, or be offensive to public feeling. These are all obligations which the BBC has imposed on itself.

In addition to the duties and responsibilities arising from its constitution the BBC, as a corporate citizen of this country, is of course bound to observe the laws of the land; and, like others engaged in the business of communication, it must take special account of the following laws in particular:

The Representation of the People Act (in connection with the broadcasting of Parliamentary elections)

The Race Relations Act

The Law of Defamation

The Law relating to Contempt of Court

The Official Secrets Act.

Finance

From the constitutional point of view, the main facts about the financial position are:

a) that the services for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom are financed out of the revenue from the issue of broadcast receiving licences, *i.e.* the cost is met by the consumer; and that this system which guarantees the independence of domestic broadcasting has been in operation since 1922 and has been endorsed by successive Governments and committees of inquiry:

b) that the services for overseas listeners – the External Services – are financed by a Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury, *i.e.* by the taxpayer.

Under the Charter, the Corporation must apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The remuneration of the Governors is laid down in the Charter, and no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any other

source may be divided by way of profit or otherwise among them.

Controversy, impartiality and independence

Reference has been made above to the fact that the Licence requires the BBC to refrain from 'editorialising': that is, to refrain from expressing a point of view of its own on any matter of public controversy or public policy. Careful safeguards have been erected within the BBC to prevent breaches of this rule.

For the BBC to take sides in any controversial issue would in any case be contrary to its own long-established policy of impartiality – a policy which, unlike the rule on editorialising, has always been self-imposed. The essence of impartiality is balance, and this element, so important to the proper handling of controversial subjects, in fact helps the BBC to carry out its obligation to avoid expressions of editorial opinion. Careful attention to balance is one way by which the BBC seeks to ensure that it cannot justly be identified as a supporter of any particular 'line'.

However, there are two important qualifications to be made with regard to this concept of balance. First, although it used to be thought essential that every programme dealing with a controversial subject should be balanced within itself, so that all sides of the question were heard together, long experience of working in this way taught the BBC that too much emphasis on balance within the single programme tended to produce a result which was confusing to the listener and more productive of heat than of light.

A former Director-General, Sir Hugh Greene, said: 'We have to balance different points of view in our programmes but not necessarily within each individual programme. Nothing is more stultifying than the current affairs programme in which all the opposing opinions cancel each other out. Sometimes one has to use that method but in general it makes for greater liveliness and impact if the balance can be achieved over a period, perhaps within a series of related programmes.'

The policy so described is that of the BBC today. Balance within the single programme is not sought after religiously on every occasion but only where the circumstances, and the nature of the issue being discussed, are deemed to call for it. The identification of those circumstances is a matter for careful editorial judgment.

Secondly, it has never been the policy of the BBC to try to 'balance' news bulletins internally. The content of bulletins is manifestly dependent on the uncontrolled succession of events which make the news, from hour to hour and from day to day. To attempt to balance it artificially would be to distort it. And, in any case, over a period of time the news tends to be self-balancing. Thus, there may be a day when the Prime Minister makes an important political speech, which is fully reported in the news, but when there is nothing newsworthy to report from the Opposition side; a day or two later the circumstances may be reversed.

The statement about the BBC's impartiality needs one footnote: impartiality does not imply an Olympian neutrality or detachment from those basic moral and constitutional beliefs on which the nation's life is founded. The BBC does not feel obliged for example to appear neutral as between truth and untruth, justice and injustice, freedom and slavery, compassion and cruelty, tolerance and intolerance (including racial intolerance). This is an important reservation, but not one which detracts from the BBC's overall determination to be impartial in its presentation of controversial issues.

Finally, it should be stressed that the policy of impartiality is closely bound up with the independent status of the BBC. Without genuine independence, it is difficult, if not impossible, for broadcasters to maintain the highest standard of truthfulness and impartiality. Conversely, without having established a reputation for just those qualities it is difficult for any broadcasting organisation to be recognised as being truly independent and worthy of trust.

Broadcasting & advisory councils

The National Broadcasting Councils

The Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland with the National Broadcasting Councils. These Councils have been established by the BBC under Article 10 of its Charter.

The Broadcasting Councils have as their main functions to control the policy and content of those programmes in the radio and television services of the BBC which are provided primarily for reception in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Councils are required to exercise this control with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests, and tastes of the peoples of the countries concerned. They may tender advice to the Corporation on any matters relating to its other broadcasting services which may affect the interests of the peoples in their regions.

Constitutionally, the Councils are linked with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that their Chairmen are Governors of the BBC and bear the title of National Governor.

The members of the National Broadcasting Councils are appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of panels nominated for the purpose by the BBC's General Advisory Council.

Advisory councils and committees

The BBC's Charter requires it to appoint a General Advisory Council and Advisory Councils in each of its regions in England. The Charter also empowers the BBC to appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of

the Corporation.' The BBC has taken full advantage of these powers, over the years, and it currently appoints advisers to serve on 57 advisory bodies. The majority of these bodies have a lengthy history, in broadcasting terms, but additions to their number during the past decade have reflected the developing needs of the broadcasting services. In 1964, for example, a small group of distinguished scientists and technologists was established for the purpose of consultation on programme matters relating to science and technology; in 1965, when the BBC began broadcasting vernacular programmes for immigrants, a Programmes for Immigrants Advisory Committee (now called the Asian Programmes Advisory Committee) was set up; in 1971, in response to the increasing public interest in the results of research into the effects of television, an Advisory Group on the Social Effects of Television was established (later reconstituted as a Consultative Group); in 1975 the BBC appointed an Archives Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Briggs. And in 1976 there was established a Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs with Sir Frank Figgures as Chairman. A local radio council has also been appointed to serve in each area of the BBC's 22 local radio stations.

The General Advisory Council was established in 1934 by the BBC, on its own initiative, in order to 'secure the constructive criticism and advice of representative men and women over the whole field of its activities.' The BBC hoped, at the same time, that members of the Council 'would use their influence in helping towards a fuller understanding of the BBC's problems and policy on the part of the general public.' The 1937 Charter, as a result of a recommendation in the Report of the Ullswater Committee which had approved the BBC's action, empowered the BBC to appoint advisory committees on any matters connected with the broadcasting service. The requirement to appoint a General Advisory Council was included later, in the Charter granted in 1952, which provided also for the formation of the National Broadcasting Councils, in place of the then existing Advisory Councils, for Scotland and Wales. The Regional Advisory Councils, which were formally brought into existence under the Charter of 1947, were re-organised in 1970 following the creation of eight English regions.

Constitutional documents

The Charters of the BBC

1927 The First Charter, which came into force on 1 January 1927, was granted after Parliamentary consideration of the report of Lord Crawford's committee of 1925 which followed an earlier Report by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923). The Crawford committee recognised the need for a highly responsible body with an independent status to develop broadcasting in the

national interest along the lines which had been established. This resulted in the declaration which has been re-affirmed and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions, of the policy that day-to-day control should be left to the judgment of the Governors representing the Corporation, although Parliament must have the 'ultimate control'. This Charter was granted for ten years.

1937 Second Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Ullswater's Committee of 1935. The new Charter authorised the BBC to carry on the service 'for the benefit of Our dominions beyond the seas and territories under Our protection'. The BBC was thus charged with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service, which it had initiated on its own responsibility in 1932.

This Charter also entrusted the BBC with television broadcasting in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Selsdon's Television Committee of 1934, which was endorsed by the Ullswater Committee. The first high-definition Television Service began from Alexandra Palace on 2 November 1936.

1947 Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy, *Cmd 6852* of 1946. The BBC was authorised to provide broadcasting services for reception 'in other countries and places' outside the British Commonwealth; this reflected the fact that the Empire Service in English had developed into a world service in many languages.

The Corporation was required in this Charter to establish machinery for joint consultation with the staff of the Corporation.

The Charter was extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

1952 Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Paper's *Cmd 8291* of July 1951 (Mr Attlee's Administration) and *Cmd 8550* of May 1952 (Mr Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence. Subsequently, the Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954.

In the White Paper on Television Policy *Cmd 9005* of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main

instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

The BBC's Charter of 1952 provided for the establishment of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.

This Charter was extended to 29 July 1964 *Cmd 1725*.

1964 Fifth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting 1960 under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington and of the Government White Papers *Cmnd 1770* and *Cmnd 1893* of 1962.

The Charter on this occasion was for the first time granted for a period of twelve years, until 31 July 1976 (*Cmnd 2385*).

Two changes proposed by the BBC and approved by the Committee on Broadcasting were incorporated into the Charter. First, the BBC was authorised to borrow up to £10 m. for temporary banking accommodation and up to £20 m. for capital expenditure subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Secondly, the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales were given powers in television similar to those they already possessed in radio. This meant that the content of television programmes designed primarily for Scotland and Wales is now a matter for the Councils to decide within the limits of the resources at their disposal. Under the 1964 Charter the size of the Councils, previously fixed at eight, may be any number between eight and twelve. The former requirement that three members of each Council should be chosen to represent local authorities was dropped.

1969 Supplemental Royal Charter (*Cmnd 4194*) granted in order to take into account the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, whereby the powers formerly exercised by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

1973 In March the Government announced its intention to extend the duration of the current BBC Charter (and also of the Television and Sound Broadcasting Acts by which the IBA is governed) by an additional five years, ending in July 1981.

1974 The new Labour Government declared soon after taking office in March that the Charter would be extended by an additional three years, ending in July 1979. Shortly afterwards a Committee on the Future of Broadcasting was set up under Lord Annan. In April the Government transferred the functions exercised by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in relation to broadcasting to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In June a supplemental Royal Charter was granted in order to take into account the transfer of functions to the Secretary of State (*Cmnd 5721*).

1976 A supplemental Royal Charter was granted, extending the Charter period for three years ending in July 1979 *Cmnd 6581*.

In July 1978 the Labour Government announced its intentions of providing the BBC with a new Royal Charter. The White Paper *Cmnd 7294* in which this was announced also spoke of including within a new statute certain constitutional arrangements which the BBC, the IBA and a future OBA would have in common, but there was a change of Government before such a bill was presented.

1979 A supplemental Royal Charter was granted, extending the Charter period for two years ending in July 1981 and amending one article and adding to another.

1981 A new Royal Charter was granted for the period ending on 31 December 1996. A new Licence and Agreement came into force at the same time and for the same period.

The texts follows:

Royal Charter

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Our other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING! WHEREAS on the twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty six by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, Our Royal Predecessor His Majesty King George the Fifth granted unto the British Broadcasting Corporation (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') a Charter of Incorporation:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, further Charters of Incorporation and Supplemental Charters have been granted unto the Corporation:

AND WHEREAS the period of incorporation of the Corporation will expire on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and it has been represented unto Us by Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor William Stephen Ian Whitelaw, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Our Secretary of State for the Home Department, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for the period ending on the thirty-first day of December One thousand nine hundred and ninety-six:

AND WHEREAS in view of the widespread interest which is taken by Our Peoples in broadcasting services and of the great value of such services as means of disseminating information, education and entertainment. We believe it to be in the interests of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and elsewhere within the Commonwealth that the Corporation should continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such licences and agreements in that behalf as Our Secretary of State may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

NOW KNOW YE that We, by Our Prerogative Royal and of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion do by this Our Charter for Us, Our Heirs and Successors will, ordain and declare as follows:

1. Incorporation

The Corporation shall continue to be a body corporate by the name of The British Broadcasting Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, alter and renew the same at discretion; willing and ordaining that the Corporation shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts and be capable in law to take and hold

real and personal property and do all matters and things incidental or pertaining to a body corporate, but so that the Corporation shall apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The Governors of the Corporation shall be the members thereof.

2. Term of Charter

This Our Charter shall come into operation on the first day of August One thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December One thousand nine hundred and ninety-six.

3. Objects of the Corporation

The objects of the Corporation are as follows:

- a) To provide, as public services, broadcasting services of wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for general reception in sound, by the method of television for general reception in visual images and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and the territorial waters thereof, and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the Home Services') and elsewhere within the Commonwealth and in other countries and places overseas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services');
- b) subject to the prior approval of Our Secretary of State, to provide, as public services, by means of wireless telegraphy, other services whether or not broadcasting services;
- c) to hold the existing and to construct or acquire and establish and install additional stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to use the same for the emission and reception of wireless telegraphy by the methods and for the purposes aforesaid, and by any methods for purposes ancillary or related to those purposes;
- d) to hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for the transmission and reception of signals over wires or other paths provided by a material substance in Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to use the same for purposes ancillary or related to the purposes aforesaid;
- e) for all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Secretary of State a licence or licences for such period and subject to such terms, provisions and limitations as he may prescribe, and to exercise the powers herein granted to the Corporation in conformity in all respects therewith and with any agreement or agreements which may from time to time be made by Our Secretary of

State with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever:

f) to develop, extend and improve the Home Services and the External Services and to those ends to exercise such licence or licences in such manner or by such means and methods as may from time to time be agreed by the Corporation and Our Secretary of State, and to concur in any extension, adaptation or modification of the terms, provisions or limitations of any such licence or licences as may to Our Secretary of State seem fit:

g) to hold all other existing property of the Corporation and to acquire additional property, whether such properties be within or without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to equip and use such properties for carrying out any of the objects of the Corporation:

h) subject to the prior approval of Our Secretary of State and to the acquisition (subject as hereinafter provided) of any requisite licences, concessions, rights or privileges, to construct or acquire and establish, install, equip and use stations for wireless telegraphy and apparatus for wireless telegraphy in countries or places without Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, or in space, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such approval for the time being in force, and as may be permitted thereby or thereunder, broadcasting services by such method or methods of wireless telegraphy as may in such consent be specified, for reception in such countries or places as may in or under such approval be designated; and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such approval be permitted:

i) to perform services in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of Our Government in Our United Kingdom, and in particular to provide, erect, equip and install, or supervise the provision, erection, equipment and installation of stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and other equipment for transmitting and receiving matter by wireless telegraphy by the methods of telephony and television, and to work or manage, or to supervise the working or management of such stations, studios, apparatus, machinery, plant and equipment:

j) to provide to other bodies, whether within Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man or elsewhere, by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast or distributed by such bodies whether or not by wireless telegraphy for reception in sound, visual images or visual images with sound, and to receive from such bodies matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation for reception as aforesaid:

k) to compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute, with or without charge, such printed matter

as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation:

l) to establish and maintain libraries and archives containing material relevant to the objects of the Corporation, and to make available to the public such libraries and archives with or without charge:

m) to organise, provide or subsidise concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto:

n) to collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies:

o) to acquire by registration, purchase or otherwise copyrights in any matter whatsoever, and any trademarks and trade names, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the same with a view to the furtherance of any of the objects of the Corporation:

p) for the purposes of any of the objects of the Corporation or for any purposes incidental thereto, to produce, manufacture, purchase, acquire, use, sell, rent or dispose of films and records (including tapes and any other devices from which visual images or sounds may be reproduced) and material and apparatus for use in connection with such films and records: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise the Corporation to display films or play records for the entertainment of the public except as aforesaid:

q) to apply for and obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and turn to account in any manner that may be thought fit any Letters Patent or patent rights or any interest in any Letters Patent or patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions, and the like conferring any right, whether exclusive, non-exclusive or limited, to use any secret or other information as to any invention in relation to any device or machine serving or calculated to serve any useful purpose in connection with any of the objects of the Corporation:

r) subject as hereinafter provided, to enter into any arrangement with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to the Corporation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any licences, rights, privileges and concessions which the Corporation may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, licences, rights, privileges and concessions:

s) to establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and amenities calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the Corporation or the dependants or relatives of

such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, to make payments towards insurances and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

t) to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any interests, rights or privileges which the Corporation may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or the furtherance of its objects, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, apparatus, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade;

u) subject to the prior approval of Our Secretary of State, to establish companies whose objects include any of the objects of the Corporation or whose business is capable of being carried on in such a way as to facilitate or advance any of the objects of the Corporation, and to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of, and subsidise and assist, any such company;

v) subject as hereinafter provided, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Corporation not immediately required in such manner as the Corporation may from time to time determine;

w) subject as hereinafter provided, to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Corporation shall think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any parts of the property or rights of the Corporation or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Corporation's property or rights (both present and future), and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities: Provided that the Corporation shall not borrow or raise or secure the payment of money upon any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Secretary of State has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or upon any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: and provided that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £75,000,000 or such greater sum up to a maximum of £100,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Secretary of State;

x) to sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, interests or rights of the Corporation: Provided that the Corporation shall not, without the prior approval of Our Secretary of State, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Secretary of State has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use

exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Our United Kingdom Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior approval turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services:

y) to enter into, make and perform contracts of guarantee and indemnity of whatsoever kind which may be necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects of the Corporation;

z) to do all such other things as the Corporation may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects or the exercise of any of the aforesaid powers of the Corporation.

4. Restriction on Overseas Concessions

The Corporation shall not acquire any licence, concession, right or privilege from or enter into any arrangement with the Government of any part of the Commonwealth or the Government of any other country or place overseas, without having first obtained the approval of Our Secretary of State.

5. Constitution

1) The Governors of the Corporation shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. There shall be twelve Governors or such other number as may from time to time be ordered by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be ordered by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council.

2) One of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Chairman of the Corporation and another of such Governors shall be nominated from time to time to be the Vice-Chairman thereof. Such nomination shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor nominated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

3) The Governors shall at all times include, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, one person, to be designated as the National Governor for Scotland, a second person, to be designated as the National Governor for Wales, and a third person, to be designated as the National Governor for Northern Ireland. Each person to be designated as a National Governor shall have been selected for appointment as Governor by virtue of his knowledge of the culture, characteristics and affairs of Our

People in the country for which he is to be designated as the National Governor and his close touch with opinion in that country. Such designation shall be made by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council and may be made at the time when the Governor designated is appointed to the office of Governor or at any time while he holds that office.

6.
 - 1) A retiring Governor shall be eligible for re-appointment.
 - 2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation by way of remuneration for their services as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, National Governor for Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, or other Governor (as the case may be) such sum or sums as Our Secretary of State may, with the approval of Our Minister for the Civil Service, from time to time determine.
 - 3) The Corporation may pay or make provision for paying to or in respect of any Governor out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation such sum or sums by way of pension, allowances or gratuities as Our Secretary of State may, with the approval of Our Minister for the Civil Service, from time to time determine.
 - 4) Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the performance of his office.
 - 5) A Governor, however appointed, shall cease to be a Governor of the Corporation (and, if he is such, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman thereof) –
 - a) if he shall at any time by notice in writing to Our Secretary of State resign his Governorship;
 - b) if his Governorship shall be terminated by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council;
 - c) if he shall hold any office or place in which his interest may in the opinion of Our Secretary of State conflict with any interest of the Corporation;
 - d) if he shall become incapable by reason of mental disorder or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors; or
 - e) if he shall absent himself from the meetings of the Corporation continuously for three months or longer without the consent of the Corporation and the Corporation shall resolve that his office be vacated.
 - 6) As soon as may be reasonably practicable after a vacancy among the Governors has arisen or at a convenient time before such a vacancy will arise, the vacancy or approaching

vacancy, and, if it involves the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of the Corporation or the National Governorship for Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Secretary of State under his hand, to the end that We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may with all convenient speed proceed to the filling of the vacancy or approaching vacancy and, if involved, the nomination of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or the designation of a National Governor for Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.

7.

- 1) The Chairman of the Corporation, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman thereof, shall preside at the meetings thereof.
- 2) Subject to any regulations made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph hereof, the Chairman, or an officer authorised by him so to do, shall summon all meetings of the Corporation.
- 3) The Corporation shall meet for the transaction of its business and affairs, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, time, place, management and adjournment of meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of its business and affairs, as the Corporation may think fit, subject to the following conditions –
 - a) in addition to meeting in England, the Corporation shall meet in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at such intervals as may to the Corporation seem appropriate, regard being had to its representative function;
 - b) the quorum for a meeting shall be such number of Governors as Our Secretary of State may from time to time in writing prescribe;
 - c) subject to sub-paragraph *d*) of this paragraph, every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Governors present at the meeting and voting on that question. In the case of an equality of votes on any question the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote;
 - d) any question which cannot by reason of its urgency be decided at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by the Chairman, or, if he shall be inaccessible or the office of Chairman shall be vacant, by the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, before deciding the question, shall, if and so far as may be reasonably practicable, consult with the other Governors or such of them as may be accessible to him, and as soon as may be after taking his decision shall report the question and his decision thereon to the other Governors.
- 4) For the transaction of its business or affairs, the Cor-

poration may from time to time appoint Committees of its members, or Committees of its members and other persons, for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit. The conclusions of any such Committee shall not be binding on the Corporation unless adopted with or without amendment by the Corporation in meeting assembled.

8. General Advisory Council

1) The Corporation shall appoint a General Advisory Council for the purpose of advising the Corporation on all matters which may be of concern to the Corporation or to bodies or persons interested in the broadcasting services of the Corporation.

2) The said Council shall consist of a Chairman and such other members as may be selected by the Corporation from time to time so as to give the Council a broadly representative character.

3) The procedure of the said Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may from time to time determine.

9. Other Advisory Bodies

The Corporation may from time to time appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation. Each such person or committee shall be appointed with reference to such matters and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may decide.

10. National Broadcasting Councils

1) The Corporation shall appoint for the purposes of this Article three National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the Broadcasting Council for Wales and the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

2) Each National Broadcasting Council shall consist of –
a) a Chairman, who shall be, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, the National Governor for Scotland, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, the National Governor for Wales, and, in the case of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, the National Governor for Northern Ireland; and

b) not less than eight nor more than twelve members, who shall be persons selected for appointment by the Corporation by a panel of the General Advisory Council nominated for that purpose by the General Advisory Council. Such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, as the case may be, as the

panel of the General Advisory Council think fit, with a view to securing a proper balance of representation on each Council.

3) *a)* The Chairman of each National Broadcasting Council shall cease to be such if he becomes the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation or when he ceases to be a Governor thereof.

b) The members, other than the Chairman, of each National Broadcasting Council shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as the Corporation may think fit. Any such member who is appointed for a period of less than five years shall be eligible for re-appointment for the remainder of the period of five years from the beginning of his appointment, or for any shorter period. Otherwise any such member shall be eligible for re-appointment provided that his re-appointment takes effect not less than one year after the expiration of his appointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his membership. The membership of any such member may at any time be terminated by notice in writing given to him by the Corporation.

4) Each National Broadcasting Council shall be charged with the following functions which shall be exercised with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests and tastes of Our People in the country for which the Council is established.

a) the function of controlling the policy and content of the programmes in the Home Services which the Corporation provides primarily for general reception in that country;

b) such other functions in relation to the said Services as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon the Council; and

c) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services provided by the Corporation for general reception, which affect the interests of Our People in that country; Provided that each National Broadcasting Council shall be subject to –

a) such reservations and directions as may appear to the Corporation to be necessary from time to time in order to secure the transmission throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of broadcasts by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in Our United Kingdom, party political broadcasts and broadcasts of national importance or interest; and

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

5) If and whenever in the opinion of Our Secretary of State an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the functions of the National Broadcasting Councils or any of them under this Article shall be suspended, Our Secretary of State may by notices in writing to the National Councils or any of them and to the Corporation give directions accordingly and directions so given shall have effect according to their terms during the currency of the notices. Any such notices may be modified or revoked in writing by Our Secretary of State at such time or times as shall in his opinion be expedient.

6) In the performance of their functions under this Article each National Broadcasting Council shall perform and observe all duties and obligations imposed on and all directions given to the Corporation by or under this Our Charter or any licence or agreement granted or made by Our Secretary of State to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

7) a) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to regulate their own procedure and to fix their quorum: Provided that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

b) Each National Broadcasting Council shall have power to appoint such advisory committees as they may think fit, and any such committee may include or consist of persons who are not members of the Council.

8) Each National Broadcasting Council shall make an annual report to the Corporation of their proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation. A National Broadcasting Council may, and if requested so to do by the Corporation shall, make special reports to the Corporation during any year.

9) Each National Broadcasting Council may select and nominate for employment by the Corporation such officers and staff to serve wholly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as may appear to the Council to be requisite for the proper exercise and performance of their functions and the Corporation shall employ the officers and staff so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or member of staff: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or member of staff if he is unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer him if he were to be employed or were employed otherwise than on the affairs of the Council, or if in the opinion of the Corporation and the Chairman of the General Advisory Council it would be detrimental to the ad-

ministration of the Corporation to employ or continue to employ him.

10) The Corporation shall afford to each National Broadcasting Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff to be engaged partly on the affairs of the Council (including affairs of any advisory committee) as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

11) The Corporation shall pay to each member of a National Broadcasting Council or any advisory committee appointed by a Council such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

11. Regional and Local Radio Advisory Councils

1) The Corporation shall appoint in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England a council to be known as the Regional Advisory Council, for the purpose of advising the Corporation on the policy and the content of the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in the Region for which the Council are appointed, and on all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation which affect the interests of persons in that Region.

2) The Corporation shall also appoint Local Radio Advisory Councils in respect of all the localities in England for which local sound broadcasting services are provided by the Corporation, and each such Council shall be appointed for an area consisting either of one such locality or of two or more such localities. The function of a Local Radio Advisory Council shall be to advise the Corporation on the policy and content of the local sound programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in the area for which the Council are appointed.

3) The Chairman of each Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among the members thereof.

4) Each Advisory Council shall consist of such number of members as the Corporation may determine who shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public in the Region or, as the case may be, the area for which the Council are appointed.

5) The members of each Advisory Council shall be appointed for such respective periods not exceeding five years as the Corporation may think fit, and on retirement they shall be eligible for re-appointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

6) The procedure of each Advisory Council, including their quorum, shall be such as they may determine: Provided

that the Chairman may call a meeting of the Council whenever he thinks fit so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by such number of members as the Corporation may determine.

7) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the services of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

8) The Corporation shall pay to each member of an Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) such out-of-pocket expenses as such member may reasonably incur in the performance of his functions.

9) In furtherance of the purposes of this Article the Corporation shall ensure that the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in any of its Regions or, in the case of local sound programmes, any of its localities, in England have full regard to the interests of Our People in that Region or, as the case may be, that locality.

10) This Article shall apply to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man as it applies to England.

12. Organisation

1) The Corporation shall appoint such officers and staff as it may from time to time consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions and transaction of its business.

2) The Corporation shall fix such rates of remuneration and conditions of employment for the officers and staff so employed as the Corporation shall consider proper. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of Article 10 of this Our Charter and to any contract made between the Corporation and any such officer or member of staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of staff.

13.

1) It shall be the duty of the Corporation, except in so far as the Corporation is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purposes of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organisation appearing to the Corporation to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Corporation and that organisation of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for –

a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and

b) the discussion of matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of persons employed by the Corporation, and of other matters of mutual interest to the Corporation and such persons, including efficiency in the operation of the Corporation's services.

2) Where the Corporation concludes such an agreement as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or any variation is made in such an agreement, the Corporation shall forthwith transmit particulars of the agreement or the variation to Our Secretary of State.

14. Provision and Review of Services

The Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required to provide from time to time all such broadcasting services and facilities and to do all such acts and things as shall from time to time be required by or under any licence granted by Our Secretary of State to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Secretary of State with the Corporation.

15.

It shall be the duty of the Corporation to devise and make such arrangements as appear to the Corporation to be best adapted to the purpose of bringing the work of the Corporation under constant and effective review from without the Corporation, and to that end the Corporation shall provide suitable and sufficient means, which may include public meetings held in different parts of Our United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, for the representation to the Corporation of public opinion on the programmes broadcast in the Home Services and for consideration within the Corporation of criticisms and suggestions so represented.

16. Financial

1) The Corporation is hereby authorised, empowered and required –

a) to receive all funds which may be paid by Our Secretary of State out of moneys provided by Our United Kingdom Parliament in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and to apply and administer such funds in accordance with the terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof; and

b) to receive all other moneys which may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any source not hereinbefore mentioned and to apply and administer such moneys exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of this Our Charter and in accordance with any terms and conditions upon which such moneys may have been obtained, given or derived: Provided that the Corporation shall not, without the prior approval of Our Secretary of State, receive any moneys as consideration for the provision of broadcasting services for general reception from those persons to whom such services are provided.

2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

3) Except as in this Our Charter expressly provided, no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any source shall in any event be divided by way of profit or otherwise amongst the Governors of the Corporation.

17.

1) In the event of the Corporation exercising (otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation and facilities) the power hereinbefore contained of borrowing or raising money upon the security of or otherwise charging all or any part of its property or rights to which such power extends, it shall set aside out of its revenue such sums as will be sufficient to provide for the repayment of the amount so borrowed or raised within such period in each instance as the Corporation may with the prior approval of Our Secretary of State determine.

2) The Corporation shall make proper provision for replacing or renewing any property of the Corporation.

3) The Corporation may set aside as a reserve or carry over out of its revenue such sums as it may deem expedient, and may invest, deal with and apply such sums in such manner as it may think conducive to its objects.

18. Annual Report and Statement of Accounts

1) The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors to be appointed by the Corporation with the prior approval of Our Secretary of State, and a person shall not be qualified to be so appointed unless he is a member of a body of accountants established in Our United Kingdom and for the time being recognised under section 161 (1) (a) of the Companies Act 1948.

2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation, and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Secretary of State after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Secretary of State may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Secretary of State after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph 8 of Article 10 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Secretary of State to be considered by him and presented to Our United Kingdom Parliament.

4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand give to Our Secretary of State and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

19. General

1) The Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for, or will be conducive to, the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such sub-committee.

3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members who are parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorised for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and counter-signed by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be any officer duly authorised as such by the Corporation.

20.

1) The grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any licence which Our Secretary of State may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Secretary of State may from time to time make with the Corporation.

2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Secretary of State either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner howsoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Secretary of State) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Secretary of State may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

21.

And We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term expiring on the thirty-first day of December One thousand nine hundred and ninety-six the undertaking of the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorise the continuance of the said undertaking under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

22. Dissolution and Winding-up

It shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our

Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Secretary of State.

23.

Upon the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Secretary of State.

24. Approvals

Where in this Our Charter any act or thing is required to be done with the approval of Our Secretary of State, such approval shall be in writing and may be given absolutely or subject to such terms or conditions, as may to Our Secretary of State seem fit.

25. General Declaration

Lastly, We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Our Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, WITNESS Ourselves at Westminster the seventh day of July in the thirtieth year of our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL

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Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated the 2nd April, 1981

My Lords have before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 2nd April 1981, granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The last Licence granted by the then Postmaster General to the Corporation on 7th July 1969 was for a term ending on 31st July 1976, which was extended by Supplemental Licences dated 7th April 1976 and 8th March 1979 so as to end on 31st July 1981.

The term of the new Licence is from 1st August 1981 to 31st December 1996, subject to revocation in the event of non-observance or non-performance by the Corporation of any of its conditions or those of the Royal Charter of the Corporation.

The new Licence authorises the Corporation to use the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy established and installed by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by the Secretary of State and his predecessors in office, and to establish and install other stations and apparatus. Certain provisions are incorporated concerning the working of the stations.

Under the new Licence and Agreement the Corporation undertakes, unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, to send broadcast programmes in the Home Services for reception in the British Islands, the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft. The Corporation also undertakes to send programmes in the External Services for reception in such countries and places beyond the seas as may be prescribed (after consultation with the Corporation and with the approval of the Secretary of State and My Lords) by the Government Departments concerned.

For the purpose of the Home Services the Secretary of State is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the term of the new Licence a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in clause 16(3)) or such percentage or percentages thereof as My Lords may from time to time determine.

The Secretary of State may from time to time direct that sums provided for the purposes of the Home Services may also be used for other purposes though not for the purposes of the External Services. Sums provided for the purposes of the Home Services may not, without the approval of the Secretary of State, be used for the purposes of a subscription broadcasting service.

The Corporation undertakes to pay to the Secretary of State for each financial year such sum or sums as he shall determine as the appropriate contribution of the Corporation towards the expenses of the Broadcasting Complaints Commission set up under the Broadcasting Act 1980.

For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government the Secretary of State is to pay to

the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year of the term of the new Licence such sums as My Lords shall authorise. The Corporation is to deliver to the Secretary of State such account of its expenditure on the External Services and other services performed at such request as he may prescribe.

An Agreement dated 19 February 1954 (*Cmnd 9089*) relating to the execution of certain defence work is continued in force during the continuance of the new Licence.

My Lords consider the terms of the new Licence and Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorised the Secretary of State for the Home Department to grant and conclude it.

JOHN WAKEHAM
J. A. COPE

Licence and Agreement

THIS DEED is made the second day of April one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House, Portland Place in the City of Westminster (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the 20 December 1926 by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of carrying on a broadcasting service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, further Charters of Incorporation and Supplemental Charters have been granted from time to time: and the Secretary of State is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further period beginning on the 1st August 1981 and ending on the 31st December 1996 subject to such provisions and conditions as may to Her Majesty seem fit:

AND WHEREAS by a Deed dated the 7th July 1969 made between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General of the one part and the British Broadcasting Corporation of the other part Her Majesty's then Postmaster General granted to the Corporation (subject to the terms, conditions and limitations therein contained) a licence for a term ending on 31st July 1976 to continue to use for the purposes therein stated its then existing stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish, install and use for the said purposes additional stations and apparatus and granting to the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS the term of the said Deed was by Supplemental Deeds dated the 7th April 1976 and the 8th March 1979 extended so as to end on the 31st July 1981:

AND WHEREAS by a resolution dated the 8th January 1981 and annexed hereto the Corporation has renewed the assurances previously given in respect of the general standards of programmes broadcast by the Corporation:

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the said Deed dated the 7th July 1969 and the said Supplemental Deeds dated the 7th April 1976 and the 8th March 1979 should be determined as hereinafter provided and that the Secretary of State should grant to the Corporation the licence hereinafter contained and the Secretary of State and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed:

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Secretary of State and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows: –

1.

IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires –

a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say: –

‘apparatus’ means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

‘apparatus for wireless telegraphy’ has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

‘British Islands’ means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

‘Broadcasting Complaints Commission’ means the Broadcasting Complaints Commission set up under Part IV of the Broadcasting Act 1980;

‘interference’ in relation to wireless telegraphy has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

‘International Telecommunication Convention’ means the Convention signed at Malaga – Torremolinos on the 25th October 1973 and the Regulations and Additional Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

‘local authority’ means a local authority within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1972, a local authority within the meaning of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, a district council in Northern Ireland, the Common Council of the City of London and, without prejudice to the effect of the said Act of 1972, the Inner London Education Authority;

‘Secretary of State’ means one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State;

‘sponsored programme’ means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation, the Open University and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast for general reception and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

‘station’ means station for wireless telegraphy;

‘station for wireless telegraphy’ has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

‘subscription broadcasting service’ means a service by virtue of which the Corporation receives money or other valuable consideration in respect of the provision of broadcasting services for general reception from those persons to whom such services are provided;

‘wireless telegraphy’ has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

b) references to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

c) in relation to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands references to any Act are references to that Act as extended to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

2.

The said Deed dated the 7th July 1969 and the said Supplemental Deeds dated the 7th April 1976 and the 8th March 1979 are hereby determined and revoked as from the beginning of the term of the licence granted by Clause 3 hereof.

3.

Subject to the terms, provisions and limitations hereinafter contained the Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 and now vested in him, hereby grants to the Corporation, for the term beginning on the 1st August 1981 and ending on the 31st December 1996 a licence –

a) to use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing stations established by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Secretary of State or by the Secretary of State and to establish from time to time and use for the said purposes additional stations at such places as the Secretary of State may approve;

b) to use for the said purposes the existing apparatus installed by the Corporation by virtue of such licences, and to install from time to time and use for the said purposes additional apparatus at the stations of the Corporation and at such other places and in such vehicles, vessels and aircraft as the Secretary of State may approve;

c) to use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving –

i) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television for general reception in visual images and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in –

a) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the Home Services'); and

b) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

ii) wireless telegraphy for the purpose of providing such other services, whether or not broadcasting services, as the Secretary of State may approve:

iii) wireless telegraphy for the purposes ancillary or related to the services aforesaid, and it is hereby declared that purposes ancillary or related to the Home Services may include the emission or reception of wireless telegraphy (whether directly or indirectly) to or from countries and places beyond the seas.

4.

If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Secretary of State after consultation with the Corporation shall so require by notice in writing, the Corporation shall establish and use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice.

5.

1) At each station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, the aerial power and directivity, and the characteristics of the modulating signals shall be such as shall be approved from time to time by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

2) If and whenever the Secretary of State shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

3) If and whenever the Secretary of State shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Secretary of State are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

6.

1) The Secretary of State may at any time by notice in writing –

a) require the Corporation to radiate such of its broadcast transmissions as may be specified in the notice from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Independent Broadcasting Authority (in this clause referred to as 'the Authority'); or

b) require the Corporation to permit such of the Authority's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified to be radiated from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Corporation; or

c) require the Corporation to co-operate with the Authority in providing and using an installation and to radiate such of the Corporation's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified from that installation;

and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such notice.

2) Before giving a notice under this clause to the Corporation the Secretary of State shall consult the Corporation and the Authority.

3) If, after a notice is given under this clause to the Corporation, a dispute between the Corporation and the Authority arising out of the matters to which the notice relates is referred to the Secretary of State by either body, or it appears to the Secretary of State that there is such a dispute, he may give such directions to the Corporation as he may think expedient for determining the dispute, and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such directions.

7.

1) The stations and apparatus shall be subject to inspection and testing by any person for the time being authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Secretary of State but such inspection and testing shall be so made and done as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and testing and shall provide or secure for the Secretary of State or any person authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Secretary of State the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

8.

The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunications Convention and of any International Convention or international agreement relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty or the Secretary of State may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

9.

In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any station for wireless telegraphy established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Post Office or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect: -

1) *a)* the Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Secretary of State and with all rules and regulations made by the Secretary of State for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus;

b) the Secretary of State shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Secretary of State shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith;

c) the Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so use the stations and apparatus as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.

No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its

permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorised official of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of, any matter coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

11.

The stations and apparatus shall not without the prior approval of the Secretary of State be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any matter other than matter authorised by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

12.

The Corporation shall not without the prior approval of the Secretary of State receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any sponsored programme.

13.

1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently programmes in the Home Services and the External Services from such stations as, after consultation with the Corporation, the Secretary of State may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe.

2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast: and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Minister in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Minister.

4) The Secretary of State may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified

time or at all times from sending any matter or matters of any class specified in such notice; and the Secretary of State may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Treasury, by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Secretary of State, and shall perform such other services by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Department so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

6) The Corporation shall at all times refrain from sending any broadcast matter which includes any technical device which, by using images of very brief duration or by any other means, exploits the possibility of conveying a message to, or otherwise influencing the minds of, members of an audience without their being aware, or fully aware, of what has been done.

7) The Corporation shall at all times refrain from sending any broadcast matter expressing the opinion of the Corporation on current affairs or on matters of public policy, other than broadcasting and matter contained in programmes which consist only of proceedings in either House of Parliament or proceedings of a local authority, a committee of a local authority or a committee of two or more local authorities.

14.

1) The Secretary of State may from time to time by notice in writing give directions to the Corporation as to the maximum time, the minimum time, or both the maximum and the minimum time, which is to be given in any day, week or other period to broadcasts in the Home Services, and as to the hours of the day in which such broadcasts are or are not to be given.

2) A direction under paragraph 1) may be framed in any way, and in particular –

a) may be confined to broadcasts from those stations which transmit, or usually transmit, the same programme, or may be different for different stations, or for different programmes broadcast from the same stations;

b) may make special provision for annual holidays and other special occasions;

c) may be confined to a specified day of the week, or may be different for different days of the week; and

d) in imposing a maximum number of hours for any purpose, may allow for programmes or items of specified kinds being left out of account in determining the maximum, whether in all circumstances or depending on the fulfilment of specified conditions as regards programmes or items so specified.

3) The Secretary of State may, whether or not a direction under paragraph 1) provides for exemptions, exempt the Corporation from any requirement of such a direction on any occasion or in any circumstances.

15.

The Corporation shall pay to the Secretary of State on the execution of this Deed an issue fee of £18,000 in respect of the licence hereby granted, and on or before the 31st December in each year from 1981 to 1995 inclusive a renewal fee of such amount as the Secretary of State may determine for that year.

16.

1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Secretary of State shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the continuance of these presents a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in sub-clause 3) or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine: Provided that –

a) the Secretary of State may from time to time direct that such sums may also be used for such purposes (not being purposes of the Home Services or the External Services) as he may specify; and

b) such sums shall not, without the prior approval of the Secretary of State, be used for the purposes of a subscription broadcasting service.

2) The sums payable by the Secretary of State to the Corporation under the provisions of this clause shall be paid by him in instalments of such amount and at such intervals (not being longer than one month) as the Secretary of State shall think fit and any adjustment between the parties shall be made as soon as conveniently possible.

3) The expression 'net licence revenue' means

a) sums received by the Secretary of State in respect of the issue, under section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949, of licences of a type which are designed primarily to authorise the reception of broadcast programmes, less the amount of any refunds thereof made by the Secretary of State; and

b) such proportion (if any) as may be agreed between the Secretary of State and the Treasury to be proper of the sums received by the Secretary of State in respect of the issue as aforesaid of licences of a type which, although authorising the reception of broadcast programmes, are primarily designed for a purpose other than such reception (not being licences authorising the relaying of broadcast programmes by wire) after deducting from such sums the amount of any refunds thereof made by the Secretary of State less the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Secretary of State in the collection of such sums as are mentioned in sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) above, in the administration of the licensing system, and in investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcasting services within the British Islands.

4) Any account certified by any Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Secretary of State of any sum payable by the Secretary of State to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

5) The Corporation shall pay to the Secretary of State for the financial year ending with the 31st March 1981 and each subsequent financial year such sum or sums as the Secretary of State may determine as the appropriate contribution of the Corporation towards the expenses of the Broadcasting Complaints Commission.

17.

1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed pursuant to clause 13 (5) and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (other than services performed under clause 13 (3)) the Secretary of State shall pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year during the continuance of these presents such sums as the Treasury shall authorise.

2) The Corporation shall deliver to the Secretary of State such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in sub-clause (1) covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Secretary of State.

18.

Sums paid by the Secretary of State to the Corporation

under the provisions of clauses 16 and 17 shall be applied and administered by the Corporation in accordance with any terms and conditions which may be attached to the grant thereof by Parliament or by the Treasury.

19.

1) If and whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of State an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall have control over the transmission of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to direct and cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty and to prevent the Corporation from using them, and also to cause the stations or any of them or any part thereof to be used for Her Majesty's service, or to take such other steps as he may think fit to secure control over the stations or any of them, and in that event any person authorised by the Secretary of State may enter upon the stations or any of them and the offices and works of the Corporation or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

2) If and whenever the Secretary of State shall exercise the powers conferred on him by sub-clause (1) he may deduct from the sums payable by him to the Corporation under the provisions of clauses 16 and 17 such amounts as shall be appropriate having regard to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers, but the Corporation shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary of State -

a) compensation for any damage done to any property of the Corporation, being damage directly attributable to the exercise of any such powers, and

b) such sums as are required to defray any expenses which, regard being had to the nature of the emergency, have been properly and necessarily incurred by the Corporation and for meeting which revenue is by reason of the exercise of such powers not otherwise available to the Corporation.

In such case the Secretary of State shall repay or allow to the Corporation such proportionate part of the issue fee or renewal fee payable by the Corporation under the provisions of clause 15 as shall be appropriate, regard being had to the extent and duration of the exercise of such powers.

20.

Any contract entered into by the Corporation for the purposes of these presents shall secure the observance and fulfilment by the Corporation's contractor of the obligations upon contractors specified in any resolution of the House of Commons for the time being in force applicable to contracts of Government Departments as if the Corporation were a Department for the purposes of such resolution.

21.

1) The Corporation shall not –

a) offer or give or agree to give to any person in Her Majesty's Service any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service;

b) enter into this or any other contract with Her Majesty or any Government Department in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by the Corporation or on its behalf, or to its knowledge, unless before the contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to an authorised officer of the Secretary of State.

2) Any breach of this condition by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Corporation) or the commission of any offence by the Corporation or by anyone employed by the Corporation or acting on its behalf under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, in relation to this or any other contract for Her Majesty's Service shall entitle the Secretary of State to determine the contract and recover from the Corporation the amount of any loss resulting from such determination and/or to recover from the Corporation the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission.

3) Any dispute, difference or question arising in respect of the interpretation of this condition (except so far as the same may relate to the amount recoverable from the Corporation under sub-clause (2) in respect of any loss resulting from such determination of this contract), the right of the Secretary of State to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Secretary of State whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

22.

The Corporation shall not without the prior approval of the Secretary of State assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of these presents or of the powers or authorities granted by the licence hereinbefore contained or the benefit or advantage of the covenants and provisions herein contained or, except as may be provided in the Royal Charter of the Corporation, assign or charge any sum or sums payable by the Secretary of State to the Corporation hereunder.

23.

1) In any of the following cases, that is to say: –

a) if at any time during the continuance of these presents the Corporation shall not in the opinion of the Secretary of State have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently programmes in the Home Services, and the External Services; or

b) in case of any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the Corporation of any of the provisions or conditions contained in the Royal Charter or Charters of the Corporation or in any document made or issued thereunder, or of any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question; or

c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property;

then and in any of the said cases the Secretary of State may at any time thereafter by notice in writing to the Corporation revoke and determine these presents and the licences, powers and authorities hereinbefore granted and each and every of them, and thereupon these presents and the said licences, powers and authorities and each and every of them shall (subject and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy for breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained which shall then have accrued to either of the parties) absolutely cease, determine and become void.

2) Nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Secretary of State.

24.

1) Any approval required to be obtained by the Corporation from the Secretary of State under the provisions of these presents shall be in writing and may be given absolutely or subject to such terms or conditions as the Secretary of State may think fit.

2) Any notice given by the Secretary of State to the Corporation under the provisions of these presents may be revoked or varied by any subsequent notice in writing given by him.

25.

The Agreement dated the 19th February 1954 and made

between the Right Honourable Herbrand Edward Donald Brasseley Earl De La Warr then Her Majesty's Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Corporation of the other part (which relates to the execution of certain defence work) shall continue in force during the continuance of this Deed, and references therein to the Licence therein mentioned shall be deemed to include reference to this Deed and references therein to the Postmaster General shall mean and include the Secretary of State.

26.

It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Secretary of State has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED
by Her Majesty's Secretary of
State for the Home Department: W. S. I. WHITELAW
in the presence of: –
ANTHONY BUTLER

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the British
Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto
affixed in the presence of –

GEORGE HOWARD
Chairman

IAN TRETOWAN
Director General

Annex

Resolution of the Board of Governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation dated 8th January 1981

The Board formally resolved to renew their public assurances concerning programme standards in the knowledge that Governments of all Parties have always recognised that responsibility for the programmes broadcast by the Corporation rests on the Board of Governors.

In so doing the Board recalled those many statements (in Annual Reports to Parliament and in speeches and policy documents) which have served over the years to reassure Parliament and the public that the Corporation's adherence to high standards remains unchanged and that it seeks to improve them wherever possible.

In particular the Board noted that the late Lord Normanbrook, as their Chairman, had given assurances to the Postmaster General (The Rt. Hon. Reginald Bevins, MP) in a letter dated 13th June 1964, and resolved to renew them.

Accordingly, the Board reaffirm their recognition of a duty to ensure that programmes maintain a high general standard in all respects (and in particular in respect of content and quality), and to provide a properly balanced service which displays a wide range of subject matter. They accept that in order to serve the tastes and needs of different audiences and, in particular, to show concern for the young, programmes must be placed at appropriate times.

The Board recall that it has always been their object to treat controversial subjects with due impartiality, and they intend to continue this policy both in the Corporation's news services and in the more general field of programmes dealing with matters of public policy.

The Board accept that so far as possible the programmes for which they are responsible should not offend against good taste or decency or be likely to encourage or incite to crime or lead to disorder, or be offensive to public feeling. While the Board recognise that in an ever changing society it is impossible to ensure that what is inoffensive to one person will never offend another, they are determined to keep under constant review the standards of all broadcast programmes and the reactions of the public to them, along with the systems of control needed to maintain their broadcasting services at a high standard.

Finally, the Board take note of the need to ensure that proper proportions of the recorded and other matter included in the Corporation's programmes are of British origin and British performance, and intend to maintain their long-standing practice of supporting music and the arts by reflecting through broadcasting the work of those who engage in them throughout this country.

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BBC dates

1922

- 18 Oct The British Broadcasting Company was formed.
 1 Nov Broadcast receiving licence introduced (ten shillings).
 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO).
 15 Nov Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations brought into service.
 14 Dec J. C. W. Reith appointed General Manager of the British Broadcasting Company.
 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station brought into service.

1923

- 13 Feb Cardiff (5WA) station brought into service.
 6 Mar Glasgow (5SC) station brought into service.
 28 Sep First issue of *Radio Times* published.
 30 Dec First continental programme by land-line from Radiola, Paris.
 31 Dec First broadcast the chimes of Big Ben to usher in the New Year.

1924

- 4 Apr Broadcast for schools began.
 23 Apr First broadcast by King George V (opening British Empire Exhibition, Wembley).
 14 Sep Belfast (2BE) station brought into service.

1926

- 31 Dec British Broadcasting Company dissolved.

1927

- 1 Jan The British Broadcasting Corporation constituted under Royal Charter for ten years. Sir John Reith Director-General.
 23 Apr The first live football match broadcast – Cardiff City v Arsenal.
 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station brought into service for experimental broadcasts to Empire.

1928

- 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry.

1929

- 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published.
 21 Oct Brookman's Park station brought into service, marking the beginning of the regional scheme.

1930

- 30 Mar Experimental 30-line television transmitted in sound and vision from Brookman's Park.
 14 Jul First play to be shown on experimental television: *The Man with a Flower in his Mouth* by Pirandello.

1932

- 15 Mar First broadcast from Broadcasting House, London (Henry Hall).
 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC).
 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated.
 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V.

1936

- 2 Nov First regular high definition television service in the world began transmission from Alexandra Palace.
 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by King Edward VIII.

1937

- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years.
 12 May King George VI Coronation: first television outside broadcast.

1938

- 3 Jan First foreign language service began (in Arabic).
 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese).
 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German and Italian).

1939

- 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service).
 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence.
 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services.
 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war.
 Sep Build up of broadcasts to Europe Hungarian, Polish, Czechoslovak, Romanian, Yugoslav and Greek Services.

1940

- 7 Jan Forces Programmes began.
 11 May Hindustani Services began (now Hindi and Urdu Services).

- 1941**
14 Jan 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service.
- 1942**
22 Mar First daily news bulletin in morse transmitted for the Resistance.
- 1944**
27 Feb General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 December 1946).
- 1945**
15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London.
29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted.
- 1946**
24 Mar Russian Service began.
1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for radio; combined licence for television and radio introduced at £2.
7 Jun Television Service resumed.
29 Sep Third Programme introduced.
- 1947**
1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years.
1 Jan General Overseas Service began.
- 1948**
11 Oct First television broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street (interview with Commonwealth Prime Ministers).
- 1949**
17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television station brought into service.
- 1950**
12 Feb European Broadcasting Union founded.
27 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais).
- 1951**
12 Oct Holme Moss television station brought into service.
15 Oct First television election address – given by Lord Samuel.
- 1952**
1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years – after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949.
- 15 Aug* Wenvoe television station brought into service.
- 1953**
2 Jun Coronation ceremony: televised for first time.
- 1954**
6 Jun & 4 Jul First European exchange of television programmes: eight countries taking part.
- 1955**
2 May First vhf radio broadcasting station brought into service at Wrotham.
10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace.
- 1956**
28 Mar Crystal Palace temporary television station brought into service, replacing Alexandra Palace (completed 18.12.57).
27 Apr First ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister – Sir Anthony Eden).
- 1957**
25 Dec The Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on radio).
- 1958**
13 & 14 Jan Stereophonic test transmission began.
5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625-lines from Crystal Palace.
28 Oct First television coverage of the State Opening of Parliament.
- 1960**
29 Jun First transmission from BBC Television Centre.
- 1961**
14 Apr First live television relay from Moscow (Major Gargarin's return from first manned space flight).
- 1962**
20 Feb First message from space (US Astronaut Colonel John Glenn) retransmitted by BBC.
1 Jul Royal Charter extended to 29 Jul 1964.
11 Jul First exchange of live transatlantic programmes by satellite Telstar.
- 1964**
20 Apr Opening of BBC 2 and introduction of 625-line transmission.
30 Jul Royal Charter renewed for 12 years.
30 Aug Introduction of the Music Programme in the Third Network.

1966

2 Jun First direct television pictures from the Moon.

1967

- 25 Jun *Our World*: first international television programme encircling the globe live by satellite.
 1 Jul BBC 2 began regular colour television transmissions using PAL system on 625-lines (first in Europe).
 30 Sep Radio 1 introduced on 247m. Radio networks renamed Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4.
 8 Nov Local radio experiment began: BBC Radio Leicester.

1968

- 23 Apr Start of closed circuit radio experiment in broadcasting the House of Commons.

1969

- 10 Jul *Broadcasting in the Seventies*. BBC's plans for the future of network radio and non-metropolitan broadcasting, published.
 21 Jul Man's first landing on the moon televised on BBC 1.
 15 Nov Colour television extended to BBC 1 and ITV on 625-lines uhf.

1970

- 4 Apr Re-organisation of radio networks and non-metropolitan television following *Broadcasting in the Seventies*.
 Sep-Dec Eight new BBC local radio stations opened.

1971

- 10 Jan Open University transmissions started.
 1 Feb Radio only licence fee abolished.
 10 Nov Pebble Mill, Birmingham, opened by Princess Anne.

1972

- 1 Nov Queen Elizabeth II opened the BBC's 50th anniversary exhibition.

1973

- 24 Nov BBC Radio Carlisle opened, completing the first 20 BBC local radio stations.

1974

- 10 Apr Announcement of a Committee on the Future of Broadcasting under Lord Annan, followed by extension of Royal Charter to 1979.
 23 Sep Regular CEEFAX service started.

1975

- 9 Jun & 4 Jul Four-week parliamentary broadcasting experiment: live and recorded radio broadcasts from the House of Commons.

1976

- 18 Jun New Broadcasting House, Manchester, opened by the Prime Minister, James Callaghan.
 2 Jul Royal Charter extended for a further three years to 31 July 1979.

1977

- 24 Mar The Annan Committee on the Future of Broadcasting report published.

1978

- 3 Apr A regular service of broadcasting from Parliament began.
 26 Jul Publication of the Government White Paper on Broadcasting.
 23 Nov Major lf/mf frequency changes in network radio made following 1974/75 Geneva conference which allowed considerable increase in number and power of transmitters in Europe.
 23 Nov Radio Scotland, the new Scottish national radio service, began broadcasting.
 25 Nov The television licence fee increased to £10 for black and white, £25 for colour.

1979

- 21 Mar Publication of Monica Sims's Working Party on Violence on Television. New guidelines laid down for programme makers.
 3 Jul Prince Charles visited Television Centre to mark 25th anniversary of television news.
 31 Jul Royal Charter extended for two years until 31 July 1981.
 23 Nov Licence fee increased to £12 for black and white, £34 for colour.

1980

- 11 Sep Radio Norfolk opened, the first of a new wave of BBC Local Radio stations.
 11 Nov Radio Lincolnshire opened.

BBC Senior Staff

For Members of the Board of Management see page xii.

This is a list of the top managerial staff immediately under the Board of Management, plus some of the supporting members of their directorate management groups. It does not set out to be a complete list of all senior staff in the BBC.

Chief Assistant to Director-General: *David Holmes*
Controller, Future Policy Group:
Stephen Hearst, CBE

Television

Deputy Managing Director: *Bill Cotton, OBE*
Controller, BBC 1: *Alan Hart*
Controller, BBC 2: *Brian Wenham*
Controller, Engineering and Operations:
Bob Longman
Controller, Planning and Resource Management:
Michael Checkland
Controller, Personnel: *Roger Chase*
Chief Accountant, Television: *Richard Bates*
Head of Information Services Television:
Michael Bunce
Special Assistant to Managing Director Television:
Sir Roger Cary Bt

Radio

Deputy Managing Director: *Charles McLelland*
Controller, Radio 1: *Derek Chimmery*
Controller, Radio 2: *David Hatch*
Controller, Radio 3: *Ian McIntyre*
Controller, Radio 4: *Monica Sims, OBE*
Controller, Music: *Robert Ponsonby*
Controller, Local Radio: *Michael Barton*
Chief Engineer, Radio Broadcasting:
Duncan MacEwan
Chief Accountant, Radio: *Harold Grocock*
Chief Personnel Officer Radio: *Roger Johnson*
Chief Assistant Radio Management (Programmes):
Michael Starks

Chief Assistant Radio Management
(Administration): *Oliver Taylor*
Head of Information Services Radio:
Michael Colley
General Manager, Resources and Planning Radio:
John Dutot

External Broadcasting

Deputy Managing Director: *Austen Kark*
Controller, Overseas Services: *Mark Dodd*
Controller, European Services: *Peter Fraenkel*
Controller, Administration, External Broadcasting:
Christopher Bell
Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting:
William Denny
Chief Accountant, External Services:
Martin Diamond
Chief Personnel Officer: *Bill Tothill*

Finance

Controller Finance: *Geoffrey Buck*
Managing Director, BBC Enterprises Ltd:
Bryon Parkin
General Manager, Publications: *John Holmes*

Public Affairs and Regional

The Secretary: *David Barlow*
Head of Information Division: *Marshall Stewart*
Asst. Head of Information Division: *Peter Saynor*
Controller, International Relations: *Noble Wilson*
Controller, Educational Broadcasting:
Donald Grattan
Education Secretary: *John Bell CB*
Controller, Northern Ireland: *James Hawthorne*
Controller, Scotland: *Patrick Ramsay*
Controller, Wales: *Geraint Stanley Jones*
Controller, English Regional Television:
Michael Alder
Head of Network Production Centre, Birmingham:
Philip Sidey
Head of Network Production Centre, Bristol:
Philip Daly
Head of Network Production Centre, Manchester:
John Ecclestone

News and Current Affairs

Assistant Director News and Current Affairs:

Alan Protheroe, MBE

Editor Television News: *Peter Woon*

Editor Radio News: *Larry Hodgson*

Editor News and Current Affairs Radio:

John Wilson

Head of Current Affairs Programmes Television:

Christopher Capron

Personnel

Controller, Personnel Services: *Colin East*

Legal Adviser: *Antony Jennings*

Controller, Central Services: *Jack Auty*

Controller, Industrial Relations and

Remuneration: *Michael Smith*

Engineering

Deputy Director: *Peter Rainger, CBE*

Assistant Director: *George Cook*

Chief Engineer Transmissions: *George Mackenzie*

Chief Engineer, External Relations:

Desmond Morse

Chief Accountant: *Clifford Taylor*

Chief Personnel Officer: *Donald Creasey*

The BBC and the Public

Broadcasting research

The BBC Broadcasting Research Department publishes each year a summary of its main results called the *Annual Review of Audience Research Findings*, obtainable from:

BBC Publications,
P.O. Box 234,
London SE1 3TH
(price £5.50 plus £1.00 postage).

Information about methods of BBC broadcasting research may be obtained from the

BBC Broadcasting Research Information Desk,
Room 254, The Langham,
Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.

Programme correspondence

Letters about television and radio programmes, other than those responding to broadcast invitations but including letters of complaint, should be addressed to:

Head of BBC Programme Correspondence Section,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA.

The Programme Enquiry Unit is open during normal working hours – telephone 01-580 4468 – to deal with specific radio programme enquiries.

Technical information and advice on reception of BBC programmes should be sent to:

Head of Engineering Information Department,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA.

Listeners overseas should write to:

Overseas Audience Research & Correspondence
Department,
BBC, Bush House,
London WC2B 4PH.

Publicity and information

Head of Information Division

12 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA.

Chief Press and Publicity Officer, Television

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
Tel. 01-743 8000 ext. 3765/7789.

Chief Press and Publicity Officer, Radio

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.
Tel. 01-580 4468 ext. 2730/1.

Chief Publicity Officer, External Services

Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH.
Tel. 01-240 3456.

Press Offices

Enquiries from journalists are dealt with in London by press officers at the following addresses:

12 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA.
Tel. 01-580 4468 ext. 2622/3 and 2818.
9 am-6pm Monday to Friday.

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
Tel. 01-743 8000 ext. 2865/6/7/8/9.
9am-midnight Monday to Friday
12pm-midnight Saturday
1pm-midnight Sunday

Foreign Press Office

Bush House, Strand, London WC2 4PH.
Tel. 01-240 3456
10am-6pm Monday to Friday.

This office looks after overseas journalists and the London correspondents of foreign newspapers.

Outside London, press enquiries are dealt with by:

England

Manchester

Information Officer,
New Broadcasting House, PO Box 27, Piccadilly,
Manchester M60 1SJ.
Tel. 061-236 8444

Birmingham

Information Officer,
Broadcasting Centre, Pebble Mill Road,
Birmingham B5 7QQ.
Tel. 021-472 5353

Bristol

Information Officer,
Broadcasting House, 21-33b Whiteladies Road,
Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR.
Tel. 0272 32211

Scotland

Head of Information,
Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow G12 8DG, Scotland.
Tel. 041-339 8844

Wales

Senior Information Officer,
Broadcasting House, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff,
Cardiff CF5 2YQ.
Tel. 0222 564888

Northern Ireland

Information Officer,
Broadcasting House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue,
Belfast BT2 8HQ, Northern Ireland.
Tel. 0232 44400

Public meetings and films

In addition to organising public meetings, in which panels of senior BBC staff answer questions on BBC policy and programmes, the Corporation will also provide individual speakers for smaller groups. Four free colour films, usually accompanied by a speaker, are also available: *It's Your BBC* explains how the BBC uses the television licence fee, and makes programmes; *Action Stations!* is about BBC Local Radio; *This is London!* describes the BBC's radio services for listeners overseas - the World Service and foreign-language services; and *Eye on Nature* shows natural history programmes being made.

Details about speakers and films can be obtained from:

BBC Publicity and Information Department,
Room 12, 12 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA,
and from BBC Information Officers in the regional centres.

Auditions

Music, drama, and popular music auditions are arranged regularly by Programme Contracts Department.

Applications should be addressed to the BBC, London W1A 1AA.

Auditions are arranged at various times during the year for amateur singers who wish to become members (unpaid) of the BBC Symphony Chorus. Written applications to:

Chorus Manager, BBC, London W1A 1AA.

Submission of scripts and scores

All original contributions in the form of scripts, which must be typed, or scores are considered by competent readers and by the programme departments.

A guide for writers, *Writing for the BBC*, is published by the BBC, price 75p (or £1.20 by post).

In the case of **radio plays**, complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to:

Script Editor, Drama (Radio),
BBC Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

A free leaflet, *Notes on Radio Drama*, giving detailed market information and guidance about writing for the medium, is available from the Script Editor on request.

Light Entertainment scripts for radio (normally half-hour) should be sent to:

Script Editor, Light Entertainment (Radio),
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Decisions can be made only on receipt of complete scripts, clearly typed: but advice can be offered on detailed synopses, with sample dialogue.

Television scripts, clearly typed, should be submitted, with a stamped addressed envelope, to:

Head of Television Script Unit,
BBC Television Centre, Wood Lane,
London W12 7RJ.

Notes on *Current Requirements* are available from the unit, on request. The unit will not consider the manuscripts of unpublished novels, stories, biographies, etc.

Typescripts which have a specific local interest may be submitted to the appropriate BBC regional office.

Serious music scores for radio should be addressed to:

Chief Producer, Contemporary Music,
BBC, Yalding House, 156 Great Portland Street,
London W1N 6AJ.

Popular and light music scores for radio should be addressed to:

Assistant Head of Radio 2,
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Tickets for BBC shows

Members of the public who wish to see a radio or television audience show can obtain tickets by writing to the:

BBC, Ticket Unit, London W1A 4WW.

Applications are accepted six weeks before the date required. They should indicate the type of show preferred, the ages of any children in the party, and for visitors to London the exact dates of their stay and a London address. (*A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed.*) Ticket Unit will make every effort to meet requirements as closely as possible but no guarantees can be given.

Appeals for charity

Any registered charity, may be considered for a broadcast appeal on BBC Radio or Television. Preference in selection is given to causes which concern themselves directly with the relief of human distress in any of its forms, and with the preservation of life and health. Applicants for appeals should write to the:

Appeals Secretary,
Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

or, where appropriate to the Appeals Organiser,
Broadcasting House, Belfast, Bangor or Glasgow.

SOS messages

SOS and police messages are in certain circumstances included in BBC broadcasts. Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone. Messages are broadcast once only and cannot be repeated. There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Community Programme Unit

This unit is responsible for the *Open Door* programme which enable groups or individuals to make their own television programmes, shown on BBC 2. The groups are given technical facilities and professional advice by the unit's staff, but they decide the style and content of their programmes themselves, subject to limitations of cost and the legal requirements of broadcasting. Other public participation programmes from the unit include *Something Else*, the young people's access programme and *Grapevine* the self-help and community action show. Details and application forms may be obtained from:

Community Programme Unit,
BBC Television Centre, Wood Lane,
London W12 8QT.

Recruitment

Radio and television production posts are frequently filled by internal competition. Advertisements for external candidates are placed in *The Listener*, selected national newspapers and journals, and specialised journals such as *The Stage* and, for professional journalists, the *UK Press Gazette*. Vacancies outside London appear in the provincial and local press.

Enquiries about employment in non-engineering categories and trainee schemes in special departments (news, personnel, studio management, television research) should be addressed to:

Head of Appointments,
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Engineering recruitment

Qualified engineers are required from time to time for the Television, Radio, External Broadcasting, Communications and Transmitter Groups of the BBC. In addition, applicants over 18 can be considered for the junior posts of Technical Operators

or Technical Assistants. These staff receive training in order to qualify for more senior posts in their field.

Each year, graduates with good honours degrees are appointed as trainees in the Research and Design Departments.

Further details of engineering opportunities can be obtained from:

The Engineering Recruitment Officer,
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Complaints Commissions

1. The BBC Programmes Complaints Commission

An independent Programmes Complaints Commission was set up by the BBC in October 1971 to consider complaints from the public of unfair treatment in radio and television programmes.

The Commission was disbanded in 1981 when the Broadcasting Complaints Commission (see below) was established.

The members of the Commission in its final year were Sir Edmund Compton (Chairman), Professor Kathleen Bell and Mr J.M. Rankin, Q.C., who, sadly, died in August 1980.

The final report of the BBC Programmes Complaints Commission was published in October 1981 and is obtainable from BBC Publicity and Information Department, Room 21, 12 Cavendish Place, London, W1A 1AA.

2. Broadcasting Complaints Commission

On 1 June 1981 a statutory Broadcasting Complaints Commission began working under Part IV of the Broadcasting Act 1980. Part IV of the Act is reproduced on the next page.

The first five Commissioners were:

Baroness Pike (Chairman)

Sir Thomas Skyrme

Professor Tom Carbery

Mr Terry Parry

Mr Peter Hardiman Scott

The Secretary of the Commission is Mr Harry Marks, and the address is 20 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TL. Telephone 01-211 8463/8465/8468.

PART IV**17. The Broadcasting Complaints Commission**

- 1) There shall be a commission named the Broadcasting Complaints Commission (in this Act referred to as 'the Commission') consisting of not less than three members appointed by the Secretary of State.
- 2) A person shall be disqualified from being appointed, or being, a member of the Commission so long as he is—
 - a) a governor, officer or employee of the BBC or a member, officer or employee of the Authority; or
 - b) a person not within paragraph a) who appears to the Secretary of State to be concerned with, or to have an interest in, the preparation or provision of programmes for broadcasting by the BBC or the Authority (including, in the case of the Authority, programmes consisting of advertisements).
- 3) The Secretary of State shall appoint one member of the Commission to be chairman, and may appoint another to be deputy chairman.
- 4) Schedule 3 shall have effect with respect to the Commission.

18. Function of the Commission

- 1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the function of the Commission shall be to consider and adjudicate upon complaints of—
 - a) unjust or unfair treatment in sound or television programmes actually broadcast by a broadcasting body after the commencement of this section; or
 - b) unwarranted infringement of privacy in, or in connection with the obtaining of material included in, sound or television programmes actually so broadcast.
- 2) The Commission shall not entertain complaints not falling within subsection 1).
- 3) In this Part—

'broadcasting body' means the BBC or the Authority;

'complaint' means a complaint to the Commission of any such unjust or unfair treatment or unwarranted

infringement of privacy as is mentioned in subsection 1);

'participant' means—

a) in the case of a sound programme, a person whose voice was heard in the programme;

b) in the case of a television programme, a person who appeared, or whose voice was heard, in the programme;

'the person affected'—

a) in relation to any such unjust or unfair treatment as is mentioned in subsection 1), means a participant in the programme in question who was the subject of that treatment or a person who, whether such a participant or not, had a direct interest in the subject-matter of that treatment;

b) in relation to any such unwarranted infringement of privacy as is so mentioned, means a person whose privacy was infringed;

'the relevant programme', in relation to a complaint, means the programme in which the alleged unjust or unfair treatment occurred or in which, or in connection with the obtaining of material included in which, the alleged unwarranted infringement of privacy occurred;

'unjust or unfair treatment' includes treatment which is unjust or unfair because of the way in which material included in a programme has been selected or arranged.

19. Making and entertainment of complaints

- 1) Complaints must be made in writing.
- 2) A complaint may be made by an individual or by a body of persons, whether incorporated or not, but, subject to subsection 3), shall not be entertained by the Commission unless made by the person affected or by a person authorised by him to make the complaint for him.
- 3) Where the person affected is an individual who has died or is for any other reason both unable to make a complaint himself and unable to authorise another person to do so for him, a complaint may be made by the personal representative of the person affected, or by a member of his family, or by some other person or body closely connected with him, whether as his

employer, or as a body of which he is or was at his death a member, or in any other way.

4) The Commission shall not entertain, or proceed with the consideration of, a complaint if it appears to them—

a) that the complaint relates to the broadcasting of the relevant programme on an occasion more than five years after the death of the person affected; or

b) that the unjust or unfair treatment or unwarranted infringement of privacy complained of is the subject of proceedings in a court of law in the United Kingdom; or

c) that the unjust or unfair treatment or unwarranted infringement of privacy complained of is a matter in respect of which the person affected has a remedy by way of proceedings in a court of law in the United Kingdom, and that in the particular circumstances it is not appropriate for the Commission to consider a complaint about it; or

d) that the complaint is frivolous,

or if it appears to them for any other reason inappropriate for them to entertain, or proceed with the consideration of, the complaint.

5) The Commission may refuse to entertain a complaint if it appears to them not to have been made within a reasonable time after the last occasion on which the relevant programme was broadcast by a broadcasting body.

6) Where, in the case of a complaint, the relevant programme was broadcast within five years after the death of the person affected, subsection 5) shall apply as if at the end there were added 'within five years after the death of the person affected.'

7) The Commission may refuse to entertain—

a) a complaint of unjust or unfair treatment if the person named as the person affected was not himself the subject of the treatment complained of and it appears to the Commission that he did not have a sufficiently direct interest in the subject-matter thereof to justify the making of a complaint with him as the person affected; or

b) a complaint made under subsection 3) by a person other than the person affected or a person authorised

by him, if it appears to the Commission that the complainant's connection with the person affected is not sufficiently close to justify the making of the complaint by him.

20. Provisions relating to the consideration of complaints

1) Subject to the provisions of section 19, every complaint made to the Commission shall be considered by them either at a hearing or, if they think fit, without a hearing.

2) Hearings under this section shall be held in private; and where such a hearing is held in respect of a complaint, each of the following persons shall be given an opportunity to attend and be heard, namely—

a) the complainant;

b) the broadcasting body by whom the relevant programme was broadcast; and

c) any person not within paragraph *a*) or *b*) who appears to the Commission to have been responsible for the making or provision of that programme.

3) Before they proceed to consider a complaint the Commission shall send a copy of it to the broadcasting body by whom the relevant programme was broadcast.

4) Where a broadcasting body receive from the Commission a copy of a complaint, it shall be the duty of that body, if so required by the Commission—

a) to make suitable arrangements for enabling the complainant and any member or officer of the Commission to view or hear the relevant programme, or any specified part of it, if and so far as that body have in their possession a visual or sound record of it;

b) to provide the Commission and the complainant with a transcript of so much of the relevant programme, or of any specified part of it, as consisted of speech, if and so far as that body are able to do so;

c) to provide the Commission and the complainant with copies of any documents in the possession of that body being the originals or copies of any correspondence between that body and the person affected or the complainant in connection with the complaint;

d) to furnish to the Commission and the complainant a written statement in answer to the complaint.

5) Where the Commission propose to consider a complaint, it shall be the duty of the broadcasting body by whom the relevant programme was broadcast, if so required by the Commission, to arrange for one or more of the governors, members or officers of that body to attend and assist the Commission in their consideration of the complaint.

6) Where, in connection with a complaint received by them, the Commission have made to any person (other than the broadcasting body by whom the relevant programme was broadcast) who appears to them to have been responsible for the making or provision of the relevant programme a request to which this subsection applies, it shall be the duty of that broadcasting body to take such steps as they reasonably can to ensure that the request is complied with.

7) Subsection 6) applies to the following requests by the Commission to any such person as is there mentioned, that is to say a request—

a) to make suitable arrangements for enabling the complainant and any member or officer of the Commission to view or hear the relevant programme, or any specified part of it, if and so far as the person requested has in his possession a visual or sound record of it;

b) to provide the Commission and the complainant with a transcript of so much of the relevant programme, or of any specified part of it, as consisted of speech, if and so far as the person requested is able to do so;

c) to provide the Commission and the complainant with copies of any documents in the possession of the person requested being the originals or copies of any correspondence between that person and the person affected or the complainant in connection with the complaint;

d) to furnish to the Commission and the complainant a written statement in answer to the complaint;

e) to attend or, where the person requested is not an individual, to arrange for a representative to attend and assist the Commission in their consideration of the complaint.

8) Without prejudice to main section 13 (1) (provisions to be included in contracts for programmes), every contract between the Authority and a programme contractor shall contain such provisions as the Authority think necessary or expedient to ensure compliance by the programme contractor with any request to which subsection 6) applies which may be made to him by the Commission.

9) The Commission may, if they think fit, make to any person who attends them in connection with a complaint such payments as they think fit by way of travelling allowance or subsistence allowance where expenditure on travelling or, as the case may be, on subsistence is necessarily incurred by him for the purpose of enabling him so to attend.

21. Publication of Commission's findings

1) Where the Commission have considered and adjudicated upon a complaint, they may give to the broadcasting body by whom the relevant programme was broadcast directions requiring them to publish, in any manner specified in the directions, and within such period as may be so specified;—

a) a summary of the complaint approved for the purpose by the Commission; and

b) the Commission's findings on the complaint or a summary thereof so approved.

2) A broadcasting body shall comply with any directions given to them under subsection 1).

3) The Commission shall publish, at such intervals and in such manner as they think fit, reports each containing, as regards every complaint within this subsection dealt with by them in the period covered by the report, a summary of the complaint and of the action taken by them on it and, where they have adjudicated upon it, a summary of their findings.

4) A complaint made to the Commission is within subsection 3) unless it is one which they are excluded from entertaining by section 18 (2) or 19 (2).

5) The Commission may, if they think fit, omit from any summary included in a report under subsection 3) any information which could lead to the disclosure of the identity of any person connected with

the complaint in question other than a broadcasting body or programme contractor.

22. Duty to publicise Commission and their function

It shall be the duty of each broadcasting body to publish (by means of broadcasts or otherwise) regular announcements publicising the Commission and their function of considering and adjudicating upon complaints.

23. Annual reports of Commission

1) As soon as may be after the end of every financial year, the Commission shall prepare a report of their proceedings during that year, and transmit it to the Secretary of State who shall consider it, lay copies of it before each House of Parliament, and cause it to be published.

2) The said report shall have attached to it the statement of accounts prepared under paragraph 14 of Schedule 3 for the year and a copy of any report made by the auditor on that statement.

3) The Commission shall send a copy of the said report to each broadcasting body and every programme contractor.

24. Contributions towards cost of Commission

1) For the financial year in which the Commission is established and each subsequent financial year the Secretary of State shall notify to the Authority the total sum which he considers to be the appropriate contribution of the programme contractors towards the expenses of the Commission.

2) The contracts between the Authority and the various programme contractors shall contain such provisions as the Authority consider necessary for securing that the programme contractors make to the Authority in respect of every such financial year payments (additional to those required by main section 26 or section 26 of this Act) representing what appear to the Authority to be the appropriate contributions of the respective programme contractors towards meeting the sum notified to the Authority for that year under subsection 1).

3) The payments made to the Authority by virtue of subsection 2) shall not form part of the revenue of

the Authority and, when received by the Authority, shall be paid to the Secretary of State.

4) All sums received by the Secretary of State under subsection 3) shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

5) Any payment made by a programme contractor to the Authority by virtue of subsection 2) in any accounting period shall be treated as relevant expenditure for the purposes of main Schedule 2A.

25. Power to modify Part IV in relation to programmes broadcast on the Fourth Channel in Wales

1) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament provide for all or any of the provisions of this Part (except section 17, this section and Schedule 3) to apply, with such exceptions, additions or other modifications as may be specified in the regulations, in relation to complaints in cases where the relevant programme was broadcast by the IBA on the Fourth Channel in Wales (and was therefore provided by the Welsh Authority and not by the IBA).

2) Regulations under this section may make different provision for different circumstances.

3) In this section 'the Fourth Channel in Wales' has the same meaning as in Part III.

BBC addresses**London****Headquarters:**

Broadcasting House,
London W1 01-580 4468

Postal address:

BBC, London W1A 1AA

Telegrams and cables:

Broadcasts, London
Telex: 265781 BBC HQ G

Television:

Television Centre, Wood Lane,
London W12 7RJ 01-743 8000

Telegrams and cables:

Telecasts, London
Telex: 265781 BBC HQ G

External Broadcasting:

PO Box 76, Bush House,
Strand, London WC2B 4PH
01-240 3456

Telegrams and cables:

Broadbrit, London
Telex: 265781 BBC HQ G

Publications:

35 Marylebone High Street,
London W1M 4AA 01-580 5577

Telegrams and cables:

Broadcasts, London
Telex: 265781 BBC HQ G

BBC Enterprises Ltd.,

Villiers House,
The Broadway, Ealing,
London W5 2PA 01-743 8000

Telegrams and cables:

Telecentre London
Telex: 934678 BBC ENT.G

Scotland

Broadcasting House,
Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow G12 8DG 041-339 8844

Edinburgh office:

Broadcasting House, 5 Queen Street,
Edinburgh EH2 1JF 031-225 3131

Aberdeen office:

Broadcasting House,
Beechgrove Terrace,
Aberdeen AB9 2ZT 0224-635233

Dundee:

12/13 Dock Street, Dundee
0382-25025/25905

BBC Radio Aberdeen,
Broadcasting House,
Beechgrove Terrace,
Aberdeen AB9 2ZT
0224-635233

BBC Radio Highland,
7 Culduthel Road,
Inverness IV2 4AD 0463-221711

BBC Radio Nan Eilean,
Rosebank, Church Street,
Stornoway 0851 5000

BBC Radio Orkney,
Castle Street, Kirkwall
0856-3939

BBC Radio Shetland,
Brentham House, Lerwick,
Shetland ZE1 0LR 0595-4747

Wales

Broadcasting House,
Llantrisant Road, Llandaff,
Cardiff CF5 2YQ 0222-564888
Head of Production:
R. Alun Evans, Bryn Meirion,
Bangor, North Wales LL57 1YU
0248-2214

Northern Ireland

Broadcasting House,
25-27 Ormeau Avenue,
Belfast BT2 8HQ 0232-44400

BBC Radio Foyle,
(temporary address)
Rock Road,
Londonderry 0504 62244/5/6

Network production centres*Birmingham*

Broadcasting Centre,
Pebble Mill Road,
Birmingham B5 7QQ 021-472 5353
Head of Network Production Centre:
Phil Sidey

Manchester

New Broadcasting House,
Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ 061-236 8444
Head of Network Production Centre:
John Ecclestone

Bristol

Broadcasting House,
Whiteladies Road,
Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR
0272-32211
Head of Network Production Centre:
P. D. J. Daly

Regional television stations*East*

St Catherine's Close,
All Saints Green,
Norwich NR1 3ND
0603-28841
Regional Television Manager:
J. Johnston

Midlands

Broadcasting Centre,
Pebble Mill Road,
Birmingham B5 7QQ 021-472 5353
Regional Television Manager:
M. Hancock

North

Broadcasting Centre,
Woodhouse Lane, Leeds LS2 9PX
0532-41181/8
Regional Television Manager:
W. Greaves

North-east

Broadcasting House,
54 New Bridge Street,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8AA
0632-20961
Regional Television Manager:
J. Frost

North-west

New Broadcasting House,
Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ 061-236 8444
Regional Television Manager:
R. Colley

South

South Western House,
Canute Road, Southampton
SO9 1PF 0703-26201
Regional Television Manager:
T. Dobson

South-west

Broadcasting House,
Seymour Road, Mannamead,
Plymouth PL3 5BD
0752-29201
Regional Television Manager:
D. Waine

West

Broadcasting House,
21-33b Whiteladies Road,
Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR
0272-32211
Regional Television Manager:
J. Dewar

BBC local radio stations

BBC Radio Birmingham

PO Box 206,
Birmingham B5 7SD
021-472 5141
Manager: John Pickles

BBC Radio Blackburn

King Street, Blackburn,
Lancs. BB2 2EA
0254-62411
Manager: John Musgrave

BBC Radio Brighton

Marlborough Place, Brighton,
Sussex
BN1 1TU 0273-680231
Manager: Robert Gunnell

BBC Radio Bristol

3 Tyndalls Park Road,
Bristol BS8 1PP 0272-311111
Manager: Derek Woodcock

BBC Radio Carlisle

Hilltop Heights, London Road,
Carlisle, Cumbria CA1 2NA
0228-31661
Manager: Frank Hughes

BBC Radio Cleveland

P.O. Box 194,
Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 5DG
0642-248491
Manager: Bryan Harris

BBC Radio Derby

56 St Helen's Street,
Derby DE1 3HY
0332-361111
Manager: John Bright

BBC Radio Humberside

63 Jameson Street, Hull HU1 3NU
0482-23232
Manager: David Challis

BBC Radio Leeds

Broadcasting House,
Woodhouse Lane, Leeds LS2 9PN
0532-442131
Manager: Geoff Talbott

BBC Radio Leicester

Epic House, Charles Street,
Leicester LE1 3SH 0533-27113
Manager: Owen Bentley

BBC Radio Lincolnshire

Radion Buildings, Newport,
Lincoln LN1 3DF
0522 40011
Manager: Roy Corlett

BBC Radio London

35a Marylebone High Street,
London W1A 4LG
01-486 7611
Manager: Derrick Amoore

BBC Radio Manchester

PO Box 90, NBH, Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ 061-228 3434
Manager: Allan Shaw

BBC Radio Medway

30 High Street, Chatham,
Kent ME4 4EZ 0634-46284
Manager: Harold Rogers

BBC Radio Merseyside

55 Paradise Street,
Liverpool 051-708 5500
Manager: Rex Bawden

BBC Radio Newcastle

Crestina House, Archbold Terrace,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 1DZ
0632-814243
Manager: Bob Wrack

BBC Radio Norfolk

Norfolk Tower,
Surrey Street, Norwich NR1 3PA
0603-617411
Manager: Michael Chaney

BBC Radio Nottingham

York House, Mansfield Road,
Nottingham NG1 3JB 0602 47643
Manager: Arnold Miller

BBC Radio Oxford

242/254 Banbury Road,
Oxford OX2 7DW 0865-53411
Manager: Ted Gorton

BBC Radio Sheffield

Ashdell Grove,
60 Westbourne Road,
Sheffield S10 2QU 0742-686185
Manager: Tim Pitt

BBC Radio Solent

South Western House,
Canute Road,
Southampton SO9 4PJ 0703-31311
Manager: Tim Neale

BBC Radio Stoke-on-Trent

Conway House, Cheapside, Hanley,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ST1 1JJ
0782-24827
Manager: Sandra Chalmers

BBC representatives overseas

USA

Director: D. Webster
630 Fifth Avenue, New York,
NY, 10111
USA (212) 581-7100
Cables: Broadcasts,
New York City
Telex: 620150

Canada

Sales Manager/Representative:
G. de B. Neel
Suite 1220 Manulife Centre,
55 Bloor Street West,
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
(416) 925-3891
Postal address: PO Box 500,
Terminal A, Toronto, Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto
Telex: 06-23577

Australia and New Zealand

Representative/Sales Manager:
B. D. Sands
Westfield Towers,
100 William Street, Sydney,
New South Wales, 2011, Australia
Sydney 3586411
Cables: Loncalling, Sydney
Telex: BBCorp 20705

India

Chief of Bureau, Delhi: W. M. Tully
1 Nizamuddin East,
New Delhi 110013,
Delhi 616108
Cables: Loncalling, New Delhi
Telex: 31-2927 BBC IN

Middle East

Operation Organiser, Cairo:
J. K. King
PO Box 2642, Cairo, Egypt
Cairo 706098
Telex: 92635 MEO BBC UN

South-east Asia

Assistant: Mrs Pauline Teo
L2, 11th Floor,
International Building,
360 Orchard Road, Singapore 0923
Singapore 7372937
Cables: Loncalling, Singapore

France

BBC Office:
Office Manager, Mlle. M. L. Vidal
155 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré,
BP 487 08, 75366 Paris,
Cedex 08 561-9700
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris
Telex: 650341

Germany

BBC German Language Service
Representative: M. Bond
1 Berlin 12, Savignyplatz 6,
West Germany,
West Berlin 31 67 73, 3133063
Telex: Berlin 184469

BBC news offices overseas*Australia*

BBC Office,
Westfield Towers,
100 William Street, Sydney,
NSW 2011

Middle East

Graham Leach,
c/o PO Box 3779
Nicosia, Cyprus

Cairo

Bob Jobbins, PO Box 2040, Cairo,
UAR

Central Europe

Mark Brajne
Vienna 1, Bankgasse 8/206, Austria

Eastern Europe

Tim Sebastian, Apt. 26
Sniadeckich 12/16, Warsaw,
Poland

West Mediterranean

Derek Wilson, BBC de Londres,
Espronceda 32,
Madrid (3), Spain

Far East

Bob Friend, c/o Room 710C,
East Wing, NHK Broadcasting
Centre, 2-2-1 Jinnan,
Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo

Jim Biddulph, BBC, Room 116A,
New Mercury House,
22 Fenwick Street, Hong Kong

Miss Susannah Sung,
BBC Television News Assistant,
BBC, Room 116A,
New Mercury House,
22 Fenwick Street, Hong Kong

Stephen Jessel - Peking,
c/o Room 3124,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA

PO Box 15,
Islamabad, Pakistan

India

Chief of Bureau: Mark Tully,
1 Nizamuddin East,
New Delhi, 110013

Latin America

Harold Briley, Oficina 181,
Edificio Safico, 456 Corrientes,
Buenos Aires 1366, Argentina

*Western Europe**Brussels*

Donald Milner, BBC Office,
4th Floor, International
Press Centre,
BP 50, 1 Boulevard Charlemagne,
1041 Brussels, Belgium

Republic of Ireland

Philip Whitfield,
25 South Frederick Street, Dublin 2

France

Philip Short,
155 rue du Faubourg St-Honoré,
BP 487.08, 75366 Paris Cedex 08

West Germany

David Smeeton, Pressehaus 1/429
Heussallee 2-10, 5300 Bonn

South Africa

John Thorne
c/o PO Box 337, Johannesburg

East Africa

Tim Llewellyn and Brian Barron,
c/o Reuters, PO Box 56195,
Nairobi, Kenya

South-east Asia

Jack Thompson
c/o South-east Asia Representative,
L2, 11th Floor,
International Building,
360 Orchard Road, Singapore 9

U.N. (New York)

Keith Hindell, Room C309,
United Nations Building,
New York, NY

USA

Washington

Clive Small and Martin Bell,
CBS Building,
2030 M. Street NW,
Washington DC 20036

New York

Paul Reynolds, BBC Office,
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York, NY 10020

USSR

John Osman,
Sadovo-Samotechnaya D. 12/24,
KV 72, Moscow

Contract correspondents

Geneva

Alan McGregor, 9 Salle de Presse,
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10,
Switzerland

Israel

Michael Elkins,
c/o Press Information Office,
Jerusalem, Israel

Paris

John Starr, 155, Rue du Faubourg
Sainte Honoré, BP 48708,
75366 Paris, France
Cedex 08

Zimbabwe

Ian Mills, Internews, PO Box 2023,
Salisbury, Zimbabwe

Rome

David Willey,
1A, Piazza del Collegio Romano,
Rome, Italy

Parliamentary and political broadcasting

Broadcasting from Parliament

The spearhead of the BBC's parliamentary and political broadcasting has for many years come from the team of seven specialist correspondents, based in the House of Commons, and headed by the Political Editor. They and others are concerned with the regular broadcasting of the proceedings of Parliament, Lords and Commons, which began on Tuesday 3 April 1978. It was the successful outcome of efforts that had begun many years ago, to allow the broadcasters' microphones into the Chambers and the Committee Rooms. The way was finally cleared on 6 February 1978 when the House of Commons voted to set up a Select Committee to oversee the broadcasting of Parliamentary proceedings. Approval in principle to sound broadcasting had been given by both Houses of Parliament in March 1976, and by a vote on 26 July 1977, the BBC and the IBA had been authorised to provide and operate sound signal origination equipment for the recording and broadcasting of the proceedings of the House and its committees.

Under the Head of Parliamentary Broadcasting, a special unit records and edits all Parliamentary material, and provides live broadcasts. The unit produces the nightly programme *Today in Parliament* on Radio 4 and its up-dated version, *Yesterday in Parliament*, the following morning. The Parliamentary broadcasting unit is responsible for providing actuality material, recorded or live, for all BBC news and current affairs outlets in both radio and television, and there is a special staff looking after the needs of the national and English regions, and local radio.

In 1979 a new weekly Radio 4 programme, *Inside Parliament*, was launched. It pays special attention to the proceedings of the new Commons Select Committees on departmental affairs. It is a companion to *The Week in Westminster*, now in its 52nd year, inviting Members of both Houses to discuss and comment on the main aspects of the week's parliamentary affairs.

Political broadcasting

Broadcasting on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters.

In 1935, when the record of the Corporation over its first 10 years came under review by the Ullswater Committee, political broadcasting was established as one of the important duties of the BBC. The Committee paid tribute to the BBC for its policy of holding the scales evenly balanced between the political parties. The Committee recommended that there should be co-operation and consultation between the BBC and the authorised spokesmen of the recognised political parties.

Some years later, in 1947, an agreement was reached between the BBC, the Government and the Opposition, and recorded in an *Aide Memoire*, which was published as an appendix to the Report of the Broadcasting Committee 1949. In 1969 the agreement was reviewed and set out in a revised *Aide Memoire* printed below:

Aide Memoire

1. In view of its executive responsibilities the Government of the day has the right to explain events to the public, or seek co-operation of the public, through the medium of broadcasting.
2. Experience has shown that such occasions are of two kinds and that different arrangements are appropriate for each.
3. The first category relates to Ministers wishing to explain legislation or administrative policies approved by Parliament, or to seek the co-operation of the public in matters where there is a general consensus of opinion. The BBC will provide suitable opportunities for such broadcasts within the regular framework of their programmes; there will be no right of reply by the Opposition.
4. The second category relates to more important and normally infrequent occasions, when the Prime Minister or one of his most senior Cabinet colleagues designated by his wishes to broadcast to the nation in order to provide information or explanation of events of prime national or international importance, or to seek the co-operation of the public in connection with such events.
5. The BBC will provide the Prime Minister or Cabinet Minister with suitable facilities on each occasion in this second category. Following such an occasion they may be asked to provide an equivalent opportunity for a broadcast by a leading Member of the Opposition, and will in that event do so.

6. When the Opposition exercises this right to broadcast, there will follow as soon as possible, arranged by the BBC, a broadcast discussion of the issues between a Member of the Cabinet and a senior Member of the Opposition nominated respectively by the Government and Opposition but not necessarily those who gave the preceding broadcasts. An opportunity to participate in such a discussion should be offered to a representative of any other party with electoral support at the time in question on a scale not appreciably less than that of the Liberal Party at the date of this *Aide Memoire*.

7. As it will be desirable that such an Opposition broadcast and discussion between Government and Opposition should follow the preceding broadcast with as little delay as possible, a request for the necessary facilities by the Opposition should reach the BBC before noon on the day following the Ministerial Broadcast. This will enable the BBC to arrange the Opposition broadcast and the discussion as soon as possible.

8. Copies of the scripts of these broadcasts will be supplied to the Leaders of the Government, the Opposition and of other parties where they participate.

9. These arrangements will be reviewed annually.

Party political broadcasts

As well as leaving the BBC free to produce programmes on political topics, the agreement provides for broadcasts by party spokesmen, and each year a limited amount of broadcasting time is offered by the BBC to the political parties.

The broadcasting authorities (the BBC and IBA) and representatives of the leading political parties agree annually on the detailed arrangements, the number of broadcasts allocated to each party being determined by a formula based on the number of votes cast for the party at the previous general election. These broadcasts are known as party political broadcasts. The BBC has no editorial responsibility for their content: subjects, speakers and content are chosen by the parties and any party may if it wishes use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are given on television and on radio. In addition to the series of national network broadcasts, the Scottish and Welsh national parties have since 1965 been allocated party political broadcasts in Scotland and Wales respectively.

Ministerial broadcasts

The agreement with parties also provides for a class of broadcasts known as Ministerial: these are broadcasts for which the initiative comes from the Government and in which the speaker is a minister of the crown.

There are now two categories of such broadcasts. The first relates to ministers wishing to explain legislation or administrative policies approved by Parliament, or to seek the co-operation of the public in matters where there is a general consensus of opinion. The BBC undertakes to provide suitable opportunities for such broadcasts within the regular framework of its programmes: there is no right of reply by the Opposition.

The second category relates to those occasions, when the Prime Minister, or one of her more senior cabinet colleagues designated by her, wishes to broadcast to the nation in order to provide information or explanation of events of prime national importance, or to enlist public co-operation.

In this second case the Opposition has an unconditional right of reply. This right, if exercised, leads to a third programme, a discussion, in which any party with electoral support comparable with that of the Liberal Party, at the time when the *Aide Memoire* was revised, is entitled to be represented, together with the two main parties.

Budget broadcasts

For many years past, the BBC has offered time to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in budget week. These budget broadcasts take place both on radio and television.

General elections: party election broadcasts

The arrangements for party election broadcasts during a general election are agreed beforehand by a committee comprising political parties and the broadcasting authorities (the BBC and IBA). At a general election broadcasting time is made available to the political parties for election broadcasts in radio and television. The committee decides how the time shall be allocated. Other parties not included in these arrangements may qualify for a broadcast if they have 50 or more candidates in the field on Nomination Day. The government of the day customarily speaks first and last.

Sales and services

BBC Publications

BBC Publications can be obtained through book-sellers or by post from:

BBC Publications,
PO Box 234, London SE1 3TH.

A full list of BBC Publications can be obtained from this address.

Schools publications

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council, numerous publications are issued termly or annually to support the BBC's radio and television broadcasts to schools.

Details of publications and current series can be obtained from:

The School Broadcasting Council (30/S),
The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.

and the publications direct from:

BBC Publications (Schools),
144-152 Bermondsey Street, London SE1 3TH.

BBC Enterprises Ltd

BBC Enterprises Ltd, is the commercial arm of the BBC, selling programmes overseas and re-investing in new productions.

Established in 1960, BBC Enterprises became a limited company in 1979. The company is wholly owned by the BBC, but has an independent board of directors.

There are nine sales divisions, with television programme sales accounting for 70 per cent of the annual turnover. The operation is London based, but there are offices in Canada and Australia and distributors in the USA, Latin America, Brazil and Japan.

BBC programmes are in demand throughout the world for non-broadcast use in education and training at all levels. The current catalogue of material for sale ranges from BBC TV Shakespeare to social skills for the mentally retarded.

The BBC film and video library is one of the world's largest with new material being added daily.

Footage, sequences, historic moments, archive material and whole public affairs programmes can be supplied to film and television producers in any format.

Technical facilities, together with appropriate staff can be hired by visiting producers and are equipped for line standard conversion.

BBC Records and Tapes produce a varied catalogue which ranges from hit singles and albums to unique archive recordings.

Licences are granted to manufacturers producing merchandise based on BBC characters.

Exhibits of historic costumes are mounted in appropriate settings while special effects devised for science fiction series create another public attraction.

Addresses

BBC Enterprises Ltd,
Villiers House, The Broadway, Ealing,
London, W5 2PA.
Telephone: 01-743 5588
Telex: 934678 & 265781
Cables: TELECENTRE LONDON

BBC Film & Videotape Library Sales,
Windmill Road, Brentford, Middx, TW8 9NF.
Telephone: 01-567 6655
Telex: 934678 & 265781
Cables: TELECENTRE LONDON

BBC Records & Tapes and BBC Merchandising,
The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA
Telephone: 01-580 4468
Telex: 265781
Cables: BROADCASTS LONDON

Overseas Offices

Canada
Toronto Office, Manulife Centre, Suite 1220,
55 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M4W 1A5,
Canada
Telephone: Toronto 925 3891
Telex: 06 23577
Cables: LONCALLING TORONTO

Australia
Westfield Towers, 100 William Street, Sydney,
New South Wales 2011, Australia.
Telephone: Sydney 3586411
Telex: BBCORP 20705
Cables: LONCALLING SYDNEY

*Distributors***USA**

Lionheart TV International Inc. 40, West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.
Telephone: 212 541-7342

Latin America (Spanish Speaking)

Western World Television, 132, Lasky Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212, USA.
Telephone: 213-278 4996
Telex: 910490 1161 AEFTV BVHL
Cables: WESTERN TV

Brazil

Excel Comunicaoes Ltda.
Rua do Russel,
270-2nd Floor, Gloria,
Rio de Janeiro, RJ CEP 22210
Brazil.
Telephone: 5521-205 3998
Telex: 21 22216 BRW-ABR

Japan

British Television Inc. 4F Mitsawa Building,
7-2 Ginza 6-Chrome, Tokyo 104, Japan.
Telephone: Tokyo 573-0551/3
Telex: J24204 VIA BRITV

BBC Libraries**BBC DATA**

The Department is responsible for most general and programme information libraries and units in the BBC and offers to subscribers access to its comprehensive resources via the BBC Data Enquiry Service.

The resources include: 18 million press cuttings from British newspapers; complete collections of Radio, Television, and External Services' news bulletins; scripts of broadcast talks and documentaries; summaries of foreign broadcasts, monitored from 120 countries; numerous specialist indices covering such subjects as pronunciation, international personalities, events and affairs, poetry, drama, and music.

Subscribers telephone or write to the Enquiry Service whose staff then draw on the unique resources above to answer specific enquiries quickly and accurately. They call upon the finest stores of information anywhere in the world, particularly for personalities and for the background to current

affairs and political, economic, and foreign news. Two scales of charges are available: an introductory subscription of £100 p.a. and research charged at £20 an hour; or the standard subscription: a registration fee of £1,000 p.a. with the first 60 hours research free of charge and research charged at £15 an hour thereafter.

BBC Data Sales also maintains a database on Prestel (entry node 401) and a variety of machine-readable databases including the Summary of World Broadcasts; specialist publications mainly on current affairs matters; and the services of the Hulton Picture Library, Britain's foremost historical picture library with over seven million pictures.

For further information contact Richard Hewlett, General Manager, BBC DATA, The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.
Telephone: 01-580 4468 Ext. 2886.
BBC Data comprises the following units:

Radio Data*Reference Library*

The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 2523.

Library Stock: 230,000 books and pamphlets; 1,000 British and 500 foreign current newspapers and periodicals and extensive back files. Special collections: drama, film, music & broadcasting.

Publications: *British Broadcasting 1922-1972: a select bibliography*, £2.50.

News Information Unit

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 2915

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines, plus Government publications. Index to radio news bulletins. Comprehensive index to shipping since 1940.

Television Data*Reference Library*

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
01-743 8000 Ext. 2540.

General stock with emphasis on the visual arts. Illustrations collection.

News Information Unit Television Current Affairs

Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, London W12 7RJ.
01-743 8000 Ext. 3460.

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines.

—*Television News Unit*

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
01-743 8000 Ext. 3241.

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines. Index to BBC Television news broadcasts.

—*External Services Data*

Reference Library

Bush House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4PH.
01-240 3456 Ext. 2280.

General stock with emphasis on world affairs and extensive collection of foreign newspapers and periodicals.

News Information Unit

Bush House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4PH.
01-240 3456 Ext. 2322.

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines with closely indexed foreign affairs coverage. Index to BBC External Services news broadcasts.

Monitoring Service Library

Caversham Park, Reading, Berkshire RG4 8TZ.
Reading (0734) 472742.

Specialised indices of political and other prominent personalities throughout the world.

Corporate Resources

Engineering Research Department Library

Kingswood Warren, Tadworth, Surrey.
Mogador 2361.

Books, periodicals and reports on radio and television engineering and related subjects. On-line access to computer databases.

Subject Specialists Unit

(Industrial Affairs: Natural Resources)

1, Duchess Street, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 7730/4398.

Background information; latest developments; access to computer databases; bibliographies; contacts.

Science Information Unit

Kensington House, Richmond Way, Shepherds Bush, W14 0AX.
01-743 1272 Ext. 6150

Latest developments; on-line access to computer databases.

Pronunciation Unit

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 4240/4354.

The unit provides an advisory service for BBC announcers, newsreaders and other broadcasters on problems of pronunciation, both English and foreign, occurring in English-language broadcasts.

Publications:

BBC Pronouncing Dictionary of British Names, 1971;
BBC Pronunciation Policy and Practice, 1979.

Programme Index

An index by title, subject and contributor to domestic radio and television programmes.

The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 4601/3400.

Script Library

A library of transcriptions and text (where available) of BBC domestic broadcasts, excluding plays and bulletins. For news bulletins see News Information Units; for play scripts, Radio Drama Play Library and Television Drama Script Library.

The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 4033.

Events Unit

1, Duchess Street, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 4424.

The unit issues a daily list of Future Events and a monthly Anniversaries List, showing centenaries and other anniversaries some months in advance of their occurrence. Copies are available for sale to subscribers.

Written Archives Centre

Caversham Park, Reading RG4 8TZ.
Reading (0734) 472742 Ext. 280/281/282.

100,000 files of correspondence, minutes of meetings, etc.; over 30,000 news bulletins and scripts; press cuttings, programmes-as-broadcast and other programme information.

These papers relate to the history and development of the BBC at home and abroad from 1922 to 1954, and are a source for social history as well as material on eminent figures in politics, the arts and broadcasting.

Researchers may consult records personally by prior appointment. Enquiries can be dealt with by correspondence. Charges are made for certain services.

The BBC Hulton Picture Library

35, Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA.
01-580 5577 Ext. 4621.

Library Stock: a general historical commercial picture lending library of more than 7,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, maps, etc. covering people, places, events and subjects ranging in time from pre-history up to 1957. Mostly black and white, but a proportion of coloured engravings and colour transparencies.

Services: the collection is available to all who require pictures for commercial reproduction in all media. Scale of fees available from the Librarian.

OTHER BBC LIBRARIES

Radio Drama Play Library

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Play Librarian: Allan Ferris
01-580 4468 Ext. 3495

Library stock: scripts of all the programmes produced by Radio Drama Department: plays, features and poetry from 1922; approx 50,000 scripts, some on microfilm.

The scripts are mainly for internal use but are also sent to radio stations all over the world. Researchers are welcome, by appointment only. A small fee is charged.

Television Drama Script Library

(Television Script Unit)

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ
01-743 8000 Ext. 4390

Comprehensive indices to all drama productions. Copies of television plays can be consulted. By appointment only.

Music Library

Yalding House, 156 Great Portland Street,
London W1N 6AJ 01-580 4468 Ext. 3598
(General enquiries)

Librarian: Miss M.H. Miller

Library stock: over one million items, including books, scores and parts. Predominantly music for performance, but there is also a music reference

library and a music information service.

Primarily the library provides music for BBC broadcasting but will lend for other performance music which is not available from other sources.

Publications: catalogues of chamber music, piano and organ music, songs, vocal scores. Orchestra catalogue in preparation.

Television Music Library

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ
01-743 8000 Ext. 4041

Librarian: Will Rosser

Library stock: approx. 130,000 titles including 65,000 orchestral sets commissioned for BBC Television, plus representative pop-to-serious collection of published music and reference works.

Library serves musical needs of BBC Television, and assists Radio in London and the Regions as required. Not open to public, except in certain cases where material is not available elsewhere.

Popular Music Library

Ariel House, 74a Charlotte Street,
London W1P 1LB
01-580 4468 Ext. 2799

Librarian: Leslie Wilson

Library stock: 90,000 manuscript and printed arrangements of popular music; 20,000 songs, piano and instrumental solos. Reference section of approximately 400 books and an extensive collection covering all aspects of popular music from circa 1800. The library provides a service to the entire BBC. Not open to the general public.

Gramophone Library

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Librarian: Derek Lewis

A collection of commercially-issued gramophone recordings covering both UK and overseas issues of the last 85 years. Present holdings about 1,000,000. Mainly discs (both coarse- and micro-groove) but with some cylinders and cassettes. For BBC programme purposes only. Not available to other organisations or members of the public.

Sound Archives

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Sound Archives Librarian: Mark Jones
01-580 4468 Ext. 3965

Library stock: about 101,000 individually catalogued recordings on disc or tape; covers the whole range of broadcasting, with special collections, including authentic folk and national music, and dialect and accent.

Services: BBC use only, although external researchers are admitted in exceptional cases; enquirers are referred in the first instance to the British Institute of Recorded Sound, 29 Exhibition Road, SW7 (01-589 6603). Under an agreement with the BBC the Institute may acquire BBC Sound Archives recordings and record BBC programmes off-air for its collection of sound recordings. The Institute is intended to serve as a research centre for recordings and is not permitted to allow BBC material to be copied or leave the Institute's premises.

Current Recordings Library

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Organiser: Shelagh M. Hession

A changing stock of approximately 75,000 tapes containing about 50,000 radio programmes or inserts for programmes in the making. They span the complete range of broadcasting material, mainly BBC produced.

No research facilities available: not open to the public.

International Recordings & Radioplay Music Library

16 Langham Street, London W1A 4WW

Manager: John Billingham
01-580 4468 Ext. 2835

Library: A wide range of music items and complete radio programmes selected from broadcasting organisations and other sources all over the world. Available to all domestic programme outlets. Not open to the public. The manager welcomes contact with overseas broadcasting staff, particularly those involved in music production and programming.

BBC Photograph Library

10 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA

Librarian: Bridget Carter
01-580 4468 Ext. 5117/8

Library stock: the BBC's main collection of still photographs on broadcasting, dating from 1922; programme production stills, technical photographs

and personalities both in colour and black and white. 760,000 monochrome negatives, with prints in stock; 165,000 original colour transparencies.

Services: monochrome photographs supplied free of charge for press use as publicity for forthcoming and current BBC programmes. Duplicate fees charged for colour. All material available for sale through Photograph Sales. Visits by appointment only.

Photograph Sales

10 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA
01-580 4468 Ext. 5117 and 5118

Based on the BBC Photograph Library, this unit sells BBC copyright photographs in colour and monochrome of programme productions, personalities, news coverage and other broadcasting subjects. Available to researchers, magazine and book publishers and all who need pictures for commercial use in the UK and overseas.

Television Film & Videotape Library

South Block, Reynard Mills Industrial Estate,
Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex

Film and Videotape Librarian: Mrs A. Hanford
01-567 6655

Purchase or hire of selected complete films: R. Crafts, at BBC Enterprises, Villiers House, The Broadway, Ealing, London W5 2PA
01-743 8000 Ext. 394

Purchase of sections of film and videotape material:
Film Library Sales: Keith Owen/Jill Hawkins
01-567 6655 Ext. 235/236

Sales manager for both sections: Mrs J. Andrew,
BBC Enterprises, Villiers House, The Broadway,
Ealing, London W5 2PA
01-743 8000 Ext. 504/505

Library stock: selected programmes, items, newsfilm and other film and videotape material produced by the BBC, mainly since 1948; over 350 million feet of film in total. The library also includes information about videotape programme material. Provides a service only for BBC users, but a number of films are available for sale or hire by other organisations or individuals for non-broadcasting purposes, through BBC Enterprises. Also possible to purchase sections of some film and videotape material.

Central Stills Library

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ

Stills Manager: Graham Milloy
01-743 8000 Ext. 4670 and 7020

Library stock: over 250,000 BBC copyright 35 mm colour transparencies taken by staff and commissioned photographers; and a collection of black and white agency material. Covers news, sport and current affairs events from 1969; includes a portrait collection of personalities and location shots throughout the world.

Services: the library is available to all BBC Television programmes. The Pictures Research Unit acquires material from outside sources for use in programmes. Photographs are made available for sale through Photographic Sales.

Transcripts and radio tapes

The BBC does not normally supply transcripts of its programmes, for several reasons. One is the extent of the staff effort that would be required in view of the sheer volume of its output on four radio networks and two television channels, plus many regional and local radio programmes. Moreover the BBC acquires only the broadcasting rights in much of the material which it uses and legally it is not in a position to make copies indiscriminately for use by third parties without going through the process of getting the consent of all the script-writers and speakers involved. Nonetheless, the BBC does try to meet requests for transcripts from those who are involved in a programme particularly when these are required for personal reference purposes only.

Similar considerations apply to requests for tapes of radio programmes, especially in the area of performers' rights. It is, however, possible to meet some requests from those who are involved in programmes. (See also the entries for script libraries above.)

Charges are made for these services. Requests should be made in writing to:

The Transcripts and Tapes Unit,
c/o Secretariat, BBC, Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA

(See also BBC Enterprises for recordings of television programmes and radio tapes.)

CEEFAX

CEEFAX is the BBC's teletext service of news and information. A team of BBC journalists updates the information for 18 hours a day, seven days a week.

CEEFAX on BBC 1 acts as an up-to-the-minute news service, with more than 200 pages constantly changing. The FT Index and share prices are updated hourly; horse-racing results are broadcast within minutes of the end of each race.

CEEFAX on BBC 2 consists of a features magazine. Its 200 or so pages with background items on the news, What's On and Events guides, gardening notes and hobby hints, competitions and word-games, are updated at least once a week.

An information leaflet can be obtained from:

The CEEFAX office, Room 7059, Television Centre,
BBC, Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush,
London W12 7RJ.

Weather forecasts

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Ministry of Defence, prepares weather forecasts for BBC radio and television. Shipping Forecasts are broadcast by Radio 4 on 1500 metres (200kHz) at 06.25, 13.55, 17.50 and 00.15. Gale warnings are broadcast at programme junctions and repeated after the next news on the hour.

Forecasts for inshore waters of the British Isles are broadcast on Radio 4 at 00.20.

Warnings of fog, snow, icy roads, heavy or prolonged rain, and sudden weather changes likely to entail danger or considerable inconvenience to the public are also broadcast at short notice on Radio 2 and Radio 4. In the case of fog affecting motorways, where conditions are such as to constitute a threat to safety, information is broadcast immediately on both Radio 1 and Radio 2, and as soon as possible on Radio 3 and Radio 4. Each of the other networks then directs listeners to a summary of Motorway Fog Alerts, broadcast on Radio 2 only, following the News Summary on the hour, and repeated each hour as long as the hazard remains.

BBC Television also affords the opportunity for the 'weatherman' to present his expert knowledge directly to the viewer. A readily understood system of graphics, together with up to the hour satellite pictures, add a clear visual impression to the spoken

description of the expected weather in different parts of the British Isles.

International relations

The BBC plays a major rôle in international broadcasting. Its impact overseas stems partly from the programmes broadcast in 40 languages by its External Services, partly from the sale and re-broadcast of many of its television and radio programmes. But among broadcasters abroad it is also respected for the practical rôle it plays in the international broadcasting unions, its daily contacts with visitors from all parts of the world and the specialised training and aid which it provides to other broadcasting organisations.

International broadcasting organisations

EBU: The European Broadcasting Union, of which the BBC is a founder member, is an association of broadcasting organisations, with 35 active members in 31 countries in Europe and around the Mediterranean, four supplementary members in one country, and 70 associate members in 47 other countries situated in all parts of the world. It arranges co-operation among broadcasters in programme, technical and legal fields, most notably through the Eurovision network of television programme exchange, and satellite co-ordination of programmes from other continents, such as Olympic Games and other major international sporting fixtures, major political events and linked entertainment programmes. In the course of a year the European Broadcasting Union relays over 70,000 television news items through Eurovision.

CBA: The public service broadcasting organisations of the Commonwealth meet every two years to pool experience and discuss problems in the editorial and technical fields. This is the main meeting of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association. The Secretary-General of the CBA and his small staff are housed on BBC premises in London and handle day-to-day matters of Commonwealth co-operation in programmes, training, and technical advice.

ABU: In addition, each year the BBC attends, as an associate member, the General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union.

ITU: The BBC is represented on the U.K. committees and conferences of the International Telecommunication Union, and on its two permanent consultative committees, the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIT).

Aid to other broadcasters

The BBC offers extensive assistance to other broadcasting organisations, free from political bias or commercial gain, often with the help of U.K. Government or other development funds. Special training courses for foreign broadcasters in radio and television production, broadcasting management, news-writing and engineering subjects are run in the U.K., and in some cases, specially tailored training attachments are arranged.

Details of application and enrolment for training courses may be obtained from:

Training Consultant,
International Relations,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA.

For engineering training courses, details may be obtained from:

Head of Engineering Training Department,
Woodnorton Hall,
Evesham,
Worcestershire, WR11 4FT,
England.

Candidates require sponsorship and continuing employment by an overseas training or radio organisation. In certain cases, assistance from the British Government Overseas Development Ministry may help to pay tuition fees, and to cover travelling and living costs.

Visitors

Every year over 3,000 broadcasters and others with specialised interests in broadcasting visit the BBC from all over the world. All of these – apart from engineers and journalists – are initially received by the Liaison Department of International Relations Division which works out detailed programmes for their visits with the help of other BBC departments. Initial contact should be made with

Head of Liaison, International Relations,
BBC.

Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA.

Telephone: 01-580 4468 Ext. 5122/5123

Visiting journalists and engineers are looked after by External Services Publicity and Engineering Information Department respectively. Study visits are also arranged each year by Liaison Department for foreign broadcasters either after they have attended BBC training courses or in the interest of facilitating exchanges of experience between staff working in similar fields.

Services to foreign broadcasters

One of the functions of International Relations Division is to book radio facilities in Britain for foreign broadcasters, either on a reciprocal basis or, in the case of most commercial stations, for a stipulated fee. Each year several thousand such bookings are made; they range from complicated outside broadcasts to single short voice pieces from unmanned studios.

Tel: 01-580 4468 Ext. 5420.

The International Unit at Television Centre arranges facilities for foreign television broadcasters. The Unit includes specialists in Eurovision as well as staff from Enterprises who chiefly look after the needs of broadcasters who are not members of the EBU.

Tel. 01-743 8000 Ext. 2344.

Programme contracts

The Programme Contracts and Artists' Contracts departments and the Booking Authorities in the Regions issue some 270,000 contracts a year. Terms and conditions for contributors are based where appropriate on agreements with the relevant unions and representative bodies which include Actors Equity, the Musicians' Union, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, the Society of Authors and the National Union of Journalists.

Head of Programme Contracts: J.D.L. Hill,
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Copyright

Payment for script material and commissioned music contributed to BBC programmes is generally speaking negotiated or supervised by the Copyright Department. Radio and television rights in literary material or commissioned music are acquired in return for agreed fees by direct negotiation with each composer or author or his agent or publisher, and, in the case of artistic works used in television, with the artist or his agent. The BBC acts as agent for the Open University in acquiring rights in all commissioned works and source material for its broadcasts.

Agreements with official bodies

The BBC pays an annual lump sum to the Performing Right Society in return for a licence to broadcast all the music controlled by the Society. There are similar agreements with the Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society, Phonographic Performance Ltd and the Music Publishers' Association. The Society of Authors and the Writers' Guild of Great Britain are recognised by the BBC as negotiating bodies for contributors of original radio drama and features while for television drama, the Writers' Guild is the negotiating body. The BBC has an agreement with the Publishers' Association and the Society of Authors which provides for stated rates to be paid for radio broadcasts of published material and stage plays. Rates are also agreed for certain television uses of such material.

Home recording

There is a general misconception that BBC programmes may be recorded on tape or video cassette for private use without infringing copyright. Most recording would, in fact, infringe not only the BBC's copyright but also the copyright of contributors to our programmes (record and film companies, composers, writers, etc.). A leaflet on this subject is available from Copyright Department.

Head of Copyright: S. Edwards,
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Engineering information

On pages 181–202 are tables giving details of the BBC's 625-line television transmitters and vhf, lf, and mf radio transmitters used for domestic broadcasting in the United Kingdom; there are also maps showing the service areas of the BBC's Local Radio stations. The tables list all the transmitters that are scheduled to be in operation by the end of 1981.

Receiving the programmes

Radio

The vhf (very high frequency) transmissions provide higher audio quality and much greater freedom from interference than the lf (low frequency) and mf (medium frequency) transmissions, so it is recommended that wherever possible listeners should use vhf. The vhf transmissions have an added advantage in that most drama and music programmes are transmitted in stereo, whereas lf and mf broadcasts are in mono only. For good vhf reception on fixed equipment such as hi-fi tuners and music centres the BBC recommends the use of an outdoor aerial mounted above rooftop level, particularly for stereo. The transmissions radiated from most of the BBC's VHF radio stations are horizontally polarised, i.e. the electric field of transmission lies in a horizontal plane. Therefore receiving aerials should, in general, be installed with their elements (rods) horizontal. A few relay stations use vertical polarisation, as shown in the vhf radio tables; listeners served by these stations should install their outside aerials with the elements vertical. Usually a competent local aerial rigger or radio dealer will know the size of aerial required (i.e. the number of rods or elements) and the direction in which it needs to point, but if listeners have any problems in this respect they are invited to contact the BBC's Engineering Information Department.

Vhf portable receivers have telescopic rod aerials that, after extension, can usually be set at any angle between the vertical and horizontal and rotated to give the best reception. It will sometimes be found that reception is better in one part of a room than another.

Plans are now in hand to modernise the equipment at many VHF radio stations, and to change their transmissions to mixed polarisation by adding a vertically polarised component of equal strength to the

existing horizontally polarised component. The first main station to be modernised, Wrotham, is scheduled to change to mixed polarisation in December 1981. This will be followed by Sutton Coldfield, Holme Moss, Kirk o' Shotts and Wenvoe during the next few years, and other stations will be included in the modernisation programme as resources allow.

Where stations are converted to mixed polarisation, in most cases it will be unnecessary and inadvisable to adjust existing outdoor aerials because it is unlikely that there would be significant improvement. On the other hand reception on car radios will be improved over large areas, and reception on portable radios using vertical aerials will be much less dependent on the location and orientation of the receiver.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to receive all BBC programmes on vhf. This is because only three vhf transmitter networks are available for four national radio services, and Radio 1 and 2 have to share one network. Furthermore a service 'splits' at certain times so that its vhf and mf (or lf) transmissions carry different programmes. For example, Radio 4 vhf sometimes carries educational programmes while the regular programmes are broadcast on lf/mf only. *Therefore, to make full use of the BBC's radio services, it is essential to have a receiver which covers the lf, mf and vhf wavebands.*

For lf and mf reception most modern receivers use ferrite rod aerials, usually mounted inside the case; these aerials are directional, and therefore portable receivers should be turned to face the direction that gives best reception. This may not be possible with a larger receiver such as a music centre, but it is worth trying it in more than one place, if possible, before finalising its room position. It is advisable to consult the manufacturer's operating instructions to see what provision is made for an lf/mf aerial, and to follow the advice given.

625-line Television

For good reception it is recommended that an outside aerial is used, mounted above rooftop level. Receiving aerials are available in five different categories – A, B, C/D, E and W – according to the group of channels over which they are designed to work. The television tables show the channel group allocated to each station, and the polarisation of the transmissions. The aerial should be pointed towards the transmitting station, with the rods horizontal

where the transmissions are horizontally polarised, and vertical where the transmissions are vertically polarised. The BBC and ITV transmitters are co-sited, so that only one aerial is required to receive all four planned services.

If the correct aerial has been used successfully for BBC 1 (or Wales), BBC 2, and ITV, then it should be suitable for Channel 4 also when this comes into service, although in some cases the position of the aerial may need slight adjustment. At some transmitting stations Channel 4 has been allocated a channel well above the other three: Bluebell Hill and Hannington, for example. Some viewers using these stations may have Group B aerials, which are unsuitable for the higher frequencies used for Channel 4. In such cases the aerial will need replacing if optimum results are to be obtained for all four channels: the usual practice is to install a Group W aerial, which covers the complete range of uhf channels used for television broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

BBC 1 and ITV programmes are transmitted on 405 lines as well as 625 lines, but the Home Secretary has announced that the 405-line television transmitters will be progressively closed down between 1982 and 1986; lists of transmitters to be closed down in 1982 and 1983 are given on *pages 203/4*. There are still over half-a-million people in the United Kingdom who cannot receive fully-satisfactory 625-line signals, and many of these rely on the 405-line services. New 625-line relay stations are being opened at the rate of 70 a year, with the aim of providing good signals for population groups of about 200 or more as far as this is economically possible; thus it is hoped that most people now relying on 405 lines (or without a television signal at all) will be offered a 625-line alternative in due course.

Any community which cannot at present receive the 625-line television services may contact the BBC's Engineering Information Department to find out if their area is likely to qualify for inclusion in the relay station building programme. If the answer is 'no' then the community may like to consider the possibility of installing a 'self-help' system for television reception; this can take the form of a wired distribution system or a small transmitter. The BBC or IBA will offer technical advice but cannot provide equipment or financial assistance.

It must be stressed that self-help systems cannot legally be brought into operation unless they comply with certain licensing requirements. These require-

ments will be made clear by the broadcasting authority advising the self-help group.

The BBC will be glad to offer advice on any aspect of television or radio reception. Please write to:

BBC Engineering Information Department,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA

or telephone 01-580 4468 extn. 2921 between 09.30-13.00 and 14.00-17.30, Monday to Friday.

Guidelines for good reception

For good 625-line television pictures you need:

- An outside aerial . . .
- Of the correct group and polarisation (horizontal or vertical) . . .
- Suitable for the field strength in the area . . .
- Pointed in the right direction . . .
- Connected by a low-loss coaxial cable

For good stereo reception you need:

- An outside aerial . . .
- With two or more elements . . .
- Pointed in the right direction . . .
- Connected by a correctly-matched feeder to . . .
- A good stereo tuner

In very difficult situations you may also need:

- A high-gain aerial, precisely aligned and carefully positioned . . .
- And an aerial amplifier

LF and mf (long and medium wave) radio

Service	Frequency band (MF-Medium) (LF-Long)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
Radio 1					
Barnstaple	MF	1053	285	1	Barnstaple-Bideford district
Barrow	MF	1053	285	1	Barrow district
Bexhill	MF	1053	285	2	Eastbourne, Hastings & Bexhill district
Bournemouth	MF	1485	202	2	Bournemouth & Poole district
Brighton	MF	1053	285	2	Brighton & Worthing
Brookmans Park	MF	1089	275	150	London & South-east England
Burghead	MF	1053	285	20	Moray Firth area
Droitwich	MF	1053	285	150	Midland counties
Dundee	MF	1053	285	1	Dundee area
Fareham	MF	1089	275	1	Southampton & Portsmouth
Folkestone	MF	1053	285	1	Folkestone & Dover district
Hull	MF	1053	285	1	Hull
Lisnagarvey	MF	1089	275	10	Most of Northern Ireland
Londonderry	MF	1053	285	1	North-west area of Londonderry County
Moorside Edge	MF	1089	275	150	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire & North Wales
Postwick	MF	1053	285	10	East Norfolk
Redmoss	MF	1089	275	2	Aberdeen
Redruth	MF	1089	275	2	Redruth & Camborne district
Stagshaw	MF	1053	285	50	North-east England & border area
Start Point	MF	1053	285	100	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset & Isle of Wight
Tywyn	MF	1089	275	1	Cardigan Bay area
Washford	MF	1089	275	50	South Wales, N. Devon & Somerset
Westerglen	MF	1089	275	50	Central Scotland
Whitehaven	MF	1089	275	1	Whitehaven & Workington district

Service	Frequency band		Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
	(MF–Medium) (LF–Long)	Frequency (kHz)			
Radio 2					
Barrow	MF	693	433	1	Barrow district
Bexhill	MF	693	433	1	Eastbourne, Hastings & Bexhill district
Bournemouth	MF	909	330	1	Bournemouth & Poole districts
Brighton	MF	693	433	1	Brighton & Worthing
Brookmans Park	MF	909	330	140	South-east England
Burghead	MF	693	433	50	North of Scotland
Clevedon	MF	909	330	50	South Wales, Somerset & Devon
Droitwich	MF	693	433	150	Midland counties
Exeter	MF	909	330	1	Exeter & Exmouth district
Fareham	MF	909	330	1	Southampton & Portsmouth
Folkestone	MF	693	433	1	Folkestone & Dover districts
Guernsey†	MF	909 ^o	330 ^o	0.5	Guernsey
Jersey‡	MF	909 [⊕]	330 [⊕]	1	Jersey
Lisnagarvey	MF	909	330	10	Most of Northern Ireland
Londonderry	MF	909	330	1	North-west area of Londonderry County
Moorside Edge	MF	909	330	100	Yorkshire & Lancashire
Postwick	MF	693	433	10	Norfolk & Suffolk
Redmoss	MF	693	433	1	Aberdeen
Redruth	MF	909	330	2	West Cornwall
Stagshaw	MF	693	433	50	North-east England & border area
Start Point	MF	693	433	50	South-east Cornwall, South Devon and West Devon
Westerglen	MF	909	330	50	Central Scotland
Whitehaven	MF	909	330	1	Whitehaven & Workington district
Radio 3					
Bournemouth	MF	1197	251	0.5	Bournemouth area
Brighton	MF	1215	247	1	Brighton & Worthing
Brookmans Park	MF	1215	247	50	London & the Home Counties
Burghead	MF	1215	247	20	Moray Firth area
Cambridge	MF	1197	251	0.2	Cambridge
Droitwich	MF	1215	247	30	Midland counties
Fareham	MF	1215	247	1	Southampton, Portsmouth & Isle of Wight
Hull	MF	1215	247	0.15	Hull
Lisnagarvey	MF	1215	247	10	Belfast & surrounding districts
Londonderry	MF	1215	247	0.25	Londonderry (town)
Moorside Edge	MF	1215	247	50	Yorkshire & Lancashire
Newcastle	MF	1215	247	2	Tyneside
Plymouth	MF	1215	247	1	Plymouth
Postwick	MF	1215	247	1	East Norfolk & North Suffolk
Redmoss	MF	1215	247	2	Aberdeen area
Redruth	MF	1215	247	2	West Cornwall
Torquay	MF	1197	251	0.5	Torquay area
Tywyn	MF	1215	247	0.5	Cardigan Bay coastal area
Washford	MF	1215	247	60	South Wales, Somerset, Dorset West Gloucestershire & West Wiltshire
Westerglen	MF	1215	247	50	Central Scotland

† Carries Radio Guernsey (1982)

‡ Carries Radio Jersey (1982)

^o scheduled to change to 1116 kHz (269 m) in 1982

⊕ scheduled to change to 1026 kHz (292 m) in 1982

Service	Frequency band		Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
	(MF-Medium) (LF-Long)	Frequency (kHz)			
Radio 4					
<i>United Kingdom Service</i>					
Burghead	LF	200	1500	50	Northern Scotland
Carlisle	MF	1485	202	1	Carlisle
Droitwich	LF	200	1500	400	England & Wales
Lisnagarvey	MF	720	417	10	Northern Ireland
London (Lots Road)	MF	720	417	0.5	Greater London (day); Central London (night)
Londonderry	MF	720	417	0.25	Londonderry (town) & surrounding districts
Newcastle	MF	603	498	2	Tyneside
Redmoss	MF	1449	207	2	Aberdeen
Westerglen	LF	200	1500	50	Southern Scotland
<i>South West</i>					
Barnstaple	MF	801	375	2	North Devon
Exeter	MF	990	303	1	Exeter & Exmouth
Plymouth	MF	855	351	1	Plymouth area
Redruth	MF	756	397	2	West Cornwall
Torquay	MF	1458	206	1	Torquay area
Radio Ulster					
Lisnagarvey	MF	1341	224	100	Most of Northern Ireland
Londonderry (Radio Foyle)	MF	792	379	1	Londonderry district
Radio Scotland					
Burghead	MF	810	370	100	Moray Firth area
Dumfries	MF	810	370	2	Dumfries district
Redmoss	MF	810	370	5	Aberdeen area
Redmoss (Radio Aberdeen)	MF	990	303	1	Aberdeen
Westerglen	MF	810	370	100	Central Scotland
Radio Wales					
Penmon	MF	882	340	10	North Wales
Tywyn	MF	882	340	5	West Wales
Washford	MF	882	340	70	South Wales
Wrexham (Radio Clwyd)	MF	657	457	2	Wrexham district

BBC local radio transmitting stations: mf (medium wave) and vhf

	Mf			Vhf		
	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Frequency (MHz)	Maximum Effective radiated power (kW)	Polarisation
Radio Birmingham (main)	1458	206	7	95.6	5.5	Horizontal
<i>Wolverhampton relay</i>	828	362	0.2	—	—	—
Radio Brighton	1485	202	1	95.3	0.5	Horizontal
Radio Bristol	1548	194	5	95.5	5	Horizontal
<i>Taunton relay</i> †	1323	227	1	—	—	—
Radio Cambridgeshire (main)†	1026	292	0.5	96.0(s)	1	Mixed
<i>Peterborough relay</i> †	1449	207	0.1	—	—	—
Radio Carlisle (main)*	756	397	1	95.6	5	Horizontal
<i>Whitehaven relay</i>	1458	206	0.5	—	—	—
<i>Radio Furness</i> † Ω	837	358	1	96.1	3	Mixed
Radio Cleveland	1548	194	1	96.6	5	Horizontal
Radio Derby (main)	1116	269	1	96.5	5.5	Mixed
<i>Derby relay</i>	—	—	—	94.2	0.01	Vertical
Radio Guernsey†	1116	269	0.5	—	—	—
Radio Humberside	1485	202	1.5	96.9	4.5	Horizontal
Radio Jersey†	1026	292	1	—	—	—
Radio Lancashire ^o	855	351	0.5	96.4	1.6	Mixed
Radio Leeds	774	388	0.5	92.4(s)	5.2	Mixed
Radio Leicester	837	358	0.7	95.1(s)	0.3	Mixed
Radio Lincolnshire	1368	219	2	94.9(s)	1.4	Mixed
Radio London	1458	206	50	94.9(s)	2	Mixed
Radio Manchester	1458	206	5	95.1(s)	4.2	Mixed
Radio Medway	1035	290	0.5	96.7	8.5	Mixed
Radio Merseyside	1485	202	2	95.8(s)	7.5	Mixed
Radio Newcastle (main)	1458	206	2	95.4	3.5	Horizontal
<i>Chatton relay</i>	—	—	—	96.3	5.6	Mixed
Radio Norfolk	855	351	1	95.1(s)	5.7	Mixed
<i>King's Lynn relay</i>	873	344	0.25	—	—	—
Radio Northampton†	1107	271	0.5	96.6(s)	4	Mixed
Radio Nottingham	1521	197	0.25	95.4(s)	0.3	Mixed
Radio Oxford	1485	202	0.5	95.2	4.5	Horizontal
Radio Sheffield (main)	1035	290	1	97.4(s)	5.2	Mixed
<i>Sheffield relay</i>	—	—	—	88.6(s)	0.03	Horizontal
Radio Solent (main)	999	300	1	96.1	5	Horizontal
<i>Bournemouth relay</i>	1359	221	0.25	—	—	—
Radio Stoke-on-Trent	1503	200	1.0	96.1	2.5	Horizontal

(s) Stereo

† Scheduled to enter service during 1982

^o Was Radio Blackburn

Ω Also carries Radio Cumbria

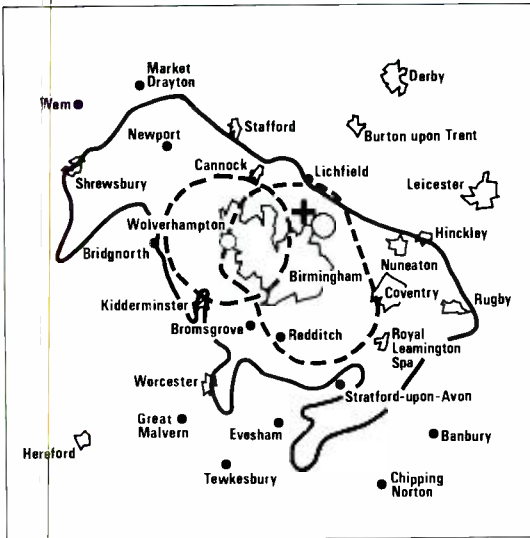
* Name changes to Radio Cumbria in 1982

The maps on this and the following five pages show the vhf and mf (medium wave) daytime coverage for each of the BBC's Local Radio stations. Mf coverage may be reduced after dark.

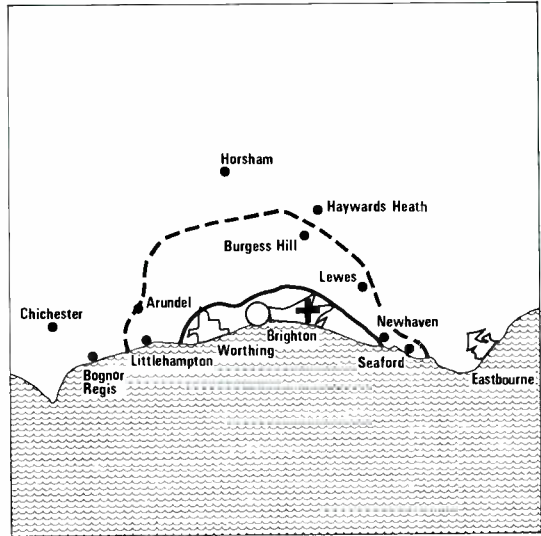
Key to maps

 vhf service area	 Mf service area daytime	 vhf transmitter	 Mf transmitter
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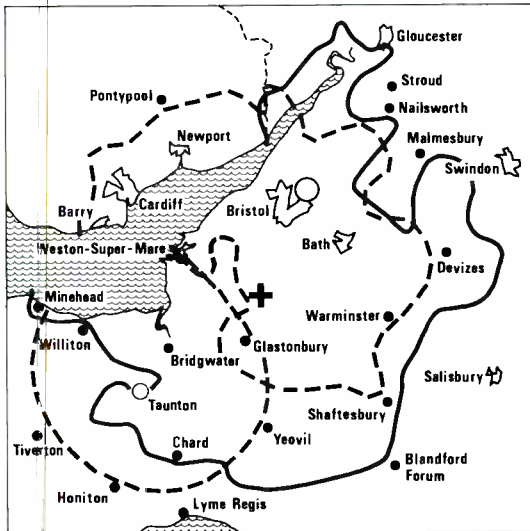
BBC Radio Birmingham



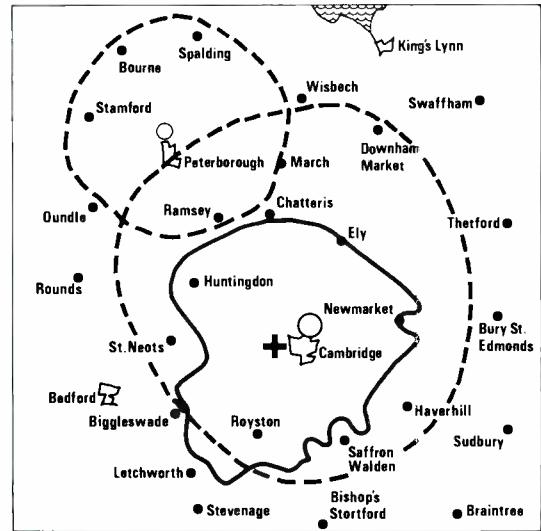
BBC Radio Brighton



BBC Radio Bristol



BBC Radio Cambridgeshire*



* scheduled to open during second quarter of 1982

BBC Radio Carlisle* and Radio Furness (Barrow)



*name changes to Radio Cumbria when Radio Furness opens in 1982

BBC Radio Cleveland



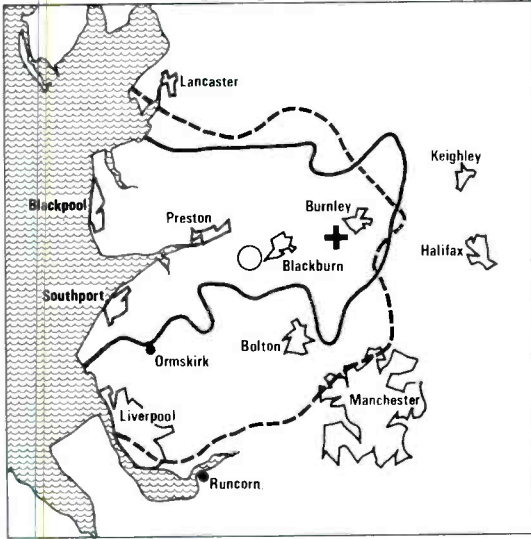
BBC Radio Derby



BBC Radio Humberside



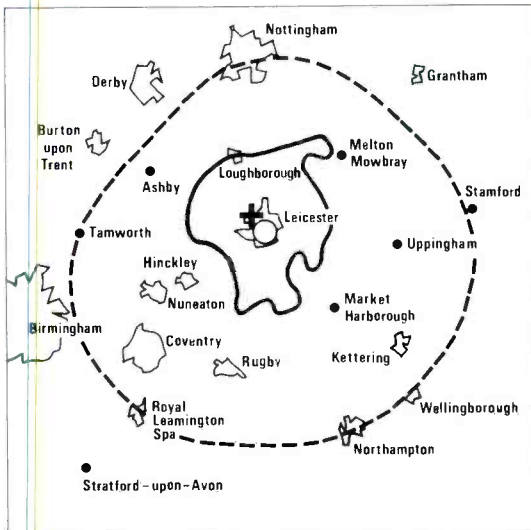
BBC Radio Lancashire



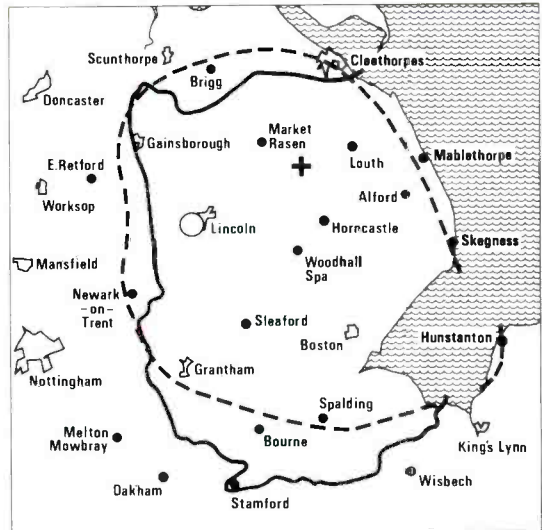
BBC Radio Leeds



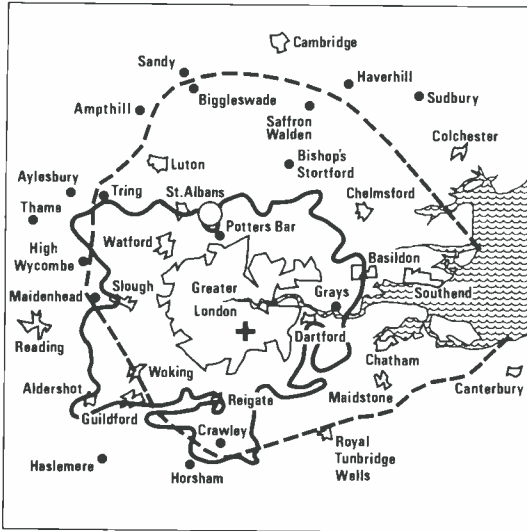
BBC Radio Leicester



BBC Radio Lincolnshire



BBC Radio London



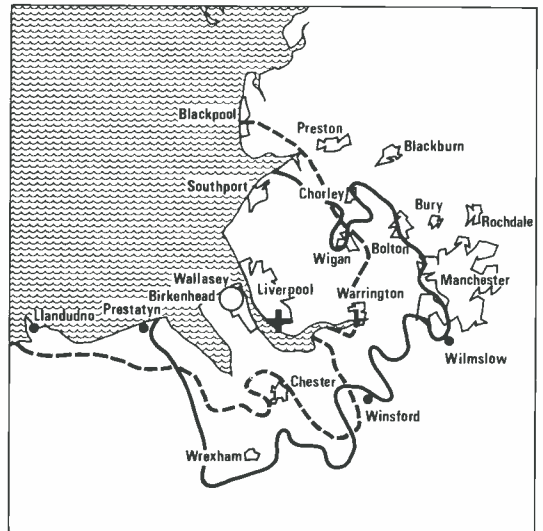
BBC Radio Manchester



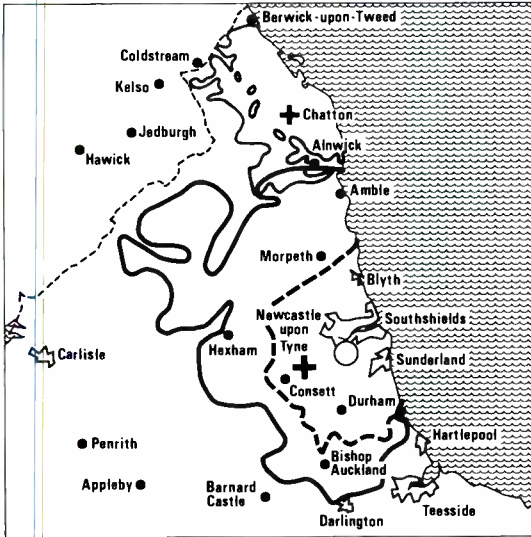
BBC Radio Medway



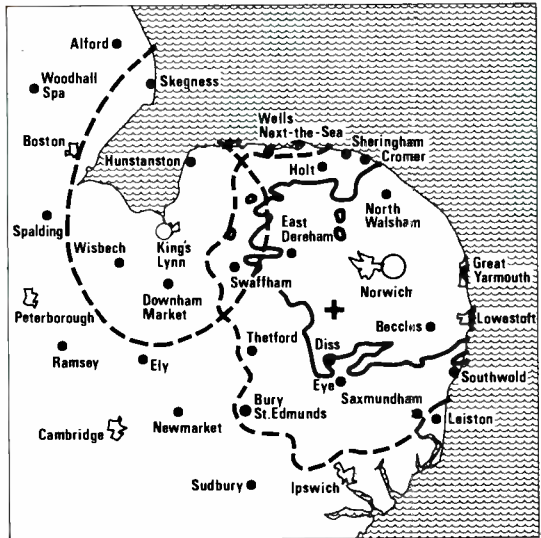
BBC Radio Merseyside



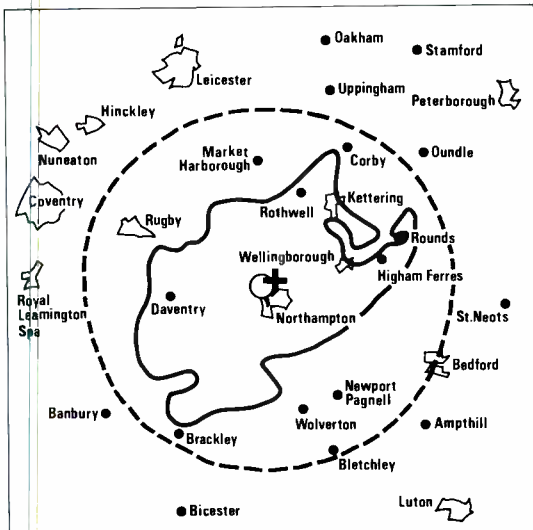
BBC Radio Newcastle



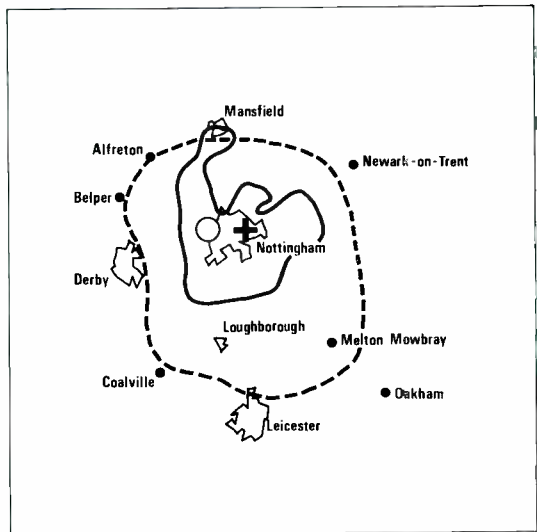
BBC Radio Norfolk



BBC Radio Northampton*

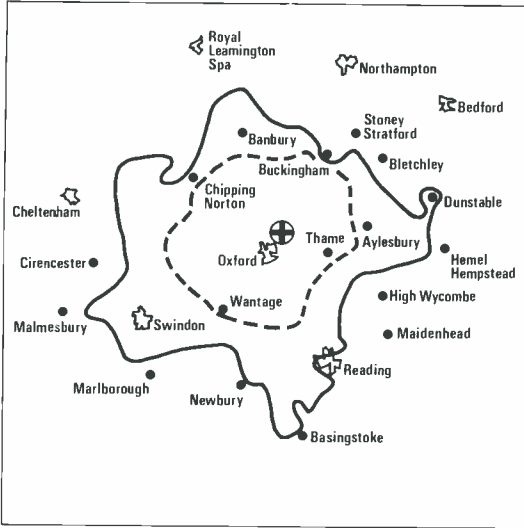


BBC Radio Nottingham

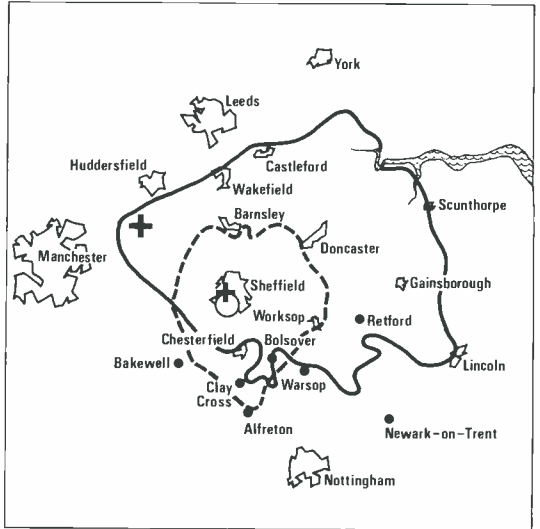


* scheduled to open during second quarter of 1982

BBC Radio Oxford



BBC Radio Sheffield



BBC Radio Solent



BBC Radio Stoke



Vhf radio

Notes: **Stereo services;** all services are stereo except where (m) is shown against a frequency.

Polarisation; H indicates horizontal polarisation; M indicates mixed polarisation; V indicates vertical polarisation.

England, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands

Frequency (MHz)

	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	Polarisation	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
Belmont	88.8	90.9	93.1	H	8
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	93.7	H	120
<i>Douglas (IOM)</i>	88.4 (m)	90.6 (m)	92.8 (m)	H	6
<i>Kendal</i>	88.7	90.9	93.1	H	0.025
<i>Morrecambe Bay</i>	90.0	92.2	94.4	H	4
<i>Scarborough</i>	89.9	92.1	94.3	H	0.025
<i>Sheffield</i>	89.9	92.1	94.3	H	0.06
<i>Wensleydale</i>	88.3	90.5	92.7	H	0.025
<i>Windermere</i>	88.6	90.8	93.0	H	0.02
Oxford	89.5	91.7	93.9	H	22
Peterborough	90.1	92.3	94.5	H	22
<i>Cambridge</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3	H	0.02
<i>Northampton</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3	H	0.06
Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	H	60
<i>Chatton</i>	90.1	92.3	94.5	M	5.6
<i>Weardale</i>	89.7	91.9	94.1	H	0.1
<i>Whitby</i>	89.6	91.8	94.0	H	0.04
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	H	60
<i>Brighton</i>	90.1	92.3	94.5	H	0.15
<i>Ventnor</i>	89.4	91.7	93.8	H	0.02
<i>Sandale</i>	88.1	90.3	94.7	H	120
<i>Sutton Coldfield</i>	88.3	90.5	92.7	H	120
<i>Churchdown Hill</i>	89.0	91.2	93.4	H	0.027
<i>Hereford</i>	89.7	91.9	94.1	H	0.026
Swingate (Dover)	90.0	92.4	94.4	H	7
Tacolneston	89.7	91.9	94.1	H	120
Wenpoe	89.9	92.1	94.3	H	120
<i>Bath</i>	88.8	91.0	93.2	H	0.035
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	M	240
<i>South West</i>					
Les Platons	91.1 (m)	94.75 (m)	97.1 (m)	H	1.5
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5 (m)	H	60
<i>Bainstable</i>	88.5	90.7	92.9	H	0.15
<i>Okehampton</i>	88.7	90.9	93.1 (m)	H	0.015
Redruth	89.7	91.9	94.1 (m)	H	9
<i>Isles of Scilly</i>	88.8	91.0	93.2 (m)	H	0.02

Vhf radio

Northern Ireland

	Frequency (MHz)			Polarisation	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Ulster		
<i>Divis</i>	90.1	92.3	94.5	H	60
<i>Ballycastle</i>	89.0	91.2	93.4	H	0.04
<i>Brougher Mountain</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3	H	2.5
<i>Kilkeel</i>	88.8	91.0	93.2	H	0.025
<i>Larne</i>	89.1	91.3	93.5	H	0.015
<i>Londonderry</i> §	88.3(m)	90.55(m)	92.7 □ (m)	H	13
<i>Maddybenmy More</i>	88.7	90.9	93.1	H	0.03
<i>Newry</i>	88.6	90.8	93.0	H	0.03

□ carries Radio Foyle

§ stereo service scheduled for 1982

Wales

	Frequency (MHz)			Polarisation	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Cymru		
<i>Blaenplwyf</i>	88.7 (m)	90.9 (m)	93.1 (m)	H	60
<i>Dolgellau</i>	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m)	H	0.015
<i>Ffestiniog</i>	88.1 (m)	90.3 (m)	92.5 (m)	H	0.05
<i>Llandyfriog</i>	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m)	M	0.044
<i>Machynlleth</i>	89.4 (m)	91.6 (m)	93.8 (m)	H	0.06
<i>Mynydd Pencarreg</i>	89.7 (m)	91.9 (m)	94.1 (m)	M	0.4
<i>Haverfordwest</i>	89.3 (m)	91.5 (m)	93.7 (m)	H	10
<i>Llanddona</i>	89.6 (m)	91.8 (m)	94.0 (m)	H	12
<i>Bews-y-Coed</i>	88.2 (m)	90.4 (m)	92.6 (m)	H	0.01
<i>Llandinam</i>	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m)	H	0.02
<i>Llangollen</i>	88.85 (m)	91.05 (m)	93.25 (m)	H	10
<i>Long Mountain</i>	89.6 (m)	91.8 (m)	94.0 (m)	H	0.024
<i>Wenvoe</i>	89.9	92.1	96.8	H	120
<i>Abergavenny</i>	88.6	90.8	93.0	H	0.017
<i>Blaenavon</i>	88.5	90.7	92.9	V	0.01
<i>Brecon</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3 (m)	H	0.01
<i>Camarthen</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3	H	0.01
<i>Carmel</i>	88.4	90.6	92.8	M	3.2
<i>Ebbw Vale</i>	88.4	90.6	92.8	H	0.01
<i>Kilvey Hill</i>	89.5	91.7	93.9	M	1
<i>Llandrindod Wells</i>	89.1	91.3	93.5	H	1.5
<i>Llanidloes</i>	88.1	90.3	92.5	H	0.005
<i>Pontypool</i>	89.2	91.4	93.6	H	0.026

Vhf radio

Scotland

	Frequency (MHz)				Polarisation	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Scotland Ⓞ	Radio Scotland Ω		
Kirk o'Shotts	89.9	92.1	94.3		H	120
Ashkirk	89.1	91.3	93.5		H	18
Ayr	88.7	90.9	93.1		H	0.055
Bowmore	88.1 (m)	90.3 (m)	92.5 (m)		V	0.08
Campbeltown	88.6	90.8	93.0		H	0.035
Fofar	88.3	90.5	92.7		H	10
Gilvan	88.9	91.1	93.3		V	0.1
Inverleithan	88.4	90.6	92.8		M	0.01
Lehanhill	88.3	90.5	92.7		M	0.1
Lochgilthead	88.3	90.5	92.7	97.9 (m)	H	0.01
Milburn Muir	88.8	91.0	93.2		H	0.025
Peebles	88.7	90.9	93.1		M	0.01
Perth	89.0 (m)	91.2 (m)	93.4 (m)		H	0.012
Pitlochry	89.2 (m)	91.4 (m)	93.6 (m)		H	0.2
Port Ellen	89.4 (m)	91.6 (m)	93.8 (m)		V	0.1
Rosneath	89.2	91.4	93.6		H	0.025
South Knapdale	89.3	91.5	93.7	98.9 (m)	H	1.1
Toward	88.5	90.7	92.9		H	0.25
Meltdrum	88.7	90.9	93.1 ⊕		H	60
Bressay	88.3 (m)	90.5 (m)	92.7 (m) ⊕ η ‡		H	10
Orkney	89.3 (m)	91.5 (m)	93.7 (m) ⊕ η		H	20
Thrumster	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m) ⊕		H	10
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0 †		H	12
Ballochulish	88.1 (m)	90.3 (m)	92.5 (m) †	97.7 (m)	H	0.015
Fort William	89.3 (m)	91.5 (m)	93.7 (m) †	98.9 (m)	H	1.5
Glengorm	89.5 (m)	91.7 (m)	93.9 (m) †	99.1 (m)	H	1.1
Grantown	89.8	92.0	94.6 †		H	0.35
Kingussie	89.1	91.3	93.5 †		H	0.035
Killochleven	89.7 (m)	91.9 (m)	94.1 (m) †	99.3 (m)	H	0.002
Mallaig	88.1 (m)	90.3 (m)	92.5 (m) † ↵	97.7 (m)	H	0.02
Melvaig	89.1 (m)	91.3 (m)	93.5 (m) † ↵	98.7 (m)	H	22
Oban	88.9 (m)	91.1 (m)	93.3 (m) †	98.5 (m)	H	1.5
Penfiler	89.5 (m)	91.7 (m)	93.9 (m) † ↵	99.1 (m)	H	0.006
Skriaiag	88.5 (m)	90.7 (m)	92.9 (m) † ↵	98.1 (m)	H	10
Sandale	88.1	90.3	92.5		H	120
Cambret Hill	88.7	90.9	93.1		H	0.064
Swanraer	89.5	91.7	93.9		V	0.031

Ω Radio Scotland national service, also broadcast on 810 kHz medium frequency (reception of the medium frequency service is very poor in some parts of Western Scotland).

Ⓞ This service splits from the national Radio Scotland service at certain times to carry educational programmes and regional programmes.

⊕ carries Radio Aberdeen.

† carries Radio Highland.

‡ carries Radio Shetland.

η carries Radio Orkney.

↵ carries Radio nan Eilean.

The television regions and main transmitting stations



EID885LP

625-line television

	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel			
England														
London and South-east														
Bluebell Hill	40	46	43	65	E	H	30							
Chatham Town	58	68	61	54	C/D	V	0.014							
Crystal Palace	26	33	23	30	A	H	1000							
<i>Bishops</i>														
<i>Stortford</i>	55	62	59	49	C/D	V	0.03							
<i>Chipping</i>														
<i>Wycombe</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.02							
<i>Chesham</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1							
<i>Chingford</i>	56	50	52	48	C/D	V	0.0075							
<i>Forest Row</i>	48	54	62	66	C/D	V	0.12							
<i>Great Missenden</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.1							
<i>Guildford</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	10							
<i>Hemel</i>														
<i>Hempstead</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	10							
<i>Hemel</i>														
<i>Hempstead</i>														
<i>Town</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.013							
<i>Herley-on-</i>														
<i>Thames</i>	48	64	67	54	C/D	V	0.1							
<i>Heyford</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2							
<i>High Wycombe</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.5							
<i>Hughenden</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.03							
<i>Lea Bridge</i>	55	62	39	59	E	V	0.006							
<i>Marlow Bottom</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.011							
<i>Oxford</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.031							
<i>Reigate</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	10							
<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	10							
<i>Widhamstow</i>														
<i>North</i>	45	66	49	68	E	V	0.002							
<i>West Wycombe</i>	40	46	43	67	E	V	0.035							
<i>Woolburn</i>	49	52	56	68	C/D	V	0.1							
<i>Woolwich</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.63							
<i>Dover</i>	50	56	66	53	C/D	H	100							
<i>Chartham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.1							
<i>Dover Town</i>	33	26	23	30	A	V	0.1							
<i>Faversham</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.013							
<i>Hythe</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05							
<i>Heathfield</i>	49	52	64	67	C/D	H	100							
<i>Hastings</i>	22	25	28	32	A	V	1							
<i>Haywards</i>														
<i>Heath</i>	39	45	43	41	B	V	0.037							
<i>Newhaven</i>														
<i>Oxford</i>	39	45	43	41	B	V	2							
	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	500							
South														
<i>Hannington</i>	39	45	42	66	E	H	250							
<i>Alton</i>	49	62	59	52	C/D	V	0.01							
<i>Chisbury</i>	55	62	59	52	C/D	V	0.025							
<i>Hemdean</i>	49	52	56	59	C/D	V	0.022							
<i>Sutton Row</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25							
<i>Tidworth</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1							
<i>Midhurst</i>	61	55	58	68	C/D	H	100							
<i>Haslemere</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.015							
<i>Rowridge</i>	31	24	27	21	A	H	500							
<i>Brightstone</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.100							
<i>Corfe Castle</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.016							
<i>Donhead</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.029							
<i>Findon</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.05							
<i>Millbrook</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.035							
<i>Poole</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.1							
<i>Portslade</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.02							
<i>Salisbury</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	10							
<i>Shrewton</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.0045							
<i>Till Valley</i>	46	40	43	50	B	V	0.075							
<i>Ventnor</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	2							
<i>Whitehawk Hill</i>														
<i>(Brighton)</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	10							
<i>Winterborne</i>														
<i>Stickland</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	1							
Midlands														
<i>Ridge Hill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	100							
<i>Garth Hill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.025							
<i>Hazler Hill</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.025							
<i>Kington</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.025							
<i>Ludlow</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.025							
<i>Oakeley Mynd</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.05							
<i>Sutton Coldfield</i>	46	40	43	50	B	H	1000							
<i>Allesley Park</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.033							
<i>Ambergate</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.03							
<i>Ashbourne</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25							
<i>Ashford-in-the-</i>														
<i>Water</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.011							

* not yet in service.

625-line television

	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel			
Midlands (continued)														
<i>Banbury</i>	65	48	55	67	C/D	V	0.087							
<i>Bolehill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.25							
<i>Brierley Hill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	10							
<i>Bromsgrove</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	2							
<i>Cheadle</i>	48	66	56	68	C/D	V	0.024							
<i>Eastwood</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.0072							
<i>Fenton</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	10							
<i>Guiting Power</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.012							
<i>Icomb Hill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.11							
<i>Ipstones Edge</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.028							
<i>Kidderminster</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2							
<i>Lark Stoke</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	6.3							
<i>Leamington Spa</i>	56	62	66	68	C/D	V	0.2							
<i>Leek</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	1							
<i>Malvern</i>	56	62	66	68	C/D	V	2							
<i>Matlock</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.017							
<i>Norton</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.006							
<i>Nottingham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	2							
<i>Oakamore</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.011							
<i>Redditch</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0016							
<i>Stanton Moor</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	2							
<i>Tenbury Wells</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.014							
<i>Whittingslow</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.075							
<i>The Wrekin</i>	26	33	23	29	A	H	100							
<i>Chun</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.056							
<i>Waltham</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	250							
<i>Belper</i>	66	56	68	62	C/D	V	0.03							
East														
<i>Sandy Heath</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	1000							
<i>Dallington Park</i>	66	62	56	68	C/D	V	0.65							
<i>Luton</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.08							
<i>Sudbury</i>	51	44	41	47	B	H	250							
<i>Woodbridge</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.1							
<i>Tacolneston</i>	62	55	59	65	C/D	H	250							
<i>Aldeburgh</i>	33	26	23	30	A	V	10							
<i>Bacton</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.04							
<i>Creake</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.005							
<i>Little</i>														
<i>Walsingham</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.011							
<i>Thetford</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.02							
<i>West Runton</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2							
South-west														
<i>Beacon Hill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	100							
<i>Ashburton</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.003							
<i>Dartmouth</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.01							
<i>Newton Abbot</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.003							
<i>Teignmouth</i>	39	49	45	67	E	V	0.025							
<i>Caradon Hill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	500							
<i>Chambercombe</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.007							
<i>Combe Martin</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1							
<i>Croyde</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.0015							
<i>Gunnislake</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.04							
<i>Ilfracombe</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25							
<i>Ivybridge</i>	39	45	42	49	B	V	0.5							
<i>Kingsbridge</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.2							
<i>Looe</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.005							
<i>Newton Ferrers</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.0065							
<i>Okehampton</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1							
<i>Penaligon</i>														
<i>Downs</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1							
<i>Plymouth</i>														
<i>(North Road)</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012							
<i>Plympton</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2							
<i>St Austell</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.1							
<i>Salcombe</i>	51	41	44	30	W	V	0.017							
<i>Slapton</i>	48	66	55	68	C/D	V	0.125							
<i>Tavistock</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.1							
<i>Truro</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.022							
<i>Huntshaw Cross</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	100							
<i>Brushford</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.019							
<i>Chagford</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.012							
<i>Westward Ho!</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.032							
<i>Redruth</i>	51	44	41	47	B	H	100							
<i>Downderry</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.026							
<i>Gulval</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.026							
<i>Helston</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.01							
<i>Isles of Scilly</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5							
<i>Praa Sands</i>	55	62	49	65	C/D	V	0.01							
<i>St Anthony-</i>														
<i>in-Roseland</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.0017							
<i>St Just</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25							
<i>Stockland Hill</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	250							
<i>Bampton</i>	39	49	45	52	B	V	0.03							
<i>Beaminster</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02							

* not yet in service.

625-line television

	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
South-west (continued)															
<i>Beer</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.0029								
<i>Bridport</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1								
<i>Culm Valley</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.058								
<i>St Thomas (Exeter)</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.25								
<i>Tiverton</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1								
<i>Weymouth</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	2								
Channel Islands															
<i>Fremont Point</i>	51	44	41	47	B	H	20								
<i>Alderney</i>	58	64	61	68	C/D	V	0.1								
<i>Les Touillets</i>	56	48	54	52	C/D	H	2								
<i>St. Helier</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.034								
West															
<i>Mendip</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	500								
<i>Avon</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.0056								
<i>Backwell</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.094								
<i>Bath</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25								
<i>Box</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.0068								
<i>Bristol Barton House</i>	21	27	24	31	A	H	0.01								
<i>Bristol Ilchester Crescent</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.5								
<i>Bristol Kings Weston Hill</i>	45	48	42	52	B	V	1								
<i>Bristol Montpelier</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.01								
<i>Bruton</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.0015								
<i>Calne</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05								
<i>Cerne Abbas</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.11								
<i>Chalford</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.125								
<i>Cirencester</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.25								
<i>Countisbury</i>	39	56	49	67	E	H	0.105								
<i>Dursley</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.055								
<i>Hutton</i>	49	66	39	68	E	V	0.142								
<i>Lydbrook</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.0075								
<i>Marlborough</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1								
<i>Monksilver</i>	45	48	52	42	B	V	0.015								
<i>Nailsworth</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.03								
<i>Parlock</i>	48	45	42	52	B	V	0.025								
<i>Seagry Court (Swindon)</i>	44	51	41	47	B	V	0.003								
								<i>Slad</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	0.0028
								<i>Stroud</i>	48	45	42	52	B	V	0.5
								<i>Ubley</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.079
								<i>Upavon</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.07
								<i>Washford</i>	49	66	39	68	E	V	0.062
								<i>West Lavington</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.012
								<i>Westwood</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1
North-west															
								<i>Winter Hill</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	500
								<i>Backbarrow</i>	57	63	60	50	C/D	V	0.003
								<i>Bacup</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.25
								<i>Birch Vale</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.25
								<i>Bollington</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.021
								<i>Brook Bottom</i>	58	64	61	68	C/D	V	0.006
								<i>Buxton</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	1
								<i>Cartmel</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	0.0022
								<i>Chinley</i>	57	64	61	67	C/D	V	0.012
								<i>Congleton</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.2
								<i>Coniston High Man</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.09
								<i>Cornholme</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.05
								<i>Dalton</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.025
								<i>Darwen</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.5
								<i>Delph</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.003
								<i>Dog Hill</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.085
								<i>Glossop</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25
								<i>Grasmere</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.02
								<i>Haslingden</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	10
								<i>Hawkeshead</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.061
								<i>Kendal</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2
								<i>Kettlewell</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.08
								<i>Ladder Hill</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	1
								<i>Lancaster</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	10
								<i>Langley</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.005
								<i>Littleborough</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5
								<i>Macclesfield</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.037
								<i>Milom Park</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25
								<i>North Oldham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.04
								<i>Oakenhead</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1
								<i>Over Biddulph</i>	34	67	30	48	W	V	0.022
								<i>Parbold</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.046

* not yet in service.

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	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel			
North-west (continued)														
<i>Pendle Forest</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.5							
<i>Penny Bridge</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.031							
<i>Ramshottom</i>	48	66	56	68	C/D	V	0.08							
<i>Ribblesdale</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.030							
<i>Romiley</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.011							
<i>Saddleworth</i>	52	45	49	42	B	V	2							
<i>Sedbergh</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.5							
<i>Stavely-in-Cartmel</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.01							
<i>Storetton</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	2.8							
<i>Todmorden</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.5							
<i>Trawden</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.2							
<i>Urswick</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.008							
<i>Walsden</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.05							
<i>Walsden South</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.006							
<i>West Kirby</i>	34	27	24	31	A	V	0.013							
<i>Whalley</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.05							
<i>Whitewell</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.08							
<i>Whitworth</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05							
<i>Windermere</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.5							
Ile of Man														
<i>Beury Peak</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.25							
<i>Douglas</i>	68	66	48	56	C/D	V	2							
<i>Port St Mary</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25							
<i>Union Mills</i>	39	45	52	42	B	V	0.0123							
North														
<i>Belmont</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	500							
<i>Weaverthorpe</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.045							
<i>Emley Moor</i>	44	51	47	41	B	H	870							
<i>Addingham</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.023							
<i>Armitage Bridge</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.0065							
<i>Batley</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.0126							
<i>Beecroft Hill</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	1							
<i>Calver Peak</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.25							
<i>Chesterfield</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2							
<i>Cop Hill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	1							
<i>Cragg Vale</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.025							
<i>Grassington</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.06							
<i>Hagg Wood</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.033							
<i>Halifax</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5							
<i>Hasland</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.0065							
North-east														
<i>Bilsdale West Moor</i>	33	26	29	23	A	H	500							
<i>Bainbridge</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.031							
<i>Grinton Lodge</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.025							
<i>Guisborough</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.05							
<i>Limber Hill</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.05							
<i>Ravenscar</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.2							
<i>Romaldkirk</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.058							
<i>Skimmingrove</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.015							
<i>West Burton</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012							
<i>Whitby</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.25							
<i>Caldbeck</i>	30	34	28	32	A	H	500							
<i>Ainstable</i>	52	45	49	42	B	V	0.1							

* not yet in service.

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	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
North-east (continued)															
<i>Bassenthwaite</i>	52	45	49	42	B	V	0.16								
<i>Bleachgreen</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.006								
<i>Dentdale</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.052								
<i>Gosforth</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.05								
<i>Halwhistle</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	2								
<i>Keswick</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.12								
<i>St Bees</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.012								
<i>Threlkeld</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.011								
<i>Whitehaven</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	2								
<i>Workington</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.01								
Chatton	39	45	49	42	B	H	100								
<i>Berwick-upon- Tyweed</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.04								
<i>Rothbury</i>	55	62	65	59	C/D	V	0.05								
Pontop Pike	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	500								
<i>Alston</i>	52	45	49	42	B	V	0.4								
<i>Bellingham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05								
<i>Carlton Beacon</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.14								
<i>Durham</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.015								
<i>Esh</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.012								
<i>Fenham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	2								
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1								
<i>Hedleyhope</i>	40	46	43	50	B	H	0.018								
<i>Hinsbaugh</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.075								
<i>Ireshopeburn</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.011								
<i>Morpeth</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.044								
<i>Newton</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2								
<i>Seaham</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.059								
<i>Shotleyfield</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.2								
<i>Sunderland</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.013								
<i>Weardale</i>	44	51	41	47	B	V	1								
Sandale (BBC 1 Scotland)	22	—	—	—	A	H	500								
Isle of Man															
<i>Luxey</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.025								
Northern Ireland															
Brougher Mountain	22	28	25	32	A	H	100								
<i>Belcoo</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.087								
Divis	31	27	24	21	A	H	500								
<i>Armagh</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.2								
<i>Bellair</i>	48	56	52	67	C/D	V	0.04								
<i>Benagh</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.056								
<i>Black Mountain</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.025								
<i>Carrmoney Hill</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.02								
<i>Glynn</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.0014								
<i>Kilkeel</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.5								
<i>Kilowen Mountain</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	0.15								
<i>Larne</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.5								
<i>Newcastle</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	1								
<i>Newry North</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.01								
<i>Newry South</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.02								
<i>Newtownards</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.011								
<i>Rostrevor Forest</i>	48	40	46	50	B	V	0.058								
<i>Whitehead</i>	48	56	52	67	C/D	V	0.012								
<i>Limavady</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	100								
<i>Ballycastle Forest</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.0125								
<i>Bushmills</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.0065								
<i>Gortnalee</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.032								
<i>Londonderry</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	3.2								
<i>Strabane</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	2								
Scotland															
Angus	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	100								
<i>Auchtermuchty</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.05								
<i>Blair Atholl</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.05								
<i>Camperdown</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.002								
<i>Crieff</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.1								
<i>Cupar</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.02								
<i>Kenmore</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.12								
<i>Methven</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0062								
<i>Pitlochry</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.15								
<i>Strathallan</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.029								
<i>Tay Bridge</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.5								
Black Hill	40	46	43	50	B	H	500								
<i>Ballachulish</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.018								
<i>Bellanoch</i>	39	45	42	49	B	V	0.06								
<i>Biggar</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.5								
<i>Callander</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1								
<i>Cow Hill</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.065								

* not yet in service.

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	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
Scotland (continued)															
<i>Dollar</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.01	<i>Claonaig</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.074
<i>Fintry</i>	34	24	27	31	A	V	0.026	<i>Girvan</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Glengorm</i>	56	52	48	54	C/D	V	1.1	<i>Kirkconnel</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Haddington</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.02	<i>Kirkmichael</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.019
<i>Killlearn</i>	65	62	59	55	C/D	V	0.5	<i>Kirkoswald</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.032
<i>Kilmacolm</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.032	<i>Lethanhill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Kinlochleven</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.011	<i>Lochwinnoch</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	0.086
<i>Kirkfieldbank</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.0058	<i>Millburn Muir</i>	39	52	42	49	B	V	0.25
<i>Mallaig</i>	43	46	40	50	B	V	0.018	<i>Millport</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	0.0027
<i>Netherton Braes</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.005	<i>Muirkirk</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1
<i>Oban</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.012	<i>New Cumnock</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012
<i>Onich</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.017	<i>Port Ellen</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.09
<i>Ravenscraig</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.016	<i>Rosneath</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	10
<i>South Knapdale</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	1.45	<i>Rothesay</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	2
<i>Spean Bridge</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.07	<i>Rothesay Town</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.0066
<i>Strachur</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.035	<i>Tighnabruaich</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1
<i>Tarbert</i>								<i>Troon</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.02
<i>(Loch Fyne)</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.004	<i>West Kilbride</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.35
<i>Torosay</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	20	<i>Durris</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	500
<i>Sandale</i>	22	—	—	—	A	H	500	<i>Balgownie</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.04
<i>Caldbeck</i>	—	34	28	32				<i>Braemar</i>	39	45	42	49	B	V	0.015
<i>Barskeoch Hill</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	2	<i>Ellon</i>	39	45	42	49	B	V	0.0027
<i>Cambret Hill</i>	44	51	41	47	B	H	16	<i>Gartly Moor</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2.2
<i>Creetown</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.032	<i>Peterhead</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.1
<i>Glenluce</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.015	<i>Rosehearty</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	2
<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.006	<i>Tomintoul</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.0065
<i>Langholm</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.025	<i>Tullich</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.07
<i>New Galloway</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.1	<i>Eitshal</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	100
<i>Portpatrick</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.006	<i>Badachro</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.035
<i>Strawraer</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.25	<i>Clettraval</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	2.0
<i>Thornhill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.5	<i>Daliburgh</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.03
<i>Craigkelly</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	100	<i>Duncreaig</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.164
<i>Dunkeld</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1	<i>Kilbride</i>							
<i>Penicuik</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2	<i>(S. Uist)</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.13
<i>Perth</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	1	<i>Ness of Lewis</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.032
<i>West Linton</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.025	<i>Penifiler</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.04
<i>Darvel</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	100	<i>Scoval</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.16
<i>Ardentimny</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.07	<i>Skriaig</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.87
<i>Arrochar</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.006	<i>Ullapool</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.078
<i>Bowmore</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.08	<i>Keelylang Hill</i>	40	46	43	50	B	H	100
<i>Campbeltown</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.125	<i>Baltasound</i>	39	45	42	49	B	V	0.018
<i>Carradale</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.029	<i>Bressay</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	10
								<i>Collarfirth Hill</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.415

* not yet in service.

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	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
Scotland (continued)															
<i>Fetlar</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.13	<i>Llanrhaedr-ym-Mochnant</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.077
<i>Fifful Head</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.094	<i>Long Mountain</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	1
<i>Scalloway</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.029	<i>Machynlleth</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.02
<i>Swinister</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.16	<i>Moel-y-Sant</i>	34	27	24	31	A	V	0.115
<i>Weisdale</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.06	<i>Carmel</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	100
Knock More	33	26	23	29	A	H	100	<i>Abercraf</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.125
<i>Balblair Wood</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.083	<i>Builth Wells</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.026
<i>Craigellachie</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.07	<i>Cwmgors</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.026
<i>Griantown</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.35	<i>Greenhill</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.074
<i>Kingussie</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.091	<i>Llandrindod Wells</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	2.25
<i>Lairg</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.013	<i>Llanelli</i>	39	45	49	67	E	V	0.1
<i>Rosemarkie</i>	39	45	49	42	B	H	100	<i>Llanwrtyd Wells</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.01
<i>Auchmore Wood</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1	<i>Mynydd Emroch</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012
<i>Fodderty</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.12	<i>Rhayader</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.1
<i>Fort Augustus</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.011	<i>Tenby</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.03
<i>Glen Urquhart</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.09	<i>Ystaffera</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.05
<i>Wester Erchite</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.016	<i>Llanddona</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	100
<i>Rimster Forest</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	100	<i>Afon Dyfi</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012
<i>Ben Tongue</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.04	<i>Amlwch</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.035
<i>Thurso</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.004	<i>Arfon</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	3.5
<i>Selkirk</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	50	<i>Bethesda</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.025
<i>Eyemouth</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2	<i>Betws-y-Coed</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5
<i>Gulashiels</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1	<i>Conway</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	2
<i>Hawick</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.05	<i>Deiniolen</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05
<i>Innerleithen</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.1	<i>Dolwyddelan</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.011
<i>Jedburgh</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.16	<i>Ffestiniog</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	1.2
<i>Lauder</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0112	<i>Llandecwyn</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.3
<i>Peebles</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1	<i>Wauanfawr</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.026
<i>Stow</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.0056	<i>Moel-y-Parc</i>	52	45	49	42	B	H	100
Wales															
<i>Blaenplwyf</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	100	<i>Bala</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.2
<i>Aberystwyth</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.023	<i>Cerrigydrudion</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.032
<i>Carno</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.011	<i>Corwen</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.3
<i>Dalybont</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.01	<i>Glyn Ceiriog</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.007
<i>Fishguard</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.056	<i>Llanarmon-yn-Ial</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.0065
<i>Kerry</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.017	<i>Llangollen</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.01
<i>Llanbrynmair</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.020	<i>Pontfadog</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0064
<i>Llandinam</i>	44	51	41	47	B	V	0.25	<i>Wrexham-Rhos</i>	39	—	67	—	E	V	0.2
<i>Llanfyllin</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.125	<i>Presely</i>	46	40	43	50	B	H	100
<i>Llanidloes</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.005	<i>Abergwynfi</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.0032
								<i>Broad Haven</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.006
								<i>Croeserw</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.12

* not yet in service.

625-line television

	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
Wales (continued)															
<i>Dolgellau</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02	<i>Llanhilleth</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.03
<i>Glyncorrwg</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.01	<i>Maesteg</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25
<i>Llandyfriog</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.11	<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.125
<i>Llandysul</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.01	<i>Monmouth</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.059
<i>Llwyn Onn</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05	<i>Mynydd Bach</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Mynydd</i>								<i>Mynydd Machen</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2
<i>Pencarreg</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.12	<i>Ogmore Vale</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.1
<i>Pencader</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.006	<i>Pemmar</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1
<i>Rheola</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.1	<i>Pennorth</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.05
<i>St Dogmaels</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.015	<i>Pontardawe</i>	58	64	61	68	C/D	V	0.125
<i>Trefin</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.056	<i>Pontypool</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.25
<i>Wenvoe</i>	44	51	41	47	B	H	500	<i>Pontypridd</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.5
<i>Aberdare</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5	<i>Porth</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.059
<i>Abergavenny</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	1	<i>Rhondda</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	4
<i>Abertillery</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.28	<i>Rhymney</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.15
<i>Abertridwr</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.05	<i>Sennybridge</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.08
<i>Bargoed</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.3	<i>Taffs Well</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02
<i>Bedlinog</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.01	<i>Ton Pentre</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.08
<i>Blackmill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.01	<i>Tonypandy</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02
<i>Blaenavon</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.15	<i>Treharris</i>	56	48	52	68	C/D	V	0.05
<i>Blaina</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1	<i>Tynewydd</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.025
<i>Brecon</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	1	<i>Ynys Owen</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.08
<i>Briton Ferry</i>	46	40	43	50	B	V	0.02								
<i>Cilfrew</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.015								
<i>Clydach</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.0017								
<i>Clyro</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.16								
<i>Craig-Cefn-Parc</i>	46	40	43	50	B	V	0.0063								
<i>Crickhowell</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.15								
<i>Crucorney</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.011								
<i>Cwmafan</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.07								
<i>Cwmaman</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.0014								
<i>Cwmfelinfach</i>	52	45	48	42	B	V	0.006								
<i>Deri</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05								
<i>Dowlais</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.013								
<i>Ebbw Vale</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.5								
<i>Efail Fach</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.0084								
<i>Ferndale</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.08								
<i>Gilfach</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05								
<i>Kilvey Hill</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	10								
<i>Llanfoist</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.018								
<i>Llangeinor</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.19								

* not yet in service.

BBC and IBA 405-line transmitters to be closed down in 1982

Area	Broadcasting Authority	Scheduled Closing Date (Year Quarter)
<i>England</i>		
Aldeburgh	BBC	4th Quarter
Bedford	BBC	4th Quarter
Belmont	BBC & IBA	2nd Quarter
Bexhill	BBC	3rd Quarter
Bodmin	BBC	1st Quarter
Bude	BBC	1st Quarter
Cambridge	BBC	4th Quarter
Canterbury	BBC	3rd Quarter
Churchdown Hill	BBC	1st Quarter
Hereford	BBC	4th Quarter
Hungerford	BBC	4th Quarter
Kendal	BBC	2nd Quarter
Marlborough	BBC	4th Quarter
Membury	IBA	4th Quarter
Newhaven	BBC & IBA	3rd Quarter
Northampton	BBC	4th Quarter
Okehampton	BBC	1st Quarter
Oxford	BBC	4th Quarter
Scarborough	BBC & IBA	2nd Quarter
Scilly Isles	BBC	1st Quarter
Sheffield	BBC & IBA	2nd Quarter
Swindon	BBC	4th Quarter
Ventnor	BBC	3rd Quarter
<i>Wales</i>		
Abergavenny	BBC & IBA	3rd Quarter
Brecon	IBA	3rd Quarter
Cardigan	BBC	3rd Quarter
Carmarthen	BBC	1st Quarter
Ffestiniog	BBC & IBA	3rd Quarter
Llanelli	BBC	3rd Quarter
<i>Scotland</i>		
Ayr	BBC	4th Quarter
Ballachulish	BBC	1st Quarter
Campbeltown	BBC	4th Quarter
Dundee Law	BBC	2nd Quarter
Girvan	BBC	4th Quarter
Kinlochleven	BBC	1st Quarter
Lethanhill	IBA	4th Quarter
Perth	BBC	2nd Quarter
Port Ellen	BBC	4th Quarter
<i>Northern Ireland</i>		
Ballycastle	BBC & IBA	2nd Quarter
Kilkeel	BBC	2nd Quarter
Maddybenny More	BBC	2nd Quarter

BBC and IBA 405-line transmitters to be closed down in 1983

Area	Broadcasting Authority
<i>England</i>	
Barnstaple	BBC
Bath	BBC & IBA
Douglas (Isle of Man)	BBC
Huntshaw Cross (N. Devon)	IBA
Manningtree	BBC
Richmond Hill (Borders and I.O.M.)	IBA
Ridge Hill (Herefordshire)	IBA
Richmond (N. Yorkshire)	BBC
Weardale	BBC
Wensleydale	BBC
Weymouth	BBC
Whitehaven	IBA
Whitby	BBC
<i>Wales</i>	
Ammanford	BBC
Kilvey Hill (Swansea)	BBC
Llangollen	BBC
Llanidloes	BBC
<i>Scotland</i>	
Aviemore	IBA
Ballater	BBC
Bressay (Shetland)	BBC
Fort William	BBC
Grantown	BBC
Kingussie	BBC
Lochgilphead	BBC
Millburn Muir (Dumbarton)	BBC
Orkney	BBC
Rosneath	BBC & IBA
Rothesay	IBA
Rumster Forest (Caithness)	IBA
Thrumster (Caithness)	BBC
Toward	BBC
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	
Larne	BBC
Newry	BBC

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at August 31, 1981

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